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THE
CANADA
YEAR BOOK
1942



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1942

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

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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. 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 recasting of the Year Book and its general improvement were made primary objects of policy.

With the rapid broadening out of the economic structure of the Dominion, difficulty has been experienced in keeping the size of the Year Book down to convenient limits and the present demands for conservation in all possible directions have served to emphasize this difficulty. On the other hand, the rapid and fundamental changes that the national economy is undergoing as a result of the War must find a place in the Year Book if this publication is to carry out its main purpose and record, in proper perspective, the economic changes of the important and turbulent period of history through which the Dominion is now passing.

The total number of pages shows some reduction this year, although necessary material on the economic effects of the War has had to be expanded considerably. To provide for this the standard textual analysis has been cut, wherever this was possible without impairing the essential balance between chapters.

In the 1940 and 1941 editions the influences of the War were dealt with in a special Introduction: they could not then be reflected in the chapter material, since statistical tables did not, at best, cover more than the first few months of war. Now that the main statistics cover a full calendar year or more of the war period, the incidence on each phase of the economy is traced as a part of the treatment and the Introduction is restricted to the co-ordination of the war-time changes and the bringing of the picture up to the time of going to press.

The chapters most directly concerned are: Manufactures, where at pp. 354-361 an extended review of the rapid changes that are being brought about in the industrial field is given; External Trade, where important sections on the war-time control of external trade and the influence of the War on world trade are presented at pp. 434-439 and at p. 446; Prices, where at pp. 724-725 a special treatment of the war-time prices control system that has been a distinctly Canadian contribution in the economic field, not only for war-time but probably for the post-war period also, is explained; Agriculture, where the effects of the War are treated at pp. 183-188; Forestry, where the influences of the War on the demand for forest products are dealt with at pp. 249-252; Mines and Minerals, where, at pp. 279-282, the Government control of non-ferrous metals and fuels since the beginning of the War is discussed; Power, where a short summary is given of the war-time control of power at p. 321; Transportation, where a review of the war-time control of Transportation appears at pp. 579-581; Immigration, which deals with the subjects of British guest children and refugee immigration, at pp. 164-166. The important chapters on Labour, Public Finance, Currency and Banking, and Internal Trade have also been directly related to the war effort and the special War Chronology begun in the 1940 Year Book is brought up to date.

The drastic changes that the War has already brought about in the 'way of life' of the average Canadian are reflected in even a cursory comparison of the present edition with that of 1939, and the above references are indicative only of the

main directions of change. Each chapter has been recast in ways too numerous to mention here, in order to show the reorientation of the economy that has taken place and that is bound to affect the lives of future generations in a very real sense.

The following are among the contributions that do not relate directly to the War. For the most part they deal with subjects long overdue for revision:—

Chapter III—Constitution and Government—contains at pp. 34-60 an extended article on the Evolution of the Constitution down to Confederation. This article has been prepared in co-operation with E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, with whom arrangements have been made for a companion article—Developments of the Constitution since Confederation—which it is planned to publish in a later edition. The article closes with the British North America Act annotated in such a way as to direct the reader's attention to all amendments and indicate their significance. This basic legislation of the Constitution has not previously appeared in the Year Book.

In Chapter V—Vital Statistics—a special study on Nuptiality and Fertility in Canada, prepared by Enid Charles, Ph.D., appears at pp. 100-115.

In Chapter XVII—Internal Trade—the subject of Co-operation in Canada is dealt with in a special article at pp. 543-556 prepared by J. E. O'Meara and Lucienne M. Lalonde of the Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

In Chapter XIX—Labour—the account of the set-up of the administrative organization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission should be noted at pp. 686-692. This Commission came into being in July, 1941, and, as pointed out in the 1941 Year Book, this section of the Labour Chapter is destined to become very important in the near future. The groundwork is now being laid for a comprehensive statistical presentation of the working of the Unemployment Insurance Act in Canada. It is too early as yet to publish final statistics along these lines.

The important changes of the past few years, as between Dominion and provincial jurisdiction in the field of fire and casualty insurance are brought out in an article on this subject contributed by G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, and which appears at pp. 842-846 of Chapter XXIII.

Several additional lithographed inserts are included. This has been made possible through the courtesy of the Under Secretary of State and by the use of plates from the Census Atlas of Canada.

The present volume has been edited by A. E. Millward, Editor, Canada Year Book, assisted by W. H. Lanceley and Margaret K. Pink under whose direct supervision the program of revision and the careful checking of data have been carried out by the staff. The Editor was also assisted during the greater part of the year, especially in those sections dealing with the war effort, by D. L. Ralston. Charts, graphs and layouts have been made by or under the supervision of J. W. Delisle, Senior Draughtsman of the Bureau.

Acknowledgements are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and to other individuals who have contributed material. Whenever possible, credit is given to the various persons and services concerned by means of footnotes to the respective sections.

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.

S. A. CUDMORE,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, July 31, 1942.

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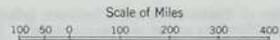
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DOMINION OF CANADA

(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	1198	1305	1716	2012	2146	2991	2367	2483	2834	2813	3475	3560	3760
Moncton	189	0	126	89	104	473	568	457	551	659	731	892	931	1007	1117	1527	1823	1957	2802	2178	2294	2645	2624	3286	3371	3580
Charlottetown	239	126	0	215	230	660	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	426	476	375	503	587	649	810	849	925	1035	1445	1776	1910	2755	2131	2247	2598	2577	3239	3324	3533
Fredericton	292	104	230	67	0	403	454	353	481	565	627	788	827	903	1013	1423	1753	1887	2732	2108	2224	2575	2554	3216	3301	3510
Quebec	662	473	660	426	403	0	169	127	78	280	342	503	542	618	728	1079	1350	1484	2329	1705	1821	2172	2151	2813	2898	3107
Montreal	747	558	684	476	454	169	0	101	95	111	173	334	373	449	559	969	1353	1486	2331	1707	1823	2174	2153	2815	2900	3109
Sherbrooke	646	457	583	375	353	127	101	0	198	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	190	0	206	268	429	468	544	654	1064	1445	1581	2426	1802	1918	2269	2248	2910	2995	3205
Ottawa	858	669	785	557	565	280	111	212	206	0	112	247	286	362	472	878	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	2765	2964
Hamilton	1120	931	1057	849	827	542	373	474	468	286	200	39	0	80	190	850	1245	1379	2234	1601	1716	2067	2047	2709	2794	3003
London	1198	1007	1133	925	903	618	449	550	544	362	276	115	80	0	110	926	1322	1455	2300	1677	1792	2143	2123	2785	2870	3079
Windsor	1305	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	925	1035	0	419	552	1397	774	889	1240	1220	1882	1967	2176
Winnipeg	2012	1823	1950	1776	1753	1350	1353	1454	1448	1242	1292	1207	1246	1322	1432	419	0	133	978	355	470	821	801	1463	1548	1757
Brandon	2146	1957	2084	1910	1887	1484	1486	1587	1581	1375	1425	1340	1379	1455	1565	652	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	613	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	493	1108	1193	1449
Saskatoon	2483	2294	2421	2247	2224	1821	1823	1924	1918	1712	1763	1677	1716	1792	1902	853	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	955
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	3550	3371	3498	3324	3301	2898	2900	3001	2995	2789	2839	2755	2794	2870	2980	1957	1548	1415	1944	1193	1131	727	846	85	0	1243
Prince Rupert	3769	3580	3707	3533	3510	3107	3109	3210	3205	2998	3049	2904	3003	3079	3189	2176	1757	1671	2109	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.

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NOTE.—It is not possible to include in any 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 such miscellaneous material and special articles as are not repeated in the present edition. This list links up the 1942 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. The latest published article on each subject is shown, except when an earlier article takes in ground not covered in the later one. When articles cover more than one subject they are listed under each heading.

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The Water-Power Resources of Canada and their Utilization.....	J. T. JOHNSTON.	1940	353-364

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA 1871-1941

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 1926-41. 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.

Comparative Expenditures for the First and Second World Wars

The following estimates are presented of the comparative financial cost to Canada of the First and Second World Wars.

First World War.—For the fiscal years 1915-41, \$2,936,400,000, being the total of the four accounts: war and demobilization, \$1,697,584,000; pensions, \$914,149,000; soldiers' civil re-establishment, \$295,695,000; and soldier land settlement, \$28,972,000.

Second World War.—For the fiscal years 1940-41, \$870,336,348. This sum cannot as yet be classified, but is tentatively divided by years as follows: 1940, \$118,291,022; 1941, \$752,045,326. The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1942, as given by the Minister of Finance in the Budget Speech of June 23, 1942, was \$1,351,553,000.

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	68,820,323	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	5,831,548	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	—

¹ Figures for 1941 are subject to revision. ² Estimates 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. ³ Estimated populations are given for intercensal and post-censal years. ⁴ Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. ⁵ Includes Canadian Navy. ⁶ Exclusive of the Territories. ⁷ For 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. The Canada-Labrador boundary (not surveyed) is estimated at 1,260 miles; the total mainland coast line of Canada (not accurately computed) is estimated at 14,820 miles.

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

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1940	1941 ¹	
93,728	92,000	88,615	87,000	88,038	92,000	-	93,919	1
492,338	505,000	523,837	515,000	512,846	537,000	-	573,190	2
351,889	368,000	387,876	396,000	408,219	435,000	-	453,377	3
2,005,776	2,154,000	2,360,665 ⁴	2,603,000	2,874,255	3,096,000	-	3,319,640	4
2,527,292	2,713,000	2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,690,000	-	3,756,632	5
461,394	554,000	610,118	639,000	700,139	711,000	-	722,447	6
492,432	648,000	757,510	821,000	921,785	931,000	-	887,747	7
374,295	496,000	583,454	608,000	731,605	772,000	-	788,393	8
392,480	456,000	524,582	606,000	694,263	750,000	-	809,203	9
8,512	7,000	4,157	4,000	4,230	4,000	-	4,687	10
6,507	8,000	7,988	8,000	9,723	10,000	-	10,661	11
7,206,643	8,001,000	8,788,483 ⁵	9,451,000	10,376,786	11,028,000	11,385,000 ³	11,419,896	
-	-	-	232,750	240,473	220,371	244,316	-	12
-	-	-	24.7	23.2	20.0	21.5	-	
-	-	-	107,454	104,517	107,050	110,927	-	13
-	-	-	11.4	10.1	9.7	9.8	-	
-	-	-	11,415	13,734	16,424	20,278	-	14
-	-	-	7,614	9,578	11,694	13,322	-	15
-	-	-	4,981	5,957	9,112	11,742	-	16
-	-	-	7,929	7,616	6,763	5,789	-	17
-	-	-	8,427	7,011	7,313	6,132	-	18
-	-	-	5,138	5,168	6,402	6,835	-	19
-	-	-	66,658	66,591	80,904	123,318	-	20
-	-	-	7.1	6.4	7.3	10.8	-	
57	67	558 ⁸	608 ⁸	700 ⁸	1,570 ⁸	2,369	-	21
144,076	8,596	43,772	48,819	7,678	2,197	3,021	2,300	22
112,028	41,779	23,888	20,944	15,195	4,876	7,134	6,594	23
75,184	5,539	24,068	66,219	4,657	4,570	1,169	435	24
331,288	55,914	91,728	135,982	27,530	11,643	11,324	9,329	
108,968,715	-	140,887,903	-	163,119,231	-	-	-	25
48,733,823	-	70,769,548	-	85,733,309	-	-	-	26
-	-	1,386,126,000	1,740,949,000 ⁸	836,441,000 ⁸	1,067,555,000 ⁸	1,265,112,000	1,379,386	27
8,864,514	15,369,709	17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	25,604,800	28,726,200	22,362,000	28
132,077,547	262,781,000	226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	219,218,000	540,190,000	299,401,000	
104,816,825	344,096,400	374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	205,327,000	281,936,000	156,250,000	
8,656,179	10,996,487	13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,287,700	12,297,600	13,841,000	29
245,393,425	410,211,000	364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	271,778,000	380,526,000	346,154,000	
86,796,130	210,957,500	180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	116,267,000	106,771,000	132,460,000	
1,283,094	1,802,996	2,043,669	3,647,462	3,791,395	4,437,600	4,341,500	5,548,900	30
28,848,310	42,770,000	42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	71,922,000	104,256,000	116,659,000	
14,653,697	35,024,000	33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	49,512,000	33,350,000	49,519,000	
293,951	173,000	204,775	209,725	131,829	164,400	186,000	300,000	31
14,417,599	6,282,000	10,822,278	7,815,000	5,449,000	6,083,000	6,956,000	12,036,000	
5,774,039	6,747,000	7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	4,258,000	3,826,000	8,599,000	
464,504	472,992	534,621	523,112	591,804	502,100	545,000	508,100	32
55,461,473	63,297,000	62,230,052	46,937,000 ¹¹	52,305,000 ¹¹	39,614,000 ¹¹	42,300,000 ¹¹	39,124,000 ¹¹	
27,426,765	50,982,300	44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	45,125,000	35,394,000	39,771,000	
8,289,407	7,821,257	8,678,883	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,784,100	8,811,200	9,108,000	33
10,406,367	14,527,000	8,829,915	14,058,000	14,539,600	13,803,000	14,070,000	12,245,000	
90,115,531	168,547,900	174,110,386	170,473,000	110,110,000	105,703,000	121,617,000	146,228,000	
30,556,168	38,930,333	47,553,418	56,097,836	58,862,305	58,146,850	60,895,900	58,480,100	
384,513,795	886,494,900	933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400	612,300,400	676,682,000	647,850,000	

exact owing to changes in classification. ⁸ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.
⁹ 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 ^a
	\$	-	5,457,486	9,741,886	22,221,430	23,597,639 ^a
9	Butter, creamery..... lb.	-	1,365,912	3,654,364	36,066,739	45,930,294 ^a
	\$	-	341,478	913,591	7,240,972	10,949,062 ^a
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	24,123,503	11,502,120
21	Silver..... oz.	-	355,033 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
	\$	-	366,798 ⁸	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
23	Lead..... lb.	-	204,800 ⁸	88,665	51,900,953	54,608,217
	\$	-	9,216 ⁸	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
24	Zinc..... lb.	-	-	-	788,000 ¹⁰	1,154
	\$	-	-	-	36,011 ¹⁰	23,800
25	Nickel..... lb.	-	830,477 ¹¹	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
	\$	-	498,286 ¹¹	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 ¹²	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
	\$	1,763,423 ¹²	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
28	Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	150,000 ¹³	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 ⁸	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
	\$	-	81,909 ⁸	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Totals, Mineral Production ¹⁴ . \$	-	10,221,255 ¹⁵	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697

¹ Figures for 1941 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. ³ 1907. ⁴ Prior to 1931 this item does not include skim milk and buttermilk. ⁵ 1917.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1940	1941 ¹	
2,598,958	3,246,430	3,624,262	3,398,114	3,113,909	2,891,540	2,857,600	2,881,450	1
381,915,505	418,686,000	440,502,010	245,119,000	155,908,000	208,170,000	179,642,000	172,713,000	
2,595,255	2,835,552	3,324,653	3,839,191	3,371,923	3,885,300	3,834,700	3,886,100	2
109,575,526	198,896,000	203,555,836	201,236,000	143,616,000	143,316,000	197,259,000	252,527,000	
3,930,828	3,763,155	5,194,831	4,731,688	4,601,108	4,955,300	4,670,600	4,911,700	3
86,278,490	204,477,000	139,590,481	148,742,000	114,201,000	112,247,000	170,748,000	219,966,000	
2,174,300	2,025,023	3,203,966	3,142,476	3,627,116	3,327,100	3,452,100	3,550,500	4
10,701,691	20,927,000	20,704,509	31,417,000	18,596,000	18,077,000	23,816,000	30,083,000	
3,634,778	3,484,982	3,401,730	4,359,582	4,699,831	4,145,000	5,881,800	5,993,700	5
26,986,621	60,700,000	36,893,244	69,958,000	32,773,000	45,488,000	69,451,000	95,425,000	
31,793,261	-	50,325,248	50,108,516	65,468,000	59,339,400	64,142,800	66,513,000	6
14,653,773	-	31,750,247	51,037,000	43,138,000	40,366,000	50,782,000	59,321,000	
630,111,606	-	872,996,360	747,509,000	508,232,000	567,664,000	691,698,000	830,035,000	
9,806,741	-	10,976,235	13,407,340	15,772,852	15,430,058	16,283,078	16,752,823	7
199,904,205	192,968,597	149,201,856	171,731,631	113,956,639	119,123,483	142,107,100	148,913,300	8
21,587,124	35,512,622	39,100,872	28,807,841	12,824,695	15,565,813	19,730,400	24,013,400	
64,489,398	82,564,130	111,691,718	177,209,287	225,955,246	250,931,777	264,153,000	286,109,500	9
15,597,807	26,966,355	63,625,203	61,753,390	50,198,878	57,662,160	64,679,000	93,547,300	
137,110,200	-	103,487,506	95,000,000	103,310,000	109,026,000	99,188,000	94,338,000	10
30,269,497	-	50,180,952	28,252,777	21,450,000	20,006,000	20,427,000	27,762,000	
35,927,426	-	-	158,490,971	106,916,119	106,644,791	136,104,032	155,957,042	11
103,381,854	-	-	277,304,979	191,389,692	199,878,764	240,940,432	301,279,742	
-	-	2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	4,759,613	9,620,695	-	12
-	-	10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	15,464,883	16,668,348	-	
-	-	5,977,545	11,153,838	8,497,237	9,838,280	7,094,357	-	13
-	-	168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	134,804,228	194,567,875	-	14
4,918,202	3,490,550	2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	3,412,151	4,628,952	-	15
75,830,954	58,365,349	82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	61,965,540	105,988,216	-	
-	115,884,905 ⁵	116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	80,343,291	134,762,893	-	16
-	92,074,684 ⁵	149,216,005	215,370,274	174,733,954	185,144,603	298,034,813	-	17
56,334,695	83,116,282	281,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	348,006,396	387,113,232	18
29,965,142	35,860,708	34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	39,165,055	45,118,887	-	19
473,159	930,492	926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	3,748,028	5,311,145	5,351,689	20
9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	131,293,421	204,479,083	206,040,026	
32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	18,334,487	23,833,752	21,754,798	21
17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	8,273,804	9,116,172	8,323,603	
55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	421,027,732			22
6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	39,514,101			
23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	383,180,909			23
827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	14,993,869			
1,877,479	23,364,760	53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	333,182,736			24
108,105	2,991,623	2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	11,045,007			
34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	169,739,393			25
10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	43,876,525			
819,228	1,043,979	593,829	757,317	420,038	678,231	1,168,839	1,364,336	26
11,323,388	14,483,395	15,057,493	16,478,131	12,243,211	15,229,182	17,566,884	18,222,107	27
26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	45,781,934	54,676,993	57,995,503	
-	25,467,458	14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	28,113,348	41,232,125	39,213,386	28
1,917,678	3,958,029	4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,751	10,762,243	13,000,593	12,356,067	
291,092	198,123	187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,500,374	8,590,978	10,124,613	29
357,073	392,284	641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,421,767	11,160,213	14,194,566	
127,414	154,149	92,761	279,403	164,296	301,287			30
2,943,108	5,228,839	4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	9,958,183			
5,692,915	5,369,540	5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	4,508,718	7,559,648	8,368,711	31
7,644,537	6,547,728	14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	6,908,192	11,775,345	13,063,588	
103,220,994	177,201,534	171,823,342	240,437,123	230,434,726	361,919,372	529,825,035	560,746,875	

⁶ Fiscal years prior to 1926.

⁷ As from 1932 the values include exchange equalization.

⁸ 1887.

⁹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940 and 1941.

¹⁰ 1898.

¹¹ 1889.

¹² 1874.

¹³ 1892.

¹⁴ Includes other items not specified.

¹⁵ 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	Power generated ² Kwh.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Customers..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
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	383,920
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} \$	84,214,388	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 1941 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 year in each case. From 1922 statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. Figures for 1926-40 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	1940	1941 ¹	
266	307	510	595	559	561	602	-	1
110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,483,116,649	1,615,438,140	-	2
-	-	5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	25,402,282	30,109,283	-	3
-	-	973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,740,793	2,014,508	-	4
1,363,134	2,222,169	2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,945,590	8,584,438	8,845,038	5
515,203	-	456,076	518,539	557,426	594,359	762,244	-	6
1,247,583,699	1,958,705,230	3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	3,271,263,531	4,095,716,836	-	7
241,008,416	283,311,505	518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	612,071,434	920,872,865	-	8
601,509,018	791,943,433	1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	1,624,213,996	2,449,721,903	-	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	4,529,173,316 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	1,942,471,238 ⁵	-	
345,425,000	99,311,000	240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	162,588,000	346,009,800	393,991,300	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	2,736,868,000 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	1,178,954,420	13	21
452,724,603	508,201,134	799,478,483	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	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	2,260,905,139	13	
148,967,442	482,529,733	403,452,219	554,924,454	219,781,406	479,646,028	655,957,139	-	23
132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	459,223,468	170,597,455	395,351,959	508,095,949	-	24
129,467,647	105,229,977	266,002,688	214,614,416	151,999,922	189,319,021	267,383,135	-	25
109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	164,707,111	109,468,081	122,971,264	161,216,352	-	26
104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	457,877,594	240,196,849	333,916,949	442,984,157	-	27
275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	668,747,247	393,775,289	369,141,513	744,231,156	-	28
45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	250,116,414	194,825,612	243,041,530	139,169,671	13	29
45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	362,978,198	117,871,254	226,913,763	119,530,365		
3,049,046	6,400,214	6,017,032	10,456,916	5,697,224	4,850,071	6,970,902	-	30
13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	71,993,618	20,207,319	20,638,718	26,351,695	-	
5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	18,571,663	11,177,072	8,488,040	14,396,287	-	31
2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	9,894,122	3,767,918	3,136,891	6,177,281	-	
326,132	255,407	179,398	428,105	89,056	127,996	74,598	-	32
2,723,291	5,849,420	4,210,594	4,185,289	839,278	989,557	753,997	-	
598,745	1,536,517	982,338	931,850	127,752	1,580,496	3,456,042	-	33
8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	22,768,782	2,035,382	25,957,012	58,814,151	13	
3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	9,814,000	10,680,500	5,128,800	1,337,600	-	34
744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	3,352,829	2,329,853	1,178,916	382,299	-	
181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	134,656,600	84,788,400	81,890,300	106,631,100	-	35
20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	24,857,868	10,594,917	11,347,125	15,723,486	-	
33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	21,132,133	18,666,367	16,130,875	19,246,058	-	36
17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	13,106,777	5,399,259	7,283,547	7,165,504	-	
55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	67,108,300	48,761,200	45,519,600	-	-	37
5,575,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	7,822,260	3,891,045	2,971,042	-	13	

⁵ 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. ⁸ Fiscal years prior to 1921.

⁹ 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. ¹³ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data.

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	1,838,538	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	5,684,999	8,269,169
23	All other commodities..... \$	-	-	8,577,246	16,326,568	27,184,539
	Totals, Imports..... \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
Steam Railways—						
24	Miles in operation..... No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	21,423
25	Capital..... \$	257,035,188 ⁴	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,065,881,629
26	Passengers..... No.	5,190,416 ⁵	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	27,989,782
27	Freight..... ton	5,670,836 ⁵	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	57,966,713
28	Earnings..... \$	19,470,539 ⁵	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	125,322,865
29	Expenses..... \$	15,775,532 ⁵	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 1941 are subject to revision. restrictions preclude the publication of data.

² Fiscal years prior to 1926.
⁴ 1875. ⁵ 1875.

³ War-time
⁶ Duplication eliminated.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1940	1941 ^a	
34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	63,875,800	60,420,300	168,316,400			1
3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	12,460,884	13,188,928	42,987,140			2
2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	1,012,951	336,302	401,130	498,077		3
6,014,095	6,032,765	16,501,478	5,690,379	1,843,429	1,766,720	2,338,924		4
69,829	88,833	191,299	141,760	70,903	136,547			5
2,076,477	2,962,010	12,633,389	8,669,810	3,929,317	7,391,517			6
6,588,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	20,115,576	12,450,741	15,089,928	21,370,348		7
5,715,532	10,376,548	71,552,037	52,077,122	30,056,643	31,246,695	60,930,149		8
-	9,264,080	15,112,586	34,639,718	40,164,815	59,861,787	64,855,787		9
3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	114,090,595	107,233,112	103,639,634	151,360,196		10
84,368,425	257,019,215	482,140,444	588,885,984	209,760,786	346,980,652	218,263,811		11
69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	168,025,501	70,938,351	124,694,815	164,723,794		12
1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	7,111,896	5,394,084	12,227,387	22,695,647		13
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	348,006,396		14
9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	75,602,162	19,086,492	52,303,878	127,666,846		15
34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	74,669,188	56,158,939	134,436,740	194,711,984		16
10,038,493	12,096,973	40,345,345	27,095,283	14,976,873	23,974,191	33,754,096		17
3,088,840	15,961,226	20,142,826	16,487,522	10,848,946	17,749,628	31,222,806		18
5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	17,058,147	14,995,478	15,250,935	37,909,040		19
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	1,178,954,420		20
79,214,041	95,421,161	259,431,110	210,666,426	134,433,268	126,245,938	157,249,595		21
30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	53,464,168	28,629,914	25,815,624	35,365,835		22
87,916,282	96,191,485	243,608,342	184,236,564	90,151,516	98,915,100	147,328,745		23
26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	46,444,652	34,923,391	27,099,785	38,100,146		24
91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	219,575,146	116,209,368	135,359,104	298,902,743		25
27,579,572	29,431,592	55,651,319	50,765,605	38,666,648	35,040,115	71,143,931		26
53,430,475	53,490,284	206,095,113	152,687,995	106,087,909	115,497,181	161,198,044		27
12,471,730	19,217,505	37,887,449	31,358,384	31,336,994	31,971,047	51,824,059		28
42,620,479	65,448,278	72,688,072	59,142,971	47,659,378	39,216,950	120,837,621		29
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	1,081,950,719		30
25,400	36,985	39,192	40,350	42,280	42,552	42,565		31
1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,487,605,510	3,380,035,172		32
37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	20,497,616	21,969,871		33
79,884,282	89,237,156 ^b	83,730,829 ^b	105,221,906 ^b	74,129,694 ^b	75,846,566 ^b	97,947,541 ^b		34
188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	334,768,557	429,142,659		35
131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	283,345,968	335,287,503		36
1,224	1,674	1,680	1,677	1,379	1,247	1,040		37
111,532,347	154,895,584	177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	205,062,353	200,183,147		38
426,296,792	580,094,167	719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	614,890,897	691,737,901		39
1,228,362	1,936,674	2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	2,265,023	2,599,007		40
20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,832	51,723,199	49,088,310	41,391,927	47,311,009		41
12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	28,807,311	32,624,012		42
-	-	-	378,269	378,094	410,448	560,147		43
-	-	-	-	66,250,229	34,966,916	46,102,238		44
21,783	128,328	464,805	832,268	1,200,668	1,240,124	1,500,829	1,568,758	45
-	-	-	21,795,184	42,231,027	61,026,358	85,479,893		46
304,904	263,648	230,129	197,561	126,633	59,855	72,039	100,089	47
38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	21,468,816	22,870,553	23,453,367	48

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..... “	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	7,948,076
4	Totals..... “	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	14,543,062	16,843,429
Inland International—						
5	Entered..... ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,720,575	9,352,653
6	Cleared..... “	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	8,536,090
7	Totals..... “	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	11,486,746	17,888,743
Coastwise—						
8	Entered..... ton	—	7,664,863	12,835,774	17,927,959	23,543,604
9	Cleared..... “	—	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,837	22,780,458
10	Totals..... “	—	15,116,766	25,986,130	34,444,796	46,324,062
Air Transportation—						
11	Miles 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 ¹⁰ \$	7,214,341	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 ^{10,11} \$	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 1941 are subject to revision. ² War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1941. ³ Foreign service, includes sea-going and inland international. Statistics of clearances no longer compiled. ⁴ No longer compiled. ⁵ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ⁶ Excluding United States lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. ⁷ As at June 30

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1940	1941 ¹	
8,088	8,659	7,482	8,193	8,966	9,373	8,396		1
770,446	943,131	1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,367,071	1,292,692	2	
11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	28,895,751	33,523,965	32,579,900 ³	2
10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	29,156,876	34,865,229	3	3
22,297,186	24,827,650	24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	58,052,627	68,389,194	-	4
13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	14,472,022	13,142,431	3	5
11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	14,998,858	13,831,092	3	6
25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	29,470,880	26,973,523	-	7
34,280,669	35,624,074	28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	42,979,361	44,361,232	50,471,166	8
32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,815,616	42,110,407	4	9
66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	84,794,977	86,471,639	-	10
-	-	294,449	393,103	7,046,276	7,100,401 ⁵	11,012,587	-	11
-	-	-	631,715	4,073,552	9,653,196 ⁵	41,165,802	-	12
-	-	79,850	724,721	2,372,467	22,947,105 ⁵	14,436,571	-	13
-	-	-	3,960	470,461	1,161,069	2,710,995	-	14
8,446	10,699	11,207	10,722	9,300	8,893	8,625	-	15
33,905	38,552	41,577	42,239 ⁶	43,928	44,014	43,771	-	16
302,759 ⁷	548,421 ⁷	902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,266,228	1,461,038	-	17
10,4257, ⁸	15,2477, ⁸	19,943 ⁸	23,083 ⁸	23,825 ⁸	17,775 ⁸	18,696 ⁸	-	18
-	-	-	134,486	523,100	862,109	1,345,157	1,454,717	19
9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	32,507,888	36,729,105	40,383,366	20
7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	30,100,102	36,725,870	38,699,674	21
70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	121,810,839	156,340,540	173,565,550	22
71,838,089	98,617,695	163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	74,004,560	104,301,487	130,757,011	23
16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	44,409,797	61,032,044	88,607,559	24
-	3,620,782	168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	197,484,627	302,351,433	558,175,014	25
-	-	46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	82,709,803	134,448,566	220,471,004	26
-	-	38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	77,551,974	137,446,253	179,701,224	27
88,707,926	124,666,969	368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	317,311,809	467,684,964	777,539,585	28
12-31	15-58	41-96	34-66	28-55	28-77	40-95	68-09	29
117,780,409	172,147,838	436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	372,595,996	562,093,459	872,169,645	30
16-34	21-52	49-64	40-52	34-32	33-79	49-21	76-37	31
122,861,250	339,702,502	528,302,513	355,186,423	440,008,855	532,585,555	680,793,792	1,249,601,446	32
17-04	42-46	60-11	37-59	42-41	48-29	59-60	109-42	33
474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	3,431,944,027	3,959,236,382	5,011,399,120	34
134,899,435	321,831,631	561,603,133 ⁹	379,048,085 ⁹	348,653,762 ⁹	425,843,509 ⁹	687,976,735 ⁹	1,362,707,672 ⁹	35
340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,251,611,937	3,006,100,517	3,271,259,647	3,648,691,449	36
40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	232,616,182	302,481,833	-	37
38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	248,141,808	306,072,544	-	38
89,982,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	119,507,306	91,134,378	81,620,753	39
99,921,354	176,816,006	271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	105,275,223	277,095,305	406,433,409	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	3,707,316,459	4,008,381,256	42
1,067,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,556,454,190	2,604,601,786	2,741,554,219	2,855,622,232	3,411,104,825	3,711,870,680	43
304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	618,340,561	875,059,476	1,088,198,370	44
568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,749	1,518,216,945	1,646,891,010	1,616,129,007	45
980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,614,895,597	3,179,523,062	3,464,781,844	46
43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	22,047,287	23,100,118	22,176,633	47
14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	8,794,870	12	12	12	12	48
34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	69,665,415	79,838,963	76,391,775	49
389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	120,321,095	147,094,183	137,210,511	133,713,412	-	50
389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	119,425,417	146,046,087	137,199,814	133,699,892	-	51

⁸ Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan. ⁹ Active assets only. ¹⁰ As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1941. ¹¹ Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. ¹² Included in Post Office Savings Banks.

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—¹⁰					
34 Convictions, indictable offences. No.	-	3,509 ¹¹	3,974	5,638	8,092
35 Convictions, non-indictable offences..... "	-	30,365 ¹¹	33,643	36,510	62,811
Hospitals—					
36 Other than mental..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
37 Bed capacity..... "	-	-	-	-	-
38 Patients under treatment ¹² "	-	-	-	-	-
39 Mental..... "	-	-	-	-	-
40 Patients under treatment ¹² ... "	-	-	-	-	-
41 Receipts..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
42 Expenditures..... \$	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Figures for 1941 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	1940	1941 ¹	
-	-	-	159,239 ²	827,373	4,392,390	6,829,203	-	1
-	-	-	157,453 ²	823,120	4,361,126	6,829,203	-	2
-	-	86,144,153 ³	84,402,833	65,728,238	58,909,744	59,110,662	-	3
-	-	87,385,807 ³	83,198,515	66,387,987	58,762,522	59,562,083	-	4
4	4	10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	16,374,558	20,209,559	-	5
4	4	8,774,185	17,979,412	25,718,219	35,456,607	35,482,199	-	6
4	4	9,907,331	12,954,225	15,066,431	15,878,061	19,521,182	-	7
4	4	8,549,642	17,979,412	25,718,221	35,456,607	35,482,199	-	8
4	4	79,252,639	139,777,235	215,698,469	226,024,454	256,781,691	-	9
-	-	31,418,403 ³	33,172,710	66,338,148	63,770,447	57,570,952	-	10
-	-	32,885,302 ³	52,321,267	125,829,165	121,986,843	108,290,989	-	11
-	-	629,953,917 ³	733,149,544	1,961,948,175	2,311,906,898	2,417,078,216	-	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	10,737,568,226	11,391,929,893	13
20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	40,218,296	41,922,312	49,371,742	14
10,936,948	15,114,063	27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	14,072,237	15,444,927	17,752,232	15
-	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,341,184,333	1,184,852,046	1,123,934,493	-	16
-	3,902,504	5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066	5,002,603	4,439,095	-	17
-	2,188,438	3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	2,190,624	2,024,609	-	18
950,220,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,403,037,477	6,975,322,460	7,348,553,667	19
31,619,626	48,093,105	98,864,371	159,872,965	225,100,571	200,541,265	200,201,095	203,462,600	20
11,434,901	20,259,534	24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	58,086,634	75,919,245	75,097,606	21
-	348,097,229	222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	130,044,228	128,750,916	-	22
-	5,311,003	4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	3,025,124	3,487,319	-	23
-	4,592,420	2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	2,195,537	2,464,267	-	24
7,346,382	10,315,854	16,811,287	17,715,090	16,827,603	19,202,527	18,505,951	21,730,204	25
-	-	27,157,474 ⁷	30,358,034	31,586,468	35,928,607	34,437,474	39,242,957	26
1,332	1,585 ⁸	2,451 ⁸	2,196 ⁸	2,563 ⁸	1,238	1,158	882	27
9,964,404	19,670,542 ⁹	57,158,397 ⁹	25,668,509 ⁹	37,613,810 ⁹	7,060,000	6,429,000	⁹	28
13,491,196	25,069,534 ⁷	73,299,111 ⁸	37,082,882 ⁹	52,987,554 ⁸	11,314,000	9,578,000	6,959,000	29
1,361,205	1,626,144	1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,189,450	2,165,014	-	30
870,532	1,118,522	1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,832,357	1,870,623	-	31
40,516	50,307	56,607	63,840	71,246	71,701	75,818	-	32
37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	114,685,037	125,655,172	-	33
12,627	19,160	19,396	22,538	36,853	41,029	52,021	-	34
100,633	104,631	157,777	172,654	330,235	379,946	459,242	-	35
-	-	-	-	806 ¹²	903	900 ¹⁴	-	36
-	-	-	-	55,285 ¹³	66,486	62,964 ¹⁴	-	37
-	-	-	-	697,183 ¹³	877,945	949,877 ¹⁴	-	38
-	-	-	-	56 ¹³	57	60	-	39
-	-	-	-	39,986 ¹³	53,326	56,823	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	14,300,952	19,545,574	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	14,222,138	19,543,330	-	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 No longer compiled.

¹⁰ Year ended Sept. 30.

¹¹ 1883 figures; first year available.

¹² During the respective fiscal years.

¹³ Census figures, applying to calendar year 1930.

¹⁴ War-time military hospitals not included.

Note Re Interpretation of Government Organization Chart

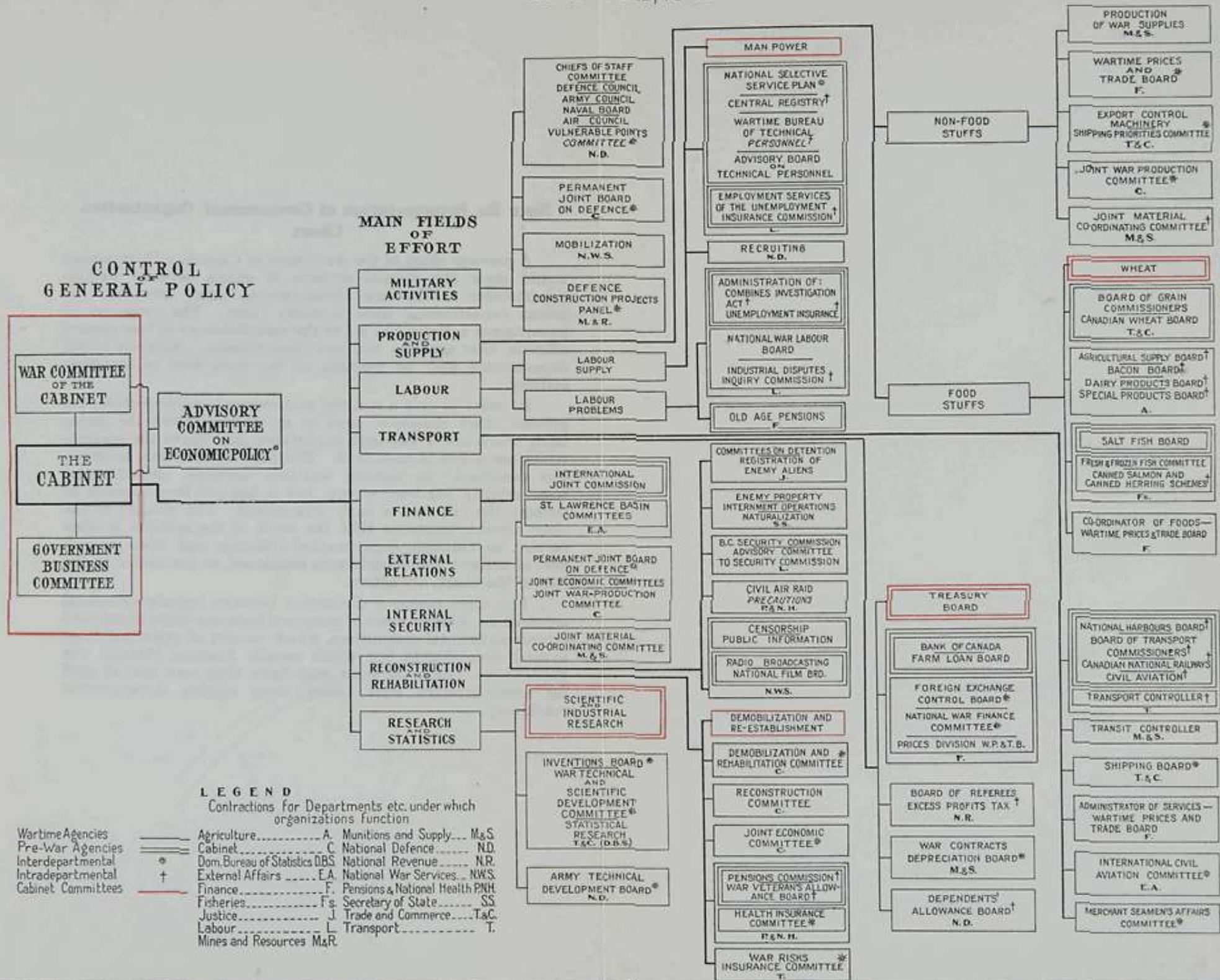
A pre-war chart of the machinery of Canadian Government would show the normal division of duties between various departments. War-time developments have, however, cut across departmental lines in many cases. The extension of government activity has led to the establishment of new control officials, new agencies and new departments. Agencies under departments may be working in the same field of war-time activity.

In order to give a realistic and comprehensible picture, the present chart therefore, uses as its starting point the major fields which are of war-time importance, and shows the agencies which are active in each field. The plan followed has, however, one drawback: in naming war-time agencies, departmental responsibility has been shown, but it has not been possible to portray the full role of each department. The student of the chart should remember that the work of the agencies is often carried on through departmental channels and that in each field of activity the departments concerned, as mentioned at the foot of the chart, are active.

The chart makes a distinction between intradepartmental committees, which consist of personnel from one department, and interdepartmental committees, which consist of personnel from several departments but which usually function through one department. Some of these may have their own special staff for administrative work; others may employ departmental machinery.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA—WAR ORGANIZATION CHART

AS AT JULY, 1942



INTRODUCTION

Section 1.—Canada and the War

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.

General Organization.—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. The Department was established on Apr. 9, 1940, when the War was entering a more active phase with the German invasion of Norway.

After the special session, 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 Army 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, 1940, by which time action had been taken to put it into effect. On the same day, the first contingent of the Canadian Army landed in Great Britain.

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. xxxii to xli.

Parliament met again in regular session on Jan. 25, 1940, but it was dissolved the same day. A general election was held on Mar. 26. The new Parliament assembled on May 16, 1940. The climax to its 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.

War was declared on Italy on June 10, 1940, when that country declared war on the United Kingdom and France. 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.

The period following the fall of France was marked by notable developments in the relations between Canada and the United States. These developments, in turn, were an aspect of the growing co-operation of the United States with the British Commonwealth and the other countries engaged in hostilities with the Axis powers.

The outcome of the Ogdensburg Agreement of Aug. 17, 1940, was the establishment of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence. On Sept. 3, 1940, the exchange of destroyers for bases was agreed upon by the United States and Britain. As a result of this exchange the destroyer strength of the Royal Canadian Navy was doubled. The Lease-Lend Act was passed on Mar. 11, 1941. The Hyde Park Declaration, embodying an agreement between Canada and the United States to collaborate in the production of defence materials, was issued by the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt on Apr. 20, 1941. In furtherance of the agreement reached at Hyde Park in April, Joint Production Committees were established by Canada and the United States on Nov. 5, 1941.

Canada's relations with the other nations of the western hemisphere have been strengthened by the exchange of Ministers with the Argentine, Brazil and Chile, and by the visit to the countries of South America of a trade mission headed by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce (August-October, 1941).

A Canadian High Commissioner to Newfoundland was appointed on July 31, 1941; and a Canadian consulate was established at the French island of St. Pierre in August.

The growing concern of Canada with the Far East was reflected in the establishment of a Chinese legation at Ottawa on Feb. 26, 1942, and the announcement that a Canadian Minister will be sent to China.

The steady growth of Canada's share in the defence of Britain was reflected in the visits of a number of Canadian Cabinet Ministers to Britain. Also, in August and September, 1941, the Prime Minister, Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, spent three weeks in Britain. In the course of his visit, the Prime Minister attended a number of meetings of the War Cabinet of the United Kingdom, conferred informally with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and other members of the British Government, and inspected the Canadian armed forces.

In the words of the Prime Minister, the German attack on Soviet Russia on June 22, 1941, removed the last shadow of doubt concerning the purpose of Hitler to dominate the world. The same day, the Prime Minister described the Nazi attack as a new phase of the attack on Britain and all the democracies. In accordance with this view, as the Prime Minister announced in Parliament on June 15, 1942, an agreement with the U.S.S.R. was signed for the establishment of direct diplomatic relations. Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece and Czechoslovakia have also established legations at Ottawa.

On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, Japan delivered without warning what was obviously a carefully planned attack upon widely scattered territories and forces of the

United States and the British Commonwealth in the Pacific. The Canadian Government decided immediately to associate Canada with the United States and the United Kingdom in hostilities against Japan.

The open declaration of war on the United States by Germany and Italy four days later removed the remaining restrictions on United States co-operation with the British Commonwealth, Russia, China and the other Allied powers. Notable examples of this co-operation have been: the visits to this continent of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; the signing, on Jan. 1, 1942, of the agreement among the 26 United Nations; and, of particular interest to Canada, the meeting, in May, 1942, of the United Nations Air Training Conference at Ottawa.

The year from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, has seen a vast expansion of the armed forces of Canada and a tremendous increase in Canadian war production. Two distinct aspects of the war effort have been developed simultaneously. On the one hand, Canada is raising, equipping and maintaining her own national armed forces on land, at sea and in the air; on the other, Canada is helping, materially and financially, to feed and to arm Britain. All of these developments are outlined below.

National Defence

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

The Navy.—To meet the continually increasing demands upon its services, the Royal Canadian Navy has, during the past year, continued its expansion, both in personnel and in ships. On Mar. 31, 1942, the number of officers and men totalled more than 31,000. There were more than 400 ships flying the White Ensign under the command of the Royal Canadian Navy, this number included auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers, motor patrol boats, motor torpedo boats and auxiliary craft. In addition, 1942 will see the opening of the Naval College at Esquimalt and, an entirely new departure, the establishment of a Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service.

On May 20, 1942, the keels of two Tribal Class destroyers were laid at a Halifax shipyard, and the first destroyer building program in Canada was instituted. Three other Tribal Class destroyers, much larger and much more heavily armed than any previously in the Canadian Navy, have been launched at a British shipyard for the Royal Canadian Navy.

While the destroyer fleet is being added to, both at home and in the United Kingdom, Canadian shipyards are continuing to build the other ships of Canada's Navy, the corvettes and minesweepers, motor-launches and motor torpedo-boats.

Since the outbreak of war the Royal Canadian Navy has carried out unceasingly a three-fold task: the guarding of the coasts of Canada, the escorting of convoys and the taking of aggressive action against the enemy wherever possible. In addition, more than 1,000 officers and men served with ships of the Royal Navy.

The third year of the war saw hostilities break out in the Pacific but, despite the imposition of this extra responsibility, Canada's Navy has not relaxed its major operations in the Atlantic, where its ships work with those of the Royal Navy and the United States Navy. With the extension of the enemy's submarine

warfare right to the coasts of North America and into Canadian waters (merchant ships have been sunk in the St. Lawrence River) the war came very close to Canada. Despite this, however, the Atlantic life-line has been maintained and, on May 7, in the House of Commons, the Minister for Naval Services was able to announce that since the beginning of the War, more than 56,000,000 tons of cargo had been carried from Canada's shores across the Atlantic, and that more than 9,000 ships had been convoyed. These figures did not include the troop convoys, all of which had been convoyed without the loss of a ship.

The Navy has not been able to undertake its hazardous duties unscathed. In the 1941 edition of the Canada Year Book, its losses in ships were listed as two destroyers (*Fraser* and *Margaree*), two patrol ships (*Bras d'Or* and *Otter*) and one corvette (*Lévis*). To that list must now be added the names of two corvettes (*Windflower* and *Spikenard*). The casualty lists, too, show part of the price that Canada's Navy has paid, with 488 killed on active service, 71 wounded, 4 taken prisoner, and 67 dead of other causes.

The year 1942 saw the creation of a Naval Board as an advisory body to the Minister. Corresponding to the British Board of Admiralty, it has five Naval members and one Civil Member. The first Naval Board is composed of the Chief of Naval Staff; the Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; the Chief of Naval Personnel; the Chief of Naval Equipment and Supply; the Chief of Naval Engineering and Construction. The Financial and Civil Member is the Acting Deputy Minister for Naval Services.

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 reinforcements and training establishments to provide for these forces; guards at vulnerable points throughout Canada; and defence units on the East and West Coasts.

Besides serving in Britain, the Active Army has supplied troops for service in Iceland, Gibraltar and the West Indies, as well as the force sent to Hong Kong, which, after a valiant stand with the British garrison, was forced to surrender to overwhelming Japanese forces on Dec. 25, 1941.

The growth of the Army to the end of 1940, is traced at pp. xxx-xxxii of the 1941 Year Book. By summer, 1942, the Canadian forces overseas consisted of three Infantry Divisions, one Armoured Division and an Army Tank Brigade, with thousands of army and corps troops. Another Armoured Division and an Army Tank Brigade were in training for overseas, so that Canada will soon have an army overseas consisting of two Army Corps. This army will have a larger proportion of armoured troops than any army in the world. In addition to forces for overseas service, the Canadian Army has developed a full-time force for the defence of Canada itself, consisting of coastal defence units, comprising infantry, artillery, searchlight and signal units, together with three Divisions in training, the members of which comprise both men enlisted for general service and recruits called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act. The Veterans' Guard, comprised of men who served in the First World War, undertakes the guarding of prisoners in internment camps and many other duties in connection with internal security, and has a company in England for special duty at Canadian Headquarters. At the present time, over 150,000 Canadian soldiers are overseas and over 190,000 on full-time service in Canada.

The necessity of training rapidly the large number of volunteers and the recruits called under the N.R.M. Act and the high standard of training required of the modern soldier has necessitated the creation of some 70 training centres and establishments with a capacity for training 180,000 men a year.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps was formed in September, 1941, with the purpose of relieving physically fit men employed in administrative and non-combatant duties. By summer, 1942, the strength of the Corps had increased to over 3,000.

In addition to voluntary enlistments and recruits called for compulsory training, special emphasis has been placed upon the organization of a Reserve Army, membership in which does not preclude a man's continuing in his civil avocation. The class of citizen specially desired is the man of 30 to 50 years of age, although boys of 17 to 19 may be enlisted and given preparatory training before they are called up under the N.R.M. Act; certain persons exempted under the Act may also be enrolled in the Reserve Army.

The improvement in facilities for recruiting and training the Active Army, and the calling up of men for compulsory training, lessened the usefulness of the Reserve in its former function of a feeder to the Active Army. It has now been reorganized upon a purely home-defence basis and many of the units have been organized into Brigade Groups, with a longer period and higher standard of training than the remainder of the Reserve. It is planned to equip these Brigade Groups in a similar manner to the Active Army so that they will constitute a comparatively mobile force, ready to reinforce the troops of either of the coastal commands in the event of attack. These Brigade Groups, when fully organized, will provide an auxiliary force roughly equivalent to three Divisions.

The Air Force.—In the 1940 and 1941 editions of the Year Book the organization of Canada's air strength during the early period of the War has been outlined.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.—This Plan has come rapidly into full production far in advance of its original schedule and Canada has well earned the description, applied by President Roosevelt, "the aerodrome of democracy". Many thousands of well-trained fighting airmen have been poured into the battle-fronts of the world from Canada and of these the great majority have been members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Canadian airmen are fighting, not only with the distinctive R.C.A.F. squadrons in Britain, the Middle East and the Far East but they are serving with virtually every R.A.F. squadron.

The success of the B.C.A.T.P. was a considerable factor in bringing to Ottawa the United Nations Air Training Conference of May, 1941, when plans were made for close co-ordination of the air-training systems of all the United Nations. At a later conference the partners to the B.C.A.T.P.—The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada—met to renew the agreement on terms that provide for greatly increased production of trained aircrew. The new agreement—effective July 1, 1942—is operative until Mar. 31, 1945, during which time the estimated cost will be \$1,500,000,000. The Dominion's share of the cost will be 50 p.c. Under the original agreement signed in December, 1939, the cost was estimated at some \$824,000,000 of which Canada's share was \$600,000,000. Canada, through the agency of the Royal Canadian Air Force, remains the administrator of the Plan.

So far as the schedule of the original agreement was concerned, the Plan came into full operation with the opening of the last of nearly 100 training schools in December, 1941. Under the new agreement, however, there will be considerable

expansion, not so much by the construction of new aerodromes as by the extension of existing facilities. The increase in manpower essential to 'stepping up' production by the Plan will be met to a considerable extent by an increase in the number of men sent to Canada for training by the Royal Air Force. The R.A.F. will provide approximately 40 p.c. of the men to be trained and the remaining 60 p.c. will be provided by Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Another outcome of the agreement is that considerably more emphasis is being placed on preserving the identity of the R.C.A.F. fighting forces overseas. Already 22 R.C.A.F. squadrons manned largely by Canadians, are in operation. The agreement calls not only for the formation of more but for the creation of an R.C.A.F. Bomber Group to be commanded as soon as possible by Canadians.

Existing R.C.A.F. squadrons have played a large part in the spring air offensive against Germany and of 6,000 aircrew participating in one large raid, 1,000 were members of the R.C.A.F. There is not an air operation originating in Britain against the enemy that does not include some Canadians in its aircrews.

In the spring of 1942 one R.C.A.F. squadron of flying boats went to the Far East. This squadron quickly distinguished itself by being the first to spot and report the approach of a large Japanese raiding force and as a result damage to Colombo, Ceylon, was held to a minimum. Another R.C.A.F. squadron (fighter) has been sent to the Middle East to assist in maintaining British superiority in the air over the desert.

At the same time Canada's air defences and the R.C.A.F. Home War Establishment have been considerably augmented on both coasts. More aerodromes have been constructed and more and better aircraft have been provided. The work of the home squadrons is not of a nature to attract public attention. But the long, gruelling hours, in bad weather and good, spent by coastal and convoy patrols are an essential and important part of the war effort.

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 the prosecution of the War. For Canada this implies not only the provision of men and materials for her own fighting forces but the furnishing of food, materials, munitions and equipment to Britain and other Allies. The demands for manpower are therefore urgent for the making of munitions and war supplies as well as for the Services—the Navy, the Army and the Air Force.

Fortunately, so far as financial organization is concerned, the Canadian financial structure was already well developed before the War to a point where it had proved its suitability to the country's needs and its adaptability. The strain of war and Canada's accomplishment in meeting such a high proportion of the direct cost of the War, while at the same time providing Britain with very extensive financial assistance in obtaining war supplies in Canada, has been further evidence of this.

In the First World War, Canada's munitions output was limited to shells and rifles. Ships and aeroplanes, Bren guns, heavy machine guns, Browning guns, sub-machine guns, AA guns, anti-tank guns, trench mortars, 25 pounders, naval guns, tanks, universal carriers, etc., are but a few of the munitions now being supplied

in quantity for use in almost every theatre of war. In 1942 Canada made an outright contribution of munitions and supplies to the value of \$1,000,000,000 to the United Kingdom.

During the course of the War a serious exchange problem has developed in the form of a shortage of U.S. dollars resulting from the growing need of obtaining essential materials of war from that country. As indicated later, this has been met very effectively by the policies carried out by the Foreign Exchange Control Board (see below), and by the arrangements made under the Hyde Park Agreement.

A review of the financing of Canada's war effort down to June 1941, is given at pp. xxxiv-xxxvi of the 1941 Year Book. This has also been summarized and brought up to 1942 in the Public Finance chapter at pp. 745-748 of this volume.

The Financing of Canada's War Effort in 1942.—To meet the rapidly expanding expenditures of the Dominion, on behalf of Britain and the other Allies, further steep increases in taxes and a plan of compulsory savings were introduced in the budget brought down on June 23, 1942. Total expenditures for the fiscal year 1942-43 were estimated to exceed \$3,570,000,000 and perhaps \$3,900,000,000. It was calculated that existing taxes would produce \$1,672,000,000; new taxes expected to yield a further \$378,000,000 during the fiscal year and refundable taxes designed to provide \$95,000,000 during this year were announced. This would leave approximately \$1,755,000,000 to be met in other ways—primarily by voluntary loans.

The principal tax increases were in excise duties and taxes (to yield \$66,000,000 in a full year); personal income taxes (\$115,000,000), which will now absorb the National Defence tax; and the excess profits tax (\$58,000,000). The increases in excise duties and taxes were designed to affect only such commodities and services as are more or less luxuries, including spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, soft drinks, candy, telephone and telegraph services, passenger transportation, dance halls, etc. The changes in the personal income tax included an alteration in the system of exemptions, a substantial increase in the rates, and the provision that a portion of the proceeds should be in the form of a minimum savings requirement, refundable after the War. The excess profits tax was increased from 75 p.c. to 100 p.c., with the proviso that 20 p.c. of the excess over the range where the 100 p.c. rate applies will be returnable after the War. The minimum rate of excess profits tax payable remained the same but its application was altered in such a way as to make the heavier rate on excess profits take effect at lower levels. No change was made in the basic rate of the corporate income tax, but it and the excess profits tax were made payable in compulsory instalments so that considerable sums will be received during the fiscal year 1942-43 that would not otherwise be received till later. Provision was made for the collection at the source of a large proportion of the income tax, and those from whom the tax was not collected at the source were required to pay on a quarterly instalment plan. Certain types of contractual savings were deemed acceptable as alternatives to the payment of the refundable portion of the personal income tax.

War-Time Control of Foreign Exchange.—The outbreak of war created new and urgent problems in connection with Canada's financial relations with other countries. 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 Foreign Exchange Control Order, which came into effect on Sept. 16, 1939, set forth the basic law on the subject, and established the Foreign Exchange Control Board, responsible to the Minister of Finance, as an administrative body to exercise continuous control over transactions subject to the Order.

The Board, subject to the direction of the Minister of Finance, was entrusted with use of the Exchange Fund established by the Exchange Fund Act of 1935 and the amount of this fund was enlarged by \$325,000,000 on Apr. 30, 1940, to enable the Board to acquire more foreign exchange; advances totalling \$400,000,000 were made to the Board in July, 1941, to enable it to continue accumulating sterling exchange and thereby to provide the British Government with Canadian dollars required for British purchases in Canada.

Every branch in Canada of the Canadian chartered banks is an authorized dealer and agent of the Board. Postmasters are also agents of the Board with limited authority to sell foreign exchange. All foreign exchange received by residents of Canada must be sold to an authorized dealer or other agent. All such purchases and sales are made for the account of the Board at the official rates of exchange which the Board may prescribe, subject to instruction by the Minister.

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. See also the special article at pp. 830-833.

The Department of Munitions and Supply.—A detailed account of the establishment and the administrative functions of the Department of Munitions and Supply appears in the Miscellaneous Administration chapter, at pp. 942 to 943.

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, the British Admiralty Technical Mission, and the Governments of the other Allied Nations. Through a system of Controllers* for oil, timber, steel, machine tools, power, metals, motor-vehicles, ship repairs, construction, supplies, transit, and chemicals, it maintains a strict supervision over certain industries. The Controllers are organized into a Wartime Industries Con-

* These are dealt with in detail in the appropriate chapters of this volume; see the various sections under "War-Time Controls" in the Index.

trol Board which acts as a mutual consultative agency and maintains direct liaison with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board (p. xxxvi) for the co-ordination of orders affecting the several industries.

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, ownership being retained by the Government. 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, was established.

The task of providing for the manufacture of modern mechanized equipment 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 developments in these fields are referred to in the chapters dealing with the particular industries.

The total value of contracts awarded by the Department to May 31, 1942, exceeded \$4,500,000,000, while commitments for capital assistance to private industry and to Crown companies exceeded \$640,000,000.

The Department of National War Services.—In the Miscellaneous Administration chapter of this volume, the establishment and functions of this Department are set forth. The organization and work of the Department has not undergone material change since that section was written and the reader is referred to pp. 943-945 for details of the various war services provided.

The National Film Board.—Although technically under the supervision of the Department of National War Services, this Board carries on many of its functions interdepartmentally and co-ordinates the national war effort through the medium of the motion-picture industry. It produces or arranges for the production of films on behalf of all Government Departments and Divisions; these are distributed to approximately 840 theatres in English-speaking Canada and 60 theatres in French-speaking Canada. A wide distribution to theatres abroad is also made. This includes the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the British West Indies. Non-theatrical distribution is arranged through the Central Government Distribution Service.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board.—On Sept. 3, 1939, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established under the authority of the War Measures Act to provide safeguards against increases in the price of food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life (see pp. 725-726) and to ensure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities during the War. The Board was given wide powers to check hoarding and profiteering, and to control existing supplies of goods.

The immediate tasks of the Board were to reorganize the lines of supply disrupted by the outbreak of war. Even before war actually broke out panic buying of certain commodities such as wool and sugar had begun to create difficulties. A

Sugar Administrator was appointed and under the Board became the sole buyer of raw sugar for Canada. Administrators* were also appointed for wool, coal, hides and leather. As a precautionary supply measure all producers, importers and dealers in coal and coke were placed under licence in December, 1939. Due to the cutting off of the major sources of supply of fish oils, an Oil Administrator was appointed and within less than two years Canada has become self-sufficient and even an exporter in respect of a number of important types of fish oils. In September, 1940, the Board's powers were extended to include housing rentals, and rents were pegged in a large number of communities where war-time conditions had produced serious congestion.

In August, 1941, the powers of the Board were strengthened and the sphere of authority was extended from "necessaries of life" to cover all prices and services that were not already under the jurisdiction of Controllers in the Department of Munitions and Supply. The Wartime Industries Control Board retained control of the supply and allocation of war materials but interlocking membership between it and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board assured close co-ordination of the two agencies. The price-fixing orders of other Dominion and provincial agencies were at the same time made subject to the Board's concurrence.

In October, 1941, the Board placed severe restrictions on instalment purchases, at retail, of a long list of goods. The Board also instituted a system of compulsory licensing for all dealers in clothes and foods, in addition to the special licensing systems already in force for several commodities.

The imposition of an over-all price ceiling effective Dec. 1, 1941 (see pp. 726-727) required rapid expansion in the administrative machinery of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In addition to the Administrators who had already been appointed, Administrators were now appointed to control wholesale and retail trade and the whole range of commodities and services covered by the price ceiling, while Co-ordinators were named to supervise four groups of commodities, textiles and clothing, foods, metals, and paper products. Prices and Supply Representatives have been appointed to act for the Board and for the Department of Munitions and Supply in thirteen regions. The local officers of the Board such as Enforcement Counsel and representatives of particular Administrations work under their direction and sub-regional offices have been opened in more than fifty towns and cities.

An integral part of the Board's program of economy and simplification is the conservation of increasingly scarce materials. Direct restrictions on the use of such materials have also become more numerous. For example, rationing of sugar was instituted in January, 1942, with an order restricting sugar consumption to 12 ounces per person per week. In February, industrial users of sugar were required to reduce their consumption in any quarter to 80 p.c. of the consumption in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

War-time Regulation of Labour.—Such problems as the control of wages and the effective organization of labour supply have continued to be acute as the War has progressed and increasingly comprehensive measures have been passed to deal with them.

Government Labour Policy.—The Government's statement of principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the War was summarized in the 1941 Year Book, p. xxxix. The National Labour Supply Council was abolished on Feb. 24,

* Administrators of commodities under the Prices and Trade Board should be distinguished from the Controllers operating under the Department of Munitions and Supply. To the extent that their functions require, both organizations work in close co-operation, as noted later on. See also pp. xxiv-v.

1942, but shortly afterwards the Consultative Committee on Labour Matters was set up to confer with the Minister on questions of labour policy. This Committee consists of employers' and workers' panels, with seven members each, and the Minister may consult them either separately or jointly.

Industrial Relations.—There has been little change in the policy relating to industrial relations as outlined in the 1941 Year Book, pp. xxxix-xl. An Order in Council of Sept. 16, 1941, as amended on Nov. 13, prohibits a strike after a board of conciliation and investigation, appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has submitted its findings until a vote has been conducted by the Department of Labour. The importance of clear-cut personnel policies within individual establishments was emphasized in an Order in Council of Mar. 10, 1942, which authorizes arrangements between the universities and the Department of Labour whereby practical courses in the principles of personnel management will be provided for selected candidates.

Control of Wages.—With the introduction of a comprehensive price-control policy, the wages stabilization policy put into effect in December, 1940, (see p. xl of the 1941 Year Book) was generalized, with some modification, for all employers by the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253, Oct. 24, 1941, as amended). Wage rates are stabilized as of Nov. 15, 1941, but provision is made for the raising of rates that are unduly low, and changes in the cost of living are to be met by a flat-rate cost-of-living bonus. The order is administered by a National War Labour Board set up for the purpose, which is assisted by nine Regional War Labour Boards. Each board consists of an independent chairman (the Dominion Minister of Labour for the National Board and the Provincial Ministers for the Regional Boards) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The stabilization of wages was supplemented by the stabilization of salaries under the Wartime Salaries Order, which was first issued on Nov. 27, 1941.

The Order in Council of May, 1941 (see p. xl of the 1941 Year Book) relating to minimum wages on government contracts for the manufacture of supplies was replaced by P.C. 7679, Oct. 4, 1941, which retained the rates of 35 cents per hour for men and 25 cents for women but clarified the provisions relating to the rates for learners and set a rate of 20 cents for workers under 18 years. It also made more effective enforcement provisions. Among other things, it extended to contracts for supplies the provisions of an earlier Order in Council, applying to construction contracts, by which the Deputy Minister of Labour was made responsible for the investigation of claims for unpaid wages and a procedure for settlement of claims was set forth.

The National War Labour Board, on its establishment, was made responsible for the administration not merely of the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order but also of the Government's policy concerning wages and hours on Government contracts as set out in the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, relating to construction work and in P.C. 7679 relating to the manufacture of supplies. An Order in Council of July, 1941, whereby provincial inspectors and others may be authorized to do inspection work for the purposes of the Fair Wages Policy was replaced by a new Order in Council of Mar. 9, 1942, to permit these persons to act also as inspectors for the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order.

Organization of Labour Supply.—A comprehensive man-power program was announced during March, 1942, though several steps had already been taken to deal with the problem of labour supply (see p. xli of the 1941 Year Book). This

program is under the direction of a Director of National Selective Service who was appointed on Mar. 23, 1942, and is responsible to the Minister of Labour. He is advised by a National Selective Service Advisory Board consisting of the members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination and the National War Labour Board, and others, and the Labour Co-ordination Committee may by itself advise the Director at his request or on its own initiative. Detailed administration is carried on by National Selective Service officers, one of whom is appointed in each area assigned by the Unemployment Insurance Commission to a local employment and claims office. Appeals from decisions of Selective Service officers may be made to Appeal Boards which are the National War Services Boards that were set up to consider applications for postponement of compulsory military training.

On Mar. 2, 1942, the Minister of Labour was charged with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining an inventory of employable persons, and he was given authority to require any person to register or any employer to maintain and provide records about his employees. Shortly afterwards the records and personnel of the National Registration Division of the Department of National War Services were transferred to the Department of Labour. During the last half of March the Unemployment Insurance Commission compiled a register, which is being kept up to date, of all workers, whether insured or not, who are employed by employers with at least one person in insurable employment. On May 19, 1942, an order was issued requiring all unemployed male persons between the ages of 16 and 70 to register.

On Mar. 21, 1942, three Orders in Council were passed relating to employment in special types of work. One of them drew up a list of occupations that are relatively unessential, or can be filled by women or older men, and prohibited the entry of medically fit men of military age into these occupations without the permission of the appropriate Selective Service Officer; the second provided that no person, who was employed in agriculture on Mar. 23, may leave that employment without the permission of the Selective Service Officer except to enter the armed services or to undertake winter work in lumbering, etc.; and the third amended the National War Services Regulations to permit persons engaged in agriculture to have their compulsory military training deferred. Shortly before this an Order in Council had been issued to facilitate the transfer of technically qualified scientists and engineers to essential work and generally to place the employment of such persons under the supervision of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.

The War-Emergency Training Program has continued to expand and during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1942, 76,726 were in training, including those in R.C.A.F., army and navy classes, as against 37,871 in the previous year. An Order in Council of Apr. 30, 1942, provides for the training of job instructors.

The general question of post-war reconstruction as it affects labour and the rehabilitation of discharged men and women has been under consideration by a Special Committee of the Cabinet assisted by a General Advisory Committee and a Committee on Reconstruction. Of the measures so far passed to deal with post-war problems, several are designed to assist discharged persons in re-establishing themselves in employment. Regulations requiring that they be reinstated in their former jobs were passed on June 27, 1941, and the main provisions of these regulations have been incorporated in a bill that was referred to a special committee of the House of Commons on Apr. 20, 1942. An Order in Council passed on Oct. 1,

1941, provides that such persons will receive benefits equal approximately to the highest rate of benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act while they are awaiting employment or receiving training to fit them for employment, and that after they have been fifteen weeks in insurable employment their military service after July 1, 1941, will count as insurable employment. The Department of Labour is authorized to undertake a training program for discharged persons.

The Agricultural Supplies Board.—The Agricultural Supplies Board is a war-time control body operating under the Department of Agriculture. It is the responsibility of the Board and its collaborating provincial production committees to ensure that Canadian agriculture is conducted during war-time in a manner calculated to satisfy, so far as possible, the needs of Canada and the United Kingdom for food and fibres. The work of this Board up to 1941 is outlined in the 1940 and 1941 editions of the Year Book and, especially as regards the results attained, in the special articles concerning agriculture. The following review brings that material up to date.

Early in June, 1941, the Agricultural Supplies Board reviewed the changing picture of supplies, and indicated to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and to the farm press its belief that calls for the increased production of various agricultural commodities were likely to be made. Subsequent developments have shown that this belief was well founded. (See pp. 183–188 of this volume.)

Another aspect of the supply problem presented itself with Japan's entry into the War in December, 1941, and the subsequent enlargement of the active war zone to the Southern Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. Agriculture was hard hit by the cutting off of supplies of tin from Malaya, of jute from Calcutta, and of various kinds of fibre from the Philippines. Coincident with these developments, came a speeding-up of the production of war supplies with a consequent greatly increased demand for steel and other basic materials for strictly war purposes, and a severe restriction of their uses in the manufacture of equipment for civilian purposes, including agriculture. The intensification of submarine warfare on the Atlantic raised new problems in connection with the shipment of food and other supplies to Britain.

From the time of its establishment, the Agricultural Supplies Board has been interested in the control of exports of such commodities as might be required in Canada for agricultural purposes. From time to time the Board has, by recommending the passing of certain Orders in Council, safeguarded the supply in Canada of certain commodities. Such action was taken in March, 1941, in connection with the export of certain feed grains, bran, shorts, and middlings, when their export was prohibited except by permit authorized by the Department of Agriculture. Similar steps have been taken on the recommendation of the Administrator concerned, with respect to other kinds of live-stock feeds, as well as to fertilizers, pesticides and certain seeds.

Assistance to Agriculture.—In September, 1941, provision was made for freight assistance from Fort William east, on Western feeds, required in Eastern Canada, in order to reduce transportation charges on such feeds to approximately export freight levels. Later, the Dominion Government undertook the payment of full freight charges in the movement of these feeds when brought down in carload lots or steamship cargoes. The Government also undertook to pay full freight charges

on specified feeds from Calgary, and other Alberta points having the same freight rate, to destinations in British Columbia if such feeds were distributed for use exclusively as feed in British Columbia before July 1, 1942.

In February, 1942, a policy came into effect providing subventions for the purchase of fertilizers by farmers in Eastern Canada and British Columbia for use in the spring of 1942, on certain crops, needed for live stock and poultry feeding. The Agricultural Supplies Board provided funds to implement the plan. The purpose of this policy is to encourage the increased production in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, of home-grown supplies of feeds.

In December, 1941, authority was secured to place in five Canadian plants already engaged in dehydration work, the extra equipment called for in experimental processing to new specifications, and to have these plants purchase and process for Government account, under the supervision of the Board's representative, certain quantities of vegetables of 1941 production. As a result of the processing and packaging technique that has now been worked out, high quality dehydrated products have been produced on a commercial scale.

Since the outbreak of war there has been a substantial increase in fibre flax acreage in Canada. Through action by the Board, the Canadian fibre flax industry has been placed on a mechanized basis to enable it to meet competition from other countries after the War. On Mar. 31, 1942, there were in operation in Canada 33 mills more or less completely equipped with the necessary facilities to produce linen fibre and tow. All these plants are located in Ontario and Quebec. Under certain mill-machinery arrangements, ten tow scutchers were placed in Canadian flax mills and seven Canadian turbine-scutchers were delivered by June, 1942.

The desirability of a considerably increased domestic production of wool by 1943 became evident in view of possible enemy interference with the transportation of the large volume of Australian and New Zealand wool now coming to Canada. In consequence, a Dominion-Provincial Conference was convened by the Board in April, 1942, to discuss the Canadian sheep situation with particular reference to potential wool supplies, and a tentative objective of one million more sheep in Canada by June, 1943, was agreed upon. The Dominion Government is paying freight charges from point of origin to point of distribution on ewes or ewe lambs purchased for breeding, and is lending suitable rams to those farmers establishing new flocks.

In regard to apples (see p. 187), agreements have been completed with Nova Scotia and British Columbia respecting the marketing of the 1942 crop. In each of these agreements, the assistance to the industry is also of benefit to the apple growers in the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, whose returns would probably be poor if their markets were over-hung with surplus apples from Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

In view of the increasing importance of questions of priorities on materials needed in agricultural production, the Board appointed a Technical Adviser on Equipment and Containers who collaborates closely with the Farm and Road Machinery Administrator, of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, with a view to keeping before the Administrator the views of the Agricultural Supplies Board concerning the use to be made of whatever steel might be available for the making of farm implements and repair parts.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—The great and many-sided expansion of Canadian statistics in numerous fields during the past twenty years, and the work that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has done to provide a statistical background

for economic study, have greatly facilitated the conversion from a peace economy to a war economy. Far more is known about production, internal trade, prices, the balance of international payments, etc., than during 1914-18, and this knowledge has been extensively used by the Government.

Co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.—After the creation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Chief of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was seconded for duty thereto. He acted as liaison officer between the Board and the Bureau, the staff being supplied by the Board but organized by the Bureau. Statistics on coal were collected and compiled for the Coal Administrator. At the request of the Hides and Leather Administrator, a monthly series of statistics on stocks of hides, skins and leather was instituted. The work on prices has been expanded considerably, particularly as regards cost-of-living statistics, and extensive price records are furnished regularly to the Board at frequent intervals.

Under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's order to license persons and firms selling or buying for resale, commodities and specified services, the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau became the Records Division for this work. Over 330,000 businesses were licensed and have been coded by kind of business. A complete classification has been set up upon which basis orders, bulletins, posters, and circulars have been sent out. Results from this work have provided the Administrators with record lists of firms for use in their various administrations.

Co-operation with the Foreign Exchange Control Board.—The Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau also co-ordinates its work with that of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Three officers of its staff are working on the premises of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Branch has co-operated in drawing up the forms and schedules used by the Board in its statistical work. As a result of the requirements of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the work on tourist statistics has been reorganized.

Co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Labour.—The Social Analysis and Economic Research Division of the Bureau of Statistics was detailed to collect, compile and tabulate statistics arising from the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The annual registration for 1942 was designed to yield additional data necessary for a "man-power inventory". This, when completed, will contain all basic information necessary for the optimum utilization of Canada's man-power. In April, 1942, the registration form was completed for all persons (whether insured or not) actively engaged in any firm employing insured personnel. A supplementary order of the Director of National Selective Service has also required a registration of unemployed male persons. These man-power records have been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics: they include more than three million persons and such information as age, conjugal status, occupation, additional skills, industry and other pertinent data that will enable each to be placed in a position where he can contribute most to the national effort. In handling this work there has been the closest co-operation between the Bureau and the Man-power Records Branch of the Department of Labour.

The National Research Council.—The demands made upon the National Research Council for scientific and technical aid in war problems increased greatly during 1941. Close co-operation has been maintained between the Council and the laboratories of Departments of Government, industrial institutions and universities in order to obtain the greatest possible co-ordination of effort in research. Co-

operation with the Armed Forces has been active since the outbreak of war and the National Research Council has now been officially designated the research station of the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force.

The Council has constructed prototypes of important tactical weapons that are now in extensive operation and use. Work has been conducted in connection with secret radio gear and with naval protective devices and studies are continually being made on specifications for a wide range of materials. Testing of engines, explosives and a host of items used in warfare has been done on a large scale.

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; study of scientific and engineering problems involved in the storage of perishable foodstuffs and their transport to Great Britain; research on blood storage; preservation of food; and the study of nutrition problems. All research on methods of defence against chemical attack, except training phases, is carried on by a chemical warfare establishment committee, of which a member of the Council is chairman and technical officers of the Department of National Defence are members. This committee has organized and directed over seventy research projects within the various university laboratories and in the Chemistry Division at Ottawa.

In medical research, committees of the Council have made substantial progress. Investigations in this field cover many phases of medicine and surgery of primary importance to the Armed Forces, but much of the information obtained will contribute to the welfare of the civilian population also.

Liaison with the United Kingdom and other countries of the British Empire and the United States has been maintained at a high level of efficiency through the interchange of staff and the exchange of information, both as to plans and results.

Other Agencies and Activities.—There are various other special agencies performing important economic functions, either of control or investigation. The Canadian Shipping Board controls the use of both lake and ocean ships of Canadian registry. In allocating ships to particular routes and in seeing that essential cargoes are carried, it co-operates with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and the United States Maritime Commission. The Shipping Priorities Committee determines the degree of urgency or priority of the various shipping requirements, gives direction to the Shipping Board, and forwards necessary requests for the use of United Kingdom and United States ships.

Since the Hyde Park Declaration, joint committees have been set up to co-ordinate the war programs of the United States and Canada on the economic side. The Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee, linking the War Production Board and the Department of Munitions and Supply, is concerned with joint plans for the production, acquisition and use of scarce basic materials. The Joint Committee on Defence Production surveys the plant capacities in each country for the production of complete war equipment and supplies and recommends such modifications in allotment and specifications as will increase the total effectiveness of the program. The Joint Economic Committees, with which the other joint committees maintain continuous liaison, have an over-riding responsibility to investigate and report on joint war-time economic problems not being currently studied by other agencies. They are further charged with the duty of studying joint economic problems of post-war adjustment.

More recently, the problems of co-ordination, both internal and international, in the field of export policy have become more important because of the growing scarcity of essential materials.

In order to keep essential supplies from reaching enemy hands, control is exercised over exports from Canada through a special branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Trading with the Enemy Regulations, administered by the Custodian of Enemy Property, prevent the enemy from deriving any benefit whatsoever from trade.

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 advisers; 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.—Economic Review of Conditions during the Early Months of 1942*

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.

The economic life of the Canadian people was profoundly affected by the impact of the War during the early part of 1942. Marked changes were characteristic of the first years of the war period, but their magnitude was greatly increased as the scope of the struggle was extended. The demand for materials and the speed required were too great for the automatic operation of the system.

The manufacturing industry recorded an expansion in 1941 of at least one-third over the gross output of \$4,529,000,000 in 1940. The gross value of commodity production was estimated at \$8,970,000,000 in 1941 compared with \$7,261,000,000 during the preceding year. The index of the physical volume of business, a comprehensive measure of productive operations, registered 140 in April, 1941, as compared with 102 in the same month of 1939. The gain in employment was of even greater proportions, the index advancing from 105 to 165 in the same comparison.

The magnitude of Canada's war program is more directly indicated by the value of contracts awarded by the Government through the Department of Munitions and Supply and predecessor organizations. The grand total placed from July, 1939, to March, 1942, was \$3,447,000,000. The contracts on Canadian account were valued at \$2,047,000,000, while orders of \$1,219,000,000 were awarded on British account. The remainder was for construction under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and for miscellaneous purposes. Contracts for the Armed Services of the Dominion alone amounted to \$317,000,000 during the first four months of 1942.

Most of the influences tending to raise the national income were operating in the period under review. The expansion in economic activity and especially the rise in employment led to a marked increase in the national income and consequently in the national power of saving. The main stimulants consisted in the

* Prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Chief of the Business Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

expansion in production of durable goods and munitions, the export trade, the deficit financing of the Dominion Government, and in the money supply. The War has resulted in a marked advance in the national income to the highest point in Canadian economic history.

Agriculture.—Agriculture continued to play, during the early part of the year under review, an increasingly important part in providing food urgently required by the United Nations. Plans were formulated for the further expansion of the agricultural effort during the 1942 season. The central feature in this program was an increased production of live stock and animal products, particularly pork, cheese, butter and eggs. (See pp. 185-186.)

The labour problem was a limiting factor in agricultural production, but action was taken to provide for the industry the greatest possible share of the nation's man-power consistent with the total war effort. The Agricultural Supplies Board continued its efforts to secure for agriculture satisfactory supplies of scarce materials such as farm implements, tin and containers.

Live-stock marketings during the first part of 1942 showed a continuance of the expansion that had taken place in this phase of the industry since the outbreak of war, an index of marketings on stockyards rising to 102·8 in the first four months against 97·9 in the same period of 1941. The index of inspected slaughterings rose 6·6 p.c. to 138·7 in the same comparison. The survey of numbers of live-stock and farmers' intentions as at the beginning of December indicated that the trend will continue upward throughout the present year. Production of cheese is normally small during the winter but the output during the first five months of 1942 was 107·7 p.c. in advance of that of the same period of the preceding year. Higher prices encouraged the winter operations of cheese factories in many areas.

The changes in the wheat policy from the preceding year were not great and the net effect of the new legislation was an increase in the acreage of feed grains and a decrease in the area under summer-fallow. Price-control legislation has tended to stabilize the prices of agricultural products, although farm prices in many cases are not directly subject to the ceiling order. Where farms prices were considered inadequate to bring about increased production, various forms of price subsidies were adopted. Such action was necessary in the case of cheese, eggs, milk to concentrated milk plants, and fluid milk to distributors in some areas.

Early computations placed the total wheat acreage for 1942 at about 3 p.c. below the preceding year. The reduction in summer-fallow on the Prairies was estimated at 2,389,000 acres, or 12 p.c. The expansion in acreage of oats and barley was given as 10 p.c. and 36 p.c., respectively.

The war-time expansion in the proportion of live-stock and dairy products in the total cash income of the western farmer is of considerable interest. The total cash income in the first quarter of 1942 was computed at \$68,900,000 compared with \$28,600,000 in the same period of 1939. The gain of 141 p.c. in the total compared with an increase of 105 p.c. in field crops and of 159·7 in live-stock and dairy products.

Cash income from the sale of Canadian farm products was estimated at \$876,500,000 in 1941, the highest point since 1929, when the value was \$922,300,000. Income was placed at \$739,400,000 in 1940 and \$710,200,000 in 1939. The increase in 1941 occurred mostly in the live-stock and animal-product groups due to greater output and higher prices.

Forestry.—The newsprint industry maintained a high level of activity, production actually rising slightly by 0·2 p.c. during 1941 as compared with 1940. The total shipments for 1941 likewise recorded a small increase over the preceding year, and 78·9 p.c. of production capacity was utilized as compared with 78·3 p.c. During the last months of the year the remaining excess capacity of the mills was practically absorbed by the needs of national defence.

In the first five months of 1942 production of newsprint was 1,415,412 tons, an increase of 5 p.c. over the like period of the preceding year. Mill shipments recorded a gain of only 3·3 p.c., the total being 1,369,574 tons. Because of a number of factors, foremost of which is the prospective reduction in the demand of United States markets, it is anticipated that sales of newsprint will show a decline in 1942. Advertising lineage showed curtailment, while publishers are holding stocks sufficient for 54 days compared with a normal of only 35 or 36 days. The effect of the reduction is partly counteracted by the expansion in the output of unbleached sulphite and ground-wood pulp.

Lumber was used during the first two years of the War in large volume for the erection of temporary buildings in connection with the war effort, and the export trade, notably to the United States and to Empire countries, gained in importance. The timber scaled in British Columbia in the first four months showed curtailment of 15·6 p.c.

Fish and Furs.—The revenues of the fisheries industry were greater in the early part of 1942 than in the preceding year, continuing the upward trend of the war period. The value of sea fish caught and landed was \$25,600,000 in 1941, against \$18,700,000 in 1940.

The withdrawal of Norway, Britain and Iceland from the dried-codfish market has left Canada and Newfoundland as the only producers, a sellers' market existing for cured fish of all kinds. The influence of the depression in reducing the number of professional fishermen is still operating to prevent a rapid rise in production. Further gain of about 40 p.c. in the volume of the sea catch was shown in the first four months of 1942 over the same period of the preceding year, while the increase in the landed value was placed at 29·5 p.c.

The export of furs after having been without important change in 1941 from the preceding year, rose considerably in the first five months of 1942.

Mining.—The importance of Canada's mineral production has naturally been enhanced by the War. The value of the mineral output was tentatively estimated at nearly \$561,000,000 in 1941, showing an increase over the high level of 1940. Metals as a group accounted for more than 70 p.c. of this total and recorded a gain of 3·3 p.c. on the preceding year. Operations in the gold-mining industry were at a somewhat lower level in the first five months, receipts by the Mint receding 7·6 p.c. from the standing of the same period of 1941. The production of base metals, nickel, copper, lead and zinc was maintained at near-capacity levels, playing an exceedingly important role in Canada's war effort.

Production of nickel was greatly stimulated by the entry of the United States into the War. It is estimated that the United States consumed over two-thirds of the world's nickel output in 1941, as compared with about one-third of a distinctly smaller total output during years immediately precedent to the War. The International Nickel Company's mines and smelters worked at capacity throughout the

year and the Company has undertaken an expansion program to be completed in 1943, entailing an expenditure of about \$35,000,000. A large proportion of the nickel now available is being used to fill high priority war orders.

Electric Power.—Canada's electric power requirements have, in the nature of things, been greatly increased by the industrial expansion in the war period (see p. 321). With the outbreak of war, the considerable amount of surplus energy which existed at that time was immediately absorbed.

Measures to conserve unnecessary consumption and meet increasing war-time demand have met with considerable success. Production of electric power rose to 12,400,000,000 kilowatt hours in the first four months of 1942 from 10,400,000,000 in the same period of the preceding year. Output less exports and secondary power was 10,600,000,000 against 8,500,000,000. New water-power installations during 1941 were 254,600 h.p., resulting in a grand total of 8,845,038 h.p. Other undertakings probably added 650,000 h.p. to this amount by the middle of 1942.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has outstripped in importance all other industrial groups, accounting for more than two-fifths of the net value of goods produced. War demands have served only to accentuate the pre-eminence. The gross output in 1940 was \$4,529,000,000 and, according to preliminary calculations, an expansion of at least one-third was recorded in 1941.

An index of the volume of production rose from 134.5 in 1940 to 151.7 in the following year, while the employment index was 168.4, compared with 131.3 in 1940. An index of wholesale prices on the base of 1926 increased from 81.5 to 88.8.

Canada's productive capacity, until recently, was adequate to support a parallel expansion in the output of war materials and of consumer goods. This statement is borne out by the fact that the respective price indexes of producer goods and consumer goods have recorded similar advances since the outbreak of war, amounting to 31.5 p.c. and 30.6 p.c., respectively. The latter are now, however, being held in check by a comprehensive system of controls and priorities, supplementing the more general restraints of increased taxation. (See pp. 354-359.)

A notable advance was shown in the flour industry where production rose to 6,900,000 barrels during the first four months, 19.6 p.c. above the 1941 level. Cattle slaughterings increased by 5.5 p.c. The constantly growing British requirements for bacon brought a 4 p.c. increase in hog slaughterings, which totalled 2,710,000. Expansion continued in the tobacco industry, the total of cigarettes released rising to 3,077,000,000, a gain of 23.6 p.c. Production of boots and shoes in the first four months of 1942 rose by 12 p.c. Raw cotton consumption, which had recorded a very heavy increase in 1941, showed a moderate further gain.

Output in the crucial iron and steel industry continued to advance rapidly, production of steel ingots standing at 1,032,828 tons in the first four months of 1942, a gain of about 22 p.c. over the preceding year. The corresponding increase for pig-iron output was 42 p.c. to 634,653 tons.

Employment and earnings in manufactures are dealt with at pp. 382-397.

Construction.—The construction industry played, in 1941, an even greater part in Canada's industrial expansion than was the case in the preceding year. The total of contracts awarded was about 14 p.c. greater than in 1940 amounting to nearly \$394,000,000. The activity was largely due to war-time commitments made by the Department of Munitions and Supply on Canadian and United Kingdom accounts.

Contracts awarded in the first five months of 1942 were \$88,200,000, which was less than in the same period of 1941 when new business amounted to \$129,700,000: nevertheless the amount was greater than in other recent years. This does not mean that construction *activity* necessarily decreased since contracts, especially for war construction enterprises, are often long-term and the contracts awarded cannot be analysed over a short period of time. There appears to have been a little easing off, however: the building restrictions on homes and residences would have an appreciable short-term effect.

Transportation.—The effect of industrial expansion upon the transport industries is indicated by the increase of about 11 p.c. recorded for carloadings during the first 23 weeks of 1942, over the same period of the preceding year. The gain over the same weeks of 1939 when Canada was still at peace, was 47 p.c. The expansion was greatest in lumber, grain and manufactured products with metallic ores also recording an increase.

The cumulative gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways were \$151,900,000 from the beginning of the year to June 14. The comparable amount for the preceding year was \$127,900,000, a gain of 18·7 p.c. or \$24,000,000. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the same period were \$109,100,000 against \$89,700,000, an increase of 21·7 p.c. or \$19,400,000.

Freight transported through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals was 10,200,000 tons in April against 7,900,000 in the same month of 1941. Notable increases were shown in the movement of iron ore, wheat and coal.

Employment and Earnings.—Although seasonal curtailment in many of the non-manufacturing industries usually results in a general decline in industrial activity in the Dominion during the winter, there was comparatively little recession in the early part of 1942 from the extraordinarily high level indicated in the final quarter of 1941. The general index, which showed a fractional decline from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1942, was only a few points lower than in the preceding three months: as compared with the period Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 in 1941, there was an increase of over 21 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing has increased almost uninterruptedly from the outbreak of war, the only exceptions to the general upward movement having been due to the brief slackening during the year-end holiday season. The exceptionally small decline indicated at Jan. 1, 1942, lowered the index only slightly from its high position in the last few months of 1941. The upward movement was resumed immediately after the holidays with the result that successive new all-time highs were established commencing with Feb. 1. Much of the prevailing activity in manufacturing centres consisted in the production of munitions of war, so that employment in the heavy industries reached unprecedented heights. The chemical group has also shown a particularly marked response to war-time demands, while the production of food, clothing and many other lines afforded substantially more employment in the early months of 1942 than in the same period in any preceding year.

In the non-manufacturing classes, the logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries in the first months of 1942, have also been extremely active for the time of year; in some cases, new all-time high records were established in these divisions while in others the volume of employment was greater than in any other winter of the past ten or twelve years.

The general high level of activity has been accompanied by substantial increases in industrial payrolls in the relatively short period for which such statistics are available, the record of current earnings commencing only in the early summer

of 1941. Since then, the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments in salaries and wages have shown important advances, an index based upon the weekly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, as 100, having risen to 121·6 at Apr. 1, 1942. This was the highest figure on record, the previous maximum having been 119·5 at Dec. 1, 1941. This rate of increase in the reported earnings has greatly exceeded that shown by the index of employment in the same period, which from June 1, 1941 to April 1, 1942, had risen by 8 p.c. The average weekly per capita earnings, standing at \$25·25 at June 1, 1941, had mounted to \$28·41 by April 1, 1942, when the 1,652,810 persons recorded in employment in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, service and trade industries were reported to have been paid the sum of \$46,959,087 for services rendered in the preceding week.

Employment and Earnings in the Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Classes.—In the manufacturing classes, the increase in the payrolls disbursed from June 1, 1941 to Apr. 1, 1942, was 34·3 p.c., a gain which accompanied that of 18·7 p.c. in reported employment in the same period. In the manufacturing divisions, the per capita average weekly earnings have advanced from \$25·57 at June 1, 1941, to \$28·94 at the beginning of April of the present year. The concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, the extensive use of overtime work and the payment of cost-of-living allowances, have contributed to the greater gain in the indicated earnings. In the same period, the payrolls reported in the non-manufacturing classes have risen by 4·2 p.c.; as a result of seasonal factors operating between the early summer and the late winter, the corresponding index of employment showed a decline of 6·3 p.c. from June 1, 1941 to Apr. 1, 1942. The per capita weekly average earnings in the non-manufacturing industries have risen from \$25·17 at the former to \$27·52 at the latter date.

Internal Trade.—Notwithstanding restrictions on the production of many lines of consumer goods and the divergence of increasing proportions of consumers' incomes to finance the War, the underlying trend in retail trading continues at a high level in Canada. The dollar value of retail trade as measured by the composite index of sales for twelve lines of retail business dealing chiefly in foods, clothing and household requirements averaged 16 p.c. higher in 1941 than in 1940, and was 36 p.c. above the average level of the five-year period between 1935 and 1939. The first four months of 1942 witnessed a continuation of the same upward trend, the average index of sales for this period, after adjustment for normal seasonal movements standing almost 56 p.c. above the level of the five-year base (1935-1939).

The increase in dollar sales is due partially to higher prices and partially to an increase in the quantity of goods purchased. The retail price index computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics averaged 20 p.c. higher for the first four months of 1942 compared with the five-year base. While indexes of dollar sales and indexes of retail prices are not computed in such a way as to be strictly comparable, they are sufficiently so to show that a considerable portion of the 56 p.c. increase in dollar volume of business must be attributed to price movements.

Restrictions on instalment buying introduced in the autumn of 1941 together with reduced production quotas resulted in curtailment of purchases in stores specializing in furniture or in electrical household appliances and radios in the latter part of the year. Furniture store sales for the first four months of 1942 were maintained on a par with the dollar volume of sales for this type of business during the corresponding period of 1941. Dollar sales of radio and electrical stores were up 3 p.c. in the same comparison.

A marked increase in men's clothing sales forms an outstanding feature of the retail trade of Canada in the first part of the current year. Sales of stores specializing in men's clothing or furnishings averaged 20 p.c. higher in 1941 than in 1940. Anticipation of restrictions, especially on styles of men's clothing in the spring of 1942, produced a marked increase in purchasing with the result that sales of men's specialty stores averaged 35 p.c. higher for the first four months of this year over last.

Sales of new passenger cars numbered 83,650 in 1941 and were valued at \$108,907,312, down 18 p.c. in number and 5 p.c. in value compared with the preceding year. Stoppage of production for civilian purposes in 1942 has resulted in the virtual disappearance of this phase of retail trade. February sales were down 60 p.c. compared with the corresponding month of 1941, March sales were down 80 p.c. while April sales were only 10 p.c. of those in April, 1941.

External Trade.—A recent change in government policy has been made whereby it will be impossible to publish any statistics of external trade in future years of the War. Later figures than those that appear in Chapter XVI cannot, therefore, be given.

Banking.—The close relationship of economic functions was shown by the expansion in banking activities during the last twelve months. Total assets, one of the best measures of financial operations, rose from \$4,019,000,000 to \$4,320,000,000 in the year ended April, 1942. The demand for current loans showed improvement, resulting in a total of \$1,156,000,000 against \$1,012,000,000 one year before. The strong liquid position of the chartered banks despite ample assistance in financing productive enterprise is characteristic of the present war period.

Cheques cashed in the clearing centres amounted to \$14,034,000,000 against \$11,304,000,000 in the first four months of 1941, the result having been affected by heavy payments on the second Victory Loan. Circulating media in the hands of the public consisting of bank notes and subsidiary coin was \$530,000,000 on Apr. 1, against \$408,000,000 on the same date last year. The sum of the four classes of deposits was \$3,305,000,000 against \$2,972,000,000 on Apr. 1, 1941. The money supply, including circulating media in the hands of the public and the deposit liabilities of banks, was \$3,835,000,000 in April against \$3,381,000,000 a year before.

The Business Index.—The most comprehensive measure of the fluctuation in productive operations on a monthly basis is the index of the physical volume of business. The index is a weighted average of 57 components constituting a considerable sample of the productive and distributive activities. The average for the first four months of 1942 was 137.9 against 99.3 in the same period of 1939, representing a considerable expansion in general operations for the period. The index for the early months of 1940 was approximately equal to the peak reached in 1929. Subsequently, the marked advance resulted in a much higher level than at any other time in history.

MONTHLY INDEX OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS, 1938 TO JUNE, 1942
(1935-39=100)

Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January	97.6	98.7	113.8	131.1	140.6	August	96.5	109.3	128.6	141.5	-
February	93.2	97.6	108.6	127.5	134.3	September	104.1	109.9	130.1	148.9	-
March	95.0	98.9	106.3	125.5	136.2	October	103.6	116.2	129.0	139.1	-
April	98.2	101.9	120.0	130.7	140.4	November	107.8	116.2	129.7	132.0	-
May	96.7	106.0	117.8	134.2	131.8	December	101.0	116.4	128.3	141.3	-
June	94.7	106.0	120.0	137.1	133.7						
July	95.3	105.2	120.9	138.0	-	Averages	98.6	101.9	121.1	135.6	-

ERRATUM

Under the heading "Eggs and Poultry", p. 186, exports of eggs to the United Kingdom from Canada in 1939 should read 1,274,000 dozen instead of 1,274 dozen.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY

CONSPECTUS

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PART I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES*

NOTE.—A comprehensive summary treatment of geographical features and political subdivisions is given at pp. 1-9 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book, as well as in earlier editions. It is necessary to devote all available space in current editions to the important economic changes and controls that have marked and will mark the transition from a peacetime to a war-time economy and the standard material that has appeared in this chapter has therefore been substantially cut down. Adequate references are given, however, to where the said data can be found.

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.

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

1.—Approximate Land and Fresh-Water¹ Areas, by Provinces and Territories, 1941

NOTE.—For a classification of land area as agricultural, forested, etc., see pp. 15-16

Province or Territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	Per Cent of Total Area
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	²	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

At pp. 2-4 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book a textual treatment of the predominant orographical features of Canada is given. This material is not subject to wide change and is not repeated here. At p. 10 of the 1940 edition the principal peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation, classified by provinces and in tabular form, are given.

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.

Recently revised statistics for the Great Lakes are presented in Table 2; the elevations and depths given are in accord with the latest data adopted by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, the lengths are those of the steamer tracks, which are usually the course from one end to the other, following the centre of the lake; the areas in Canadian territory agree with the figures adopted by both the Canadian and United States Hydrographic Services.

For further information under this heading the reader is referred to pp. 4-6 of the 1941 Year Book and to pp. 12, 13 and 15 of the 1938 edition where tables of lakes and principal rivers, respectively, will be found.

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

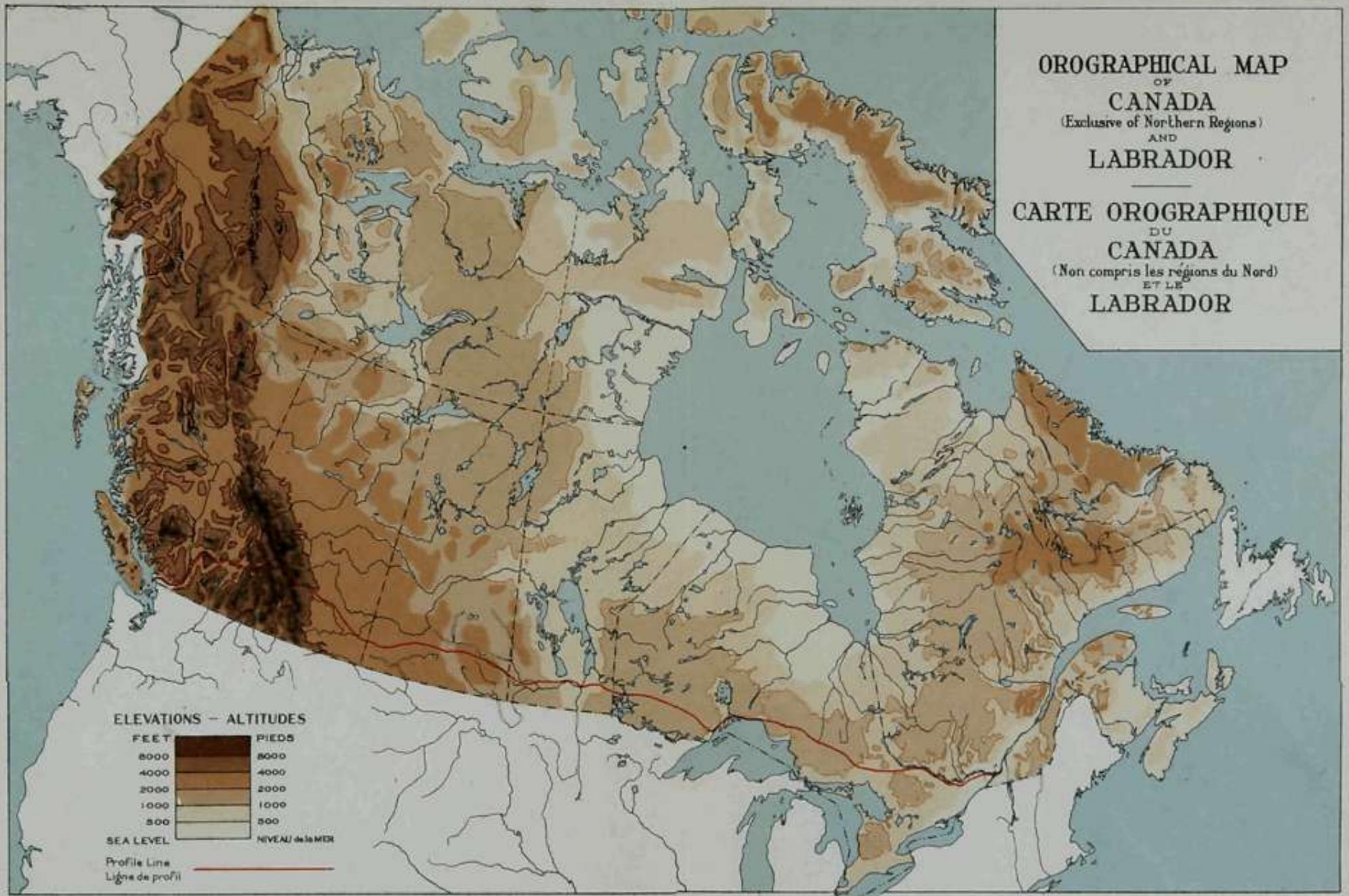
Lake	Elevation Above Sea-level	Length	Breadth	Maximum Depth	Total Area	Area on Canadian Side of Boundary
	ft.	miles	miles	ft.	sq. miles	sq. miles
Superior.....	602.25	383	160	1,302	31,820	11,110
Michigan.....	579.74	321	118	923	22,400	Nil
Huron.....	580.64	247	101	750	23,010	13,900
St. Clair.....	574.64	26	24	25	460	280
Erie.....	572.33	241	57	210	9,940	4,950
Ontario.....	245.81	193	53	774	7,540	3,980

Section 3.—Islands

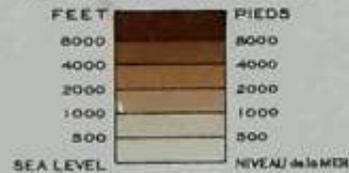
See p. 6 of the 1941 Year Book.

**OROGRAPHICAL MAP
OF
CANADA**
(Exclusive of Northern Regions)
AND
LABRADOR

**CARTE OROGRAPHIQUE
DU
CANADA**
(Non compris les régions du Nord)
ET LE
LABRADOR



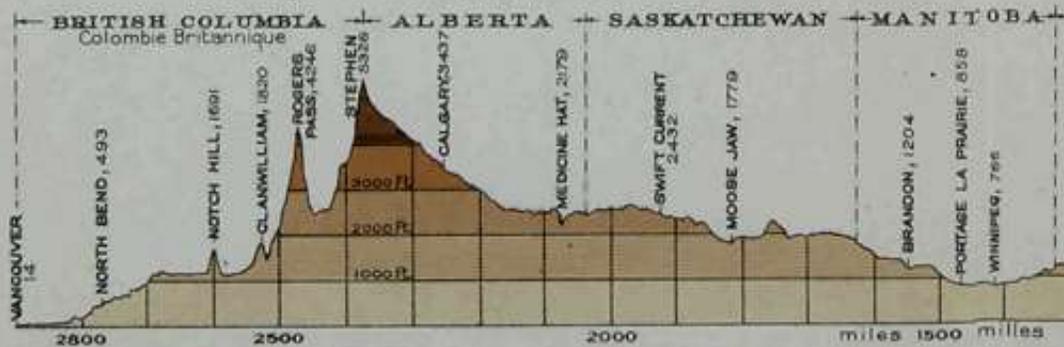
ELEVATIONS - ALTITUDES



Profile Line
Ligne de profil

PROFILE

Following C.P.R. Main Line, Montreal-Vancouver



PROFIL

Suivant la ligne principale du C.P.R., Montreal-Vancouver

O N T A R I O

QUE

0 MONTREAL 110

PART II.—GEOLOGY

Section 1.—Geology of Canada

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

Section 2.—Geology and Economic Minerals*

The physiographic divisions of Canada depend fundamentally on geology and hence are geomorphic ones as well as physiographic. A description of the geology of Canada hence involves an account of the geology of each of these divisions. They are shown in the map below and include:—

(1) The Canadian Shield, a vast V-shaped area of ancient rocks surrounding Hudson Bay.

(2) The St. Lawrence Region, a lowland belt bordering the St. Lawrence River and extending westward through southern Ontario to Lake Huron. It is underlain chiefly by flat or gently dipping strata of Palæozoic age.

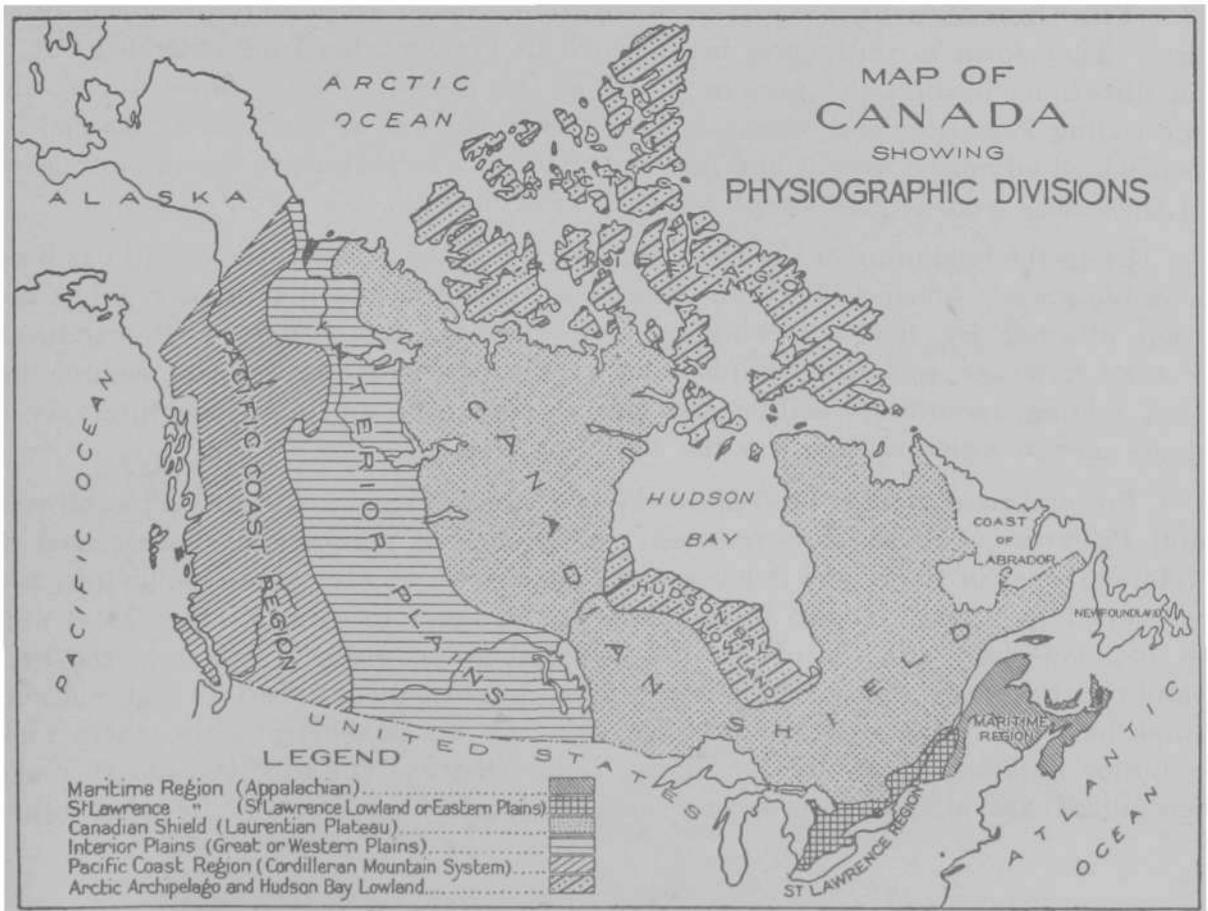
(3) The Appalachian and Acadian Regions, comprising the Maritime Provinces and most of that part of Quebec lying south of the St. Lawrence River. It is a hilly or mountainous region and is made up largely of disturbed beds.

(4) The Arctic Archipelago, with which is linked the Hudson Bay Lowland. The former includes the islands lying north of the Canadian Shield, while the latter is a broad, flat region, underlain by flat-lying Palæozoic beds.

(5) The Interior Plains Region of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which stretches down the Mackenzie Valley to the Arctic Ocean. It is underlain by only slightly disturbed Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata.

(6) The Cordilleran Region, including the mountainous country of the Pacific Coast which is developed on highly disturbed rocks.

* By George Hanson, Ph.D., Assistant Chief Geologist, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.



GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

Era	Period	Characteristic Life	Estimated Time in Years
Cenozoic	Recent Pleistocene	Man	1,000,000
	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Paleocene	Mammals and Modern Plants	60,000,000
Mesozoic	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	Reptiles	200,000,000
Palæozoic	Permian Carboniferous	Amphibians and Lycopods	500,000,000
	Devonian Silurian	Fishes	
	Ordovician Cambrian	Higher Invertebrates	
Proterozoic (late Precambrian)	—	Primitive Invertebrates and Algae	2,000,000,000
Archæan (early Precambrian)	—	Nil	

The Canadian Shield.—The rocks of the Shield are mainly of Precambrian age. They form a continental mass which in Precambrian time extended out in all directions beyond the present limits of the Shield. Many times during the succeeding Palæozoic and Mesozoic Eras the Shield was at least partly flooded by seas which advanced over it and later retreated. The sediments that accumulated in these seas were largely swept away by later erosion.

From the beginning of the Cambrian period to the present, the Shield has been a stable mass. During this time it has been elevated and depressed but has not been affected by mountain-building deformation. Its earlier or Precambrian history, however, was very complex and included periods of volcanism, sedimentation, folding, mountain-building and igneous intrusion, and also long intervals of quiescence in which erosion was the active process.

Precambrian time has been divided into two eras, Archæan or early Precambrian and Proterozoic or late Precambrian. As geological mapping has progressed in different areas in the Shield it has seemed that the Archæan was divisible into two or more large units. It has been impossible however to correlate the oldest unit in any one place with the oldest in a different area. Lack of fossils in the Precambrian has made correlation between separate areas most uncertain and relationships between formations in any large area can be established only where rock outcrops are numerous. In the Rainy Lake District, Ontario, the oldest rocks recognized are altered sedimentary types (Couchiching series). In most other

places in the Shield the oldest rocks are altered volcanic types in general called greenstones (Keewatin). In other places as in some parts of Ontario and Quebec the oldest rocks are limestones and gneisses of sedimentary derivation (Grenville series). Overlying the greenstones, particularly in Ontario, a widespread and thick series of altered sedimentary rocks has been held to be younger than the greenstones and is called Timiskaming series. Detailed studies in several parts of the Shield in recent years have shown that three or more thick greenstone bands are interbedded conformably with sedimentary bands and this suggests that in these places at least there is no definitely younger sedimentary series. Recently, radio-active minerals have been studied as indicators of the age of rocks but, although the method appears very promising, ages cannot yet be obtained with any reliability. For example this method does not indicate equivalency in age between the oldest greenstones in Manitoba and the oldest in Quebec. It seems that no subdivision of Archæan rocks can be made as yet that will hold for any wide area. The rocks of the Archæan are in general gneisses and schists derived from sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rock types. Granites, and gneisses derived from granitoid rocks, outcrop over a very large part of the Shield. The Archæan Era closed with mountain-building and widespread intrusions of granite.

The rocks of the Proterozoic or late Precambrian Era were laid down unconformably on the older rocks after a very long interval of erosion. The rocks of the Era are mainly sedimentary and consist of quartzite, argillite, conglomerate, limestone and related types. The rocks are divisible into three main systems but these can be recognized in only a few places. The oldest, known variously as the Huronian, Bruce, or Cobalt, is a sedimentary assemblage. Younger than these rocks are other sedimentary rocks known as the Animikie, and younger than these are basaltic flows and other volcanic rocks and sediments called Keweenawan. In most places the rocks of the Era have gentle dips but in a few places they have been affected by mountain-building movements and are steeply folded. These rocks are cut by dykes and sills of diabase and in a few places by stocks of granite.

As in the Archæan there is yet no sure correlation between rocks in different places and in only a few places can Precambrian rocks be placed with certainty in the Huronian, Animikie or Keweenawan and in no one place is there a complete succession of Proterozoic rocks.

In many parts of the Shield the rocks cannot even be placed with certainty in either of the two Eras and are merely regarded as Precambrian. Among such are considerable areas of anorthosite particularly in the eastern half of the Shield, some of which are probably of Archæan age and some of Proterozoic age.

The bedded rocks of the Precambrian are several miles thick.

The period of intrusion and folding in the Keweenawan was followed by a long period during which erosion once again reduced the topography to one of low relief, over which successive invasions of the sea were to take place in the succeeding Palæozoic and Mesozoic Eras. The sediments deposited in these seas were, in turn, largely swept away by erosion in the Tertiary period.

During the Pleistocene or Glacial period, the Shield was heavily glaciated by huge glaciers of continental extent. One of these sheets had its gathering ground west of Hudson Bay and another in the heart of Labrador. From these centres the ice moved out in all directions. In its advance it scoured off the residual soil, smoothed down the topography, polished and striated the rock surface, and by scattering debris irregularly over the surface completely disorganized the drainage.

The result was the formation of the numerous lakes which are everywhere so characteristic a feature of the region. On the retreat of the glaciers, large temporary lakes were left in front of ice and in these clay and other fine stratified deposits accumulated forming what are known as clay belts.

Rocks are disrupted by faults in periods of folding or mountain building, in periods of settling following folding, in areas of volcanic activity, and near intrusive bodies. The Canadian Shield is consequently greatly broken by faults, some of which have offsets running several miles.

A geological map of the Canadian Shield based on present knowledge would show large and small bodies of various shapes but mostly long and narrow of sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks set in a base of granite and granitoid gneiss.

The mineral resources of the Canadian Shield are of great variety and immense value. In 1939, the latest pre-war year, it produced 85 p.c. of the gold of Canada, 39 p.c. of the silver, 87 p.c. of the copper and all of the nickel, radium, platinum and cobalt. There are no deposits of coal or oil in the Precambrian rocks.

The large gold deposits of the Shield are gold-bearing quartz veins or are siliceous replacements in which gold is the only metal of considerable value. Such are the deposits of the Beattie, East Malartic, Lamaque, Siscoe and many other mines in Quebec; of the Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Kerr-Addison, Leitch, Pickle Crow and many other mines in Ontario; of the San Antonio, God's Lake and others in Manitoba and of the mines at Yellowknife, N.W.T. and at Athabaska Lake, Sask. Some of these mines are very big. In 1939 for example, the Hollinger produced 425,614 ounces of gold and the Lake Shore 368,320 ounces. Several of the mines are more than a mile deep.

Several of the large copper-producing mines of the Shield also produce gold, nickel and other valuable products. These are large sulphide deposits consisting in the main of the minerals pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and magnetite. The larger deposits of this type are those of the Horne Mine, Que.; the International Nickel Mines of Sudbury, Ont.; and the Sherritt Gordon and Flin Flon Mines of Manitoba. The Horne Mine in 1939 produced 274,574 ounces of gold as well as some 83,000,000 lb. of copper. The International Nickel Company Mines at Sudbury yielded more than 300,000,000 lb. of copper and more than 200,000,000 lb. of nickel. Flin Flon produced in addition to copper, zinc and gold considerable amounts of selenium and cadmium.

Small quantities of iron, molybdenite, titanium, arsenic, lead and other metals are also produced from the Shield. The Shield also supplies mica, feldspar, fluor spar, graphite, phosphate and other non-metallic minerals.

The great areas of granite and granitoid gneisses of the Shield are not host rocks for metallic mineral deposits and in remote districts such rocks at present have no commercial value. Near centres of population, however, they might have a value as building stone. Closely allied rocks, however, such as the anorthosites contain titaniferous iron ores. Nepheline syenites in Ontario have recently been used to a considerable extent in the glass industry. Economic minerals that are expected in the granitoid areas are such as occur in pegmatite dykes. These dykes are late products of igneous intrusion and may contain spodumene, beryl, mica, tin, feldspar and other minerals.

The bodies of other rocks that occur in the Shield surrounded by granitoid rocks are of exceptional economic interest. It is in these bodies that all the metallic ore deposits of the Shield occur, and any large body of such rocks anywhere in the

Shield can be prospected with excellent chances of finding new ore bodies. Except in a few instances, the age (except that they are Precambrian) and source of their associated ore deposits are unknown. By far the most of the gold deposits of the Shield and the majority of the large sulphide bodies are in rocks of Archæan age. The ore deposits may have been formed, however, in Proterozoic time. Flows of late Proterozoic age on Coppermine River and on Bathurst Inlet contain deposits of copper similar in many respects to copper deposits of similar age on Keweenaw Point in Michigan. Great bodies of copper-nickel ore at Sudbury and the silver-cobalt veins at Cobalt were almost entirely in late Proterozoic rocks and hence could not have been formed earlier. At these two places too it seems quite certain that the sources of the ores were the bodies of diabase with which the deposits are associated or else the sources from which the diabase came. It follows, therefore, that similar bodies of diabase elsewhere should be prospected for similar deposits.

The Grenville gneisses, limestones and other sedimentary rocks are the host rocks of deposits of graphite, mica, phosphate, feldspar, corundum, molybdenite, and bodies of iron ore, particularly magnetite. The ordinary metallic mineral deposits although not entirely absent are very rare. Large deposits of brucite have recently been found near Wakefield, Que., and Rutherglen, Ont., in rocks of the Grenville series. This mineral is used for making refractory brick and for the extraction of magnesium.

The extensive iron deposits of the United States are in rocks of Proterozoic age, some in Animikie (late Proterozoic) and some in Lower-Middle Huronian (early Proterozoic). The Animikie is not extensive in the southern part of the Shield in Canada but rocks probably of that age occur on Hudson Bay and in a belt through Coast of Labrador to Ungava Bay. In those places the rocks hold large iron deposits. Iron deposits of Michipicoten and Steeprock Lake may be Archæan or Proterozoic.

The bodies of Precambrian rocks in the Shield surrounded by granitoid rocks are very important for they contain so much of the ore mined in Canada. Many such bodies have been studied and subdivided into rocks of different types and ages and this subdivision has further narrowed the limits wherein ores of certain type can be found.

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

The only intrusive rocks of the region are the igneous masses forming the Monteregian Hills. These are eight in number, six of which occur along an east and west line stretching eastward from Montreal. The flanks of the hills consist of altered and hardened sediments and the centres are composed of the intrusive rocks, which include various alkali types such as nepheline syenite and essexite. The age of the intrusions is not known but may be later than Palæozoic.

The chief mineral resources of the Lowlands are natural gas, petroleum, salt and gypsum. Limestone, dolomite, shale and other rocks are quarried for various uses. The Lowlands contain no coal, no metallic mineral deposits except for a few small lead-bearing veins and no graphite, feldspar, mica or other such non-metallic deposits. The oil production is not large but more than 200,000 bbl. were supplied from formations in Ontario in 1939, somewhat less than 3 p.c. of Canada's total. Natural gas from this Region is more important but is also restricted to Ontario and amounts to about 12,000,000 M cu. ft. a year or 34 p.c. of Canada's total production. The Ontario part of the Lowland also produces gypsum and 88 p.c. of the salt mined in Canada.

In the Lowlands, particularly in Ontario, the geological structure and succession of formations have been studied in some detail by examination of surface exposures and well samples so that the thickness or depth to the various possible productive oil, natural-gas and salt horizons is known. The Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian periods have each been divided into six to ten formations, each with its own characteristics. The chief oil horizon is in the Onondaga-Delaware limestone of the Devonian, but a little oil has been obtained from the Guelph and Medina formations of the Silurian and from the Trenton formation of the Ordovician. The main natural-gas horizon is in the Clinton-Medina formation of the Silurian but a little comes from the Trenton formation (Ordovician). The salt occurs in beds, like sedimentary rock, and is restricted to the Salina formation (Silurian). The oil and most of the natural gas have been obtained from the southern part of the Lowlands south of a line joining Hamilton and Sarnia. The salt comes from the western part of the Ontario Peninsula mainly between Goderich and Windsor.

Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian Regions include that part of Canada south of the St. Lawrence River and east of a line joining Quebec city to the foot of Lake Champlain.

The rocks of the Appalachian and Acadian Regions include sediments, volcanics and intrusives, chiefly of Palæozoic age. In a few places rocks of Precambrian age are known and along the Bay of Fundy Coast are a few areas underlain by Mesozoic rocks. The lowland area of eastern New Brunswick is underlain by little-disturbed Carboniferous beds. Elsewhere, however, throughout the region, the rocks are nearly everywhere thrown into folds with axes trending in a northeast direction and are, in addition, broken by faults giving rise to a complex structure. The chief period of deformation in this part of Canada, however, was during the Devonian, whereas to the south, in the United States, the greatest disturbances took place later during the Permian at the close of the Palæozoic.

Early Precambrian rocks consisting of limestone, dolomite, quartzite and gneiss are exposed in southern New Brunswick near Saint John. These rocks are overlain by a thick succession of Late Precambrian volcanic rocks upon which rest Cambrian sedimentary strata. Precambrian rocks also occur in Cape Breton, Gaspé and perhaps also in central New Brunswick and southwestern Quebec. Some of the rocks now tentatively placed in the Precambrian may be of Palæozoic age.

In Nova Scotia an extensive series of altered sediments, known as the Gold-Bearing Series, is considered to be of late Precambrian age. This series, with its large intrusive areas of Palæozoic granite, occupies most of the mainland of the Province. Its thickness is over 35,000 feet, of which the lower half consists dominantly of quartzites and the upper of slates. The series is folded along northeast lines and also broken by northwest faults, the horizontal displacement of some

of which exceed a mile. The series is intruded by dykes and sills of diabase and batholiths of grey and red granite of Devonian age. Around the borders of the granite the series is altered to gneisses and schists commonly containing staurolite, garnet, hornblende, sillimanite and pyrite.

Sedimentary rocks of Cambrian and Ordovician ages occur in Quebec, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, and Ordovician volcanic rocks in Gaspé. Sedimentation was interrupted at the close of the Ordovician, when mountain-building movements affected the area, and masses of peridotite were intruded. Sedimentation began again in the Silurian but was interrupted in late Devonian when the whole area was affected by mountain-building movements accompanied by widespread intrusions of granite. After a considerable interval of erosion, sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age were laid down over the wide lowland of New Brunswick, on Prince Edward Island, over considerable portions of Nova Scotia and elsewhere in the area. In the late Carboniferous, great thicknesses of sedimentary rocks were laid down over the lowlands of New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia along Northumberland Strait. In the Triassic, clastic sedimentary rocks were deposited along the Bay of Fundy and were covered on the Nova Scotia side by basaltic flows.

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

The area has mineral deposits in great variety but the only substances mined in large quantity at present are coal, asbestos and gypsum. The coal industry is of exceptional importance and the area produces almost half of the coal mined in Canada. All of the asbestos and about 95 p.c. of the gypsum mined in Canada are also produced here.

The coal comes mainly from Nova Scotia which supplies about twenty times as much as New Brunswick, the other coal producing province of the area. Most of the production comes from the mines at Sydney, Cape Breton. Smaller quantities are mined at Cumberland, Pictou and Inverness in Nova Scotia and at Minto, N.B. The coal seams are all in certain formations of the Upper Carboniferous. This fact was established by geological study and as such rocks have been mapped the potential coalfields in the area have all been outlined.

Oil and gas are produced in small quantity near Moncton, N.B. The producing formation is the Albert shale of Lower Carboniferous age. Oil shales also occur in the Maritime Provinces in both Lower and Upper Carboniferous but are not being exploited.

Gypsum occurs in many places in the Maritime Provinces and is confined to the Windsor formation of Lower Carboniferous age. Production has been mainly from Nova Scotia which in 1939 produced 91 p.c. of Canada's total production.

Salt occurs closely associated with the gypsum and is mined at Malagash, N.S. to the extent of 11 p.c. of Canada's production.

Manganese ore was mined in New Brunswick from the '60's to the '90's and in Nova Scotia from the '60's to recent years. The ore was mainly high-grade oxide and most of it occurred as replacement deposits in limestone of the Windsor formation (Lower Carboniferous) south of the Basin of Minas in Nova Scotia and at Markhamville, N.B. Manganese deposits of this type and age also occur on the

Magdalen Islands. Some manganese was mined from veins in granite of Devonian age at Chester, N.S. Bog manganese occurs at many places in the area, but has not been exploited successfully. Manganese mining has been of minor importance in Canada but practically all of the ore mined has come from the Maritime Provinces.

Iron deposits occur at numerous localities in the Appalachian and Acadian Region. Magnetite deposits formed by the replacement of schistose quartz porphyry occur near Bathurst, N.B. Ores of sedimentary origin have been mined in the Nictaux-Torbrook iron-ore field of Nova Scotia. At Londonderry, N.S., limonite and carbonate ores occur in a zone of fissuring, along the south slope of the Cobequid Hills. Iron was also mined in a small way many years ago from bog deposits in the Quebec part of the area.

Zinc and lead deposits occur in Gaspé and near Stirling, N.S., and some of them have been mined.

Tungsten and antimony deposits of the Maritime Provinces have been mined to only a very minor extent.

The chief gold producing part of the area is the mainland of Nova Scotia where gold-bearing quartz veins occur in the Gold-Bearing Series. Most of the production has been from veins that followed the bedding of the sedimentary rocks and especially those parts of the veins at or near the crests of anticlines. Although the production from Nova Scotia has never been large compared with Canada's production of to-day, the province has produced gold for eighty years. Gold has also been produced from the Chaudière River district and other places in the Eastern Townships. This gold was in placers and was mined mainly between 1870 and 1885.

Copper has been mined for many years in the Eastern Townships from veins, lenses and replacements in schistose rocks.

Asbestos is mined only in Quebec near Thetford, Black Lake and Asbestos. The deposits occur in stocks of peridotite partly altered to serpentine. Most of the bodies of peridotite have been mapped geologically and therefore possible sources of asbestos are known other than those being exploited. The mode of occurrence of asbestos is quite unlike that of most mineral substances mined. It occurs in closely spaced veins in general much less than an inch wide of pure mineral and the whole rock body must be mined for its recovery.

The peridotite bodies also contain chromite, and either contain or are closely associated with deposits of talc and soapstone.

The Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Bay Lowland.—Very little is known of the geology of the Arctic Islands. Precambrian schists and granitoid gneisses occur on Baffin and Ellesmere Islands and probably elsewhere. Palæozoic strata occur on most of the islands and Triassic and Tertiary rocks on a few.

The Hudson Bay Lowland is underlain by flat-lying Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian strata. An area of Mesozoic rocks also occurs along the Moose River.

The severe climatic conditions and the inaccessibility have permitted but little prospecting in the northern islands; gold has been reported from the head of Wager Inlet; native copper has been brought back from Baffin Island; mica and graphite have been found on the north side of Hudson Strait; bituminous coal is known to occur in Carboniferous strata on the islands north of Lancaster Sound and lignite occurs in Tertiary beds on the northern and eastern shores of Baffin Island as well as on Bylot Island.

Lignite has been found in the Mesozoic rocks of Moose River. The possibility of finding oil in the Palæozoic strata of the Lowland has been considered, but the probability is that the formations are too thin and lack the structure necessary for the accumulation of oil.

The Interior Plains.—The Interior Plains Region of Canada is part of a great plains region in the interior of the continent stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. Throughout most of the area the underlying Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks are nearly flat-lying. In the northwestern part of the area, however, the Franklin range, which lies between Great Bear Lake and Mackenzie River, is composed of folded strata. In western Alberta, also, the rocks are folded and faulted.

The Interior Plains Region may be divided geologically into three zones. A narrow plain on the east, known as the Manitoba Lowland, is developed on flat-lying Palæozoic strata ranging in age from Ordovician to Devonian. These rocks lap over the Canadian Shield and commonly present a low escarpment at their border. In the north this zone broadens to form the great Mackenzie Lowland where, over wide areas, Silurian strata form the base of the Palæozoic section. In the Mackenzie Lowland, Cambrian and Ordovician rocks occur in several places also and over considerable areas strata of Cretaceous age occur as, for example, on Liard River, on the western shores of Great Bear Lake, and at several places along the Mackenzie River. At the mouth of Bear River is an area covered by partly consolidated Tertiary sands and clay carrying lignite beds. The second division is a wide belt underlain by Cretaceous rocks. Its eastern border, where these rocks overlap the Palæozoic sediments, is rather an abrupt rise known as the Manitoba escarpment. From elevations of 1,000 to 2,000 feet on this flank the surface rises gradually westward until, at the border of the mountains, the elevations are between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The third division consists of plateaux of flat-lying Tertiary rocks at Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills, rising to elevations up to 1,000 feet above the level of the surrounding region.

In Pleistocene time glacial drift was widely scattered over the region. On the retreat of the ice, clay accumulated in lakes which were left in front of the waning ice-sheet. Much of southern Manitoba formed the bed of glacial lake Agassiz.

The chief mineral resources of the Interior Plains are coal and natural gas. The oil area of Turner Valley is, partly at least, in the Foothills Belt of the Cordilleran Region to the west and this oil area is therefore dealt with in the section on that Region. The boundary between the Cordilleran Region and the Interior Plains is poorly defined as there is no geological boundary and as the foothills, which are part of the Cordillera, grade imperceptibly into the plains. About 31 p.c. of the coal produced in Canada and about 28 p.c. of the natural gas comes from the Interior Plains area.

The coal deposits of the Interior Plains are in rocks of Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary ages. The coal seams are in beds lying parallel to the enclosing strata. Practically all the coal mined is lignite.

Oil wells near Norman, N.W.T., produce from a horizon near the top of the Devonian. The limits of the Norman oil field have not been determined. Oil is also produced in small quantity from wells in the Wainwright, Red Coulee and Tabor areas and in these places the oil horizon is at or near the base of the Cretaceous.

The gas produced in the Plains area comes mainly from horizons near the base of the Upper Cretaceous, and near the base of the Lower Cretaceous. As the geology

has been worked out as accurately as the almost flat-lying infrequent exposures permit in many places, the depth to possible producing horizons can be rather closely estimated in most places where drilling is contemplated.

The very extensive Athabaska tar sands are in beds of Lower Cretaceous age and constitute an oil reserve of tremendous proportions. Attempts made in the past to recover oil commercially have not been very successful; at present, oil is being recovered on a small scale and an industry of considerable magnitude may develop.

Salt is recovered from wells at Waterways. The salt occurs associated with gypsum in the Silurian.

Gypsum in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories has not been exploited. In Manitoba gypsum is mined at Gypsumville and Amaranth from deposits in Silurian rocks.

The sodium sulphate of Canada practically all comes from deposits near Biggar and south of Moose Jaw, Sask. This substance is found in many of the lakes of southern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The only metalliferous deposits of the Interior Plains area consist of galena and sphalerite in Devonian limestone south of Great Slave Lake. These deposits are not being exploited.

The Cordilleran Region.—The rocks of the Cordilleran Region range in age from Precambrian to Recent. The Rocky Mountain Belt is composed of great thicknesses of Precambrian, Palæozoic and Mesozoic sediments, in most places unaccompanied by plutonic or volcanic rocks. The Coast Range consists essentially of complex batholiths of granite of late Jurassic or early Cretaceous age cutting and enclosing sediments and volcanic rocks of earlier Mesozoic age, and fringed on both sides by pre-granite rocks and by isolated basins of younger rocks. The Interior Belt of plateaux and mountain ranges is underlain by Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments and volcanic rocks. The pre-Tertiary beds are cut by numerous bodies of plutonic rocks and in several districts strata of Precambrian age are exposed.

The Precambrian rocks of the region are almost entirely quartzites, argillites, limestones, conglomerates and gneisses and schists derived from sedimentary rocks. In several places in the region these rocks are known to be several miles thick. The larger divisions of these old rocks over considerable areas have been named Yukon Group in Yukon, and Windermere, Purcell and Shuswap Series in British Columbia. The large divisions have been divided into formations, that can be traced across the country for considerable distances. On the whole the Precambrian rocks of the area are much fresher and easier to identify than those of the Canadian Shield.

Sedimentation continued during the Palæozoic and built up great thicknesses of quartzites, argillites and limestones, particularly in the Rocky Mountains.

During Triassic, Jurassic and early Cretaceous time volcanism on a vast scale characterized the area west of the present Rocky Mountains. Sedimentary rocks also accumulated.

In late Jurassic or early Cretaceous the area was affected by mountain-building movements and the great batholiths of the Coast Mountains were intruded. Since this deformation the area has been, in the main, subject to erosion but isolated basins hold late Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and fairly extensive areas of volcanic

and sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age. In early Tertiary, the area was again affected by mountain-building movements and the strata along the present eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains were broken by great faults sloping gently westward. Thrusts from the west pushed the rocks eastward and upward several miles along these faults and this action combined with folding and later erosion formed the Rocky Mountains.

During the Pleistocene all of the area except for part of Yukon was covered with ice, which left morainal deposits along the valleys. Since the Pleistocene small volcanoes have built up small cinder cones and small lava fields in several places.

The Cordilleran Region has long been an important producer of economic minerals. Coal mining began a hundred years ago and metal mining began with the gold rush in 1858 to the placer fields of the Fraser River. In 1939 the region produced 14 p.c. of the gold output of Canada, 62 p.c. of the silver, 70 p.c. of the zinc, 14 p.c. of the copper, 99 p.c. of the lead, all of the bismuth and nearly all of the antimony and cadmium. The Region also supplies 26 p.c. of Canada's coal and, including all the Turner Valley oil in the Foothills Belt of the Region, about 97 p.c. of Canada's oil. The Region has many mines and a few, for example the Britannia at Howe Sound and the Sullivan at Kimberley, are very large.

The metallic mineral deposits of the Region are very closely associated with the batholiths of the Coast Mountains. Such ore bodies do not occur in rocks younger than the batholiths. The granite bodies are prominent in the western half of the Cordilleran Region. The deposits within the batholiths and in bordering rocks on the west contain mainly copper and gold, and those in rocks to the east, gold, silver, lead and zinc. The ores in general are of a complex type and a single mine may supply gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Placer gold mining was very important in the early days and reached a high peak in 1900 when the output was worth \$24,000,000. The decline was rapid after 1900 but has risen slightly in the past few years as a result of extensive dredging in Yukon. The main placer fields were Cariboo in British Columbia and Klondike in Yukon. Most of the placer gold was formed by disintegration and erosion of gold-bearing quartz veins in Tertiary time. In some places Pleistocene glaciers removed earlier placers and in others buried them beneath boulder clay. Erosion since the Pleistocene has reconcentrated some placers and uncovered others. The main Yukon placer field was not glaciated and was the most productive field in the Cordilleran Region.

At present the production of lode gold far exceeds the placer. The main gold producing areas are Bridge River, Portland Canal, Cariboo, Kootenay, Hedley and Zeballos. By far the most of the gold comes from quartz veins and vein-like replacements.

Silver has always been important in the metal production of the region. At present the main silver camps are Kootenay, Slocan and Portland Canal, in British Columbia, and Mayo in Yukon. In Portland Canal district the silver is recovered from gold-silver ores but elsewhere it comes mostly from silver-lead or silver-lead-zinc ores. The Sullivan mine at Kimberley, B.C., is by far the largest single producer. A considerable quantity of silver is also recovered from the copper ores at Britannia and Copper Mountain, B.C.

In 1939 a very large proportion of the zinc and lead came from the Sullivan Mine. Some lead was recovered from ore in the Portland Canal, Slocan and other areas and a considerable amount from silver-lead ores of Yukon.

The copper ores of the region are mainly large low-grade sulphide replacements and practically all of the production comes from such deposits at Britannia and Copper Mountain, B.C. Until recently Anyox, B.C., was also a very important producer. The earliest copper production was from the Rossland camp in British Columbia.

Deposits of mercury have been known for many years in the region but they were in general too low grade for profitable mining. Discoveries near Pinchi Lake, B.C., however, in 1938 have led to very extensive and profitable mining.

Deposits of magnetite, molybdenite, tungsten, nickel, antimony, bismuth and other metallic minerals are known in many places in the region. In contrast to the Canadian Shield where prospecting is rightly limited to isolated areas of pre-granite rocks, practically the whole of the Cordilleran Region is excellent prospecting ground. Only the eastern part of the region where intrusive rocks are absent is unfavourable for metallic deposits.

In the Cordilleran Region coal is not found in rocks older than the Cretaceous, but very extensive coalfields are exploited in rocks of the Lower Cretaceous, Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The main Cretaceous coal areas are on Vancouver Island, B.C., in the Crowsnest district both in British Columbia and Alberta and in the Brulé, Cascade and Nordegg districts, Alta.

The oil of Turner Valley, Alta., comes mainly or entirely from the upper few hundred feet of the Rundle limestone, the uppermost formation of the Palæozoic in the district. The Turner Valley oil pool has now been outlined and its possibilities are known. Several other favourable structures have been found and are being tested. It is expected that similar structures will be found at intervals all along the Foothills Belt.

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 from time to time and the results have been reviewed in special publication. 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.

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

NOTE.—The land area of Canada is shown classified by tenure in Chapter XXVIII. In many cases figures differ from those given on p. 8 of the 1941 Year Book, owing to a new classification of forest lands and the rounding-off of estimates of agricultural lands. When these estimates are quoted, they should be further rounded off to the nearest hundred square miles.

Description	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
Agricultural Land (Present and Potential)—	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Occupied—Improved and pasture.....	1,330	2,810	2,690	17,610	26,340	20,490
Forested.....	530	3,910	3,800	12,520	7,350	3,150
Unoccupied—Grass, brush, etc.....	30	2,920	760	1,310	7,180	10,950
Forested.....	80	3,000	9,500	36,910	62,000	16,000
Non-forested.....	1,360	5,730	3,450	18,920	33,520	31,440
Forested.....	610	6,910	13,300	49,430	69,350	19,150
Totals, Agricultural Land¹.....	1,970	12,640	16,750	68,350	102,870	50,590
Forested Land—						
Softwood— Merchantable.....	485	5,000	5,150	198,000	36,900	1,830
Young growth.....	240	3,000	3,180	45,500	29,300	9,110
Mixed wood— Merchantable.....	2	670	6,910	24,400	24,100	1,100
Young growth.....	2	480	4,310	20,500	67,400	5,120
Hardwood— Merchantable.....	2	1,800	1,320	2,830	5,900	1,680
Young growth.....	2	1,000	900	5,640	10,200	11,600
Total Productive Forested Land....	725	11,950	21,770	296,870	173,800	30,440
Unproductive Forested Land.....	2	50	190	67,500	63,400	62,500
Tenure—Privately owned.....	723	10,473	11,100	26,737	15,558	8,500
Crown land.....	2	1,527	10,860	337,633	221,642	84,440
Totals, Forested Land.....	725	12,000	21,960	364,370	237,200	92,940
Net Productive Land².....	2,695	17,730	25,410	383,290	270,720	124,380
Waste and Other Land⁴.....	99	3,013	2,063	140,244	92,562	95,343
Totals, Land Area.....	2,184	20,743	27,473	523,534	363,282	219,723

For footnotes see p. 16.

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

Description	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Agricultural Land (Present and Potential)—					
Occupied—Improved and pasture.....	81,500	54,820	3,640	4	211,234
Forested.....	5,480	6,080	1,900	3	44,723
Unoccupied—Grass, brush, etc.....	15,100	30,740	3,710	10,063	82,763
Forested.....	23,000	45,000	11,450	4,000	210,940
Non-forested.....	96,600	85,560	7,350	10,067	293,997
Forested.....	28,480	51,080	13,350	4,003	255,663
Totals, Agricultural Land¹.....	125,080	136,640	20,700⁵	14,070	549,660
Forested Land—					
Softwood— Merchantable.....	1,500	7,700	35,400	500	292,465
Young growth.....	6,420	24,100	50,460	4,000	175,310
Mixed wood— Merchantable.....	2,000	9,360	2	250	68,790
Young growth.....	9,390	31,400	2	3,000	141,600
Hardwood— Merchantable.....	2,860	3,620	2	250	20,260
Young growth.....	23,900	16,900	2	2,000	72,140
Total Productive Forested Land.....	46,070	93,080	85,860	10,000	770,565
Unproductive Forested Land.....	40,000	37,600	128,600	50,000	449,840
Tenure—Privately owned.....	11,731	10,004	7,386	Nil	102,212
Crown land.....	74,339	120,676	207,074	60,000	1,118,193
Totals, Forested Land.....	86,070	130,680	214,460	60,000	1,220,405
Net Productive Land³.....	182,670	216,240	221,810	70,067	1,514,402
Waste and Other Land⁴.....	55,365	32,560	137,469	1,393,496	1,952,154
Totals, Land Area.....	237,975	248,800	359,279	1,463,563	3,466,556

¹ These totals embrace present agricultural land of all possible classes and land that has agricultural possibilities in any sense. ² Very small or negligible. ³ Total agricultural land plus forested land minus forested agricultural land. ⁴ Includes open muskeg, rock, road allowances, urban land, etc. ⁵ 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. The parks are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, and they provide remarkable opportunities for outdoor life and recreation. By virtue of their attractions, the National Parks are proving to be an outstanding lure for visitors from the United States, and the foreign exchange so provided is an important factor in furthering Canada's war effort. Differing widely in character, and varying in purpose, the park 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

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

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 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 New Parks in the Maritimes.—In the Maritime Provinces, two remarkable scenic areas have been set aside as National Parks. Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia was officially opened with suitable ceremonies on July 1, 1941, by the Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources. The Park, which was established in 1936, is situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island and has an area of 390 square miles. Its rugged and picturesque shoreline, indented with numerous coves and bays, and its rolling, mountainous interior provide a delightful, old-world setting. Development work carried out in the Park includes the construction of highways, trails, golf links, tennis courts, a recreation field and bath-house, all of which have, to the tourist, added greatly to the attractiveness of the region.

Prince Edward Island National Park was established in 1937 and extends for about 25 miles along the northern shores of the island province. Its chief attractions are the magnificent sand beaches for which this part of the Island's coastline is

justly renowned, providing opportunities for surf-bathing in salt water of a surprisingly moderate temperature. The Park also contains many features made famous by the novels of L. M. Montgomery, including the farm-house "Green Gables". A picturesque golf course has been constructed in the vicinity of "Green Gables", and other developments carried out for the convenience and pleasure of visitors include the construction of a marine drive, walking trails and bath-houses, and the laying-out of camping and picnicking areas. Good tourist accommodation is available in the Park and at nearby points.

The National Historic Parks.—A further extension to the National Parks system was made in 1941 when seven areas, previously acquired and administered as historic sites, were designated as National Historic Parks. They are associated with events of outstanding interest in the early history of the Dominion and as such merit the distinction now conferred on them.

The formal opening of Port Royal National Historic Park in Nova Scotia took place on July 4, 1941. This park area, which is located on the shores of Annapolis Basin at Lower Granville, contains a replica of the Port Royal Habitation, a group of buildings constructed to shelter the first permanent European settlement in Canada. The present structures stand on the exact site of the original Habitation erected in 1605 by De Monts and Champlain and destroyed by an attacking English force in 1613.

The other new National Historic Parks are: Fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, N.S.; Fort Chambly, Chambly Canton, Que.; Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, Que.; Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont.; Fort Malden, Amherstburg, Ont.; and Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man. Fort Anne Park, at Annapolis Royal, N.S. and Fort Beauséjour Park in New Brunswick, previously established as National Parks, have also been designated National Historic Parks.

Improvements in the Parks, 1941.—In addition to regular maintenance, several important developments were inaugurated or carried out in the National Parks during 1941. Because of the urgent need for additional electric energy for war purposes, permission was granted, with the approval of Parliament, for an increase of water storage in Lake Minnewanka and for the construction of a hydro-electric development at Anthracite, both in Banff National Park. The interests of the National Parks are being safeguarded as far as possible.

The Trans-Canada Highway between Johnston Canyon and Lake Louise Station in Banff National Park was paved during the year and other scenic routes in the western National Parks, including the Banff-Jasper Highway, were improved and given dust-laying treatment. The provision of new highway bridges was also undertaken over Pipestone River in Banff National Park; Athabaska River in Jasper National Park; and Blakiston Brook in Waterton Lakes National Park.

The extension of facilities for the detection and suppression of forest fires, including the construction of lookout towers and the improvement of trails, was made possible by special appropriations and by the use of Alternative Service Workers provided by the Department of National War Services.

In order to prevent loss or damage from insects and fungus diseases, studies of forest stands are carried out regularly in the National Parks in co-operation with the Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology of the Department of Agriculture. Specimens are collected and forwarded to these services for identification and, where control measures are necessary, they are carried out under the supervision of trained personnel.

All National Parks are wild-life sanctuaries and a basic principle of their management is to interfere as little as possible with natural conditions. In order to have a continuous supply of accurate information concerning existing conditions, arrangements have been made to obtain regular reports from the park warden service, and these are supplemented by special investigations carried out by competent biologists. During 1940 and 1941 seven National Parks were surveyed by members of the staff of the Department of Mines and Resources and reports covering these investigations are now available for most of them.

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.

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, 1941

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.
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.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1941—continued

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
Scenic and Recreational Parks—conc.				
			sq. miles	
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: bathing, 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.
Cape Breton Highlands.	Northern part of Cape Breton Island, N.S.	1936	390.00 (approx.)	Outstanding example of rugged coastline 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.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1941—continued

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
			sq. miles	
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; area now being utilized by Department of National Defence for war purposes.
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.
Fortress of Louisbourg.	Cape Breton Island, N.S., 25 miles from Sydney.	1941	340 (acres)	Old walled city and strategic military and naval station built by the French, 1720-40. Captured by the British in 1758, it was destroyed in 1760. A museum on the site contains interesting mementoes of historic past.
Port Royal.....	Lower Granville, N.S., 8 miles from Annapolis Royal.	1941	17 (acres)	Reconstruction on the exact site, of the Port Royal "Habitation" erected by De Monts and Champlain in 1605. The original group of buildings, which sheltered the first permanent European settlement in Canada, was destroyed in 1613.
Fort Chambly.....	Chambly Canton, Que.	1941	2.5 (acres)	French fort first constructed in 1665 on Richelieu River. Rebuilt of stone in 1711, it figured in several wars. Contains a museum housing many interesting exhibits. A military cemetery outside walls of fort is included in park area.

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

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1941—concluded

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
Historic Parks—concl.			sq. miles	
Fort Lennox.....	Ile-aux-Noix, Que., near St. Johns.	1941	210 (acres)	Military post constructed by British on site of early French fort, to command Richelieu River water route from south. The entire property is being utilized for war purposes by the Department of National Defence.
Fort Wellington.....	Prescott, Ont.	1941	8.5 (acres)	Contains well preserved earthworks, block-house and other buildings constructed by British as base for defence of communications between Kingston and Montreal. The block-house contains a small museum.
Fort Malden.....	Amherstburg, Ont.	1941	3 (acres)	Situated on the banks of the Detroit River; the site of one of the principal frontier military posts in Upper Canada. A new museum building contains interesting exhibits of the region.
Fort Prince of Wales..	Near Churchill, Man.	1941	50 (acres)	Massive stone fort built 1733-71, to secure control of Hudson Bay for Hudson's Bay Company and England. The fort was captured and partially destroyed by a French force in 1782.

SUMMARY OF THE AREAS OF NATIONAL PARKS, BY PROVINCES

Province	Area	Province	Area
	square miles		square miles
Prince Edward Island.....	7.00	Saskatchewan.....	1,869.00
Nova Scotia.....	390.60	Alberta.....	20,937.20 ¹
New Brunswick.....	0.09	British Columbia.....	1,715.00
Quebec.....	0.33	Northwest Territories.....	3,625.00 ¹
Ontario.....	11.72	Total.....	29,701.66
Manitoba.....	1,148.12		

¹ Including portion of Wood Buffalo Park.

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 a variety of attractions including innumerable game preserves that 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

CONSPECTUS

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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 named 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 *Gyga*, 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, *Cygnets*).
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 Saskat-

- chewan. 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. 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. 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. (See 1941 Year Book, p. 19, for further references to this subject.) Mar. 13, Seizure of Austria by Germany. June 9, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan; Liberal Government of Hon. W. J. Patterson returned to power. 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. Nov. 17, Trade Agreement between Canada and United States signed at Washington.
1939. Mar. 1, Opening of Trans-Canada air-mail service. Mar. 14, Invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany. 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 *Cari-bou* 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. Sept. 10, Canada declared war upon Germany. Oct. 2, United

*For Special War Chronology,
see Appendix I.*

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 Adelard 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. Dec. 14, Russia expelled from the League of Nations. Dec. 22, The Minister of Finance announced the setting up of the National War Loan Committee. 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 over-subscribed. 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. Mar. 13, Finland and Russia signed peace treaty, following conclusion of Russo-Finnish War. 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, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Apr. 25, Quebec women granted right to vote in provincial elections and to qualify as candidates for the Legislature. 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. May 29, Dominion Parliament passed war appropriation of \$700,000,000. 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. June 24, War Budget of \$280,100,000 presented in House of Commons. 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. 14, Hon. Mr. Power announced Canada will spend \$1,000,000 on defence of air bases in Newfoundland. 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

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 25.

Canada. Sept. 6, Treaties of conciliation signed between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Sept. 9, Second War Loan of \$300,000,000 offered to Canadian public. Sept. 21, Canada's Second War Loan of \$300,000,000 closed, with subscriptions totalling \$342,248,300. Oct. 8, Canada banned exports of copper, except to British Empire. 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. Oct. 24, Canada formally recognized Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile. Nov. 4, Coalition government formed in Manitoba. Dec. 1, Canada imposed further restrictions on importation of luxury goods. 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. 14, Alberta announced plan to establish a "flexible barter system to permit the exchange of goods without the use of actual money". Jan. 14-15, Dominion-Provincial conference, called to consider findings of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, terminated owing to opposition of three provinces. Mar. 19, St. Lawrence Seaway Agreement signed at Ottawa between Canada and United States. Mar. 23, National Day of Prayer observed throughout Canada. Mar. 24, Exchange of Notes between Canada and United States modifying Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 so that warships may be built and armed on the Great Lakes. Mar. 25, House of Commons passed \$1,300,000,000 War Appropriation Bill. Mar. 28, Output of Canadian automobile plants restricted, in order to control Canadian consumption. Apr. 22, General elections in Manitoba;

Coalition Government of Hon. John Bracken returned to power. Apr. 29, Sinking of S.S. *Nerissa* caused first Canadian military casualties at sea. Budget introduced calling for \$300,000,000 in additional taxation. May 15, Senhor Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, first Brazilian Minister to Canada, presented his credentials to His Excellency the Governor General. June 2-21, Victory Loan of \$600,000,000 resulted in cash subscriptions of \$710,958,950 and conversions of \$95,875,650. June 3, Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz, first Argentine Minister to Canada, presented his credentials. June 11, Eighth Dominion Census. Hon. J. T. Thorson appointed Minister of National War Services. July 1, Increased National Defence Taxes became effective. July 21, First Canadian Minister to Brazil appointed. July 29-Sept. 12, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent visited Canada. Aug. 29-Sept. 7, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King visited United Kingdom. Sept. 10-17, Reconsecration week observed in Canada. Sept. 23, First Canadian High Commissioner to Newfoundland appointed. Sept. 24, First Canadian Minister to Argentina appointed. Oct. 21, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Liberal Government of Hon. T. D. Patullo returned to power with reduced majority. Oct. 28, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberal Government of Hon. A. S. MacMillan returned to power. Nov. 30, Supreme Court of Canada decided Alberta Debt Adjustment Act of 1937, as amended in subsequent years, was unconstitutional. Dec. 9-10, Hon. T. D. Patullo resigned as Premier of British Columbia and new Coalition Ministry formed under Mr. John Hart. Dec. 10, Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C., appointed Minister of Justice. Dec. 15, Further changes in Dominion Cabinet announced. Dec. 29-31, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill visited Ottawa.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 25.

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 and from July 9, 1940, to May 31, 1941, at pp. 1010-1027 of the 1941 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 processes by which the Constitution has developed and the institutions, as at present constituted, 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

* See p. 40 for text of the original B.N.A. Act and notes regarding amendments and modifications thereto.



The Armorial Bearings
of
THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ASSIGNED BY ROYAL PROCLAMATION
21 NOVEMBER A.D. 1921.

Heralds College
London
24th January 1923.

S. Ambrose Lee
Hony King of Arms

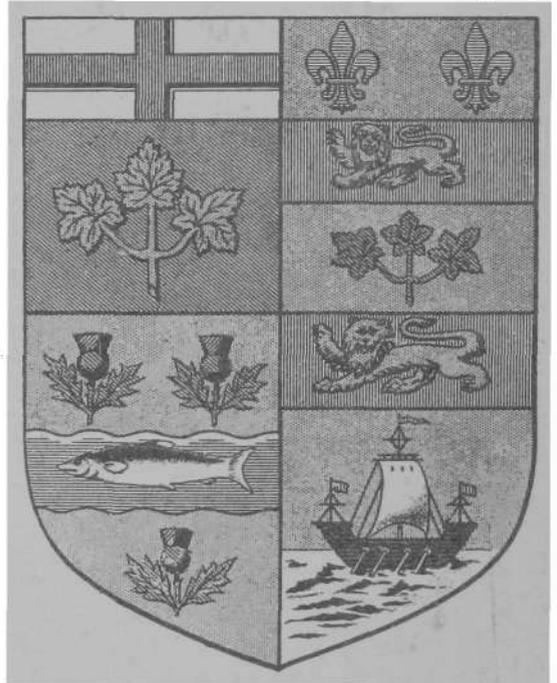
HERALDIC DESCRIPTION OF THE DOMINION ARMS

The Present Arms

Tierced in fesse, the first and second divisions containing the quarterly coat following, namely: 1st, Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or; 2nd, Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules; 3rd, Azure a harp or stringed argent; 4th, Azure three fleurs-de-lis, or, and the third division: Argent three maple leaves conjoined on one stem proper. And upon a Royal helmet mantled argent doubled gules the Crest, that is to say: On a wreath of the colours argent and gules a lion passant guardant or imperially crowned proper and holding in the dexter paw a maple leaf gules. And for Supporters: On the dexter a lion rampant or holding a lance argent, point or, flying therefrom to the dexter the Union Flag, and on the sinister a unicorn argent armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses-patée and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto reflexed of the last, and holding a like lance flying therefrom to the sinister a banner azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. The whole ensigned with the Imperial Crown proper and below the shield upon a wreath composed of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lilies a scroll azure inscribed with the motto *A MARI USQUE AD MARE*.

The Early Dominion Arms

The former Arms of the Dominion came into use following the Royal Warrant dated May 26, 1868, which assigned Arms to the four original provinces and authorized a Great Seal for the Dominion, composed of the Arms of the four provinces, quarterly. The heraldic description of the Arms is: **ONTARIO**—Vert a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped or, on a chief argent the Cross of St. George; **QUEBEC**—Or on a fess gules between two fleurs-de-lis in chief azure, and a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped vert in base, a lion passant guardant or; **NOVA SCOTIA**—Or on a fess wavy azure between three thistles proper, a salmon naiant argent; **NEW BRUNSWICK**—Or on waves a lymphad, or ancient galley, with oars in action proper, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or.



GLOSSARY

Argent—silver.
Armed—horned.
Azure—blue.
Chief—band in top of shield.
Crined—maned.
Cross-patée—a special form of cross.
Dexter—right-hand.
Fess—horizontal band across shield.

Gorged—bearing on the throat.
Guardant—looking full-face at the spectator.
Gules—red.
In pale—in a vertical row.
Naiant—swimming.
Or—gold.
Passant—walking.

Proper—in natural colour.
Sinister—left-hand.
Slipped—severed from parent stem.
Tressure flory-counter-flory—an inside border with fleurs-de-lis alternately in opposite directions.
Unguled—hoofed.

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.—THE CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The Dominion of Canada is the largest in area and the most populous of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which also include the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the island colony of Newfoundland (with Labrador). Because of the inability of the Government of Newfoundland to meet the interest charges upon its obligations, the constitution of that colony was suspended in 1934 on the petition of the Legislature. The island is now administered by six Commissioners appointed by the Crown, three from Newfoundland and three from the United Kingdom. For the present there is no Legislative Council and no House of Assembly. These Dominions enjoy responsible government of the British type, administered by Executive Councils (or Cabinets) acting as advisers to the representative of the Sovereign, themselves responsible to and possessing the confidence of the representatives elected to Parliament by the people, and giving place to other persons more acceptable to Parliament whenever that confidence is shown to have ceased to exist.

Of these Dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa extend over enormous areas of territory, the first two approximating Europe in area. Each section has its own problems and its own point of view, so that local Parliaments for each section, as well as the central Parliament for the whole country, are required. The local Parliaments, established when transportation and communications were more difficult and expensive than at present, were chronologically prior to the central body, to which on its formation they either resigned certain powers, as in the case of Australia, or surrendered all their powers with certain specified exceptions, as in Canada and South Africa. Of such local Parliaments, Canada at the present time has nine, Australia six and South Africa four.

Besides the Dominions above enumerated, the great Empire of India in its internal administration has been placed on the road, formerly traversed by the Dominions that are now fully self-governing, towards responsible government. Indeed, the whole evolution of the Empire, throughout all parts that are more than mere fortresses or trading stations, is in the direction of responsible government, to be attained in the dependencies as it has been in what used to be called the Colonies, by the gradual extension of self-government in proportion to the growing capacities of their respective populations. It has been and is the recognized aim of British administrators, by the extension of educational facilities and by just administration, to develop these capacities to the utmost.

The process of this development of free government in the Dominion of Canada is outlined in the following article.

Section 1.—The Evolution of the Constitution of Canada Down to Confederation*

Subsection 1.—Constitutional Development of the Colonies Prior to Confederation

The French Régime.—The settlement of Canada commenced at a time when the extension of European trade and commerce throughout the world was being mainly carried on by chartered companies of merchants belonging to various nations, more particularly England, France and Holland. These companies each tried to monopolize the trade of the regions in which they established themselves, receiving from their sovereign charters which, theoretically at least, gave them monopolies so far as their compatriots were concerned, while against foreign competition they maintained their position with the sword, even when their respective mother countries, thousands of miles and months of time distant, were at peace. Among such companies of this period were the English and Dutch East India Companies, the Guinea Company, the Russia Company, the Virginia Company, and a little later, the Hudson's Bay Company. Similarly, in the earliest stage of French enterprise in Canada, several short-lived companies successively possessed a monopoly of trade and employed such men as Champlain as governors and explorers of the opportunities of the new territories. The charters of these companies were, however, cancelled for violation of their terms, and at last in 1627, the monopoly of trade and the right to make grants of land was conferred upon the Company of One Hundred Associates, in consideration of its undertaking to settle the country and support missionaries to Christianize the Indians. Governmentally, therefore, the first stage in Canadian history may be said to have been the autocratic government of a trading company. This company, however, failed to live up to its agreement and its charter was cancelled in 1663, when Canada became a royal province, governed like an ordinary French province of those days, by a Governor to whom, as personal representative of the King, were entrusted the general policy of the country, the direction of its military affairs and its relations with the Indian tribes. The Bishop, as the head of the Church, was supreme in matters affecting religion, and the Intendant, acting under the authority of the King, not of the Governor, was responsible for the administration of justice, for finance and for the direction of local administration. A Superior Council also existed, with certain administrative powers which were more formal than real. This system continued until the end of the French régime.

The British Colony.—From the capitulation of Quebec on Sept. 18, 1759, and of Montreal on Sept. 8, 1760, to the signature of the Treaty of Paris on Feb. 10, 1763, Canada was ruled by British military officers who instituted courts which applied French law, and administered the country as an occupied territory, the final disposition of which was as yet unsettled.

Upon the final surrender of the country by France under the Treaty of Paris, a Royal Proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763, defined the frontiers of the new Province of Quebec, and provided that, as soon as circumstances would admit, General Assemblies should be summoned, with power to enact laws for the public welfare and good government of the colony. In the meantime, Courts were constituted for

* The material in this section has been adapted from an article prepared by S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., and published in the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The additions and changes have been reviewed by Mr. S. A. Cudmore (now Acting Dominion Statistician) and E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

“dealing with civil and criminal cases according to the laws of England”, with an appeal to the Privy Council. Under the Quebec Act of 1774, passed with the purpose of conciliating the new colonies at a time when the old colonies were falling away from their allegiance, the use of the old French civil law was resumed, while English criminal law continued to govern throughout the Province of Quebec, which was now extended to the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi. These boundaries were, however, abandoned at the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, when the Great Lakes became the dividing line. The influx of the United Empire Loyalists, English-speaking people accustomed to English laws, brought about the division of the colony and the establishment of representative institutions. The Constitutional Act was passed in 1791, dividing the Canada of those days (the St. Lawrence valley) into two provinces, establishing in each province a nominated Legislative Council and an elective Legislative Assembly. Under this Act, upon which the government of Canada was based throughout half a century, “the Executive was (through Crown revenue and military grants from the Home Government) financially, and worse still, constitutionally independent, and the House of Assembly, in seeking vaguely to cure a disease which it had not in reality diagnosed, frequently overstepped its sphere, with the result that it was dissolved time after time”.—Lefroy, *Constitutional Law of Canada*, pp. 20-21.

The Constitutional Act was at first accepted as an improvement on the previously existing method of Government, but, as time went on, the increasing population and wealth of the provinces, combined with the narrow and selfish policy of the privileged few, led to frequent clashes between the Executive and the Assembly, complicated in Lower Canada by the difference of races. In 1837, a rebellion in each province, though speedily stamped out, led to the appointment of Lord Durham by the Home Government as a special commissioner clothed with more extensive powers than had ever before been held by a representative of the Crown in British North America; he was Governor-in-Chief of the five provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions respecting the form of and the future government of Upper and Lower Canada, and High Commissioner and Governor General of all the provinces on the continent, and of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The famous report made by Lord Durham to Parliament is almost universally regarded as the greatest political document in Canada's history. He saw clearly the necessity of re-establishing harmony between the executive and the legislative branches of government by making the former, as in Great Britain, responsible to the latter. He insisted also upon the desirability of establishing a free democratic system of municipal government, by participation in which citizens would secure a training that would be of use in fitting them for the wider duties of public life. Upper and Lower Canada were to be united under a single Parliament, and in the Act provision was to be made for the voluntary admission to the union of the other British North American provinces.

While Lord Durham was disavowed by the Home Government, his report formed the basis of the Act of Union of 1841, which united Upper and Lower Canada under a single Parliament, in which each province was equally represented. This equality of representation, applied to provinces of differing races, religions and institutions, finally became unworkable; deadlock became the parent of Confedera-

tion, under which each province could legislate on its own local affairs, while a common Parliament was established for all the provinces agreeing to enter the federation.

Confederation.—While suggestions for the union of the British North American provinces date as far back as 1789, the first legislative action looking to this end was taken by the Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1861. In 1864 delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island assembled in Charlottetown to confer in reference to a union of these provinces. A second convention, at which the Province of Canada was represented, met at Quebec on Oct. 10, 1864, at which seventy-two resolutions, which afterwards formed the basis of the British North America Act, were adopted and referred to the respective legislatures for their concurrence, which was finally given. The British North America Act received the Royal Assent on Mar. 29, 1867, and came into force on July 1 of that year.

Subsection 2.—The Constitution of the Dominion at Confederation

Constitution of Canada.—In the preamble to the British North America Act* it is stated that the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick “have expressed their desire to be federally united into one Dominion, with a Constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom”. Thus the Canadian constitution is not an imitation of that of the United States; it is the British Constitution federalized. Like the British and unlike the United States Constitution, it is not wholly a written constitution. The many unwritten conventions of the British Constitution are also recognized in the Constitution of Canada; the British North America Act is a written delimitation of the respective powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and an enactment of the terms of the Confederation Agreement. The British North America Act simply divides the sovereign powers of the State between the provincial and the central authorities.

The British North America Act declares that the executive government of Canada shall continue to be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom (Sect. 9), represented for Dominion purposes by the Governor General, as for provincial purposes by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor General is advised by the King’s Privy Council for Canada, a committee of which constitutes the ministry of the day.

The Dominion Parliament consists of the King, the Senate and the House of Commons. It must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. Senators, 72 in number at Confederation, appointed for life by the Governor General in Council, must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province for which they are appointed, and possess \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. (See Table 6, p. 66.)

Members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for the duration of the Parliament, which must not be longer than five years. At Confederation the membership of the House was 181, divided as follows: Ontario, 82; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15. Under Sect. 51 of the B.N.A. Act (see p. 46) Quebec was to retain the fixed number of 65 Members and the representation of the other provinces was to be in the same proportion to their populations as the number 65 bore to the population of Quebec. †

* The original legislation is reprinted at the end of this article with such notes regarding amendments as are necessary to a general understanding of the main changes that have been made to date.

† A table at p. 30 of the 1941 Year Book gives the representation at each Dominion general election from 1867 to 1940. Readjustments in representation in the House of Commons on the basis of 1941 Census figures will result in a reduction of 7 seats. The present membership is 245, but at the time of the next election it will be 238.

The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Governor General in Council, the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Members of that House. In the Senate, 15 constitute a quorum, in the House of Commons, 20.

Powers of the Dominion Parliament.—The powers of the Dominion Parliament include all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. More especially, under Sect. 91, it has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to the following: public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing of and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act exclusively assigned to the legislatures of the provinces.

Veto Power.—Under Sect. 56, it is provided that Acts of the Dominion Parliament, after receiving the assent of the Governor General, may within two years be disallowed by the Sovereign in Council. Similarly Acts of a provincial legislature, after receiving the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, may be disallowed within one year by the Governor General in Council.*

This veto power on Dominion legislation has practically never been exercised by the Sovereign in Council. In the case of controversies between the Dominion and the provinces, while the veto power has been exercised in the past, the present tendency is to let the matter be decided by the courts rather than disallow by executive act legislation duly passed by the elected representatives of the people in the provincial legislatures. The argument is that if such legislation is annulled as *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature, then the Dominion Government, an executive body, has made itself judge in its own case, and the matter could be more properly decided by the courts; if legislation, admittedly *intra vires* of the provincial legislature, is annulled, on the ground of its immorality or unwisdom, then the annulling power has set itself up as an authority on morality and wisdom. The Dominion Minister of Justice, in 1909, on the question of disallowing the Ontario legislation with respect to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, stated the case as follows:—

“In the opinion of the undersigned, a suggestion of the abuse of power, even so as to amount to practical confiscation of property, or that the exercise of a power has been unwise or indiscreet, should appeal to your Excellency’s government with no more effect than it does to the ordinary tribunals, and the remedy in such case is an appeal to those by whom the legislature is elected.”

* This right has only been exercised in one rather technical case. In 1873 an Act of the Dominion Parliament empowered any committee of the Senate or House of Commons to examine witnesses upon oath when so authorized by resolution. “There was a confusion of opinion as to the competency of Parliament to enact it. The law officers of the United Kingdom eventually advised that the Act was *ultra vires*, and it was accordingly disallowed for that reason and not upon considerations of policy.”—Borden, *Canadian Constitutional Studies*, p. 65.

Powers of the Provincial Legislatures.—Under Sect. 92 of the Act, the legislature of each province may exclusively make laws in relation to the following matters: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province, are declared by the Dominion Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnization of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

The Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures assumed concurrent powers in respect of agriculture and immigration, but Dominion laws in relation to these matters override provincial laws. The provincial legislatures were granted exclusive authority with regard to education, subject to certain safeguards for the rights of religious minorities. (Sect. 93.)

Municipal Government.—Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organization and their powers differ, but almost everywhere have developed very considerable powers of local self-government.

Important legislation contributing to the growth of responsible local government came into operation in years both preceding and following Confederation. In 1849, the Municipal Act was passed in Ontario. This Act has been called the Magna Charta of municipal institutions, not only for Ontario, but for the newer provinces which largely followed Ontario's leadership. Its main features are clearly traceable in the municipal system of to-day. Before Confederation the local governments of counties and townships in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were confided to the magistracy, an appointed body holding commissions for life and not answerable in any way to the electorate. Compulsory municipal incorporation in these provinces, in 1875 and 1877, respectively, did much to develop responsible local administration. The first stage in the growth of municipal institutions in Manitoba was the passing in 1871 of the County Assessment Act and the Parish Assessment Act making provisions for dealing with local finance. In 1884 the Northwest Council laid the foundations of the territorial school and municipal systems in the districts later constituted as the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Judicial System.—The judiciary administers justice and interprets the law made by Parliament and applied by the Executive authority. Under the Act. (Sect. 92, s-s. 14) the legislature of a province has exclusive legislative competence in relation to “the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction and including procedure in civil matters in those courts”. In Sect. 91 of the Act it is provided that “the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters” is a subject within the exclusive legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament.

The appointment, salaries and pensions of judges are dealt with under Sect. 96-101. The judges (except in the courts of probate in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) are appointed by the Dominion Government from the bars of their respective provinces, and hold office during good behaviour, being removable by the Governor General only on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Their salaries are fixed and provided by Parliament.

Under the provisions of Sect. 101, empowering Parliament to establish a general Court of Appeal, the Dominion Parliament passed, in 1875, an Act to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion (38 Vict., c. 11). In 1877, however, these courts were separated and the Exchequer Court of Canada, with one judge, a registrar, and other proper officers, was established. An additional judge was added to this Court in 1912.

The Supreme Court of Canada has appellate jurisdiction from all the courts of the provinces, and questions may be referred to it by the Governor General in Council. It has also jurisdiction in certain cases between the provinces, and in cases of controversies between provinces and the Dominion. While its judgment is final in criminal cases, there is in civil cases, subject to certain limitations, an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, which also entertains appeals direct from the provincial Courts of Appeal. The decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council constitute the case-law of our constitution, the legal interpretation of the constitution and of the varied powers of the Dominion Parliament and provincial legislatures.

Finance.—Among the most important provisions of the British North America Act are those relating to the appropriation of public money and the raising of taxes for Dominion purposes. The House of Commons has the sole right of initiating grants of public money and of directing and limiting appropriations, yet the House of Commons must not (Sect. 54) adopt or pass any vote, bill, resolution or address for the payment of any part of the public funds for any purpose that has not first been recommended to the house by message from the Governor General in Council during the session in which such vote or bill is proposed. This rule is of the most vital importance in promoting public economy, as it eliminates all possibility of private members combining to secure expenditures of public money in their constituencies, and leaves to the executive authority the initiation of all legislation requiring the expenditure of public funds; it is also operative in the provincial legislatures.

Under Part VIII of the Act, the revenues that had previously accrued to the treasuries of the provinces were transferred to the Dominion, notably the customs duties. The public works, cash assets and other property of the provinces, except lands, mines, minerals and royalties, also became Dominion property. In its turn, the Dominion became responsible for the debts of the provinces. Since the main source of the revenues of the provinces, customs duties, was now taken over by the Dominion, the Dominion was to pay annual subsidies to the provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures. These subsidies have from time to time been increased.

Miscellaneous.—Among the miscellaneous provisions contained in Part IX of the British North America Act, are sections providing for the retention of existing legislation of the provinces in force until repealed, the transfer of existing officials to the Dominion, and the appointment of new officials. The Parliament of Canada is also given power necessary to perform treaty obligations of Canada, as a part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries.

Under Sect. 133, either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of Parliament or of the Legislature of Quebec, all Acts of which bodies are to be printed in both languages. Either language, too, may be used by any person in any court of Canada established under the Act, or in the courts of Quebec.

Appendix to Section 1

The British North America Act, 1867

The original Constitution of the Dominion (in so far as it is a written one) was the British North America Act of 1867. Since the original enactment numerous Imperial and Canadian Acts have been passed modifying or amending the provisions of the original legislation, and the more important of these are printed in full in *British North America Acts and Amendments, 1867-1927*, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at 50 cents per copy. This publication also includes the text of the Quebec Resolutions, 1864, and the London Resolutions, 1866.

In the presentation below, the text of the original Act is printed in roman type and notes regarding important modifications or amendments have been inserted in italics. No attempt at legal preciseness has been made since space is restricted and the main purpose is to inform the reader as to where changes have occurred and direct him to the source where they may be studied.

All such changes in italics are contained in the publication referred to above, with the exception of the Yukon Territory Act of 1898.

The First and Second Schedules to the Act, dealing with electoral districts in Ontario and Quebec, have been omitted, as subsequent Redistribution Acts have caused them to have only a historical value.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867.

30 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 3.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

[29th March, 1867.]

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1867.

Short Title.

2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Application of Provisions referring to the Queen.

II. UNION

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

Declaration of Union.

4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the Name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

Construction of subsequent Provisions of Act.

5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Four Provinces.

For particulars of the entry of other provinces into the Confederation, see notes following Sect. 146.

6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

Decennial Census.

III. EXECUTIVE POWER

Declaration of Executive Power in the Queen.

9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Application of Provisions referring to Governor General.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

Constitution of Privy Council for Canada.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

All Powers under Acts to be exercised by Governor General with advice of Privy Council or alone.

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exerciseable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Application of Provisions referring to Governor General in Council.

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Power to Her Majesty to authorize Governor General to appoint Deputies.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

Command of Armed Forces to continue to be vested in the Queen.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Seat of Government of Canada.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV. LEGISLATIVE POWER

Constitution of Parliament of Canada.

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

Privileges, etc., of Houses.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Members thereof.

The Parliament of Canada Act, 1875 (38-39 Vict., c. 38) repealed Sect. 18 of the original B.N.A. Act and substituted the following:—

The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that any Act of the Parliament of Canada defining such privileges, immunities, and powers shall not confer any privileges, immunities, or powers exceeding those at the passing of such Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof.

It also confirms the (Canadian) Act to provide for oaths to witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament (31-32 Vict., c. 24).

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

First Session of the Parliament of Canada.

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

Yearly Session of the Parliament of Canada.

The Senate

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

Number of Senators.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions;

Representation of Provinces in Senate.

1. Ontario;

2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A. to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

The B.N.A. Act, 1915 (5-6 Geo. V., c. 45) made provision for 4 divisions instead of 3, the new division to comprise Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The number of senators under Sect. 21 was increased from 72 to 96.

23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows:—

Qualifications of Senator.

(1) He shall be of the full age of Thirty Years:

(2) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada, after the Union;

(3) He shall be legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in France-alieu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same:

(4) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities:

(5) He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed:

(6) In the case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division.

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

Summons of Senator.

- Summons of First Body of Senators.** 25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.
- Addition of Senators in certain cases.** 26. If at any Time on the Recommendation of the Governor General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor General may by Summons to Three or Six qualified Persons (as the Case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.
The B.N.A. Act, 1915 (5-6 Geo. V., c. 45) increased the number from 3 or 6 to 4 or 8, allotted 6 senators to Newfoundland should she join the Confederation and increased the possible maximum number of senators to 110.
- Reduction of Senate to normal number.** 27. In case of such Addition being at any Time made the Governor General shall not summon any Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more.
- Maximum number of Senators.** 28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time exceed Seventy-eight.
- Tenure of Place in Senate.** 29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for Life.
- Resignation of Place in Senate.** 30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.
- Disqualification of Senators.** 31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:—
 (1) If for Two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance in the Senate;
 (2) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a Subject or Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power;
 (3) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter;
 (4) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime;
 (5) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that a Senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only of his residing at the Seat of the Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.
- Summons on Vacancy in Senate.** 32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Governor General shall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.
- Questions as to Qualifications and Vacancies in Senate.** 33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.
- Appointment of Speaker of Senate.** 34. The Governor General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.
- Quorum of Senate.** 35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers.
- Voting in Senate.** 36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative.

The House of Commons

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, 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.

Constitution of House of Commons in Canada.

38. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons.

Summoning of House of Commons.

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

Senators not to sit in House of Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows:—

Electoral districts of the four Provinces.

1. ONTARIO

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

2. QUEBEC

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that each such Electoral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

3. NOVA SCOTIA

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

4. NEW BRUNSWICK

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

The B.N.A. Act, 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35) made provision for representation in the Senate and House of Commons of territories not included in a province.

41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Continuance of existing Election Laws until Parliament of Canada otherwise provides.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

Writs for first Election.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

As to casual Vacancies.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such Vacant District.

As to Election of Speaker of House of Commons.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable Speed to elect One of its Members to be Speaker.

As to filling up Vacancy in Office of Speaker.

45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

Speaker to preside.

46. The Speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons.

Provision in case of absence of Speaker.

47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker.

Quorum of House of Commons.

48. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

Voting in House of Commons.

49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices other than that of the Speaker, and when the Voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a Vote.

Duration of House of Commons.

50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer.

The B.N.A. Act, 1916 (6-7 Geo. V, c. 19) extended the life of the Twelfth Parliament as a war-time measure.

Decennial Re-adjustment of Representation.

51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Authority, in such Manner, and from such Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject 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 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.

The B.N.A. Act, 1915 (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) added the following new Section:—

“51A. *Notwithstanding anything in this 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.*

52. 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. Increase of number of House of Commons.

Money Votes; Royal Assent

53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons. Appropriation and tax Bills.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed. Recommendation of money votes.

55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure. Royal Assent to Bills, etc.

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification. Disallowance by order in Council of Act assented to by Governor General

57. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council. Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bill reserved.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

V. PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION

Executive Power

58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Appointment of Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces.

Tenure of office of Lieutenant-Governor.

59. A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold Office during the Pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

Salaries of Lieutenant-Governors.

60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Oaths, etc., of Lieutenant-Governor.

61. Every Lieutenant-Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.

Application of provisions referring to Lieutenant-Governor.

62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated.

Appointment of Executive Officers for Ontario and Quebec.

63. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, within Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

Executive Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.

Powers to be exercised by Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario or Québec with advice or alone.

65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant-Governor individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

Application of provisions referring to Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province acting by and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof.

Administration in absence, etc., of Lieutenant-Governor.

67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant-Governor during his Absence, Illness, or other Inability.

Seats of Provincial Governments.

68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

Legislative Power

1. ONTARIO

69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Legislature for Ontario.

70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act. Electoral districts.

2. QUEBEC

71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. Legislature for Quebec.

72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act. Constitution of Legislative Council.

73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec. Qualification of Legislative Councillors.

74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, shall become vacant in the Cases, *mutatis mutandis* in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant. Resignation, Disqualification, etc.

75. When a Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy. Vacancies.

76. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council. Questions as to Vacancies, etc.

77. The Lieutenant-Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead. Speaker of Legislative Council.

78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers. Quorum of Legislative Council.

79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative. Voting in Legislative Council.

80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor stating that it has been so passed. Constitution of Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

3. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union. First Session of Legislatures.

Summoning of
Legislative
Assemblies.

82. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

Restriction
on election of
holders of offices.

83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment, permanent or temporary, at the Nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or profit of any Kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney-General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec, Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such Office.

Continuance
of existing
election Laws.

84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections may be continued, and the Trial of controverted Elections and the Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

Duration of
Legislative
Assemblies.

85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer.

Yearly Session
of Legislature.

86. There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

Speaker,
Quorum, etc.

87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

4. NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Constitutions of
Legislatures of
Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick.

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passage of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the Period for which it was elected.

5. ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA

89. Each of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor-General directs, and so that the First Election of a Member of the Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.

First Elections.

6. THE FOUR PROVINCES

90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

Application to Legislatures of provisions respecting money votes, etc.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Powers of the Parliament

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada.

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.

The B.N.A. Act, 1940 (3-4 Geo. VI, c. 36) added the item:

- 2A. Unemployment Insurance.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.
26. Marriage and Divorce.

27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures

Subjects of
exclusive
Provincial
Legislation.

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the Raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes:—
 - (a) Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province:
 - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:

Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Education

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

Legislation
respecting
Education.

- (1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union:
- (2) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec:
- (3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education:
- (4) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick

94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Act in that Behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make Laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

Legislation for uniformity of Laws in three Provinces.

Agriculture and Immigration

95. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby 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 to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration 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.

Concurrent powers of Legislation respecting Agriculture, etc.

VII. JUDICATURE

96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Appointment of Judges.

97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

Selection of Judges in Ontario, etc.

98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

Selection of Judges in Quebec.

99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Tenure of office of Judges of Superior Courts.

100. The Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and of the Admiralty Courts in Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Salaries, etc., of Judges.

General Court of Appeal, etc.

101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII. REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION

Creation of Consolidated revenue fund.

102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have Power of Appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the Manner and subject to the Charges in this Act provided.

Expenses of Collection, etc.

103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament otherwise provides.

Interest of Provincial public debts.

104. The annual Interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Salary of Governor General.

105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.

Appropriation from time to time.

106. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.

Transfer of stocks, etc.

107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.

Transfer of property in schedule.

108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.

Property in Lands, Mines, etc.

109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

Assets connected with Provincial debts.

110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province.

Canada to be liable for Provincial debts.

111. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union.

Debts of Ontario and Quebec.

112. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the Debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

Assets of Ontario and Quebec.

113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debt of Nova Scotia.

115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debt of New Brunswick.

116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and Seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the actual Amounts of their respective Debts and such stipulated Amounts. Payment of Interest to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective Public Property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or for the Defence of the Country. Provincial public property.

118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Governments and Legislatures: Grants to Provinces.

	Dollars
Ontario.....	Eighty thousand.
Quebec.....	Seventy thousand.
Nova Scotia.....	Sixty thousand.
New Brunswick.....	Fifty thousand.

Two hundred and sixty thousand;

and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent Decennial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Rate such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full Settlement of all future Demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such Grants, as against any Province, all Sums chargeable as Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.

The B.N.A. Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11) revised the payments laid down in the original Act.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from Canada for the Period of Ten years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars. Further grant to New Brunswick.

120. All Payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General in Council. Form of payments.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces. Canadian manufactures, etc.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada. Continuance of customs and excise laws.

Exportation and Importation as between two Provinces.

123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.

Lumber Dues in New Brunswick.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.

Exemption of Public Lands, etc.

125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation.

Provincial Consolidated revenue fund.

126. Such Portions of the Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

General

As to Legislative Councillors of Provinces becoming senators.

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to whom a Place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the Case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a Place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council.

Oath of Allegiance, etc.

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall also, before taking his Seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule.

Continuance of existing Laws, Courts, Officers, etc.

129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick at the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.

Transfer of officers to Canada.

130. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces having Duties to discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.

131. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such Officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act. Appointment of new officers.

132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries. Treaty obligations.

133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec. Use of English and French Languages.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those Languages.

Ontario and Quebec

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during Pleasure, that is to say,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in the Case of Quebec the Solicitor General, and may, by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof. Appointment of executive officers for Ontario and Quebec.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney-General, Solicitor General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Officer to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties and Functions of the Office of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by the Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works. Powers, duties, etc., of Executive officers.

136. Until altered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Great Seals of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Design, as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their Union as the Province of Canada. Great Seals.

137. The Words "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or Words to the same Effect, used in any temporary Act of the Province of Canada not expired before the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada if the subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the next Sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act. Construction of temporary Acts.

138. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario", or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec," in any Deed, Writ, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same. As to Errors in names.

As to issue of Proclamations before Union, to commence after Union.

139. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like Force and Effect as if the Union had not been made.

As to Issue of Proclamations after Union.

140. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

Penitentiary.

141. The Penitentiary of the Province of Canada shall until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of Ontario and of Quebec.

Arbitration respecting debts, etc.

142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties, and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by the Government of Ontario, One by the Government of Quebec, and One by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

Division of records.

143. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time order that such and so many of the Records, Books, and Documents of the Province of Canada as he thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom duly certified by the Officer having charge of the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.

Constitution of townships in Quebec.

144. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute Townships in those Parts of the Province of Quebec in which Townships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

X. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Duty of Government and Parliament of Canada to make Railway herein described.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed.

XI. ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES

Power to admit Newfoundland, etc., into the Union.

146. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union, and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that Behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The B.N.A. Act, 1871 (34-35 Vict., c. 28) authorized the Dominion Parliament to establish new provinces in existing territories, to alter the limits of provinces, with the consent of the Provincial Legislature concerned, and to make provision for the administration of any territory not included in a province.

On July 15, 1870, Manitoba was admitted into Confederation under the provisions of the Manitoba Act (33 Vict., c. 3); the (Imperial) Rupert's Land Act of 1868 (31-32 Vict., c. 105) and the Imperial Order in Council of June 23, 1870.

On July 20, 1871, British Columbia was admitted into the Union by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871.

On July 1, 1873, Prince Edward Island was admitted by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873.

On June 13, 1898, the former Yukon Judicial District, comprised within the Northwest Territories, was brought into existence as a separate territory under authority of the Yukon Territory Act (61 Vict., c. 6).

On Sept. 1, 1905 Saskatchewan and Alberta were created as provinces out of part of the former Northwest Territories. Authority for such creation was given in the B.N.A. Act of 1871 (34-35 Vict., c. 28) which clarified any doubt as to the powers of the Dominion Parliament to establish provinces out of the existing territories, and the legislation which actually created the provinces was the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42).

147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provision of this Act for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators under the Direction of the Queen.

As to Representation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in Senate.

SCHEDULES

THE FIRST AND SECOND SCHEDULES

The first and second schedules deal with electoral districts. As these have been altered by successive Redistribution Bills, they are omitted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Canada

1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.
2. Public Harbours.
3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Island.
4. Steamboats, Dredges, and Public Vessels.
5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Railway Companies.
7. Military Roads.
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.
10. Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly

- Upper Canada Building Fund.
- Lunatic Asylums.
- Normal School.
- Court Houses
in
Aylmer,
Montreal,
Kamouraska, } Lower Canada.
- Law Society, Upper Canada.
- Montreal Turnpike Trust.
- University Permanent Fund.
- Royal Institution.
- Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.
- Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.
- Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
- Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
- Quebec Fire Loan.
- Temisconata [Temiscouata?] Advance Account.
- Quebec Turnpike Trust.
- Education—East.
- Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
- Municipalities Fund.
- Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, A. B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(NOTE.—The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with Proper Terms of Reference thereto.)

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION

I, A. B., do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that I am legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [or seised or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alleu or in Roture (as the Case may be),] in the Province of Nova Scotia [or as the Case may be] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same and that I have not colusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purposes of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

Section 2.—Development of the Constitution Since Confederation

Arrangements have been made with the Under Secretary of State for a companion article to that which appears under Section I; this will deal with constitutional developments since Confederation, and, it is expected, will be published in the 1943 Year Book.

Pending such publication the reader is referred to pp. 89-100 of the 1922-23 Year Book, where the evolution of the Constitution is traced to the period following the First World War. In the same edition, at pp. 101-115, will be found an account of the government of each of the provinces and their municipal institutions and judicial organization. The 1938 Year Book includes at pp. 92-93 an article entitled "The Government of Canada's Arctic Territory".

PART II.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES

Section 1.—Dominion Parliament and Ministry

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King (represented by the Governor General), the Senate and the House of Commons. 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.

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 instructions (which he must communicate to the King's Privy Council for Canada) 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, 1867-1942

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.	Apr. 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 - April 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
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)

2.—Ministries since Confederation—concluded

Ministry	Prime Minister	Length of 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, VISCOUNT BENNETT.....	Aug. 7, 1930 - Oct. 23, 1935
16	Right Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING.....	Oct. 23, 1935 - —

3.—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.....	Right Hon. RAOUL DANDURAND, K.C....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Mines and Resources.....	Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRERAR.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. PIERRE JOSEPH ARTHUR CARDIN, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935 July 8, 1940
Minister of Transport.....	Hon. JAMES LAYTON RALSTON, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.....	Sept. 6, 1939 July 5, 1940
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935 Sept. 19, 1939
Minister of Pensions and National Health.....	Hon. CHARLES GAVAN POWER, K.C., M.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935 July 12, 1940 May 23, 1940
Associate Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935 July 8, 1940
Minister of National Defence for Air.....	Hon. JOSEPH ENOIL MICHAUD, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE.....	Oct. 23, 1935 Apr. 9, 1940
Minister of Fisheries.....	Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER.....	Oct. 28, 1935
Minister of Munitions and Supply.....	Hon. NORMAN ALEXANDER McLARTY, K.C.....	Jan. 23, 1939 Dec. 15, 1941
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON.....	Jan. 23, 1939 May 10, 1940
Secretary of State.....	Hon. WILLIAM PATE MULOCK, K.C.....	July 8, 1940
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON, K.C., M.C., V.D.....	July 8, 1940
Postmaster General.....	Hon. ANGUS LEWIS MACDONALD, K.C....	July 12, 1940
Minister of National Revenue.....	Hon. JOSEPH THORARINN THORSON, K.C.	June 11, 1941
Minister of National Defence for Naval Services.	Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT, K.C....	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of National War Services.....	Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL.....	Dec. 14, 1941
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.		
Minister of Labour.....		

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

4.—Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, According to Seniority Therein,¹ as at Jan. 31, 1942

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. LUCIEN CANNON.....	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES FITZ-PATRICK ²	Feb. 11, 1902	The Hon. WILLIAM D. EULER.....	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Sir A. B. AYLESWORTH.....	Oct. 16, 1905	The Hon. PETER HEENAN.....	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM.....	Aug. 30, 1907	The Hon. JAMES LAYTON RALSTON ³	Oct. 8, 1926
The Rt. Hon. R. DANDURAND ³	Jan. 20, 1909	H. R. H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR..	Aug. 2, 1927
The Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING ⁴	June 2, 1909	The Rt. Hon. EARL BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY.....	Aug. 2, 1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir THOMAS WHITE.....	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. WILLIAM FREDERICK KAY.....	June 17, 1930
The Hon. PIERRE EDOUARD BLONDIN.....	Oct. 20, 1914	The Hon. CYRUS MACMILLAN.....	June 17, 1930
The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN ⁵	Oct. 2, 1915	The Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE ⁶	June 27, 1930
The Hon. ESIOFF LEON PATENAUDE.....	Oct. 6, 1915	The Hon. ARTHUR C. HARDY.....	July 31, 1930
The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.....	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. ARTHUR SAUVE.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. ALBERT SEVIGNY.....	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. CHARLES COLQUHOUN BALLANTYNE.....	Oct. 3, 1917	The Hon. HUGH ALEXANDER STEWART.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER CALDER.....	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. CHARLES HAZLITT CAHAN	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. SYDNEY CHILTON MEWBURN.....	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. DONALD MATHESON SUTHERLAND.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER GREER ⁷	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. ALFRED DURANLEAU.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. ALEXANDER K. MACLEAN.....	Oct. 23, 1917	The Hon. THOMAS GEROW MURPHY	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Sir HENRY LUMLEY DRAYTON.....	Aug. 2, 1919	The Hon. WESLEY ASHTON GORDON	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. FLEMING BLANCHARD McCURDY.....	July 13, 1920	The Hon. G. HOWARD FERGUSON.....	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. EDGAR N. RHODES.....	Feb. 22, 1921	The Hon. W. D. HERRIDGE.....	June 17, 1931
The Hon. JOHN BABBINGTON MACAULAY BAXTER.....	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. ROBERT CHARLES MATTHEWS.....	Dec. 6, 1933
The Hon. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS.....	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. RICHARD BURPEE HANSON.....	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. ROBERT JAMES MANION.....	Sept. 22, 1921	The Hon. GROTE STIRLING.....	Nov. 17, 1934
The Rt. Hon. RICHARD BEDFORD, Viscount BENNETT.....	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. GEORGE REGINALD GEARY.....	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. ARTHUR BLISS COPP.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. JAMES EARL LAWSON.....	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. CHARLES STEWART.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. SAMUEL GOBEL.....	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. WILLIAM RICHARD MOTHERWELL.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. LUCIEN HENRI GENDRON.....	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. JAMES MURDOCK.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. WILLIAM EARL ROWE.....	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. JOHN EWAN SINCLAIR.....	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. ONESIME GAGNON.....	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. JAMES H. KING.....	Feb. 3, 1922	The Hon. CHARLES GAVAN POWER ⁸	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. EDWARD JAMES McMURRAY.....	Nov. 14, 1923	The Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY ⁹	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. PIERRE JOSEPH ARTHUR CARDIN ¹⁰	Jan. 30, 1924	The Hon. JOSEPH ENOIL MICHAUD ¹¹	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. GEORGE NEWCOMBE GORDON.....	Sept. 7, 1925	The Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE ¹²	Oct. 23, 1935
The Rt. Hon. CHARLES VINCENT MASSEY ¹³	Sept. 16, 1925	The Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER ¹⁴	Nov. 4, 1935
The Hon. WALTER EDWARD FOSTER.....	Sept. 26, 1925	The Hon. NORMAN ALEXANDER McLARTY ¹⁵	Jan. 23, 1939
The Hon. PHILIPPE ROY.....	Feb. 9, 1926	The Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON ¹⁶	Jan. 23, 1939
The Hon. CHARLES A. DUNNING.....	Mar. 1, 1926	The Hon. PIERRE F. CASGRAIN ¹⁷	May 10, 1940
The Hon. GEORGE BURPEE JONES.....	July 13, 1926	The Hon. WILLIAM P. MULOCK ¹⁸	July 8, 1940
The Hon. DONALD SUTHERLAND.....	July 13, 1926	The Hon. COLIN W. G. GIBSON ¹⁹	July 8, 1940
The Hon. RAYMOND DUCHARME MORAND.....	July 13, 1926	The Hon. ANGUS L. MACDONALD ²⁰	July 12, 1940
The Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD.....	July 13, 1926	The Hon. LEIGHTON MCCARTHY ²¹	Mar. 4, 1941
The Hon. EUGENE PAQUET.....	Aug. 23, 1926	The Hon. JOSEPH T. THORSON ²²	June 11, 1941
		The Hon. WILLIAM F. A. TURGEON ²³	Oct. 8, 1941
		The Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT ²⁴	Dec. 10, 1941
		The Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL ²⁵	Dec. 15, 1941
		The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.....	Dec. 29, 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. ⁸ Canadian Minister at Buenos Aires.

Erratum.

Footnote 5 should apply to the Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson and not to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

5.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1918-1942

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 ^{1,2}
13th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	Dec. 17, 1917 ³ Feb. 27, 1918 ⁴ Oct. 4, 1921 ⁵ 3 y., 7 m., 6 d.
	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 ³ Jan. 14, 1922 ⁴ Sept. 5, 1925 ⁵ 3 y., 7 m., 26 d.
	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 ³ Dec. 7, 1925 ⁴ July 2, 1926 ⁵ 6 m., 26 d.
16th Parliament.....	1st	Dec. 9, 1926	Apr. 14, 1927	73 ⁷	Sept. 14, 1926 ³ Nov. 2, 1926 ⁴ May 30, 1930 ⁵ 3 y., 7 m., 0 d.
	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 ³ Aug. 18, 1930 ⁴ Aug. 15, 1935 ⁵ 4 y., 11 m., 29 d.
	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 ³ Nov. 9, 1935 ⁴ Jan. 25, 1940 ⁵ 4 y., 3 m., 13 d.
	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 ³ Apr. 17, 1940 ⁴
	2nd	Nov. 7, 1940	Jan. 21, 1942	156 ¹⁰	
	3rd	Jan. 22, 1942	11	-	

¹ The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. ² Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ³ Date of general election. ⁴ Writs returnable. ⁵ Dissolution of Parliament. 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 including days (280) of adjournment from Dec. 6, 1940, to Feb. 17, 1941; from June 14, 1941, to Nov. 3, 1941; and from Nov. 14, 1941, to Jan. 21, 1942. ¹¹ 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 6.

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

6.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1942

Province	1867	1870	1871	1873	1882	1887	1892	1903	1905	1915-1942
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.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6
Totals.....	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

7. Representation in the Senate, by Provinces, as at Feb. 10, 1942

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—one vacancy)		Ontario—concluded	
MACARTEUR, CREELMAN.....	Summerside	DONNELLY, J. J.....	Pinkerton
SINCLAIR, JOHN E., P.C.....	Emerald	WHITE, G. V.....	Pembroke
MACDONALD, JOHN A., P.C.....	Cardigan	HARDY, A. C., P.C.....	Brockville
Nova Scotia—(10 senators)		AYLESWORTH, SIR A. B., P.C.....	Toronto
TANNER, C. E.....	Pictou	GRAHAM, Rt. Hon. GEORGE P., P.C.....	Brockville
LOGAN, H. J.....	Parrsboro	MCGUIRE, WILLIAM H.....	Toronto
DENNIS, W. H.....	Halifax	LITTLE, EDGAR S.....	London
MACDONALD, J. A.....	St. Peters	LACASSE, GUSTAVE.....	Tecumseh
RHODES, EDGAR N., P.C.....	Amherst	WILSON, CAIRINE R.....	Ottawa
CANTLEY, THOMAS.....	New Glasgow.	MURDOCK, JAMES, P.C.....	Ottawa
QUINN, FELIX P.....	Bedford	COTE, L.....	Ottawa
ROBICHEAU, JOHN L. P.....	Maxwellton	SUTHERLAND, DONALD, P.C.....	Ingersoll
DUFF, WILLIAM.....	Lunenburg	FALLIS, IVA C.....	Peterborough, R.R. No. 3
MACLENNAN, DONALD.....	Margaree Forks	LAMBERT, NORMAN P.....	Ottawa
New Brunswick—(10 senators)		MARSHALL, DUNCAN M.....	Toronto
BOURQUE, T. J.....	Richibucto	HAYDEN, S. A.....	Toronto
MCDONALD, J. A.....	Shediac	PATERSON, N. M.....	Fort William
BLACK, FRANK B.....	Sackville	DUFFUS, JOSEPH JAMES.....	Peterborough
TURGEON, ONÉSIPHORE.....	Bathurst	EULER, W. D., P.C.....	Kitchener
ROBINSON, C. W.....	Moncton	Manitoba—(6 senators—one vacancy)	
COFF, A. B., P.C.....	Sackville	SHARPE, W. H.....	Manitou
FOSTER, W. E., P.C.....	Saint John	MOLLOY, J. P.....	Winnipeg
JONES, GEORGE B., P.C.....	Apohaqui	MULLINS, HENRY A.....	Winnipeg
LÉGER, ANTOINE J.....	Moncton	HAIG, JOHN T.....	Winnipeg
SMITH, BENJAMIN F.....	East Florenceville	BEAUBIEN, A. L.....	St. Jean-Baptiste
Quebec—(24 senators—three vacancies)		Saskatchewan—(6 senators—one vacancy)	
DANDURAND, Rt. Hon. R., P.C.....	Montreal	CALDER, J. A., P.C.....	Regina
POPE, RUFUS H.....	Cookshire	MARCOTTE, A.....	Ponteix
BEAUBIEN, C. P.....	Montreal	HORNER, R. B.....	Blaine Lake
BLONDIN, P. E., P.C.....	St. François du Lac	ASELTINE, W. M.....	Rosetown
CHAPAIS, SIR THOMAS, K.B.....	Quebec	STEVENSON, J. J.....	Regina
RAYMOND, DONAT.....	Montreal	Alberta—(6 senators)	
PARENT, G. (Speaker).....	Quebec	MICHENER, EDWARD.....	Calgary
PREVOST, J.-E.....	St. Jérôme	HARMER, WILLIAM J.....	Edmonton
BALLANTYNE, C. C., P.C.....	Montreal	GRIESBACH, W. A., C.B., C.M.G.....	Edmonton
RAINVILLE, J. H.....	St. Lambert	BUCHANAN, W. A.....	Lethbridge
MORAUD, L.....	Quebec	RILEY, DANIEL E.....	High River
SAUVÉ, ARTHUR, P. C.....	Outremont	BLAIS, ARISTIDE.....	Edmonton
PAQUÉ, EUGÈNE, P.C.....	St. Romuald	British Columbia— (6 senators—one vacancy)	
HUGESSEN, A. K.....	Montreal	BARNARD, G. H.....	Victoria
FAFARD, J. FERNAND.....	L'Islet	GREEN, R. F.....	Victoria
HOWARD, C. B.....	Sherbrooke	KING, J. H., P.C.....	Victoria
BEAUREGARD, ELIE.....	Montreal	MCRAE, A. D., C.B.....	Vancouver
DAVID, ATHANASE.....	Montreal	FARRIS, J. W. de B.....	Vancouver
ST-PÈRE, E. C.....	Montreal		
HUSHION, WILLIAM JAMES.....	Westmount		
GOUIN, L. M.....	Montreal		
Ontario—(24 senators—four vacancies)			
SMITH, E. D.....	Winona		

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons*

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 9.

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

9.—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	ILSLEY, 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.....	Halifax, N.S.
				MCGARRY, M. E.....	Lib.....	Margaree Forks, N.S.
Pictou.....	39,018	25,309	19,059	MCCULLOCH, H. B....	Lib.....	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg.....	42,286	28,079	18,094	KINLEY, J. J.....	Lib.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare.....	41,572	25,833	17,559	POTTIER, V. J.....	Lib.....	Yarmouth, N.S.
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	VENOT, C. J.....	Lib.....	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent.....	23,478	13,594	8,707	LEGER, A. D.....	Lib.....	Grandigue, 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	46,663	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 Mills, Que.
Beauce.....	51,614	26,113	15,735	LACROIX, E.....	Lib.....	Lacroix, Que.
Beauharnois-Laprairie..	42,104	22,593	14,901	RAYMOND, M.....	Lib.....	Montreal, 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.....	Laprairie, Que.
Champlain.....	37,526	20,942	14,838	BRUNELLE, H. E....	Lib.....	Cap de la Madeleine, Que.

¹ Each voter could vote for two members.

9.—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.			
Quebec—continued						
Chapleau.....	24,328	19,543	12,616	AUTELER, H.....	Lib.....	Amos, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay...	55,594	29,779	20,472	CASGRAIN, Hon. P. F. ¹	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Chateauguay-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.....	Charlottesville, 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.
Gaspé.....	47,160	26,626	21,119	ROY, J. S.....	Ind.-Cons.	Gaspé, 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.....	Price, 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.....	Chapau, 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 ²	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South.....	33,441	28,050	20,023	POWER, Hcn. 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	LA-CROIX, 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	CRÈTE, 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.
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.
Montreal Island—						
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.

¹ Hon. Mr. Casgrain having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, his seat became vacant Dec. 15, 1941. ²Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe died Nov. 26, 1941, and Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942.

9.—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.			
Quebec—concluded						
<i>Montreal Island—conc.</i>						
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.
<i>St. Lawrence—</i>						
St. George.....	40,213	29,416	18,544	CLAXTON, B.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary.....	77,472	49,874	30,289	DESLAURIERS, H ¹	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Verdun.....	63,144	40,555	28,033	CÔTÉ, P. E.....	Lib.....	Verdun, Que.
Ontario—						
<i>(82 members)</i>						
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, W. 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. ²	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	14,082	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. ³	Lib.....	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton-Kent.....	34,686	21,760	14,994	MACKENZIE, H. A.....	Lib.-Prog.	Watford, Ont.
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	47,751	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.....	Peterborough, 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.

¹ Mr. Deslauriers died May 28, 1941, and Dr. G. Fauteux (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942. ² Dr. Hyndman died Apr. 9, 1940, and Mr. G. R. Boucher (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. ³ Hon. Mr. Rogers died June 10, 1940, and Hon. A. L. Macdonald (L) was elected by acclamation, Aug. 12, 1940.

9.—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						
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. ¹	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. ²	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. ³	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	ROEBUCK, 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	GLAN, 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.
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, Hon. J. T.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
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	23,180	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.....	Dodsland, 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	GARDNER, 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.

¹ Hon. Mr. Euler was appointed to the Senate, May 9, 1940, and Mr. L. O. Breithaupt (L) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. ² Mr. Damude died Sept. 15, 1941, and Hon. Humphrey Mitchell (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942. ³ Mr. Cockeram resigned Nov. 26, 1941, and Mr. J. W. Noseworthy (C.C.F.) was elected Feb. 9, 1942.

9.—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.			
Saskatchewan—concluded						
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-Biggar.....	36,100	18,813	15,061	COLDWELL, M. J. W.....	C.C.F.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Rosthern.....	42,675	19,313	13,132	TUCKER, W. A.....	Lib.....	Rosthern, Sask.
Saskatoon City.....	45,140	28,947	22,561	BROWN, W. G. ¹	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.....	Meyronne, 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	DÉCHÈNE, 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. ²	Lib.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West.....	43,795	30,688	21,873	MAC KINNON, 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	SIBSONS, 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.
Frazer Valley.....	31,377	20,192	15,949	CRUICKSHANK, G. A.....	Lib.....	Matsqui, B.C.
Kamloops.....	29,249	16,180	13,592	O'NEILL, T. J.....	Lib.....	Kamloops, B.C.
Kootenay East.....	25,662	14,312	12,673	MAC KINNON, G. E. L.....	Cons.....	Cranbrook, B.C.
Kootenay West.....	32,556	21,261	17,423	ESLING, W. K.....	Cons.....	Rossland, 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.

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

² Mr. Casselman died Mar. 20, 1941, and Mrs. C. T. Casselman (L) was elected June 2, 1941.

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.

10.—Voters on the Lists 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	251,986	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	3,922,481⁵	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.

11.—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	363,282	49,300	412,582 ¹
Quebec.....	" 1, 1867	British North America Act, 1867	523,534	71,000	594,534 ²
Nova Scotia.....	" 1, 1867	(30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial	20,743	325	21,068
New Brunswick...	" 1, 1867	Order in Council of May 22, 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 ⁴
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.

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1942, 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 1924-87 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	Murdock 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. Harold Connolly.....	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. J. Willie Comeau.....	Sept. 5, 1933

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1942, 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
John 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
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....	Hon. J. J. Hayes Doone.....	Jan. 10, 1940
Minister of Education, Federal and Municipal Relations.....	Hon. C. H. Blakney.....	Jan. 10, 1940
Minister of Health and Labour.....	Hon. J. A. Doucet.....	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.....	Feb. 16, 1940
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. Léon Casgrain.....	Nov. 8, 1939
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. Wilfrid Hamel.....	Nov. 8, 1939

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1942, 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 Labour.....	Hon. Peter Heenan.....	July 10, 1934 May 27, 1941
Minister of Highways and Municipal Affairs....	Hon. Thomas B. McQuesten, K.C.....	July 10, 1934 Nov. 22, 1940
Minister of Health.....	Hon. Harold J. Kirby, K.C.....	Oct. 12, 1937
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. N. O. Hipel.....	Sept. 2, 1938 May 27, 1941
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. P. M. Dewar.....	Oct. 12, 1937
Attorney General.....	Hon. Gordon D. Conant, K.C.....	Oct. 12, 1937
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Duncan McArthur.....	Aug. 22, 1940
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Robert Laurier.....	Oct. 7, 1940
Minister of Public Works and Public Welfare...	Hon. F. R. Oliver.....	Jan. 23, 1941 May 27, 1941
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. William L. Houck.....	Oct. 12, 1937
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 ¹
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, President of the Council and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Aug. 8, 1922 May 3, 1941
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.....	Hon. D. L. Campbell.....	Sept. 21, 1936
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.....	May 27, 1932
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.....	Hon. S. S. Garson, K.C.....	Sept. 21, 1936 May 15, 1941
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 and Attorney General.....	Hon. J. O. McLenaghan.....	Nov. 2, 1940 May 3, 1941
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. S. J. Farmer.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. S. Marcoux.....	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. A. R. Welch.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. N. L. Turnbull.....	Nov. 2, 1940

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1942, 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 Saskatchewan Power Commission, the Loan Companies Act and Trust Companies Act.....	Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.....	June 30, 1939
Minister of Public Health, Minister of Public Works, Provincial Secretary and Minister in Charge of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Hubert Staines, B.A.....	May 3, 1941
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A.....	Aug. 5, 1941
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, the Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, the Public Printing Act and the Bureau of Publications.....	Hon. W. F. Kerr.....	Nov. 5, 1935
Minister of Highways and Transportation, Minister in Charge of the Child Welfare Act, the Old Age Pensions Act and the Provincial Tax Commission Act.....	Hon. A. T. Procter, K.C.....	May 3, 1941
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. E. M. Culliton.....	Dec. 1, 1938
		May 3, 1941

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

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1942, 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	Lt.Col. William C. Woodward...	Dec. 10, 1941

TWENTY-THIRD MINISTRY

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, Minister of Finance and President of the Executive Council.....	Hon. John Hart.....	Dec. 9, 1941
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Labour and Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Hon. George S. Pearson.....	Dec. 10, 1941
Attorney General.....	Hon. Royal L. Maitland, K.C.....	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of Lands and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. Arthur W. Gray.....	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Kenneth C. MacDonald.....	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of Mines and Minister of Trade and Industry.....	Hon. Herbert Anscomb.....	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. Rolf W. Bruhn.....	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Henry G. T. Perry.....	Dec. 10, 1941

YUKON TERRITORY

COMMISSIONERS OF 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, Granville
Whitehorse District.....	Willard Leroy Phelps, K.C., Whitehorse
Mayo District.....	Richard Gordon Lee, Mayo

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1912, 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 Goodsehall 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 Camseil, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Deputy Commissioner—Roy Alexander Gibson.

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

Secretary—David Livingstone McKeand.

PART III.—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 High Commissioner for Canada in Australia is MAJOR-GENERAL VICTOR ODLUM, who was appointed on Nov. 6, 1941. His office is in Canberra. The previous High Commissioner was MR. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, 1939-41.

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 present High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland is MR. J. D. KEARNEY, K.C., who was appointed on July 31, 1941. His office is in Dublin. The previous High Commissioner was MR. JOHN H. KELLY, 1940-41.

Newfoundland.—The present and first High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland is MR. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C., who was appointed on July 31, 1941. His office is in St. John's.

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

Canadian Legation in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.—Temporary Address—London, England. Chargé d'Affaires—MR. PIERRE DUPUY (First Secretary).

Brazil.—The present and first Canadian Minister to Brazil is MR. JEAN DESY, who was appointed June 24, 1941. The Canadian Legation is at Rio de Janeiro.

Argentina.—The present and first Canadian Minister to Argentina is the HON. W. F. A. TURGEON, who was appointed July 31, 1941. The Canadian Legation is at Buenos Aires.

Greenland.—The Canadian Consulate at Greenland is in charge of VICE-CONSUL M. G. DUNBAR, who was appointed to that post Sept. 15, 1941.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The Canadian Consulate at St. Pierre and Miquelon is in charge of VICE-CONSUL C. C. EBERTS. He was appointed to that post Aug. 19, 1941.

PART IV.—REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA

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

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

The present High Commissioner is THE RIGHT HON. MALCOLM MACDONALD, M.P., 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.

Address: Earnscliffe, Ottawa.

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

The present and first High Commissioner is MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR WILLIAM GLASGOW, K.C.B., who assumed office in 1940.

Address: 114 Wellington St., Ottawa.

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

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

Address: 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

High Commissioner for Ireland: (Office established 1939.)

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

Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Section 2.—Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries

United States of America: (Established 1927.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: THE HON. JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT.

Address: Wellington Street, Ottawa.

France: (Established 1928.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. RENÉ RISTELHUEBER.

Address: 42 Sussex Street, Ottawa.

Belgium: (Established 1937.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: BARON SILVERCRUYS.

Address: Stadacona Hall, 395 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa.

The Netherlands: (Established 1939.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. F. E. H. GROENMAN.

Address: 18 Range Road, Ottawa.

Brazil: (Established 1941.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. JOAO ALBERTO LINS DE BARROS.

Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Argentina: (Established 1941.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. PABLO SANTOS MUNOZ.

Address: 5 Rideau Gate, Ottawa.

PART V.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS*

An account of Canada's relationship with the League, and an outline of its organization, is given in the Year Books from 1931 to 1940. 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 1941, 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. The 1934-35 Year Book gives at pp. 98-169 a fairly comprehensive picture of the 1931 Census statistics. The results of the 1941 Census, so far as they are available, are included in the tables of this chapter and certain further preliminary statistics are included in Appendix III at the end of the 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 p. 36 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

* 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".

† A résumé of the results of all the censuses taken in Canada between 1666 and 1941 will be published in bulletin form and included in Vol. I, Census of 1941.

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.

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 passed on Aug. 30, 1851, provided for a census to be taken in January, 1852, then in the year 1861 and thereafter every tenth year, and required 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 90 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 six millions in the past 40 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 in 1914 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.

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, 1931 and June 2, 1941. Summary figures are given in Tables 1-4.

1.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, Census Years 1871-1941

NOTE.—The populations of the Prairie Provinces in 1906, 1916, 1926 and 1936, are shown at p. 147 of the 1937 Year Book. For intercensal estimated populations, see table at p. 98.

Province or Territory	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941 ¹
P.E. Island.....	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615	88,038	93,919
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846	573,190
New Brunswick...	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219	453,377
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776 ²	2,360,665 ³	2,874,255	3,319,640
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ²	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,756,632
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ²	610,118	700,139	722,447
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	91,279	492,432	757,510	921,765	887,747
Alberta.....	—	—	—	73,022	374,295 ⁴	588,454	731,605	788,393
British Columbia..	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582	694,263	809,203
Yukon.....	—	—	—	27,219	8,512	4,157	4,230	4,687
N.W.T. ⁵	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507 ^{2,4}	7,988	9,723	10,849
Canada.....	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949³	10,376,786	11,420,084

¹ Preliminary figures. ² Corrected as a result of the Boundaries Extension Acts, 1912. ³ 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. ⁴ Corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to Northwest Territories. ⁵ 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, 1871-1941

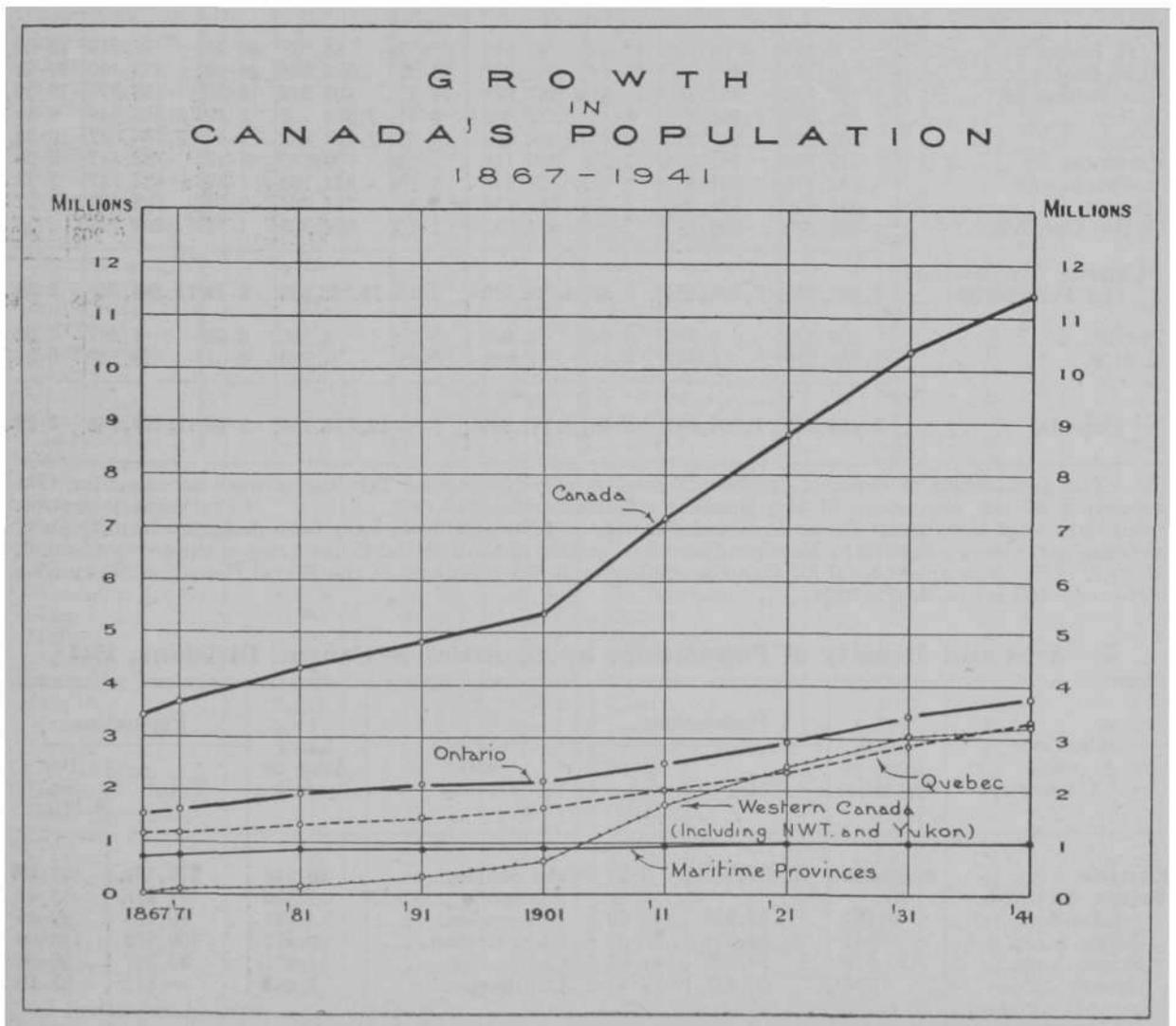
Province or Territory	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941 ¹
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
P.E. Island.....	2.55	2.52	2.25	1.92	1.30	1.01	0.85	0.82
Nova Scotia.....	10.51	10.19	9.32	8.56	6.83	5.96	4.94	5.02
New Brunswick...	7.74	7.43	6.65	6.16	4.88	4.41	3.94	3.97
Quebec.....	32.30	31.42	30.80	30.70	27.83 ²	26.86 ³	27.70	29.07
Ontario.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07 ²	33.39	33.07	32.89
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40 ²	6.94	6.75	6.33
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1.70	6.84	8.62	8.88	7.77
Alberta.....	—	—	—	1.36	5.19 ⁴	6.70	7.05	6.90
British Columbia..	0.98	1.14	2.03	3.33	5.45	5.97	6.69	7.09
Yukon.....	—	—	—	0.51	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.04
N.W.T. ⁵	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.37	0.09 ^{2,4}	0.09	0.09	0.10
Canada.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00³	100.00	100.00

For footnotes, see end of Table 1.

3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Percentage Change, by Decades, 1871-1941¹

Province or Territory	Population in 1871	Percentage Change for Each Decade							Percentage Change in 70 Years
		1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941	
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
P.E. Island.....	94,021	15.82	0.17	-5.33	-9.23	-5.46	-0.65	6.68	-0.11
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	-2.10	11.77	47.81
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	5.24	11.06	58.75
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.69 ²	21.76	15.50	178.61
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	16.98	9.47	131.77
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	14.75	3.19	2,763.67
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	439.48	53.83	21.69	-3.69	-
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	412.58	57.22	24.33	7.76	-
British Columbia.....	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	32.35	16.56	2,132.47
Yukon.....	-	-	-	-	-68.73	-51.16	1.76	10.80	-
N.W.T. ³	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	21.72	11.58	-77.40
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.94²	18.08	10.05	209.55

¹ Preliminary figures. 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 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 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 6·34 (preliminary) in 1941. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

* 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 1941. 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.

4.—Area and Density of Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1911-41

Province or Territory	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1911 ¹		Population, 1921		Population, 1931		Population, 1941 ²	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile
P. E. Island.....	2,184	93,728	42·92	88,615	40·57	88,038	40·31	93,919	43·00
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	492,338	23·74	523,837	25·25	512,846	24·72	573,190	27·63
New Brunswick.....	27,473	351,889	12·81	387,876	14·12	408,219	14·86	453,377	16·50
Quebec.....	523,534	2,005,776	3·83	2,360,665 ³	4·51	2,874,255	5·49	3,319,640	6·34
Ontario.....	363,282	2,527,292	6·96	2,933,662	8·08	3,431,683	9·45	3,756,632	10·34
Manitoba.....	219,723	461,394	2·10	610,118	2·78	700,139	3·19	722,447	3·29
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	492,432	2·07	757,510	3·18	921,785	3·87	887,747	3·73
Alberta.....	248,800	374,295	1·50	588,454	2·37	731,605	2·94	788,393	3·17
British Columbia.....	359,279	392,480	1·09	524,582	1·46	694,263	1·93	809,203	2·25
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)....	2,002,993	7,191,624	3·59	8,775,319³	4·38	10,362,833	5·17	11,404,548	5·69
Yukon.....	205,346	8,512	0·04	4,157	0·02	4,230	0·02	4,687	0·02
N.W.T.....	1,258,217	6,507	0·01	7,988	0·01	9,723	0·01	10,849	0·01
Canada.....	3,466,556	7,206,643	2·08	8,787,949³	2·53	10,376,786	2·99	11,420,084	3·29

¹ The populations of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Northwest Territories were adjusted for 1911 according to the provisions of the Boundary Extensions Acts, 1912. ² Preliminary figures.

³ 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, 1941¹

Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
Canada.....	3,466,556	11,420,084	3·29	Nova Scotia.....	20,743	573,190	27·63
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	93,919	43·00	Annapolis.....	1,285	17,528	13·64
Kings.....	641	19,234	30·01	Antigonish.....	541	10,524	19·45
Prince.....	778	34,269	44·05	Cape Breton.....	972	109,922	113·09
Queens.....	765	40,416	52·83	Colchester.....	1,451	30,297	20·88
				Cumberland.....	1,683	38,872	23·10

¹ Preliminary figures.

5.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1941¹
—continued

Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
Nova Scotia—conc.				Quebec—concluded			
Digby.....	970	19,311	19.91	Montcalm.....	3,894	15,251	3.92
Guysborough.....	1,611	15,218	9.45	Montmagny.....	630	22,135	35.13
Halifax.....	2,063	121,378	58.84	Montmorency....	2,137	19,044	8.91
Hants.....	1,229	22,024	17.92	Montreal and			
Inverness.....	1,409	20,462	14.52	Jesus Islands...	294	1,127,074	3,833.59
Kings.....	342	28,561	33.92	Montreal			
Lunenburg.....	1,169	32,676	27.95	Island.....	201	1,102,697	5,486.05
Pictou.....	1,124	40,397	35.94	Jesus Island..	93	24,377	262.12
Queens.....	983	12,001	12.21	Napierville.....	149	8,347	56.02
Richmond.....	489	10,711	21.90	Nicolet.....	626	30,078	48.05
Shelburne.....	979	13,140	13.42	Papineau.....	1,581	27,537	17.42
Victoria.....	1,105	7,993	7.23	Pontiac.....	9,560	19,741	2.06
Yarmouth.....	838	22,175	26.46	Portneuf.....	1,440	39,245	27.25
New Brunswick...	27,473	453,377	16.50	Quebec.....	2,745	200,708	73.12
Albert.....	681	8,386	12.31	Richelieu.....	221	23,639	106.96
Carleton.....	1,300	21,429	16.48	Richmond.....	544	27,369	50.31
Charlotte.....	1,243	22,634	18.21	Rimouski.....	2,089	44,069	21.10
Gloucester.....	1,854	49,668	26.79	Rouville.....	243	16,129	66.37
Kent.....	1,734	25,688	14.81	Saguenay ²	315,176	28,555	0.09
Kings.....	1,374	21,917	15.95	Shefford.....	567	33,300	58.73
Madawaska.....	1,262	27,904	22.11	Sherbrooke.....	238	46,347	194.74
Northumberland.	4,671	38,160	8.17	Soulanges.....	136	9,317	68.51
Queens.....	1,373	12,633	9.20	Stanstead.....	432	27,768	64.28
Restigouche.....	3,242	32,767	10.11	St-Hyacinthe....	278	31,551	113.49
Saint John.....	611	67,359	110.24	St-Jean.....	205	20,552	100.25
Sunbury.....	1,079	8,440	7.82	St-Maurice.....	1,820	80,064	43.99
Victoria.....	2,074	16,557	7.98	Témiscouata.....	1,806	57,382	31.77
Westmorland.....	1,430	63,836	44.64	Temiskaming....	8,977	40,412	4.50
York.....	3,545	35,999	10.15	Terrebonne.....	782	47,942	61.31
Quebec.....	523,534	3,319,640	6.34	Vaudreuil.....	201	13,425	66.79
Abitibi ²	76,725	67,415	0.88	Verchères.....	199	14,308	71.90
Argenteuil.....	783	22,764	29.07	Wolfe.....	680	17,469	25.69
Arthabaska.....	666	30,030	45.09	Yamaska.....	365	16,511	45.24
Bagot.....	346	17,626	50.94	Ontario.....	363,282	3,756,632	10.34
Beauce.....	1,128	47,809	42.38	Addington.....	873	7,024	8.05
Beauharnois.....	147	30,254	205.81	Algoma.....	19,320	51,850	2.68
Bellechasse.....	653	23,468	35.94	Brant.....	421	56,020	133.06
Berthier.....	1,816	20,845	11.48	Bruce.....	1,650	41,491	25.15
Bonaventure.....	3,464	39,027	11.27	Carleton.....	947	199,512	210.68
Brome.....	488	12,472	25.56	Cochrane.....	52,237	79,614	1.2
Chambly.....	138	32,622	236.39	Dufferin.....	557	14,024	25.18
Champlain.....	8,586	67,994	7.92	Dundas.....	384	16,119	41.98
Charlevoix.....	2,273	25,805	11.35	Durham.....	629	25,091	39.89
Châteauguay.....	265	15,228	57.46	Elgin.....	720	46,021	63.92
Chicoutimi.....	17,900	78,830	4.43	Essex.....	707	173,116	244.86
Compton.....	933	22,824	24.46	Frontenac.....	1,599	52,990	33.14
Deux-Montagnes..	279	18,737	67.16	Glengarry.....	478	18,803	39.34
Dorchester.....	842	29,862	35.47	Greenville.....	463	15,931	34.41
Drummond.....	532	36,480	68.57	Grey.....	1,708	56,813	33.26
Frontenac.....	1,370	28,564	20.85	Haldimand.....	488	21,734	44.54
Gaspé.....	4,551	55,207	12.13	Haliburton.....	1,486	6,736	4.53
Hull.....	2,432	71,187	29.27	Halton.....	363	28,399	78.23
Huntingdon.....	361	12,372	34.27	Hastings.....	2,323	62,725	27.00
Iberville.....	198	10,284	51.94	Huron.....	1,295	43,558	33.64
Joliette.....	2,506	31,602	12.61	Kenora.....	18,150	23,751	1.31
Kamouraska.....	1,038	25,500	24.57	Kent.....	918	65,975	71.87
Labelle.....	2,392	23,000	9.62	Lambton.....	1,124	56,733	50.47
Lac-St-Jean.....	23,590	64,172	2.72	Lanark.....	1,138	32,872	28.89
Laprairie.....	170	13,770	81.00	Leeds.....	900	35,740	39.71
L'Assomption....	247	17,729	71.78	Lennox.....	297	11,348	38.21
Lévis.....	272	37,948	139.51	Lincoln.....	332	64,796	195.17
L'Islet.....	773	20,565	26.60	Manitoulin.....	1,588	11,102	6.99
Lotbinière.....	726	26,716	36.80	Middlesex.....	1,240	125,728	101.39
Maskinongé.....	2,378	18,427	7.75	Muskoka.....	1,585	21,787	13.75
Matane.....	3,496	55,355	15.83	Nipissing.....	7,560	43,117	5.70
Mégantic.....	780	40,504	51.93	Norfolk.....	634	35,317	55.71
Missisquoi.....	375	21,377	57.01	Northumberland.	734	30,771	41.92
				Ontario.....	853	65,661	76.98

¹ Preliminary figures. of New Quebec.

² Includes Districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.

³ Includes District

5.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1941¹
—concluded

Province and County or Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Province and Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
Ontario—concluded				Saskatchewan²—concluded			
Oxford.....	765	50,696	66.27	Division No. 7...	7,471	53,392	7.15
Parry Sound.....	4,336	30,530	7.04	Division No. 8...	9,264	42,590	4.60
Peel.....	469	31,624	67.43	Division No. 9...	5,010	62,107	12.40
Perth.....	840	49,404	58.81	Division No. 10...	4,860	43,008	8.85
Peterborough....	1,415	46,963	33.19	Division No. 11...	5,979	79,039	13.22
Prescott.....	494	25,275	51.16	Division No. 12...	5,982	34,442	5.76
Prince Edward...	390	16,712	42.85	Division No. 13...	6,848	36,201	5.29
Rainy River.....	7,276	19,015	2.61	Division No. 14...	13,419	64,848	4.83
Renfrew.....	3,009	54,193	18.01	Division No. 15...	8,082	88,331	10.93
Russell.....	407	17,340	42.60	Division No. 16...	8,912	52,892	5.93
Simcoe.....	1,663	86,635	52.10	Division No. 17...	6,913	32,891	4.76
Storont.....	412	40,466	98.22	Division No. 18...	114,833	9,365	0.08
Sudbury.....	18,058	80,240	4.44	Alberta²	248,800	788,393	3.17
Thunder Bay....	52,471	84,541	1.61	Division No. 1...	7,323	29,329	4.01
Timiskaming....	5,896	49,914	8.47	Division No. 2...	6,342	57,960	9.14
Victoria.....	1,348	25,836	19.17	Division No. 3...	7,018	15,453	2.20
Waterloo.....	516	98,065	190.05	Division No. 4...	6,119	29,091	4.75
Welland.....	387	93,318	241.13	Division No. 5...	7,681	18,814	2.45
Wellington.....	1,019	59,083	57.98	Division No. 6...	10,595	144,643	13.65
Wentworth.....	458	204,962	447.52	Division No. 7...	6,684	33,023	4.94
York.....	882	939,326	1,065.00	Division No. 8...	6,510	66,995	10.29
District of Patricia.....	135,070	10,225	0.08	Division No. 9...	14,415	32,169	2.23
Manitoba²	219,723	722,447	3.29	Division No. 10...	6,180	58,529	9.47
Division No. 1...	4,281	27,732	6.48	Division No. 11...	4,753	147,491	31.03
Division No. 2...	2,320	41,364	17.83	Division No. 12...	13,083	17,139	1.31
Division No. 3...	2,577	24,598	9.55	Division No. 13...	8,103	33,058	4.08
Division No. 4...	2,466	15,582	6.32	Division No. 14...	8,731	47,713	5.46
Division No. 5...	5,256	48,318	9.19	Division No. 15...	22,845	17,345	0.76
Division No. 6...	2,436	290,186	119.12	Division No. 16...	11,100	29,936	2.70
Division No. 7...	2,578	36,291	14.08	Division No. 17...	101,318	9,705	0.10
Division No. 8...	2,160	17,604	8.15	British Columbia²	359,279	809,203	2.25
Division No. 9...	1,217	46,867	38.51	Division No. 1...	15,984	21,093	1.32
Division No. 10...	2,377	19,365	8.15	Division No. 2...	13,343	47,450	3.56
Division No. 11...	2,914	26,370	9.05	Division No. 3...	10,729	51,020	4.76
Division No. 12...	3,240	25,537	7.88	Division No. 4...	9,764	444,443	45.52
Division No. 13...	3,324	25,836	7.77	Division No. 5...	13,206	148,436	11.24
Division No. 14...	3,636	26,897	7.40	Division No. 6...	31,420	30,270	0.96
Division No. 15...	2,304	12,035	5.22	Division No. 7...	22,187	14,408	0.65
Division No. 16...	176,637	37,865	0.21	Division No. 8...	71,985	25,428	0.35
Saskatchewan²	237,975	887,747	3.73	Division No. 9...	88,128	18,263	0.21
Division No. 1...	5,944	33,936	5.71	Division No. 10...	82,533	8,392	0.10
Division No. 2...	6,686	35,930	5.37	Yukon	205,346	4,687	0.02
Division No. 3...	7,646	38,419	5.02	Northwest Territories	1,258,217	10,849	0.01
Division No. 4...	7,579	22,085	2.91				
Division No. 5...	5,760	50,711	8.80				
Division No. 6...	6,787	107,560	15.85				

¹ Preliminary figures.² For location of census divisions, see map on facing page.

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.—In the past, this table has been based on census data. Owing to the incidence of the War and the postponement of regular census taking in most countries, it has been decided to substitute density figures based on estimated population in those cases marked with an asterisk (*), rather than give census data that is not representative of existing conditions. Total area is used, except in the cases of Canada, the Netherlands and the United States, where figures of land area are available.

Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile	Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile
Belgium*	1938	713.75	Eire	1936	111.41
Netherlands	1938	686.64	United States of America (not including Alaska)	1940	44.23
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)*	1938	503.76	Sweden*	1938	36.40
Japan*	1938	489.45	Norway*	1938	23.45
German Reich	1939	383.32	Russia	1939	20.85
Italy*	1939	344.69	Russia in Europe*	1936	59.81
Poland*	1939	230.83	Union of South Africa	1936	20.33
France	1936	196.99	New Zealand*	1940	15.87
India	1931	195.07	Argentina*	1939	12.00
British India (includes Burma)	1931	247.67	Southern Rhodesia*	1940	9.55
China proper*	1936	145.59	Canada*	1940	3.29
Spain*	1939	128.32	Canada, exclusive of the Territories*	1940	7.79
			Australia*	1939	2.34

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. 100, 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 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. 153). 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". (See pp. 167-170.)

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 work-

ing 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 Populations as at June 1, 1921-40

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 ¹
1933.....	222,868	101,968	120,900	14,382	10,681,000 ¹
1934.....	221,303	101,582	119,721	12,476	10,824,000 ¹
1935.....	221,451	105,567	115,884	11,277	10,935,000 ¹
1936.....	220,371	107,050	113,321	11,643	11,028,000 ¹
1937.....	220,235	113,824	106,411	15,101	11,120,000 ¹
1938.....	229,446	106,817	122,629	17,244	11,209,000 ¹
1939.....	229,468 ¹	108,951 ¹	120,517 ¹	16,994	11,315,000 ¹
1940.....	243,835 ²	110,648 ²	133,187 ²	11,324	11,422,000 ¹

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. to adjustment as later census data are made available.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Subject

Section 2.—Sex Distribution

Statistics under this heading, in so far as 1941 census data are available at the time of going to press, will be found in Appendix III.

Section 3.—Age Distribution

See note under Section 2.

Section 4.—Conjugal Condition

See note under Section 2.

Section 5.—Racial Origins

See note under Section 2.

Section 6.—Religions

See note under Section 2.

Section 7.—Birthplaces

See note under Section 2.

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, so 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 9.

A summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1931 and in the United States in 1930 will be found at p. 63 of the 1941 Year Book. This data will be brought up to the 1941 Census in the 1943 Year Book.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table 8 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 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.†

* Statistics of rural and urban, in so far as the 1941 census data are available at the time of going to press, will be found in Appendix III.

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

8.—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	-	8	-	8	-
Canada.....	3,933,696	3,272,947	4,435,827	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. Genevieve; 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 Censuses of 1931 and 1941.

Population is shown in Table 9 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.

9.—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	423,250	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	1,695	5,572,058	53.70

10.—Populations of Cities and Towns Having Over 5,000 Inhabitants, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941

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 so far as possible to cover the same area as in 1941.

City or Town	Province	Populations							
		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941 ¹
*†Montreal.....	Que.....	130,833	177,377	256,723	328,172	490,504	618,506	818,577	890,234
*Toronto.....	Ont.....	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833	521,893	631,207	657,612
*Vancouver.....	B.C.....	-	-	13,709	29,432	120,847	163,220	246,593	271,597
*Winnipeg.....	Man.....	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087	218,785	217,994
†Hamilton.....	Ont.....	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151	155,547	164,719
*Quebec.....	Que.....	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193	130,594	147,908
*Ottawa.....	Ont.....	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843	126,872	150,861
*Calgary.....	Alta.....	-	-	3,876	4,091	43,704	63,305	83,761	87,267
†Edmonton.....	Alta.....	-	-	-	2,626	24,900	58,821	79,197	92,404
†London.....	Ont.....	18,000	27,867	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148	77,105
†Windsor.....	Ont.....	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591	63,108	104,415 ²
†Verdun.....	Que.....	-	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001	60,745	66,503
*Halifax.....	N.S.....	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372	59,275	69,326
*Regina.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	2,249	30,213	34,432	53,209	57,389
*Saint John.....	N.B.....	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166	47,514	50,084
*Saskatoon.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	3	12,004	25,739	43,291	42,320
†Victoria.....	B.C.....	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727	39,082	42,907
†Three Rivers.....	Que.....	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367	35,450	41,811
*Kitchener.....	Ont.....	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763	30,793	35,456
*Brantford.....	Ont.....	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440	30,107	31,622
†Hull.....	Que.....	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117	29,433	32,604
†Sherbrooke.....	Que.....	4,432	7,227	10,097	11,765	16,405	23,515	28,933	35,651
Outremont.....	Que.....	-	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249	28,641	29,865
†Fort William.....	Ont.....	-	690	2,176	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277	30,370
†St. Catharines.....	Ont.....	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881	24,753	30,025
Westmount.....	Que.....	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593	24,235	24,959
†Kingston.....	Ont.....	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,374	21,753	23,439	29,545
†Oshawa.....	Ont.....	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940	23,439	26,610
*Sydney.....	N.S.....	1,700	2,180	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545	23,089	23,081
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	Ont.....	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092	23,082	25,620
†Peterborough.....	Ont.....	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	18,360	20,994	22,327	24,977
*Moose Jaw.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	1,558	13,823	19,285	21,299	20,496
*Guelph.....	Ont.....	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128	21,075	23,074
*Gloucester.....	N.S.....	-	-	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007	20,706	25,050
*Moncton.....	N.B.....	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488	20,689	22,411
†Port Arthur.....	Ont.....	-	1,275	2,698	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818	24,217

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 96.

10.—Populations of Cities and Towns Having Over 5,000 Inhabitants, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—continued

City or Town	Province	Populations							
		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941 ¹
†Niagara Falls.....	Ont.....	1,610	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764	19,046	20,371
†Lachine.....	Que.....	2,689	3,248	4,819	6,365	11,688	15,404	18,630	19,898
*Sudbury.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518	31,888
†Sarnia.....	Ont.....	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877	18,191	18,599
†Stratford.....	Ont.....	4,313	8,239	9,600	9,959	12,946	16,094	17,742	16,923
*New Westminster...	B.C.....	-	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495	17,524	21,602
*Brandon.....	Man.....	-	-	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397	17,082	17,172
*St. Boniface.....	Man.....	817	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821	16,305	18,023
*North Bay.....	Ont.....	-	-	1,848	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,528	15,411
†St. Thomas.....	Ont.....	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430	17,045
†Shawinigan Falls...	Que.....	-	-	-	-	4,265	10,625	15,345	20,237
*Chatham.....	Ont.....	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256	14,569	17,184
East Windsor.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,870	14,251	2
*Timmins.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,843	14,200	28,544
*Galt.....	Ont.....	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216	14,006	15,126
†Belleville.....	Ont.....	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790	15,498
*Lethbridge.....	Alta.....	-	-	-	2,072	8,050	11,097	13,489	14,343
†St. Hyacinthe.....	Que.....	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859	13,448	17,723
*Owen Sound.....	Ont.....	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190	12,839	13,810
*Charlottetown.....	P.E.I.....	7,872	10,345	10,098	10,718	9,883	10,814	12,361	14,460
†Chicoutimi.....	Que.....	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937	11,877	15,975
†Lévis.....	Que.....	8,052	8,734	8,797	9,242	8,703	10,470	11,724	11,910
*Valleyfield (Salaberry de)....	Que.....	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215	11,411	16,968
*Woodstock.....	Ont.....	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,146	12,339
*St. Jean.....	Que.....	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734	11,256	13,563
*Cornwall.....	Ont.....	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126	13,810
†Joliette.....	Que.....	3,047	3,268	3,372	4,220	6,346	9,039	10,765	12,678
Sandwich.....	Ont.....	1,160	1,143	1,352	1,450	2,302	4,415	10,715	2
*Welland.....	Ont.....	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654	10,709	12,421
Thetford Mines....	Que.....	-	-	-	3,256	7,261	8,272	10,701	12,788
*Granby.....	Que.....	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785	10,587	14,146
†Sorel.....	Que.....	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174	10,320	12,203
†Medicine Hat.....	Alta.....	-	-	-	1,570	5,608	9,634	10,300	10,473
Walkerville.....	Ont.....	-	-	933	1,595	3,302	7,059	10,105	2
*Prince Albert.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	1,785	6,254	7,352	9,905	12,299
†Brockville.....	Ont.....	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736	11,170
Jonquière.....	Que.....	-	-	-	-	2,354	4,851	9,448	13,766
*Pembroke.....	Ont.....	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368	10,999
*Dartmouth.....	N.S.....	2,191	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899	9,100	10,919
†St. Jérôme.....	Que.....	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491	8,967	11,286
*New Glasgow.....	N.S.....	1,676	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974	8,858	9,118
*Fredericton.....	N.B.....	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114	8,830	9,905
Cap de la Madeleine.	Que.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,738	8,748	11,855
*North Vancouver...	B.C.....	-	-	-	365	8,196	7,652	8,510	8,844
†Rivière du Loup....	Que.....	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703	8,499	8,662
*Orillia.....	Ont.....	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631	8,183	9,705
*Waterloo.....	Ont.....	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883	8,095	8,968
*Truro.....	N.S.....	2,114	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562	7,901	10,410
†La Tuque.....	Que.....	-	-	-	-	2,934	5,603	7,871	7,918
*Barrie.....	Ont.....	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936	7,776	9,559
*Sydney Mines.....	N.S.....	1,494	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327	7,769	8,157
*New Waterford....	N.S.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,615	7,745	9,237
*Trail.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	1,360	1,460	3,020	7,573	9,132
Lindsay.....	Ont.....	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505	8,345
*Amherst.....	N.S.....	1,839	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998	7,450	8,481
New Toronto.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	209	686	2,669	7,146	9,469
†Smiths Falls.....	Ont.....	1,150	2,037	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108	7,088
Lauzon.....	Que.....	2,827	4,578	4,391	4,267	4,982	6,428	7,084	7,881
*Yarmouth.....	N.S.....	4,696	5,324	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073	7,055	7,699
†Midland.....	Ont.....	-	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,016	6,920	6,764
Mimico.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	437	1,373	3,751	6,800	7,987
*Kenora.....	Ont.....	-	-	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766	7,672
*Nanaimo.....	B.C.....	-	1,645	4,595	6,130	6,254	6,559	6,746	6,583
Eastview.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	3,169	5,324	6,686	7,882
†Drummondville....	Que.....	-	900	1,955	1,450	1,725	2,852	6,609	10,502
*Portage la Prairie...	Man.....	-	-	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766	6,597	7,095
*Campbellton.....	N.B.....	-	-	1,782	2,652	3,817	5,570	6,505	6,649
†Port Colborne.....	Ont.....	988	1,716	1,154	1,253	1,624	3,415	6,508	6,928
†Grand'Mère.....	Que.....	-	-	-	2,511	4,783	7,631	6,461	8,588
*Edmundston.....	N.B.....	-	-	-	-	1,821	4,035	6,430	7,028
*Springhill.....	N.S.....	-	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681	6,355	7,123
†Prince Rupert.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	-	4,184	6,393	6,350	6,656

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 96.

10.—Populations of Cities and Towns Having Over 5,000 Inhabitants, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—concluded

City or Town	Province	Populations							
		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941 ¹
*Magog.....	Que.....	-	-	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159	6,302	8,995
*Preston.....	Ont.....	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423	6,280	6,656
†Trenton.....	Ont.....	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276	8,183
†Victoriaville.....	Que.....	1,425	1,474	1,300	1,693	3,028	3,759	6,213	8,503
*Kamloops.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	-	3,772	4,501	6,167	5,847
*North Sydney.....	N.S.....	1,200	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585	6,139	6,793
*St. Lambert.....	Que.....	327	332	906	1,362	3,344	3,890	6,075	6,320
*Nelson.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992	5,758
*North Battleford.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	-	2,105	4,108	5,986	5
†Cobourg.....	Ont.....	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834	5,907
*Collingwood.....	Ont.....	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882	5,809	6,249
Transcona.....	Man.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,185	5,747	5,465
†Rimouski.....	Que.....	1,186	1,417	1,429	1,804	3,097	3,612	5,589	6,916
Brampton.....	Ont.....	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532	5,975
†Fort Frances.....	Ont.....	-	-	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	5,470	5,849
Longueuil.....	Que.....	2,083	2,355	2,757	2,835	3,972	4,682	5,407	7,069
St. Laurent.....	Que.....	-	-	1,184	1,390	1,860	3,232	5,348	6,095
*Renfrew.....	Ont.....	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296	5,448
*Swift Current.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	-	1,852	3,518	5,296	5,515
†Ingersoll.....	Ont.....	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233	5,757
†Simcoe.....	Ont.....	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226	5,954
Forest Hill (village)	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,207	11,568
*Hawkesbury.....	Ont.....	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177	6,249
*Thorold.....	Ont.....	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092	5,284
†Whitby.....	Ont.....	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046	5,882
Swansea (village).....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,031	6,907
*Yorkton.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	700	2,309	5,151	5,027	5,586
*Dundas.....	Ont.....	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026	5,245
*Stellarton.....	N.S.....	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002	5,300
*Weyburn.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	113	2,210	3,193	5,002	6,119

¹ Preliminary figures. In addition to those places listed, the following had populations of over 5,000 in 1941: Rouyn, Que., 8,808; †Leamington, Ont., 5,799; Lachute, Que., 5,287; †Kenogami, Que., 6,585; *Parry Sound, Ont., 5,763; Long Branch, Ont., 5,147; †Fort Erie, Ont., 6,566; Asbestos, Ont., 5,702; *Vernon, B.C., 5,099; St. Joseph d'Alma, Que., 6,436; *Weston, Ont., 5,674; *Kelowna, B.C., 5,047; Montreal N., Que., 6,213; St. Joseph de Grantham, Que., 5,555; *Port Hope, Ont., 5,006; Leaside, Ont., 6,084; Montmorcency, Que., 5,381. ² Amalgamation of Windsor, Walkerville, East Windsor and Sandwich, July 1, 1935. ³ Included with urban in 1901 Census Volume, although not incorporated until after the Census date. ⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ⁵ Less than 5,000 in 1941 (4,694).

For populations of towns and villages of between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, 1871-1931, see p. 97 of the 1940 Year Book.

Rural and Urban Farm Populations.—At p. 126 of the 1937 Year Book statistics of rural and urban farm population, by provinces, 1931, are given, and at p. 299 of the 1934-35 Year Book details regarding farm workers. The reader is also referred to the item "Wage-earners" (in agriculture) in the Index of the present volume.

Section 9.—Citizenship and Naturalization

Statistics under this heading, in so far as 1941 census data are available at the time of going to press, will be found in Appendix III.

Section 10.—Languages and Mother Tongues

See note under Section 9.

Section 11.—Literacy

See note under Section 9.

Section 12.—School Attendance

See note under Section 9.

Section 13.—The Blind and Deaf-Mutes

See note under Section 9.

Section 14.—Occupations of the Canadian People

See note under Section 9.

Section 15.—Dwellings and Family Households

See note under Section 9.

Section 16.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces

The latest quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces was taken in 1936. Since the results of the 1941 decennial census are now being tabulated the 1936 data are not reproduced here. The reader is referred to pp. 146-152 of the 1937 edition of the Year Book and to pp. 110-112 of the 1939 Year Book for results of the 1936 quinquennial census or to 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 latest 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 method upon which calculations are now based is described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.

11.—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 figures. 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.”

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

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. These cards were used almost at once by the Divisional Registrars in calling up men for military training.

* Revised under the direction of Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister, Department of National War Services.

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 special forms were prepared and supplied to all postmasters for use by persons who had changed their addresses, lost their original registration certificates or had married. All changes of address and changes in marital status must be reported to the Department and all applications for duplicate registration certificates must be forwarded to the Dominion Statistician, who alone may issue a new certificate.

The Uses of the National Registration.—Aside from the calling up of man-power for military training, the first compilation made was for 'special occupation', that is, occupations connected with the manufacture of war materials, and a bulletin "Specialized Occupations" was issued. 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. A bulletin "Preliminary Statistical Tabulations" was also published giving a very complete statistical picture of the man-power of Canada available for military and industrial purposes.

Among the many services rendered as a result of National Registration may be mentioned the following:—

- (1) Furnishing lists of names and addresses of nationals of the different Allied countries living in Canada, so that they can be called for military service by their respective Governments.
- (2) Furnishing thousands of changes of address to War Savings Committee of persons who had pledged for War Savings Certificates and had subsequently moved without notifying the Committee of their new addresses so that their certificates could be sent to them.
- (3) Furnishing the various provincial governments with the addresses and particulars of persons required for vital statistics, relief purposes, etc.
- (4) Supplying the Divisional Registrars throughout Canada with the names and address of persons who have attained the age of nineteen years since National Registration and are therefore subject to military training.
- (5) Locating missing persons.
- (6) Furnishing lists containing the names and addresses of persons engaged in essential occupations as required by various departments and industries.

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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		SECTION 5. VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES...	150

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. 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.

The main tables of Sections 1-4 that follow cover statistics for all the provinces. Section 5 deals with those for Yukon and the Northwest Territories and reasons for this separation are given at that place.

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 calculated on the basis of the estimates of population given at p. 98.

Nuptiality and Fertility in Canada—A Study Based on Canadian Marriage Statistics†

Introduction

The marital condition of the population is interesting from a number of different aspects. To the psychologist the conjugal condition of his subject is of primary importance. The economist is familiar with the fact that short-term changes in marriage rates often reflect economic conditions so closely that they have been regarded as a trade barometer. The social planner is interested in the household as a unit and in the changes in the number of households over a period of time. Of even greater importance, in view of the prospects of a declining population in many parts of the western world, is the relation between marriage frequency and declining fertility. The development of this last-named relationship as it affects Canadian population is especially stressed in this article.

* The material in this chapter, with the exception of the Special Article, has been revised by J. T. Marshall, Chief of 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".

† Prepared for the Year Book by Enid Charles, Ph.D., under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation and the Canadian Council for Social Research.

Marriage statistics fall into two principal categories. The first consists of census data enumerating the single, married, widowed and divorced in each age group. For any particular census year such figures do not give any indication of current events but describe the results of marriage over many years. They have the advantage that, since the period of time covered is extensive, year-to-year fluctuations are to some extent eliminated. For Canada, data for successive censuses from 1871 onwards are available, and can be used to give a picture of the general trend over a long period. Current events are recorded in the annual statistics of marriage registrations; these are available for the whole of Canada since 1926 and reflect short-term changes due to immediate economic causes. The crude marriage rate is, however, an unsatisfactory measure of changes in the probability of marriage. It may rise or fall while the true marriage rate remains constant or vice versa. When both census data and annual first marriages are available, as is the case in Canada since 1926, a more refined analysis is possible. It is now a generally accepted view that the best method of obtaining true marriage rates is to draw up nuptiality tables in accordance with the principle on which life tables are constructed. The true marriage rate is then given by the proportion of women who marry at least once out of a thousand girls alive at 15 years of age (gross nuptiality), or out of a thousand new-born girls (net nuptiality). The gross nuptiality rate describes the probability of marriage in a group of girls, all of whom live to old age, while the net rate takes into account the reduction of the spinster population by deaths as well as by marriages. As with gross and net reproduction rates or life tables, nuptiality tables are a measure of conditions prevailing only in the specific years to which they refer. Consequently, the populations described by these tables are those that would occur if the probabilities of marriage were to remain constant for a considerable time. As nuptiality rates do in fact change, no actual population is likely to be found corresponding to the nuptiality table. But, as is also true of life tables, these tables are the most convenient way of expressing marriage conditions at a given time.

If nuptiality tables were extensively available, they would form the best basis for the study of nuptiality in all its aspects. Since this is not the case, a conspectus of marriage in Canada must utilize data collected in a variety of ways. Under the heading immediately following, the position of Canada as compared with other countries is considered; then the history of marriage in Canada, and later more detailed studies based on the data of 1930-32 are summarized.

A Comparison of Canadian Marriage Statistics with Those of Other Countries

Table I shows, for a number of countries for recent census years, the proportion of women who have been married. Like all vital data, the proportion of married women at any given time clearly depends very greatly on the age composition of the population. To render the data comparable it is necessary to adjust the figures to eliminate the influence of age. There are several ways of doing this. In the following table it has been done by giving the percentage of married women in each country that would be obtained if all the populations had the same age composition as that of England and Wales in 1901.

I.—AGE-STANDARDIZED PERCENTAGES¹ OF FEMALES, AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, MARRIED², BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES FOR STATED CENSUS YEARS

SOURCE: *International Vital Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, Washington, U.S.A., Table P, p. 389.

Country	Census Year	Per-centage	Country	Census Year	Per-centage
Ireland.....	1926	40.4	Belgium.....	1930	59.7
Northern Ireland ³	1926	44.0	Poland.....	1931	60.8
Finland.....	1930	44.0	Union of South Africa ⁴	1926	61.1
Norway.....	1930	45.4	Cuba ^{5, 9}	1931	61.5
Sweden.....	1935	46.4	France.....	1931	62.8
Scotland.....	1931	47.2	Hungary.....	1930	64.6
Switzerland.....	1930	47.3	Greece.....	1928	65.8
Austria.....	1934	47.4	Puerto Rico.....	1935	66.5
England and Wales.....	1931	49.9	United States.....	1930	66.7
Latvia.....	1935	50.3	Straits Settlements ¹⁰	1931	71.7
Estonia.....	1934	50.6	Yugoslavia.....	1931	72.5
Germany ⁴	1933	52.1	Ceylon.....	1921	73.7
Portugal.....	1930	52.7	Japan.....	1930	73.8
Chile.....	1930	53.1	Ukraine (U.S.S.R.).....	1926	74.1
Lithuania.....	1923 ⁵	53.2	Bulgaria.....	1934	75.0
Netherlands.....	1930	53.2	U.S.S.R. ¹¹	1926	75.4
Italy.....	1936	54.2	Palestine (British mandate) ¹²	1931	76.6
New Zealand ⁶	1936	54.3	Non-federated Malay States ¹⁰	1931	77.7
Mexico.....	1930	54.4	Federated Malay States ¹⁰	1931	78.3
Denmark.....	1935	54.7	Turkey ¹³	1935	80.3
Australia ⁶	1933	55.1	Formosa.....	1930	81.8
Saar Territory.....	1935	57.9	Kwantung.....	1930	82.1
Spain ⁷	1920	58.7	Egypt ¹²	1930	84.5
Canada.....	1931	58.9	Chosen.....	1930	88.4
Czechoslovakia.....	1930	59.2	British India.....	1931	95.0

¹ Based on age distribution of female population of England and Wales. Appendix A, "Table 20, England and Wales. Graduated Table of the Population Enumerated in 1901, at Each Year of Age . . .", p. 22. Census of England and Wales, 1901, General Report with Appendices. London, 1904. ² Data obtained from Table 28 which gives the percentage of females, single, by 5-year age groups, in specified countries. Percentage of females, married, derived by taking the difference between 100 p.c. and the percentage of females, single, in each age group. ³ Among the unmarried are included persons whose marital status was unknown. ⁴ Not including Saar Territory. ⁵ The census was taken on Jan. 20, 1925; for the Territory of Klaipeda (141,645 inhabitants). ⁶ Not including the aborigines. ⁷ The age groups are from 14 to 20, 21 to 25, 26 to 30, 31 to 35, 36 to 40, 41 to 50 and 51 years and over. ⁸ European population. ⁹ Age groups 14-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50 and 51 years and over. ¹⁰ Among the unmarried are included widowed and divorced persons of both sexes. Not including the nomad population. ¹¹ Including the U.S.S.R. of Asia. ¹² Not including nomad population. ¹³ Including European Turkey.

There appears at first sight to be an inconsistency in the relation between marriage frequency and fertility. Usually when marriage rates have been observed in any one country over a considerable period of time no marked trend has been seen in the probability of marriage, while fertility has declined rapidly and steadily. Yet Table I shows on the whole a correspondence between high proportions married and high fertility, though there are many striking exceptions to this rule. The explanation is that different countries are at different stages of an historic process too complex and often too gradual to be revealed by the study of a single country. At one extreme of the scale British India represents a condition of universal marriage where the only checks on population increase are famine and disease. From this point family limitation can take place in two ways. The first is a postponement of marriage. This process has gone on to some extent everywhere outside of Asia and has gone furthest in Ireland, which has the lowest marriage frequency known, though its birth rate is by no means the lowest. (There is evidence that this factor has influenced family limitation in the Province of Quebec, see p. 107.) The more usual course of events has been that reduction in the size of the family of married couples has superseded restrictions on marriage as a means of reducing fertility and has come to be the principal factor in the decline of the birth rate. In England

and Wales, where the probability of marriage in 1935 was as high as in 1851, total fertility was less than half that of the former year. Finally, the beginning of a third stage in the evolution of marriage can be traced. The modern 'erogamic' marriage, which has no necessary connection with reproduction, begins to replace the patriarchal type. Marriage frequency and total fertility move in opposite directions, a suggestion borne out by the high current marriage rates of some of the less fertile countries (see p. 102). Canada comes very near the median position in Table I. This is almost the same as its fertility rank in 1931. A marriage rate for the whole of Canada, however, conceals a diversity of trends due to the Dominion's heterogeneous population. In Quebec decreasing frequency of marriage is an important means of family limitation, while English-speaking Canada probably resembles more closely England and the United States.

Table II compares the true marriage rates of Canada and three of its provinces in 1930-32 with those known for certain other countries. It thus describes current nuptiality at the dates given. The table shows that marriage rates in the west of Canada during 1930-32 were still higher than any derived from European nuptiality tables. True marriage rates are, however, not known for such countries as Bulgaria, where nuptiality is high, so that it is probable that higher rates exist for these countries. The rates for the west of Canada correspond to the nuptiality rates for Australia in 1911 and 1921. The proportions of Australian women who were or had been married at age 50, derived from the nuptiality tables of these years, were the same as those found for Saskatchewan and British Columbia in 1930-32. Lower marriage probabilities at age 50 than that of Quebec were found for practically the whole of rural Scotland at the same period.

II.—CANADIAN MARRIAGE RATES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Canada	Year	Rate	Other Country	Year	Rate
Alberta.....	1930-32	0.94	Germany.....	1933	0.89
British Columbia.....	1930-32	0.89	Denmark.....	1926-30	0.84
Canada.....	1930-32	0.84	England.....	1930-32	0.84
Quebec.....	1930-32	0.77	France.....	1930-32	0.83
			Italy.....	1930-32	0.82
			Norway.....	1921-30	0.74

The History of Marriage in Canada

(1) Statistics Based on Census Data.—The history of marriage in Canada is revealed in the proportions, at successive censuses, of men and women who have been married. Table III gives the figures, distributed by certain age groups, from 1891 to 1931.

III.—PERCENTAGES WHO WERE OR HAD BEEN MARRIED, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX,
CANADA, 1891-1931

SOURCE: Vol. I, Census of 1931, Table VI, p. 209.

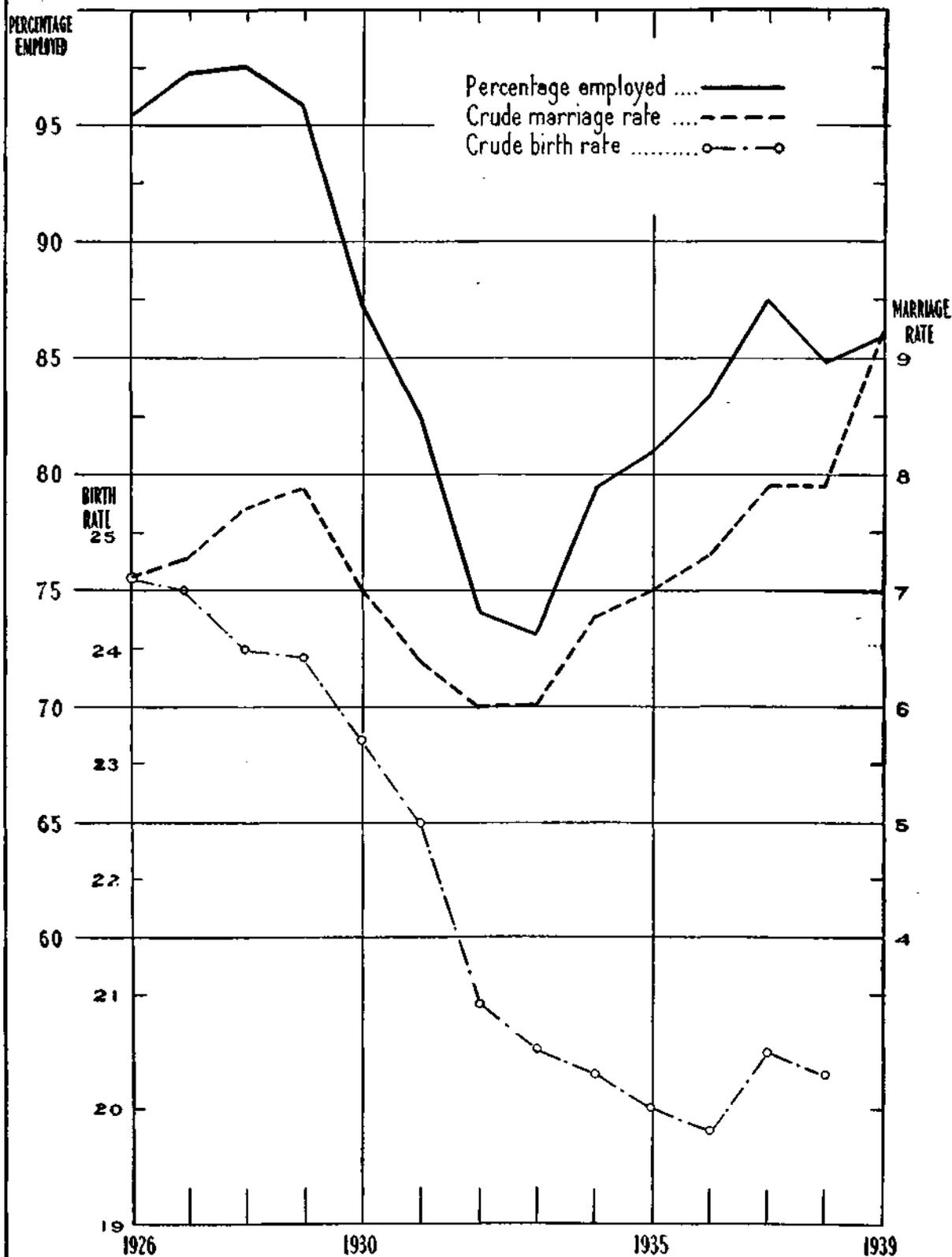
Year	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
MALES							
1891.....	0.38	12.89	56.72	83.86	90.16	92.40	93.60
1911.....	1.37	17.35	54.27	77.90	86.02	89.81	92.41
1921.....	0.58	18.11	62.16	81.55	86.43	88.78	91.33
1931.....	0.36	14.48	58.79	82.45	86.36	87.60	89.54
FEMALES							
1891.....	4.53	33.25	70.16	85.81	89.74	91.19	91.85
1911.....	7.11	40.48	73.19	85.33	88.17	89.35	90.34
1921.....	6.67	42.98	76.79	87.46	88.80	89.52	89.80
1931.....	5.10	36.87	74.15	87.50	89.58	89.05	89.14

Figures for other age groupings are available for 1861 and 1871, and by interpolation the marriage probabilities of successive age groups at different periods of life can be traced from one census to the next. The earliest group of women of whom anything is known is the group who were over 60 years of age in 1871. The marriages of the women in this group occurred mainly between 1820 and 1840 and 92 p.c. of them eventually married. The percentage married in each successive group of women decreased from then onwards until it reached a minimum for marriages taking place in the years around 1881. The probability of marriage then increased, reaching a maximum between 1905 and 1915. The final results of this latest period of numerous marriages will not be seen until the 1951 Census. The percentage of women who have been married may then prove to be nearly as high as in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Changes in marriage frequency in Canada have been intimately connected with the volume of immigration and its effect on the sex ratio. The most usual state of affairs has been a surplus of males at every single year of age from birth to over 70. There have been only three periods when this was not the case. In 1825 there appears to have been an excess of females at unknown ages; in 1871 and in 1881 immigration had slowed down and young men were moving from Canada to the United States, hence females exceeded males at the critical ages between 16 and 26. After 1881 immigration increased, reaching its high point in the early years of this century. A surplus of females did not occur again except, as a result of the First World War, in the age groups 22 to 26 years in 1931. The effect of immigration on marriage rates is direct. Women immigrants are usually married and so increase the proportion of married in the general population, while the large surplus of unmarried men increases the chances of marriage for all women. The relation is, however, not only one of mere numbers. Economic conditions which attract large numbers of immigrants also encourage marriage among the native-born. This is shown by the fact that in 1911, the proportion of Canadian-born males who had been married was considerably greater than in 1891.

(2) Annual Data—Crude Marriage Rates.—Events since 1921 can be followed in greater detail since annual marriage rates are available. The chart on the facing page shows for the period 1926 to 1939: (1) estimated percentages of wage-earners

CRUDE BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES
 COMPARED WITH
 ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED
 1926 - 1939 (See text)



employed (1940 Canada Year Book, p. 751); (2) the crude marriage rate for the same years (see p. 147); (3) the crude birth rate for the immediately succeeding year of each number of the marriage series.

The general trend of the marriage rate is slightly upwards while that of the birth rate is markedly downwards. The employment percentages (see the uppermost curve) show year-to-year fluctuations in economic conditions over the same period. These are also reflected in deviations from the general trend of the other two curves. The effect of changes in the marriage rate on the birth rate of the succeeding year is, of course, due to the resulting first births. The relation between marriages and births of different orders is shown in Table IV which compares annual increases or decreases in marriages with changes in first, second and higher orders of births in the years most likely to be affected. The effect of changes in the number of marriages on second births is slight and there is no visible effect on higher orders of births.

IV.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MARRIAGES, BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE, AND CORRESPONDING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN BIRTHS, BY YEAR AND ORDER OF BIRTH, CANADA, BY YEARS, APRIL, 1927, TO MARCH, 1936.

SOURCE: Fertility Monograph, Census of 1931, Table XXXIII.

Year of Marriage	Marriages	Year of Birth	Total Births	First Births	Births of Other Orders		
					Total	Second Births	Higher Orders
April 1927 to March 1928.....	+2,532	1928	+2,215	+2,495	- 341	+ 920	-1,261
“ 1928 “ 1929.....	+4,087	1929	-1,657	+2,265	-3,983	+1,118	-5,101
“ 1929 “ 1930.....	+3,717	1930	+7,645	+3,364	+4,296	+2,306	+1,990
“ 1930 “ 1931.....	-7,535	1931	-3,416	-2,250	-1,058	+ 439	-1,497
“ 1931 “ 1932.....	-3,630	1932	-5,197	-3,419	-1,707	- 657	-1,050
“ 1932 “ 1933.....	-4,649	1933	-13,183	-3,671	-9,475	-2,779	-6,696
“ 1933 “ 1934.....	+2,379	1934	-1,583	+ 769	-2,449	- 980	-1,469
“ 1934 “ 1935.....	+9,403	1935	- 123	+3,786	-3,896	- 267	-3,629
“ 1935 “ 1936.....	+3,142	1936	-1,453	+2,435	-3,830	+ 338	-4,168

Special Studies on Nuptiality Based on 1931 Data

At the 1931 Census more detailed studies were made of differences in nuptiality for the provinces and for other sub-groups of the population than had previously been undertaken in Canada. The nuptiality tables for that year also yield the true mean age at marriage and can be used to throw light on the relation between nuptiality and fertility.

(1) **Provincial Differences in the Probability of Marriage.**—Table V gives gross and net nuptiality rates for the provinces of Canada for the period 1930-32.

V.—NUPTIALITY RATES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1930-32

SOURCE: "The Nuptiality Problem with Special Reference to Canadian Marriage Statistics". Enid Charles, *Can. Journ. Econ. and Pol. Science*, Vol. 7, No. 3, August, 1941.

Province	Nuptiality Rates	
	Gross	Net
Canada.....	0.84	0.82
Alberta.....	0.94	0.92
Saskatchewan.....	0.91	0.89
British Columbia.....	0.89	0.86
Manitoba.....	0.87	0.85
Ontario.....	0.86	0.84
Nova Scotia.....	0.85	0.82
New Brunswick.....	0.84	0.81
Prince Edward Island.....	0.84	0.81
Quebec.....	0.77	0.73

The most striking features of this table are, first, the very high nuptiality rates for Alberta and Saskatchewan, and secondly, the very low rate for Quebec. High as is the nuptiality in the two Prairie Provinces, it exhibits a fall from a still higher level in previous years. For the 1931 Census, the percentage of women who were or had been married was over 95 p.c. in every age group from 40-44 upwards. Generally speaking, the west of Canada has higher marriage rates than the east. This is consistent with the more recent settlement of the west, its lower level of industrialization, higher ratio of males to females, and higher proportion of immigrants. All these circumstances contribute to a high marriage rate. Their effects have been exhaustively discussed in a census monograph by Professor W. B. Hurd,* who also pointed out that by 1931 the depression had already begun to counteract the effect of those conditions in the West favourable to high nuptiality.

No obvious explanation can account for the very low marriage rate of Quebec. Although there is no excess of males, as in the West, the numbers of males and females in 1931 were very nearly equal in the critical age groups 20-24 and 25-29. The fall appears to have been sudden as well as rapid. In both the 1921 and 1931 Censuses, women who were or had been married formed about 87 or 88 p.c. of the total in the older age groups. If the marriage rate began to fall before 1930-32, as seems probable, this would help to account for the very steep fall in the gross reproduction rate in Quebec during this period. Kuczynski gives a gross reproduction rate of 2.25 for 1926-27, while the census monograph on *Fertility* gives a rate of 1.93 for 1930-32. This is a steeper rate of fall than that which occurred in the Prairie Provinces at the same time. Dr. Horace Miner, in his study of the French-Canadian family, † considers that the high fertility of French Canada in the past has depended on the availability of ample unoccupied land, and points out that the lack of opportunities for the establishment of new families results in many unmarried men and women. The nuptiality rate found for Quebec confirms the view that postponement of marriage, either for some years or altogether, is one of the earliest effects of the cessation of openings for expansion.

Table V can be compared with Table VI, which shows for Canada and each province, the actual percentages who were or had been married in 1931, and the same percentages as corrected for age distribution. These figures include marriages over a period of about fifty years, while the rates of Table V refer to 1930-32 only. The relative positions of Eastern Canada and Western Canada remain the same for the latter years, but there is a marked change in the position of Quebec as compared with the rest of Canada.

* Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People (Census Monograph No. 4).

† "The French-Canadian Family Cycle" (*American Sociological Review*, Vol. III, Oct., 1938).

VI.—PERCENTAGES WHO WERE OR HAD BEEN MARRIED, BY SEX, CORRECTED FOR THE INFLUENCE OF AGE DISTRIBUTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1931

Source: Vol. 1, Census of 1931, part of Table VIII, p. 210.

Province	Actual Percentages Married		Percentages Married Corrected for Age	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Canada.....	40.68	44.58	40.68	44.58
Prince Edward Island.....	38.70	44.63	38.55	43.25
Nova Scotia.....	39.14	44.73	40.06	44.55
New Brunswick.....	37.95	42.20	41.38	44.75
Quebec.....	37.04	38.54	41.81	41.76
Ontario.....	44.86	48.91	41.81	44.10
Manitoba.....	39.83	44.46	40.00	45.79
Saskatchewan.....	36.81	42.62	39.16	49.39
Alberta.....	39.22	45.70	38.72	49.57
British Columbia.....	45.50	51.80	37.39	46.58

(2) **Mean Age at Marriage.**—Nuptiality tables not only give a measure of the total probability of marriage, but also provide the best measure of the mean age at marriage. Table VII gives the mean ages at marriage of Canadian women as a whole and of those of each province, as obtained from the nuptiality tables. In this table, the provinces are arranged in order of their nuptiality rates. The table shows that, on the whole, high frequency of marriage is accompanied by early marriage, the principal exception being British Columbia where a relatively late age at marriage is combined with a high nuptiality rate. The mean ages at marriage for Nova Scotia and Ontario are lower than for any other province except Alberta though the former come sixth and fifth, respectively, in order of gross nuptiality. These figures may be compared with that for England, where the true mean age at marriage in 1930-32 was 25.7 years.* At this period, both the probability of marriage and the average age at marriage were very similar for Canada as a whole and for England.

VII.—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1930-32

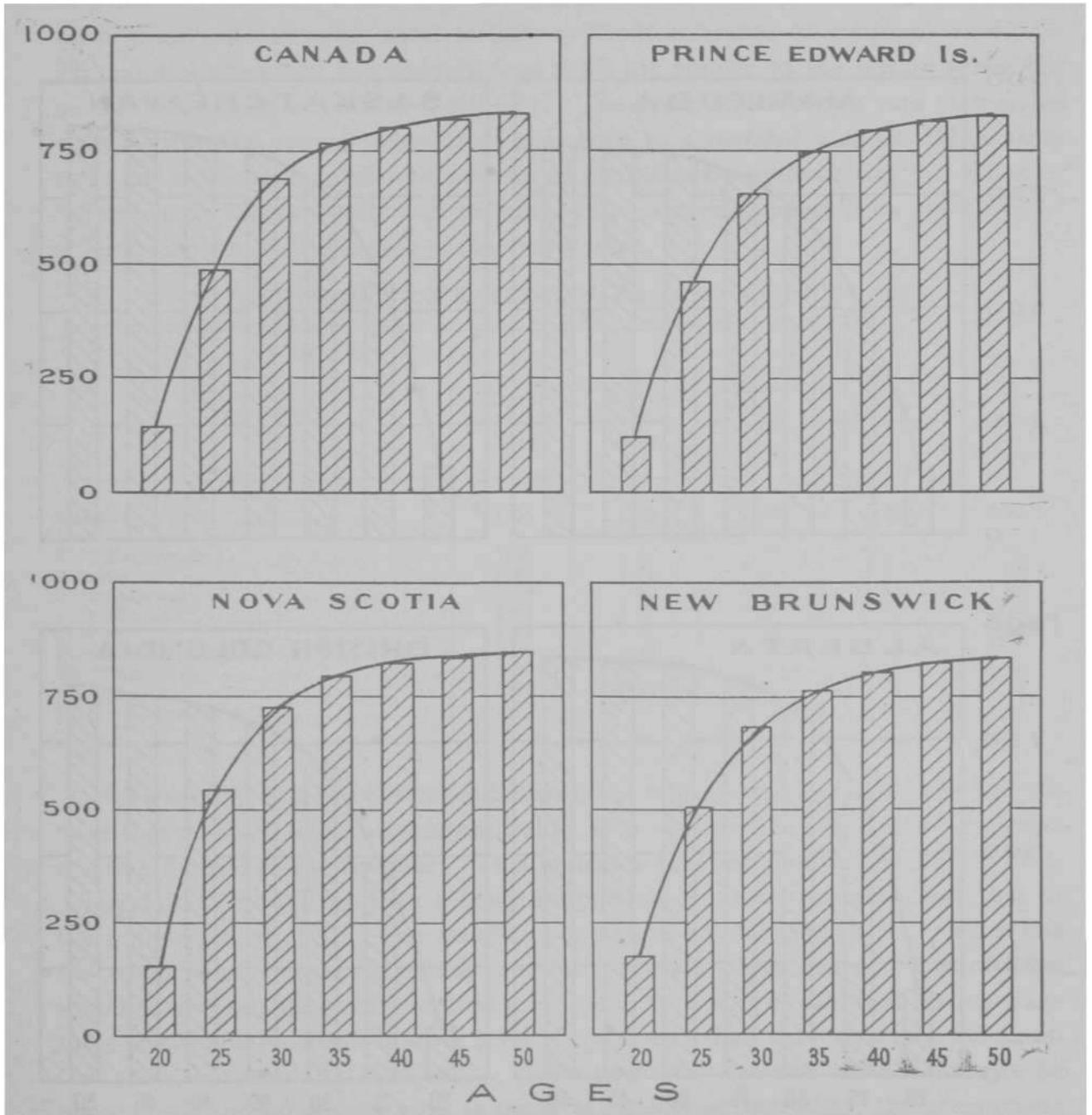
Province	Mean Age at Marriage	
	Gross	Net
Canada.....	25.6	25.3
Alberta.....	24.4	24.3
Saskatchewan.....	25.0	24.8
British Columbia.....	26.2	26.0
Manitoba.....	25.5	25.3
Ontario.....	24.9	24.7
Nova Scotia.....	24.8	24.5
New Brunswick.....	25.4	25.1
Prince Edward Island.....	25.9	25.7
Quebec.....	26.9	26.5

Variations in the probability of marriage at different ages are illustrated by the chart at pp. 109-110 which gives for Canada and for the provinces the marriage probabilities of 1,000 women from the age of 15. The progress of their expectation of marriage has been represented at five-year intervals. The effect of mortality has been neglected. This chart shows clearly the effect of late marriage in Quebec. The difference in probability of marriage between Quebec and the rest

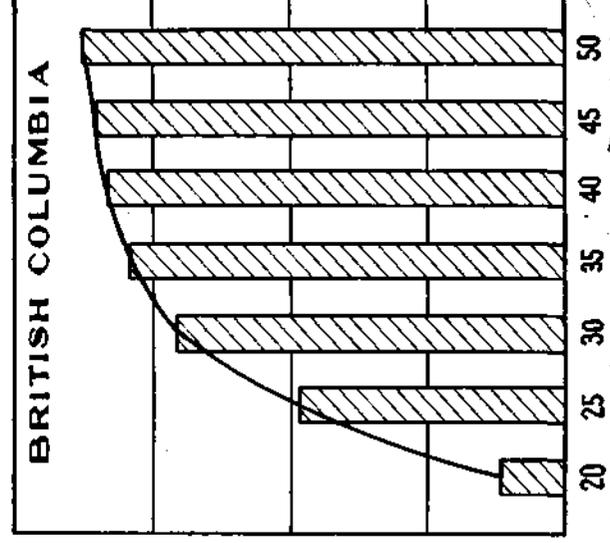
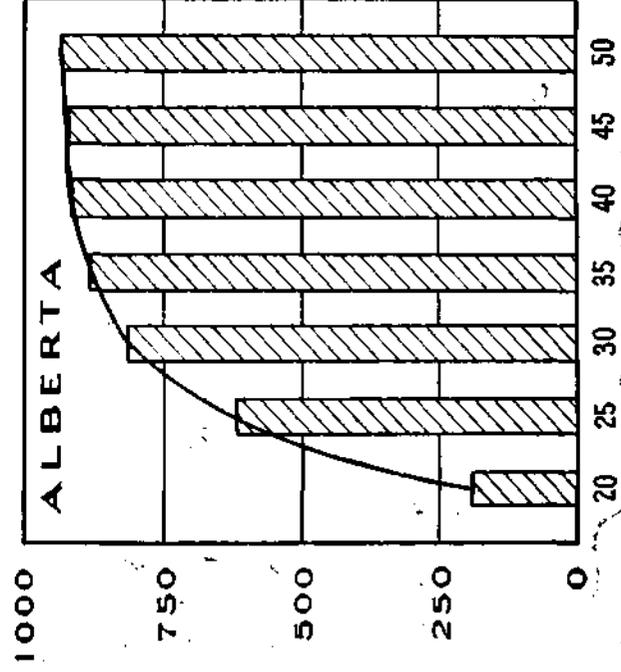
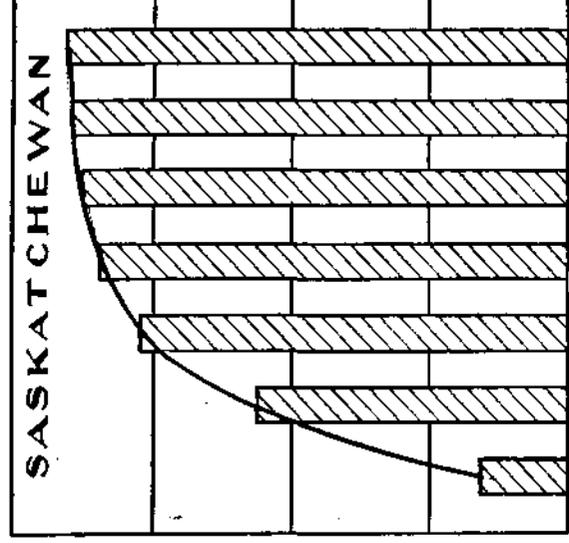
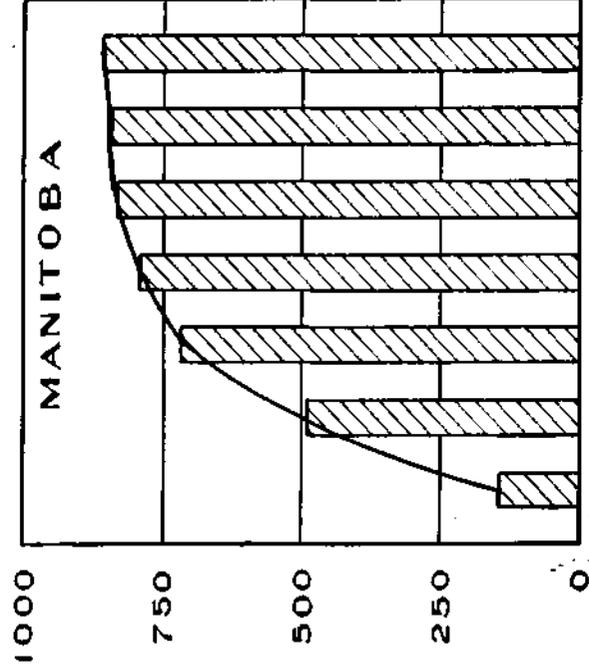
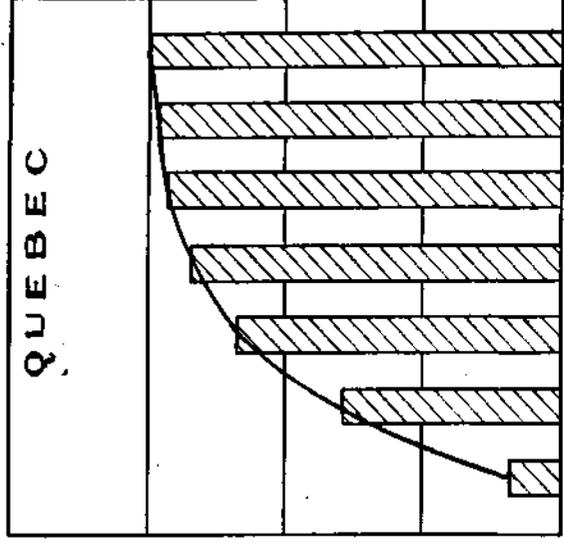
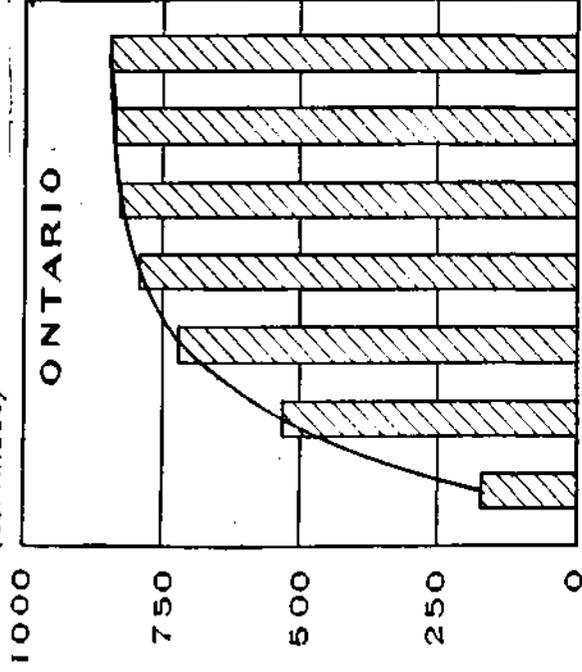
* Kuczynski, "Analysis of Vital Statistics", p. 158.

**CUMULATIVE TOTALS OF WOMEN
WHO WERE OR HAD BEEN MARRIED, OUT OF 1000 AGED 15,
BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS
CANADA AND PROVINCES**

1930 - 1932



(Continued)



A G E S

of Canada is greatest in the age groups 15-30. Needless to say, such postponement of marriage, if continued, would have a very marked effect on total fertility, since these are the most fertile age groups. Some postponement of marriage is also to be seen in Saskatchewan, but in a smaller degree than in Quebec.

(3) **The Relation Between Nuptiality and Fertility.**—Canadian nuptiality tables have been used to calculate indices which help to elucidate differences in fertility. Table VIII gives some of these indices. All are based on vital data for the years of this special study and so indicate what would happen in a population in which birth, marriage, and death rates remained constant at the 1930-32 level. The gross reproduction rate gives the average number of girl babies born to each woman living to the end of the reproductive period. The net rate gives the average number of future mothers that each of the present generation of mothers would produce; it thus takes into account mortality as well as fertility and gives the rate at which a population would replace itself if current vital rates remained constant. Both these rates describe total fertility without reference to conjugal condition. The nuptial gross and net reproduction rates are similar to the former series but include the effects of current nuptiality. The gross reproduction rate of married women gives the average number of girls born to a married woman. When these rates are available for different periods or for different communities, the effect of differences in the probability of marriage can be distinguished from the effect of differences in the size of family of married women.

VIII.—REPRODUCTION RATES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1930-32

Province	Gross Reproduction Rate	Net Reproduction Rate	Nuptial Gross Reproduction Rate	Nuptial Net Reproduction Rate	Gross Reproduction Rate of Married Women
Canada.....	1.55	1.32	1.42	1.20	1.65
New Brunswick.....	1.93	1.62	1.77	1.48	2.05
Alberta.....	1.65	1.46	1.55	1.37	1.60
Saskatchewan.....	1.70	1.50	1.52	1.34	1.62
Nova Scotia.....	1.63	1.37	1.56	1.31	1.75
Quebec.....	1.93	1.53	1.63	1.29	2.10
Prince Edward Island.....	1.67	1.39	1.52	1.27	1.77
Manitoba.....	1.37	1.21	1.28	1.13	1.44
Ontario.....	1.29	1.13	1.26	1.11	1.43
British Columbia.....	1.07	0.94	0.92	0.81	1.01

Considering first the difference between the nuptial reproduction rates and the rates that do not take account of nuptiality, it is seen that in every case the corresponding nuptial rates are lower. This indicates that the nuptiality rates of 1931, if maintained, would result in a lower proportion of married women than that of the population of 1931. The married population enumerated in the census was the result of marriages extending over the previous thirty years. Most of these would have taken place between 1911 and 1931. So it may be said that the marriage rates of 1930-32 represent a lower level of nuptiality than that which prevailed, on the whole, between 1911 and 1931. If the nuptiality rates of 1930-32 were to be maintained, and no change were to occur in fertility or mortality, the proportions

of the actual population married would be those produced by the marriage rates of 1930-32, and the nuptial gross reproduction rates given would coincide with the gross reproduction rates as usually calculated. The difference between the two sets of rates is a measure of the effect of current changes in nuptiality on the gross reproduction rate and would ultimately disappear in a stable population. The effect of stabilizing the nuptiality of 1931 would thus be to reduce gross and net reproduction rates by amounts varying from 16 p.c. in Quebec and 14 p.c. in British Columbia, to 4 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 2 p.c. in Ontario. In this table, the provinces are arranged in order of their net nuptial reproduction rates. The most significant difference between this order and that of the straight net reproduction rate occurs with Quebec, which, when nuptiality is taken into account, falls from second place to fifth. The difference between the net reproduction rate of Quebec and that of Canada as a whole is reduced from an excess of 15 p.c. to one of 7 p.c. Since 1933, the crude marriage rate has risen and has taken up the slack of the depression years, while the war marriages have meant at least a temporary return to the high marriage frequencies of the earlier part of this century.

Turning to the last column of Table VIII, which shows the reproduction rates of married women, the two highest legitimate fertility rates occur in Quebec and New Brunswick, respectively. In these two provinces, according to the vital statistics of 1930-32, the average family per married woman contained over 4 children, of whom about $3\frac{1}{2}$ would survive to maturity. The fertility of married women was higher in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island than in Saskatchewan and Alberta, although the total nuptial gross reproduction rates of these provinces are all about the same. Apart from this, the fertility of married women runs parallel to total fertility. The net reproduction rates of married women in the different provinces fall into the same order, but owing to differences in mortality (which is more favourable in the Prairie Provinces during the period of child-bearing) there is very little difference between the net legitimate fertility of the Prairie Provinces and that of the Maritimes. It is interesting to note that, even if every woman in British Columbia married, the number of children born, at present rates of fertility and mortality, would still be well below that necessary for replacement.

There remain Alberta and Saskatchewan on the one hand and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia on the other. The differences between these provinces are not great and the five indexes given show five different orders. As regards the fertility of married women, both gross and net rates show that this is higher in the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia being first and Alberta last, though the differences are much smaller when mortality is taken into account. The same order appears in the number of children born per married year.

(4) **Racial and Rural-Urban Differences in Nuptiality and Fertility.**—Table IX gives the corrected percentages of males and females in the married state for different racial origins. Variations between the sexes are due to: (1) differences in masculinity; (2) cases where wives are absent, e.g., the Chinese; (3) differences in tendency to marry outside one's own racial origin. The most important distinction among the various groups of females is between recent immigrants and those long settled in the country.

IX.—PERCENTAGES IN THE MARRIED STATE, BY RACE, CORRECTED FOR THE DIFFERENCES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION, CANADA, 1931

SOURCE: Vol. 1, Census of 1931, Table X, p. 213.

Racial Origin	Percentage Married ¹		Index of Correction for Age Distribution		Percentage Married ¹ Corrected for Age	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Races	37.8	38.7	1.066	1.137	35.5	34.1
English.....	41.8	43.6	1.271	1.255	32.9	34.7
Irish.....	38.5	38.9	1.295	1.214	29.7	32.0
Scottish.....	39.8	40.4	1.303	1.255	30.6	32.2
Other British.....	40.7	40.6	1.312	1.172	31.0	34.6
French.....	32.3	32.9	1.000	1.000	32.3	32.9
Austrian, n.o.s.....	36.6	39.3	1.149	0.953	31.9	41.3
Belgian.....	41.5	46.4	1.271	1.166	32.6	39.8
Czech and Slovak.....	53.6	46.1	1.494	1.076	35.8	42.8
Dutch.....	39.3	39.8	1.170	1.100	33.6	36.1
Finnish.....	38.0	46.3	1.465	1.317	25.9	35.2
German.....	36.9	39.9	1.145	1.084	32.2	36.8
Hebrew.....	41.3	41.2	1.160	1.119	35.6	36.8
Hungarian.....	49.2	46.4	1.420	1.055	34.6	44.0
Italian.....	37.3	35.7	1.127	0.874	33.1	40.8
Polish.....	38.4	40.0	1.189	0.952	32.3	42.0
Roumanian.....	39.2	37.5	1.161	0.847	33.7	44.3
Russian.....	36.2	37.4	1.080	0.905	33.5	41.3
Scandinavian.....	31.2	40.7	1.314	1.088	23.7	37.4
Ukrainian.....	36.1	37.8	1.059	0.865	34.1	43.7
Other European.....	44.2	41.0	1.490	1.004	29.7	40.9
Chinese and Japanese.....	56.5	39.7	1.950	0.924	29.0	43.0
Other Asiatic.....	35.7	33.1	1.190	0.940	30.0	35.2
Indian and Eskimo.....	34.7	37.6	0.970	0.944	35.8	39.8
Unspecified and various.....	31.5	33.9	1.131	1.075	27.8	31.5

¹ Percentages married are divided by the index of correction for age distribution which is constructed on the assumption that every race in 1931 had the same percentages married at different ages as a standard, so that only the age distribution varied. In this index the French are taken as the base, so that the corrected figures show what the percentages married would be if all the races had the same age distribution as the French.

Table X summarizes the relation between conjugal condition and fertility in the larger cities. The index of probability is the ratio of the birth rate standardized for age and conjugal condition to the birth rate standardized for age alone; it measures the extent to which the conjugal condition of women in cities, as compared with Canada as a whole, is unfavourable to fertility. Low marriage rates do not account for the whole of the low fertility of cities. When the birth rates of 1931 are standardized for age alone, only Quebec city and Three Rivers have birth rates as high or higher than that of Canada. When the correction for conjugal condition is made, Montreal, in addition, is above the Canadian level. The ratios shown indicate principally the low probability of marriage in most Canadian cities. This in its turn depends largely on two closely connected factors—the sex ratio, and the proportion of women who are gainfully employed. In all the cities of Canada with populations of 30,000 or over, the ratio of males to females in the age group 20-24 is 0.88 or less. In higher age groups the surplus of women diminishes. This ratio is shown in the second column.

X.—CONJUGAL CONDITION AND FERTILITY OF WOMEN IN CANADIAN CITIES OF
30,000 POPULATION AND OVER, 1931

City	Index of Probability of Marriage ¹	Sex Ratio (Males to Females) ²	Percentage Gainfully Employed ³	City	Index of Probability of Marriage ¹	Sex Ratio (Males to Females) ²	Percentage Gainfully Employed ³
Quebec.....	149	76	20	Vancouver.....	106	88	19
Ottawa.....	134	78	24	Brantford.....	104	82	19
Victoria.....	124	82	20	Regina.....	104	72	21
Montreal.....	119	86	21	Edmonton.....	102	75	18
Toronto.....	117	83	24	Saskatoon.....	102	73	20
Three Rivers.....	117	88	17	Calgary.....	101	83	18
Saint John.....	116	81	19	Kitchener.....	101	79	21
Winnipeg.....	115	75	23	Hamilton.....	99	87	18
Halifax.....	114	84	20	Verdun.....	92	87	15
London.....	113	79	21	Windsor.....	90	88	16

¹ Ratio of birth rate standardized for age and conjugal condition to birth rate standardized for age only. Ref. Census Monograph 3: Fertility of the Population of Canada. Tables LXXIX, LXXX and 14.
² Ref. Census. Vol. III, Table 6. ³ Ref. Census. Vol. VII, Tables 41 and 42 and Vol. III, Table 6.

The favourable effect of a Canadian surplus of males is to some extent offset by its very uneven distribution throughout the country. The low probability of marriage in our larger Canadian cities goes some way towards explaining the differences in the probability of marriage between Western Canada and Eastern Canada.

Summary

Canada has been, throughout most of its history, a country with a high probability of marriage for women. This has been due mainly to two closely related factors—a large surplus of males in the prime of life, and expanding land frontiers. The periods of greatest probability of marriage were when large numbers of immigrants arrived in the early part of the nineteenth century and between 1900 and 1914. Periods of low probability of marriage occurred at the end of the nineteenth century and again between 1928 and 1933, when a slowing down of immigration coincided with the years of acute economic depression. Marriage rates recovered rapidly after 1933, showing that the effect of the depression was mainly to postpone marriage rather than to reduce the eventual probability of getting married. Even if immigration on a large scale is not resumed, changing attitudes to family responsibilities are likely to result in marriage rates not far below those of pioneer days.

Different parts of Canada have markedly different probabilities of marriage and these differences show no signs of diminishing. Western Canada shows the effect of more recent immigration, while marriage rates are lower in Eastern Canada for three reasons: (1) long settlement makes the establishment of new farm families more difficult; (2) among the French, postponement of marriage is an important means of family limitation; (3) the greater opportunities for the employment of women and the consequent surplus of females in large cities tend to lower marriage rates in Ontario and Quebec.

Summarizing the data on differences in fertility between the provinces, the order shown in Table V may be taken as a starting point, since this represents the order of replacement rates resulting from the births, marriages and deaths of 1930-32. The position of New Brunswick at the head is due mainly to its high legitimate fertility. The same degree of fertility in Quebec is offset by low nuptiality and high mortality. At the other end of the table, the low positions of Manitoba, Ontario

and British Columbia, in that order, result mainly from low legitimate fertility. The lower fertility of married women in these provinces, as compared with the rest of Canada, is too great to be offset by favourable nuptiality and mortality.

In Canada, as a whole, year-to-year changes in the total number of marriages are reflected in changes in the number of first births, but such changes are only temporary fluctuations in the general trend of fertility. In the long run, the probability of marriage has shown no marked trend while total fertility has steadily declined.

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 1939.

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 21.5 per 1,000 in 1940 compared to 20.3 in 1939. This is due largely to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, which has shown consistent improvement for the past three years, stood at 25.7 per 1,000 in 1940, as compared with 18.2 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from a low of 17.4 in British Columbia to a high of 25.9 in New Brunswick. Crude birth rates for various countries of the world, including Canada and its provinces, are given in Table 10, p. 125.

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 1940 in the whole of Canada, 513 were males and 487 females. In other words, there were 1,052 males born to every 1,000 females.

1.—Live Births by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the single years 1921-37 will be found in previous Year Books commencing with the 1927-28 edition.

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
Av. 1936-40	2,054	21.9	1,073	52.2	981	47.8	1,094
1938	1,974	21.0	1,032	52.3	942	47.7	1,096
1939	2,128	22.4	1,127	53.0	1,001	47.0	1,126
1940	2,097	22.3	1,053	50.2	1,044	49.8	1,009

1.—Live Births by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40—concluded

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	
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
Av. 1936-40	12,061	22.0	6,188	51.3	5,873	48.7	1,054
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
1940	12,856	22.9	6,544	50.9	6,312	49.1	1,037
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
Av. 1936-40	11,105	25.0	5,693	51.3	5,412	48.7	1,052
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	1,082
1940	11,700	25.9	6,021	51.5	5,679	48.5	1,060
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
Av. 1936-40	78,509	24.7	40,374	51.4	38,135	48.6	1,059
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
1940	83,857	25.7	43,176	51.5	40,681	48.5	1,061
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
Av. 1936-40	64,461	17.3	33,053	51.3	31,408	48.7	1,052
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
1940	68,524	18.2	34,946	51.0	33,578	49.0	1,041
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
Av. 1936-40	13,515	18.7	6,944	51.4	6,571	48.6	1,057
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
1940	14,771	20.3	7,568	51.2	7,203	48.8	1,051
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
Av. 1936-40	18,676	19.9	9,600	51.4	9,076	48.6	1,058
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
1940	19,322	20.8	10,003	51.8	9,319	48.2	1,073
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
Av. 1936-40	16,282	20.8	8,295	50.9	7,987	49.1	1,039
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
1940	17,359	22.0	8,822	50.8	8,537	49.2	1,033
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
Av. 1936-40	12,105	15.8	6,214	51.3	5,891	48.7	1,055
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
1940	13,830	17.4	7,146	51.7	6,684	48.3	1,069
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
Av. 1936-40	228,768	20.4	117,434	51.3	111,334	48.7	1,055
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
1940	244,316	21.5	125,279	51.3	119,037	48.7	1,052

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, 1938-40, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	Averages, 1936-40	1938	1939	1940
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	12,361	287	361	440	275	296	325
Nova Scotia—							
Glace Bay.....	20,706	672	702	892	747	739	752
Halifax.....	59,275	1,457	1,629	1,772	1,295	1,265	1,508
Sydney.....	23,089	511	586	640	519	516	739
New Brunswick—							
Moncton.....	20,689	518	494	550	384	416	470
Saint John.....	47,514	1,144	1,203	1,294	923	971	1,004
Quebec—							
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	553	508	551	545	518	604
Granby.....	10,587	298	354	335	326	342	430
Hull.....	29,433	1,001	875	842	808	833	901
Joliette.....	10,765	347	329	298	281	297	324
Lachine.....	18,630	442	398	394	388	311	394
Lévis.....	11,724	307	261	231	211	199	219
Montreal.....	818,577	20,205	19,002	17,993	16,895	16,555	18,194
Outremont.....	28,641	124	95	52	202	210	250
Quebec.....	130,594	4,379	4,137	3,976	3,729	3,825	4,001
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	333	352	409	377	361	445
St. Jean.....	11,256	324	295	311	273	283	346
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	658	570	528	511	534	574
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	786	753	872	690	708	825
Sorel.....	10,320	297	265	240	243	238	274
Thetford Mines.....	10,701	465	351	342	357	327	396
Three Rivers.....	35,450	1,329	1,187	1,144	1,146	1,165	1,170
Valleyfield.....	11,411	317	358	350	302	325	367
Verdun.....	60,745	1,057	1,021	827	1,195	1,133	1,260
Westmount.....	24,235	110	313	260	148	121	152
Ontario—							
Belleville.....	13,790	370	376	478	266	252	270
Brantford.....	30,107	682	627	626	497	509	577
Chatham.....	14,569	485	484	735	343	335	364
Cornwall.....	11,126	468	482	606	419	436	440
Fort William.....	26,277	635	558	520	437	440	509
Galt.....	14,006	277	296	303	249	220	256
Guelph.....	21,075	395	351	294	416	376	415
Hamilton.....	155,547	3,041	2,957	2,928	2,554	2,452	2,662
Kingston.....	23,439	595	657	763	487	504	545
Kitchener.....	30,793	754	752	788	576	560	608
London.....	71,148	1,381	1,379	1,589	1,203	1,228	1,365
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	466	421	422	351	312	358
North Bay.....	15,528	417	390	407	332	335	317
Oshawa.....	23,439	645	525	545	503	452	504
Ottawa.....	126,872	2,965	2,960	3,178	2,503	2,389	2,908
Owen Sound.....	12,839	334	319	348	259	253	268
Peterborough.....	22,327	579	577	675	520	497	519
Port Arthur.....	19,818	542	511	606	431	381	410
St. Catharines.....	24,753	596	589	648	441	521	519
St. Thomas.....	15,430	326	296	398	240	258	335
Sarnia.....	18,191	431	413	464	368	343	366
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	613	574	595	515	501	547
Stratford.....	17,742	384	340	393	251	221	273
Sudbury.....	18,518	498	797	1,317	1,080	1,118	1,325
Timmins.....	14,200	491	563	855	842	870	1,028
Toronto.....	631,207	12,210	11,436	10,441	8,829	8,404	8,809
Welland.....	10,709	288	286	356	209	206	231
Windsor ¹	98,179	2,791	2,037	2,173	1,948	1,781	2,009
Woodstock.....	11,395	246	237	283	194	178	213

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville.

2.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, 1938-40, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	Averages, 1936-40	1938	1939	1940
Manitoba—							
Brandon.....	16,461 ¹	390	303	278	183	210	245
St. Boniface.....	16,275 ¹	843	1,064	1,290	284	287	316
Winnipeg.....	215,814 ¹	4,527	3,944	3,785	2,764	2,806	3,245
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw.....	19,805 ¹	623	464	496	323	291	355
Prince Albert.....	11,049 ¹	334	398	508	231	235	279
Regina.....	53,354 ¹	1,368	1,270	1,331	934	955	1,048
Saskatoon.....	41,734 ¹	1,058	955	928	529	539	655
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	83,407 ¹	1,806	1,695	1,720	1,221	1,240	1,450
Edmonton.....	85,774 ¹	2,122	2,246	2,731	1,632	1,631	1,761
Lethbridge.....	13,523 ¹	436	531	638	225	248	263
British Columbia—							
New Westminster.....	17,524	525	558	789	400	397	416
Vancouver.....	46,593	3,776	3,357	4,039	3,543	3,520	4,133
Victoria.....	39,082	717	696	854	439	447	569

¹ 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 percentage born to foreign-born mothers in 1933 were 25.9, 36.3 and 40.4, respectively, they were 12.9, 18.5 and 22.7, respectively, in 1940. 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, 1938-40

Province	. Nativity of Mothers								
	Canadian Born			British Born			Foreign Born		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	95.8	95.9	95.6	0.7	1.5	0.8	3.4	2.6	3.6
Nova Scotia.....	90.8	91.7	91.8	6.2	5.8	5.4	2.9	2.5	2.7
New Brunswick.....	94.5	94.5	95.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.5	3.4	3.2
Quebec.....	96.1	96.4	96.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.2	2.1
Ontario.....	81.3	82.3	83.8	10.5	9.7	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.3
Manitoba.....	77.1	79.4	81.8	6.5	6.0	5.2	16.4	14.6	12.9
Saskatchewan.....	70.7	74.0	77.1	5.4	5.1	4.5	23.9	21.0	18.5
Alberta.....	64.4	67.6	70.9	7.9	7.3	6.5	27.7	25.1	22.7
British Columbia.....	69.9	72.1	74.7	14.3	13.4	12.0	15.8	14.5	13.3
Canada¹.....	84.8	86.0	87.2	6.0	5.6	5.1	9.2	8.4	7.7

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. See also the article at pp. 100 to 115.

Multiple Births in Canada.—During the fifteen-year period 1926-40, out of a total of 3,526,045 recorded confinements, 42,128 or one in 83.7 were multiple confinements. Of these 41,735 were twin and 389 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 1940 one in every 90 confinements was a twin confinement, a proportion that is fairly representative for the other years of the period. There were only 14 triplet confinements in 1940. Of the children born (alive or dead), one child in every 45 was a unit of a multiple birth. For children born alive the proportion was one in 46 and for children stillborn one in 22. In the multiple confinements stillborn children formed 5.4 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, 1936-40

NOTE.—For statistics for the years 1926 to 1935, 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.	
1936—										
Totals.....	220,371	6,350	215,377	6,051	2,600	4,913	287	31	81	12
Male.....	113,239	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
1940—										
Totals.....	244,316	6,634	239,035	6,335	2,769	5,243	295	14	38	4
Male.....	125,279	3,705	122,621	3,536	—	2,640	167	—	18	2
Female....	119,037	2,929	116,414	2,799	—	2,603	128	—	20	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 it lower to its upper limit. In similar manner the deciles divide fathers or mothers in each year into ten equal groups.

In 1939 one-quarter of the married fathers were under 27.73 years of age, one-half under 32.12 years and three-quarters under 37.82 years. One-quarter of the married mothers were under 23.98 years of age, one-half under 28.03 years and three-quarters under 33.10 years. Nine-tenths of the fathers were under 43.45 years and nine-tenths of the mothers under 37.87 years. It will be noted that in every case for fathers, the 1926 figure is appreciably greater than that for 1939. 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 1937-39

Position in Array, by Age	Fathers				Mothers			
	1926	1937	1938	1939	1926	1937	1938	1939
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
First quartiles.....	28.35	27.85	27.73	27.73	24.43	24.00	23.95	23.98
Second quartiles.....	33.31	32.35	32.17	32.12	28.89	28.20	28.07	28.03
Third quartiles.....	39.01	38.05	37.97	37.82	34.26	33.38	33.19	33.10
First deciles.....	24.91	24.66	24.61	24.65	21.41	21.22	21.17	21.15
Second deciles.....	27.28	26.91	26.80	26.81	23.50	23.16	23.12	23.13
Third deciles.....	29.35	28.75	28.60	28.61	25.34	24.82	24.75	24.77
Fourth deciles.....	31.28	30.47	30.32	30.31	27.79	26.48	26.37	26.36
Fifth deciles.....	33.31	32.35	32.17	32.12	28.89	28.20	28.07	28.03
Sixth deciles.....	35.48	34.39	34.18	34.11	30.82	30.02	29.87	29.81
Seventh deciles.....	37.81	36.80	36.58	36.44	33.41	32.18	32.02	31.93
Eighth deciles.....	40.40	39.62	39.36	39.28	35.61	34.74	34.53	34.45
Ninth deciles.....	44.19	43.83	43.63	43.45	38.69	38.07	38.01	37.87

Birthplaces of Parents.—Table 6 furnishes some idea of the extent that 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. The percentage of births for which both parents were born in Canada rose from 61.4 in 1926 to 73.7 for 1940.

6.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926, 1939 and 1940

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

Country of Birth of Parents and Year	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	71.8	61.4
1939	177,479	196,974	165,824	77.3	85.8	72.3
1940	192,347	212,808	180,100	78.7	87.1	73.7
England						
1926	18,304	18,808	9,658	7.9	8.1	4.1
1939	9,866	6,953	2,105	4.3	3.0	0.9
1940	9,689	6,763	1,858	4.0	2.8	0.8
Ireland (Eire and N. Ireland)						
1926	2,540	2,195	873	1.1	0.9	0.4
1939	1,680	1,149	359	0.7	0.5	0.2
1940	1,730	1,115	325	0.7	0.5	0.1
Scotland						
1926	6,635	7,165	3,318	2.9	3.1	1.4
1939	3,967	3,321	858	1.7	1.4	0.4
1940	4,012	3,143	756	1.6	1.3	0.3

BIRTHS, BY BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS

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6.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Country of Birth of Parents and Year	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
Wales.....	1926 546	508	105	0.2	0.2	1
	1939 511	294	47	0.2	0.1	1
	1940 491	292	35	0.2	0.1	1
Other British Isles.....	1926 100	90	23	1	1	1
	1939 45	22	1	1	1	1
	1940 41	17	2	1	1	1
Newfoundland.....	1926 1,001	1,051	515	0.4	0.5	0.2
	1939 686	695	225	0.3	0.3	0.1
	1940 714	670	211	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other British Empire.....	1926 524	413	134	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939 319	210	59	0.2	0.1	1
	1940 355	245	73	0.1	0.1	1
Austria.....	1926 3,473	2,938	2,371	1.5	1.3	1.0
	1939 1,889	754	515	0.6	0.3	0.2
	1940 1,353	691	448	0.6	0.3	0.2
Belgium.....	1926 531	472	307	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939 375	253	139	0.2	0.1	0.1
	1940 374	229	122	0.2	0.1	1
Finland.....	1926 458	471	364	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1939 321	315	174	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1940 320	320	158	0.1	0.1	0.1
France.....	1926 512	464	194	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939 236	149	31	0.1	0.1	1
	1940 240	155	31	0.1	0.1	1
Germany.....	1926 711	635	255	0.3	0.3	0.1
	1939 965	540	248	0.4	0.2	0.1
	1940 887	480	208	0.4	0.2	0.1
Hungary.....	1926 512	460	358	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1939 755	595	476	0.3	0.3	0.2
	1940 788	616	473	0.3	0.3	0.2
Italy.....	1926 2,599	1,946	1,870	1.1	0.8	0.8
	1939 1,179	643	542	0.5	0.3	0.2
	1940 1,133	622	514	0.5	0.3	0.2
Norway.....	1926 840	618	346	0.4	0.3	0.1
	1939 662	300	141	0.3	0.1	0.1
	1940 621	293	117	0.3	0.1	0.1
Poland.....	1926 4,249	3,714	3,053	1.8	1.6	1.3
	1939 4,095	3,110	2,253	1.8	1.4	1.0
	1940 3,831	2,860	1,968	1.6	1.2	0.8
Russia ²	1926 5,443	4,620	3,665	2.3	2.0	1.6
	1939 3,205	2,279	1,503	1.4	1.0	0.7
	1940 3,215	2,263	1,452	1.3	0.9	0.6
Sweden.....	1926 876	666	387	0.4	0.3	0.2
	1939 615	231	90	0.3	0.1	1
	1940 609	230	78	0.2	0.1	1
Other European countries.....	1926 3,474	2,556	1,909	1.5	1.1	0.8
	1939 3,418	2,059	1,534	1.5	0.9	0.7
	1940 3,247	1,985	1,313	1.3	0.8	0.5
China and Japan.....	1926 1,117	1,052	1,018	0.5	0.5	0.4
	1939 557	392	284	0.2	0.1	0.1
	1940 562	337	280	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Asiatic countries.....	1926 362	285	250	0.2	0.1	0.1
	1939 140	86	50	0.1	1	1
	1940 160	93	65	0.1	1	1
United States.....	1926 11,940	13,394	4,096	5.1	5.8	1.8
	1939 7,725	7,181	1,580	3.4	3.1	0.7
	1940 7,787	7,257	1,446	3.2	3.0	0.6
Country not specified.....	1926 6,565	1,230	204	2.8	0.5	0.1
	1939 9,278	1,043	49	4.0	0.5	1
	1940 9,810	863	50	4.0	0.4	1
Totals.....	1926 232,750	232,750	178,153	100.0	100.0	76.5
	1939 229,468	229,468	179,987	100.0	100.0	78.0
	1940 244,316	244,316	192,083	100.0	100.0	78.6

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, 1939 and 1940, distributed by the principal origins.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926, 1939 and 1940

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

Origin of Parents and Year	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin		Both Parents
				Father	Mother	
English.....	1926 52,854	55,908	38,445	22.7	24.0	16.5
	1939 46,104	48,620	28,863	20.1	21.2	12.6
	1940 49,780	52,325	30,218	20.4	21.4	12.4
Irish.....	1926 21,136	20,071	9,409	9.1	8.6	4.0
	1939 20,617	20,080	7,433	9.0	8.8	3.2
	1940 21,986	21,873	7,731	9.0	9.0	3.2
Scottish.....	1926 23,120	23,285	11,158	9.9	10.0	4.8
	1939 21,246	21,218	7,624	9.3	9.2	3.3
	1940 22,939	22,884	7,992	9.4	9.4	3.3
Welsh.....	1926 858	711	129	0.4	0.3	0.1
	1939 1,003	842	73	0.4	0.4	0.1
	1940 1,109	945	63	0.5	0.4	1
French.....	1926 89,400	92,425	85,139	38.4	39.7	36.6
	1939 88,360	92,710	83,004	38.5	40.4	36.2
	1940 92,989	97,603	86,971	38.1	39.9	35.6
German.....	1926 9,497	10,047	6,951	4.1	4.3	3.0
	1939 10,963	11,459	6,871	4.8	5.0	3.0
	1940 10,383	10,757	6,240	4.2	4.4	2.6
Armenian.....	1926 76	72	69	1	1	1
	1939 28	18	17	1	1	1
	1940 27	23	19	1	1	1
Austrian.....	1926 1,629	1,778	1,393	0.7	0.8	0.6
	1939 500	502	195	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1940 616	598	240	0.3	0.2	0.1
Belgian.....	1926 571	551	361	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1939 576	532	244	0.3	0.2	0.1
	1940 641	562	245	0.3	0.2	0.1
Bulgarian.....	1926 74	32	26	1	1	1
	1939 37	24	14	1	1	1
	1940 42	29	13	1	1	1
Chinese.....	1926 336	310	309	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1939 217	177	170	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1940 241	200	183	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech and Slovak.....	1926 325	368	232	0.1	0.2	0.1
	1939 909	878	680	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1940 831	850	554	0.3	0.3	0.2
Danish.....	1926 491	409	159	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939 758	538	165	0.3	0.2	0.1
	1940 859	613	172	0.4	0.3	0.1
Dutch.....	1926 1,933	1,890	927	0.8	0.8	0.4
	1939 2,890	2,812	1,364	1.3	1.2	0.6
	1940 3,791	3,790	1,963	1.6	1.6	0.8
Finnish.....	1926 498	586	449	0.2	0.3	0.2
	1939 517	711	364	0.2	0.3	0.2
	1940 539	695	351	0.2	0.3	0.1
Greek.....	1926 290	171	167	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1939 189	147	109	0.1	0.1	1
	1940 177	135	97	0.1	0.1	1
Hebrew.....	1926 2,043	2,023	1,977	0.9	0.9	0.8
	1939 2,148	2,121	2,040	0.9	0.9	0.9
	1940 2,246	2,205	2,131	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hindu.....	1926 22	20	20	1	1	1
	1939 31	30	29	1	1	1
	1940 42	39	39	1	1	1
Hungarian.....	1926 474	514	410	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1939 899	912	670	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1940 1,009	1,000	709	0.4	0.4	0.3
Icelandic.....	1926 363	427	264	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939 418	389	188	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1940 385	339	160	0.2	0.1	0.1
Indian.....	1926 2,162	2,499	2,040	0.9	1.1	0.9
	1939 3,715	4,520	3,539	1.6	2.0	1.5
	1940 3,978	4,779	3,793	1.6	2.0	1.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Origin of Parents and Year	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
.....1939	1,965	1,762	1,195	0.9	0.8	0.5
.....1940	2,108	1,877	1,241	0.9	0.8	0.5
Japanese.....1926	800	793	790	0.3	0.3	0.3
.....1939	472	472	467	0.2	0.2	0.2
.....1940	482	485	479	0.2	0.2	0.2
Negro.....1926	350	382	312	0.2	0.2	0.1
.....1939	404	461	363	0.2	0.2	0.2
.....1940	432	530	402	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norwegian.....1926	1,696	1,789	911	0.7	0.8	0.4
.....1939	1,860	1,933	588	0.8	0.8	0.3
.....1940	2,056	2,090	593	0.8	0.9	0.2
Polish.....1926	1,988	2,172	1,487	0.9	0.9	0.6
.....1939	2,696	3,075	1,667	1.2	1.3	0.7
.....1940	3,087	3,492	1,727	1.3	1.4	0.7
Roumanian.....1926	707	601	479	0.3	0.3	0.2
.....1939	430	434	224	0.2	0.2	0.1
.....1940	482	535	221	0.2	0.2	0.1
Russian.....1926	2,210	2,041	1,636	0.9	0.9	0.7
.....1939	1,353	1,322	831	0.6	0.6	0.4
.....1940	1,547	1,656	941	0.6	0.7	0.4
Serbo-Croatian.....1926	208	185	168	0.1	0.1	0.1
.....1939	376	329	266	0.2	0.1	0.1
.....1940	446	392	307	0.2	0.2	0.1
Swedish.....1926	1,370	1,389	633	0.6	0.6	0.3
.....1939	1,505	1,442	376	0.7	0.6	0.2
.....1940	1,603	1,518	340	0.7	0.6	0.1
Swiss.....1926	269	215	91	0.1	0.1	1
.....1939	309	202	59	0.1	0.1	1
.....1940	439	349	110	0.2	0.1	1
Syrian.....1926	284	219	203	0.1	0.1	0.1
.....1939	188	150	94	0.1	0.1	1
.....1940	236	191	121	0.1	0.1	1
Ukrainian ².....1926	5,072	5,255	4,665	2.2	2.3	2.0
.....1939	5,928	6,931	4,990	2.6	3.0	2.2
.....1940	6,449	7,477	5,228	2.6	3.1	2.1
Other.....1926	210	165	96	0.1	0.1	1
.....1939	280	254	107	0.1	0.1	1
.....1940	290	241	94	0.1	0.1	1
Origin not specified.....1926	6,635	1,038	321	2.9	0.4	0.1
.....1939	9,577	1,461	285	4.2	0.6	0.1
.....1940	10,094	1,209	265	4.1	0.5	0.1
Totals.....1926	232,750	232,750	174,065 ³	100.0	100.0	74.8 ⁴
.....1939	229,468	229,468	155,148 ³	100.0	100.0	67.6 ⁴
.....1940	244,316	244,316	161,953 ³	100.0	100.0	66.3 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 were 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.

Of the 229,468 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1939, 9,105, or 3.97 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1940 show a total of 244,316 live births, of which 9,609, or 3.93 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number, 4,885 were males and 4,724 females—a ratio of 1,034 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,034 males per 1,000 females in 1939, and a general 1940 rate for all live births of 1,052 males to 1,000 females. (See Table 8.)

8.—Illegitimate Live Births, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces, 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, and Totals of Illegitimate Births, by Sex, and Percentages to Total Live Births, 1938-40.

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.
1940										
Under 15 years of age.....	1	8	1	13	13	Nil	8	3	3	50
15-19.....	33	300	174	458	1,038	187	182	200	152	2,724
20-24.....	42	337	154	756	1,153	202	239	271	196	3,350
25-29.....	13	138	70	276	527	96	109	116	105	1,450
30-34.....	4	66	25	71	254	32	56	58	52	618
35-39.....	3	23	17	37	115	22	33	23	34	307
40-44.....	1	15	5	13	50	7	13	7	8	119
45 or over.....	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	2	2	1	1	9
Not given.....	Nil	2	Nil	959	16	Nil	3	2	Nil	982
Totals—										
1938.....	88	782	435	2,525	3,061	503	641	683	510	9,228
1939.....	100	744	409	2,668	2,884	509	673	617	501	9,105
1940.....	98	889	447	2,583	3,167	548	645	681	551	9,609
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
Averages 1936-40.....	83	766	416	2,539	2,940	507	662	643	475	9,031
Male Illegitimate Births—										
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
1940.....	52	461	205	1,321	1,605	278	313	347	303	4,885
Female Illegitimate Births—										
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
1940.....	46	428	242	1,262	1,562	270	332	334	248	4,724
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.
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
1940.....	4.7	6.9	3.8	3.1	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.93

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Stillbirths.—Stillbirths to unmarried mothers were 3.2 p.c. of total illegitimate births in 1940, whereas total stillbirths were only 2.6 p.c. of total births in the same year.

9.—Stillbirths, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces and Legitimacy of Child, 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, and Totals and Ratios of Stillbirths to Totals, 1938-40.

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	
1940	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 15 years of age..	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	3
15-19.....	5	37	22	78	135	17	18	25	17	354	81
20-24.....	8	90	65	481	419	86	89	102	60	1,400	109
25-29.....	11	77	64	657	513	93	101	78	80	1,674	43
30-34.....	15	70	59	544	457	71	33	72	68	1,439	28
35-39.....	7	58	49	437	342	44	53	63	40	1,093	16
40-44.....	5	24	33	222	139	37	36	36	9	541	7
45 or over.....	1	7	3	29	16	6	9	1	Nil	72	1
Not given.....	Nil	2	1	32	15	1	5	1	"	57	34
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
Averages 1936-40.....	61	334	252	2,386	2,008	340	393	359	248	6,411	338
Totals—											
1938.....	61	356	314	2,356	2,015	347	370	351	256	6,426	350
1939.....	58	364	289	2,415	1,965	328	372	335	239	6,365	351
1940.....	52	365	296	2,482	2,037	356	394	378	274	6,634	322
Ratios to Total Births—											
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
1940.....	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.2

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.....	1940	20.8
Straits Settlements.....	1937	42.1	Manitoba.....	1940	20.3
Salvador.....	1936	41.2	Ontario.....	1940	18.2
Palestine.....	1938	39.9	British Columbia.....	1940	17.4
Panama.....	1937	36.0	Hungary.....	1937	20.2
Ceylon.....	1938	35.9	Uruguay.....	1937	19.9
British India.....	1938	34.1	Netherlands.....	1937	19.8
Chile.....	1938	33.4	Northern Ireland.....	1939	19.5
Jamaica.....	1937	32.1	Eire.....	1940	19.1
Roumania.....	1937	30.8	Finland.....	1937	18.9
Japan.....	1937	30.6	Germany.....	1937	18.8
Greece.....	1938	26.1	New Zealand.....	1939	18.7
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1939	25.3	Latvia.....	1938	18.4
Spain.....	1935	25.2	Denmark.....	1938	18.1
Poland.....	1937	24.9	Australia.....	1939	17.7
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1938	24.8	Scotland.....	1939	17.4
Bulgaria.....	1937	24.0	United States (reg. area).....	1940	17.9
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	1940	21.5	British Isles.....	1939	15.5
New Brunswick.....	1940	25.9	Belgium.....	1937	15.4
Quebec.....	1940	25.7	Switzerland.....	1939	15.2
Nova Scotia.....	1940	22.9	England and Wales.....	1939	14.9
Prince Edward Island.....	1940	22.3	Sweden.....	1938	14.9
Alberta.....	1940	22.0	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 1940. This general trend for Canada as a whole was followed in the figures for most provinces. (See Table 12, p. 126 and Table 32, p. 147.)

Age at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1939 was 29.0 years and that of all brides 25.1 years. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was thus 3.9 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 11.3 years for the bridegrooms 50 years or over in 1939. 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 1940, 953 were bachelors, 38 widowers, 9 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 2,369 divorces were granted in 1940, while 1,139 divorced males and 1,136 divorced females married again. This, of course, does not mean that these were the same persons as were divorced in 1940.

11.—Differences in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1939

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....	29.0	25.1	3.9	All brides.....	25.1	29.0	3.9
Under 20 years.....	19.1	19.3	-0.2	Under 20 years.....	18.6	24.6	6.0
20-24 years.....	23.0	21.5	1.5	20-24 years.....	22.5	26.5	4.0
25-29 years.....	27.3	24.0	3.3	25-29 years.....	27.1	29.7	2.6
30-34 years.....	32.1	26.6	5.5	30-34 years.....	32.0	34.3	2.3
35-39 years.....	37.2	29.3	7.9	35-39 years.....	37.2	40.0	2.8
40-44 years.....	42.3	32.9	9.4	40-44 years.....	42.2	46.0	3.8
45-49 years.....	47.3	36.7	10.6	45-49 years.....	47.3	51.5	4.2
50 years or over....	59.8	48.5	11.3	50 years or over....	59.3	61.3	2.0

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, Quebec and Ontario they show a marked predominance. Taking Canada as a whole, 87 p.c. of all grooms and 91 p.c. of all brides in 1940 were born in Canada; these are the highest percentages shown for any year of the period covered by the statistics.

12.—Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity and Provinces, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921-37, see previous editions of the Year Book beginning with the 1929 edition.

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
	Av. 1936-40	623	6.6	88.4	92.9	6.3	4.5	5.3	2.6
	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
	1940	703	7.5	89.9	94.2	6.3	4.6	3.8	1.3

12.—Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity and Provinces, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40—concluded

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.
Nova Scotia.....	Av. 1921-25	3,186	6.1	78.2	83.2	5.6	3.4	16.3	13.4
	Av. 1926-30	3,224	6.3	78.7	84.0	5.0	3.6	16.3	12.4
	Av. 1931-35	3,522	6.8	81.8	87.1	5.4	4.1	12.8	8.8
	Av. 1936-40	4,796	8.7	82.4	87.3	8.1	5.8	9.5	6.9
	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
	1940	6,401	11.4	79.2	84.7	12.1	8.6	8.6	6.8
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
	Av. 1936-40	3,801	8.5	82.1	86.8	9.2	7.3	8.7	5.9
	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
	1940	4,841	10.7	82.6	86.8	10.3	7.8	7.1	5.4
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
	Av. 1936-40	27,111	8.5	86.8	89.8	4.9	4.6	8.3	5.5
	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
	1940	35,069	10.8	87.3	89.9	5.5	5.3	7.3	4.9
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
	Av. 1936-40	32,719	8.8	81.3	84.0	4.9	5.4	13.8	10.6
	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
	1940	41,229	11.0	86.7	88.1	4.3	4.5	9.0	7.4
Manitoba.....	Av. 1921-25	4,634	7.5	28.4	40.8	16.9	13.1	54.7	46.1
	Av. 1926-30	4,951	7.5	35.9	49.4	13.2	10.9	50.9	39.7
	Av. 1931-35	5,015	7.1	48.4	62.7	11.5	10.8	40.1	26.5
	Av. 1936-40	6,931	9.6	61.1	72.8	14.0	12.4	24.9	14.8
	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
	1940	8,849	12.2	64.1	73.8	15.3	14.0	20.5	12.2
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	5,680	6.1	36.7	59.5	20.4	15.0	42.9	25.5
	Av. 1936-40	6,599	7.0	56.6	75.4	16.8	11.3	26.5	13.2
	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
	1940	7,820	8.4	63.0	77.4	15.8	11.0	21.2	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
	Av. 1936-40	7,192	9.2	44.2	60.4	21.9	19.4	33.9	20.2
	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
	1940	8,782	11.1	48.9	60.7	23.3	20.6	27.9	18.6
British Columbia.....	Av. 1921-25	3,971	7.1	16.2	21.4	22.0	20.6	61.8	58.0
	Av. 1926-30	4,786	7.5	18.1	24.9	20.9	21.7	61.0	53.4
	Av. 1931-35	4,267	6.0	26.5	37.5	23.4	26.6	50.2	35.9
	Av. 1936-40	7,053	9.2	34.8	43.1	31.8	34.6	33.4	22.3
	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
	1940	9,624	12.1	36.3	42.5	34.7	37.3	29.0	20.3
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories)....	Av. 1926-30	71,885	7.3	51.9	61.4	10.4	9.2	34.8	29.4
	Av. 1931-35	68,596	6.4	60.9	69.8	9.9	9.4	29.1	20.8
	Av. 1936-40	96,825	8.6	73.7	79.9	9.9	9.4	16.4	10.8
	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
	1940	123,318	10.8	76.6	81.2	10.5	9.9	12.9	8.9

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 123,318 marriages that took place in 1940 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 Baptists and Presbyterians, which show percentages of 46.76 and 40.06, respectively. On such a percentage basis, the Jewish faith ranks first with 94.5 of the grooms marrying Jewish brides, the Roman Catholics are a close second with 91.3 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 67 p.c., while Anglicans and Lutherans have each between 50 and 55 p.c.

13.—Marriages in Canada¹ by Religious Denominations, 1939 and 1940

Denomination of Groom	Total Marriages	Denominations of Brides										
		Anglican	Baptist	Greek Catholic	Jewish	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Protestant ²	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Sects	Not Stated
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939												
Anglican.....	16,062	8,445	766	42	5	330	1,180	91	1,454	3,379	362	5
Baptist.....	4,660	671	2,327	11	1	66	250	21	263	868	182	Nil
Greek Catholic.....	1,513	23	5	1,119	1	19	11	12	200	30	93	"
Jewish.....	1,968	22	2	1	1,883	3	4	7	18	20	7	1
Lutheran.....	3,516	362	109	44	1	1,762	165	30	305	542	196	Nil
Presbyterian.....	7,338	1,508	339	23	4	195	2,897	42	615	1,549	165	1
Protestant ²	2,850	132	30	16	6	53	66	1,939	370	171	67	Nil
Roman Catholic.....	39,893	1,018	185	270	9	249	341	239	36,444	906	229	3
United Church.....	20,775	2,809	845	42	5	513	1,079	68	1,150	13,787	471	3
Other sects.....	5,034	285	166	90	1	168	148	29	274	472	3,410	1
Not stated.....	49	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	11	8	Nil	16
Totals, 1939.....	103,658	15,285	4,767	1,658	1,919	3,360	6,142	2,479	41,164	21,732	5,182	30
1940												
Anglican.....	19,400	10,284	861	51	10	378	1,378	103	1,793	4,076	459	7
Baptist.....	5,451	813	2,549	8	2	107	309	25	350	1,074	212	2
Greek Catholic.....	1,583	17	6	1,140	1	15	8	8	261	32	95	Nil
Jewish.....	2,100	28	6	1	1,984	5	6	7	35	16	12	"
Lutheran.....	3,898	415	115	51	2	1,954	182	33	357	585	204	"
Presbyterian.....	8,826	1,672	410	19	2	268	3,536	61	808	1,829	220	1
Protestant ²	3,092	174	44	9	2	53	65	2,170	381	143	51	Nil
Roman Catholic.....	48,686	1,250	247	281	11	295	453	254	44,432	1,193	264	6
United Church.....	24,576	3,222	963	80	9	513	1,328	96	1,390	16,431	541	3
Other sects.....	5,671	321	159	127	6	167	163	48	338	520	3,821	1
Not stated.....	35	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	1	3	9	1	11
Totals, 1940.....	123,318	18,203	5,360	1,767	2,029	3,756	7,430	2,806	50,148	25,908	5,880	31

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 latest years available in each case 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	Year	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population
New Zealand.....	1939	11.1	Latvia.....	1938	8.5
United States (reg. area).....	1937	11.0 ¹	Czechoslovakia.....	1937	8.3
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1939	10.8	Norway.....	1938	8.3
Canada.....	1940	10.8	Bulgaria.....	1937	8.1
Manitoba.....	1940	12.2	Chile.....	1938	8.1
British Columbia.....	1940	12.1	Poland.....	1937	8.0
Nova Scotia.....	1940	11.4	Belgium.....	1937	7.6
Alberta.....	1940	11.1	Netherlands.....	1937	7.6
Ontario.....	1940	11.0	Lithuania.....	1939	7.5
Quebec.....	1940	10.8	Switzerland.....	1939	7.5
New Brunswick.....	1940	10.7	Italy.....	1938	7.4
Saskatchewan.....	1940	8.4	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1938	7.3
Prince Edward Island.....	1940	7.5	Northern Ireland.....	1939	7.1
England and Wales.....	1939	10.6	Austria.....	1937	6.9
British Isles.....	1939	10.1	Uruguay.....	1937	6.7
Japan.....	1937	9.5	Greece.....	1938	6.5
Roumania.....	1937	9.5	France.....	1938	6.5
Australia.....	1939	9.2	Ceylon.....	1938	6.1
Scotland.....	1939	9.2	Spain.....	1935	6.1
Germany.....	1937	9.1	Iceland.....	1937	5.5
Sweden.....	1938	9.0	Eire.....	1939	5.2
Denmark.....	1938	8.9	Panama.....	1937	4.8
Hungary.....	1937	8.9	Jamaica.....	1937	4.6
Estonia.....	1937	8.5	Salvador.....	1936	3.5
Finland.....	1937	8.5			

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 First World War 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 numbers of divorces granted in Canada; they grew steadily from 114 in 1918 to 875 in 1930. These numbers are those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. In 1931 the number decreased to 699, 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 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.

the decree absolute. Since 1931 there has been an increase of 239 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.

Statistics of divorces granted have been recently revised through the co-operation of the provincial authorities concerned. Table 15 gives the completely revised figures.

15.—Divorces Granted in Canada, by Provinces, 1918-40

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	20 ³	112	136	468 ³
1921.....	"	10	96	41	13	122	59 ³	89	128	558 ³
1922.....	"	6	91	35	12	97	35 ³	129	138	543 ³
1923.....	"	10	102	22	19	81	44 ³	88	139 ²	505 ³
1924.....	"	13	113	42	15	77 ⁴	26 ³	118	136 ³	540 ³
1925.....	"	13	119	30	15	79	43 ³	101	150	550 ³
1926.....	"	10	111	19	12	85	50 ³	154	167	608 ³
1927.....	"	13	181	29	17	101	62 ³	148	197	748 ³
1928.....	"	24	213	28	13	79	57 ³	173	203	790 ³
1929.....	"	30	207	30	21	89	71 ³	147	222	817 ³
1930.....	"	41	204	19	27	114	64 ³	151	255	875 ³
1931.....	1	38	91 ⁵	36	20	94	55 ³	157	208	700 ³
1932.....	Nil	27	343 ⁵	35	26	114	66 ³	150	245	1,006 ³
1933.....	"	24	307 ⁵	27	12	116	48	138	258	930
1934.....	"	38	365 ⁵	33	17	126	67 ³	170	306	1,122 ³
1935.....	2	28	491 ⁵	52	36	145	68 ³	225	384	1,431 ³
1936.....	Nil	40	519 ⁵	41	38	179	84 ³	218	451 ³	1,570 ³
1937.....	2	43	607 ⁵	36	53	200	112 ³	259	520 ³	1,832 ³
1938.....	2	83	824 ⁵	51	39	205	126 ³	271	625 ³	2,226 ³
1939.....	Nil	50	747 ⁵	64	40	181	133 ³	272	581 ³	2,068 ³
1940.....	"	62	916 ⁵	60	52	206	125	274	674	2,369

¹ Granted by Parliament.
of the 1941 Year Book.

² One granted by Parliament.
⁴ Two granted by Parliament.

³ Revised since the publication
⁵ Granted by the courts.

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 12.1 in 1939. 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, 13.2 in 1931-35 and 12.9 in 1939. For crude death rates of different countries, see Table 22, p. 136.

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, 1939 and 1940 it was 10.3, 10.4 and 10.1, 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

The absolute number of deaths and the death rates for Canada were lower for 1938 than for either of the two previous years. In 1938 the death rate was 9.5 but rose to 9.6 for 1939 and 9.8 for 1940, as shown in Table 32, p. 149; this was still a very definite improvement over the 10.2 of 1937. Compared with 1939, the death rate for 1940 shows a decrease for each of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Age and Sex Distribution of Decedents.—The quartile and decile ages of decedents for the years 1926, 1938 and 1939 are given for the two sexes combined and for each sex in Table 16. 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. To obtain these quartile and decile points it is assumed that those in the same year of age are evenly distributed from its lower to its upper limit. It is shown very definitely that the average ages of decedents have been increasing steadily.

16.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Decedents, by Sex, 1926, 1938 and 1939

Position in Array, by Age	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	1926	1938	1939	1926	1938	1939	1926	1938	1939
First quartiles..... years of age	1.83	26.22	30.34	1.34	25.53	29.44	2.85	26.88	31.28
Second quartiles..... "	45.50	60.28	61.96	45.16	59.59	61.05	45.89	61.27	63.13
Third quartiles..... "	70.70	74.82	75.54	70.05	73.89	74.48	71.51	75.93	76.73
First deciles..... months of age	0.88	3.95	4.59	0.60	3.40	3.76	1.43	4.83	5.91
Second deciles..... years of age	0.71	14.35	18.82	0.55	12.69	17.23	0.98	16.20	20.65
Third deciles..... "	6.95	37.06	40.89	4.30	37.19	40.87	12.15	36.91	40.92
Fourth deciles..... "	28.77	51.78	54.09	26.47	51.64	53.75	30.61	51.95	54.56
Fifth deciles..... "	45.50	60.28	61.96	45.16	59.59	61.05	45.89	61.27	63.13
Sixth deciles..... "	58.40	67.00	68.06	57.73	65.94	67.01	59.13	68.27	69.35
Seventh deciles..... "	67.15	72.43	73.17	66.44	71.45	72.18	68.00	73.57	74.42
Eighth deciles..... "	74.05	77.20	77.96	73.28	76.27	76.87	74.00	78.31	79.07
Ninth deciles..... "	80.82	82.68	83.22	79.89	81.78	82.31	81.85	83.72	84.24

17.—Deaths in Canada, by Sex and Age Groups, 1939-40

Age Group	Numbers				Percentages			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Under 1 year of age.....	8,039	7,844	5,900	5,939	13.4	12.8	12.0	12.0
1.....	889	855	724	723	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
2.....	398	432	340	333	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
3.....	307	308	273	246	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
4.....	259	226	202	186	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age..	9,892	9,665	7,439	7,427	16.5	15.7	15.2	15.0
5-9.....	915	834	717	646	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
10-14.....	735	681	606	570	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
15-19.....	1,112	1,139	913	813	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
20-24.....	1,217	1,185	1,063	1,050	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1
25-29.....	1,232	1,157	1,215	1,233	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.5
30-34.....	1,176	1,192	1,191	1,134	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.3
35-39.....	1,402	1,406	1,309	1,299	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6
40-44.....	1,668	1,695	1,384	1,380	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
45-49.....	2,240	2,295	1,716	1,705	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
50-54.....	3,271	3,340	2,276	2,305	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.7
55-59.....	4,123	4,409	2,714	2,774	6.9	7.2	5.5	5.6
60-64.....	4,826	5,197	3,371	3,341	8.1	8.5	6.9	6.7
65-69.....	5,600	5,941	4,095	4,182	9.4	9.7	8.4	8.4
70-74.....	6,136	6,417	4,913	5,067	10.3	10.5	10.0	10.2
75-79.....	6,077	6,034	5,279	5,551	10.2	9.8	10.8	11.2
80-89.....	7,172	7,661	7,427	7,555	12.0	12.5	15.1	15.3
90 or over.....	1,069	1,124	1,402	1,491	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.0
Totals, Stated Ages.....	59,863	61,372	49,035	49,523	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ages not stated.....	44	27	9	5	-	-	-	-
Totals, All Ages.....	59,907	61,399	49,044	49,528	-	-	-	-

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 made the crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. 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. This process, described briefly at p. 90 of the 1941 Year Book, has been applied to the population of the eight provinces, the former registration area of Canada, for the years 1921-38 and to the population of Quebec for the years 1926-38. 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, 1935-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

Province	Averages				1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1936-40						
P.E. Island—										
Crude.....	12.5	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.9	11.4
Standardized.....	9.3	8.1	7.9	1	7.6	7.6	8.4	7.4	1	1
Nova Scotia—										
Crude.....	12.6	12.4	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1
Standardized.....	10.4	10.0	9.1	1	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.4	1	1
New Brunswick.....										
Crude.....	13.1	12.5	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.0	12.3	11.0	11.3	11.0
Standardized.....	11.5	10.9	9.6	1	9.4	9.3	10.4	9.2	1	1
Quebec—										
Crude.....	2	13.5	11.1	10.5	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.3	10.4	10.1
Standardized.....	2	13.1	10.8	1	10.4	10.1	11.1	10.1	1	1
Ontario—										
Crude.....	11.3	11.2	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.2
Standardized.....	10.3	9.8	8.5	1	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.9	1	1
Manitoba—										
Crude.....	8.6	8.3	7.6	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7
Standardized.....	9.4	8.8	7.6	1	7.8	8.4	8.1	7.6	1	1
Saskatchewan—										
Crude.....	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.4	7.0
Standardized.....	8.5	8.2	7.1	1	6.9	7.1	7.7	6.6	1	1
Alberta—										
Crude.....	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.9
Standardized.....	9.5	9.4	7.8	1	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.5	1	1
British Columbia—										
Crude.....	8.7	9.3	8.9	10.0	9.3	9.6	10.6	9.8	9.7	10.5
Standardized.....	9.0	8.9	8.0	1	8.1	8.2	8.9	8.1	1	1
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)—										
Crude.....	2	11.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.2	9.5	9.6	9.8
Standardized.....	2	10.5	9.1	1	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.8	-	-

¹ Data for years after 1938 are subject to a wide margin of error and have not been calculated.

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 1936 to 1940 were due to the 32 specific causes named in Tables 19 and 20. In these tables the groupings are in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1929. This revision was first applied to Canadian vital statistics for the year 1931. Special difficulties in preserving continuity are introduced with each revision of the International List.

In any analysis of the relative importance of the causes of death the effects of the ageing of the Canadian population should be considered. These effects are described briefly at pp. 91-92 of the 1941 Year Book.

19.—Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1936-40

Int List No. ¹	Cause of Death	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
1, 2	Typhoid fever.....	256	330	207	180	224
7	Measles.....	376	837	250	197	168
8	Scarlet fever.....	244	269	202	167	125
9	Whooping-cough.....	594	763	496	541	628
10	Diphtheria.....	258	369	434	336	213
11	Influenza.....	3,113	5,260	2,362	3,955	2,789
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute).....	97	200	83	56	48
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis.....	52	50	45	47	63
18	Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	103	93	86	84	100
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system.....	5,528	5,497	5,057	4,944	4,643
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	1,235	1,172	1,069	1,033	1,146

For footnote, see end of table, p. 134.

19.—Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1936-40—concluded

Int. List No. ¹	Cause of Death	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
45-53	Cancer.....	11,694	11,963	12,038	12,399	13,322
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	1,442	1,555	1,545	1,712	1,787
71	Anæmia.....	646	623	650	699	616
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis.....	1,890	1,683	1,693	1,740	1,966
82d	Paralysis without specified cause.....	358	322	323	320	330
86	Convulsions (children under 5 years of age).....	200	195	161	171	192
90-95	Diseases of the heart.....	16,424	16,840	17,372	18,562	20,278
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	9,112	9,609	9,970	10,884	11,742
106	Bronchitis.....	342	328	325	311	331
107-109	Pneumonia.....	7,313	7,731	7,432	6,596	6,132
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	2,378	4,216	2,590	2,375	1,891
121	Appendicitis.....	1,428	1,410	1,297	1,208	1,103
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	1,050	1,074	1,065	1,016	991
130-132	Nephritis.....	6,402	6,530	6,492	6,538	6,835
137	Diseases of the prostate.....	1,157	1,255	1,297	1,298	1,241
140-150	Puerperal causes.....	1,233	1,071	968	967	978
157	Congenital malformations.....	1,439	1,474	1,445	1,530	1,626
158-161	Diseases of early infancy.....	6,605	6,644	6,598	6,174	6,318
162	Senility (old age).....	1,691	1,741	1,764	1,614	1,555
163-171	Suicides.....	928	978	948	978	948
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	6,535	6,380	6,258	6,195	6,470
	Other specified causes.....	14,216	14,589	13,683	13,528	13,494
	Totals, Specified Causes.....	106,339	113,051	106,205	108,355	110,293
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases.....	711	773	612	596	634
	Totals.....	107,050	113,824	106,817	108,951	110,927

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 by almost all civilized countries.

20.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1936-40

Int. List No. ¹	Cause of Death	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
1, 2	Typhoid fever.....	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.0
7	Measles.....	3.4	7.5	2.2	1.7	1.5
8	Scarlet fever.....	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1
9	Whooping-cough.....	5.4	6.9	4.4	4.8	5.5
10	Diphtheria.....	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.0	1.9
11	Influenza.....	28.3	47.4	21.1	35.0	24.5
16	Poliomyelitis and poliomyelitis (acute).....	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis.....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
18	Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system.....	50.2	49.5	45.2	43.7	40.8
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	11.2	10.6	9.5	9.1	10.1
45-53	Cancer.....	106.2	107.7	107.5	109.7	117.2
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	13.1	14.0	13.8	15.1	15.7
71	Anæmia.....	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.4
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis.....	17.2	15.2	15.1	15.4	17.3
82d	Paralysis without specified cause.....	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
86	Convulsions (children under 5 years of age).....	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7
90-95	Diseases of the heart.....	149.1	151.6	155.2	164.3	178.3
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	82.7	86.5	89.1	96.3	103.3
106	Bronchitis.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
107-109	Pneumonia.....	66.4	69.6	66.4	58.4	53.9
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	21.6	38.0	23.1	21.0	16.6
121	Appendicitis.....	13.0	12.7	11.6	10.7	9.7
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.7
130-132	Nephritis.....	58.1	58.8	58.0	57.9	60.1
137	Diseases of the prostate.....	10.5	11.3	11.6	11.5	10.9
140-150	Puerperal causes.....	11.2	9.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
157	Congenital malformations.....	13.1	13.3	12.9	13.5	14.3
158-161	Diseases of early infancy.....	60.0	59.8	58.9	54.6	55.6
162	Senility (old age).....	15.4	15.7	15.8	14.3	13.7
163-171	Suicides.....	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.3
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	59.3	57.4	55.9	54.8	56.9
	Other specified causes.....	129.1	131.4	122.2	119.7	118.7
	Totals, Specified Causes.....	965.5	1,017.9	948.7	958.8	969.9
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases.....	6.5	7.0	5.5	5.3	5.6
	Totals, Death Rates per 100,000 Population.....	971.9	1,024.9	954.1	964.1	975.5

¹ For footnote, see end of Table 19.

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, but increases were again shown in 1939 and 1940 to 108,951 and 110,927, respectively. The proportion of deaths to population in the 67 cities listed in Table 21 remained fairly constant at about 1 p.c. throughout the period 1926-40.

21.—Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages			1938	1939	1940
		1926-30	1931-35	1936-40			
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	12,361	264	262	299	179	218	200
Nova Scotia—							
Glace Bay.....	20,706	294	258	258	217	261	217
Halifax.....	59,275	884	898	895	694	728	802
Sydney.....	23,089	241	213	185	146	174	221
New Brunswick—							
Moncton.....	20,689	252	245	272	223	220	203
Saint John.....	47,514	712	667	681	601	630	674
Quebec—							
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	228	224	268	180	193	191
Granby.....	10,587	115	115	111	132	130	118
Hull.....	29,433	354	360	355	297	332	349
Joliette.....	10,765	173	172	177	141	150	132
Lachine.....	18,630	214	186	205	194	202	208
Lévis.....	11,724	223	219	211	130	154	122
Montreal.....	818,577	11,260	9,808	9,715	9,206	9,251	9,363
Outremont.....	28,641	105	161	170	256	262	244
Quebec.....	130,594	2,269	1,991	2,057	1,948	1,962	1,793
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	288	293	318	278	242	245
St. Jean.....	11,256	120	125	179	117	123	132
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	199	157	160	142	164	155
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	450	443	477	322	326	348
Sorel.....	10,320	167	141	126	127	160	151
Theftord Mines.....	10,701	157	139	172	153	168	135
Three Rivers.....	35,450	556	610	606	509	500	396
Valleyfield.....	11,411	180	154	164	163	124	169
Verdun.....	60,745	398	460	521	459	509	487
Westmount.....	24,235	143	249	264	254	250	271
Ontario—							
Belleville.....	13,790	230	227	253	157	184	146
Brantford.....	30,107	382	362	405	385	400	367
Chatham.....	14,569	300	303	330	205	195	221
Cornwall.....	11,126	238	234	247	157	179	179
Fort William.....	26,277	215	203	226	169	199	197
Galt.....	14,006	172	187	183	174	170	172
Guelph.....	21,075	235	234	214	240	245	214
Hamilton.....	155,547	1,473	1,491	1,621	1,481	1,511	1,561
Kingston.....	23,439	476	476	515	372	353	423
Kitchener.....	30,793	303	347	386	276	306	324
London.....	71,148	1,089	1,020	1,123	861	903	922
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	215	200	216	224	199	203
North Bay.....	15,528	149	155	168	133	104	148
Oshawa.....	23,439	216	186	219	181	200	222
Ottawa.....	126,872	1,664	1,715	1,825	1,487	1,591	1,672
Owen Sound.....	12,839	163	181	197	170	173	159
Peterborough.....	22,327	308	324	367	304	280	349
Port Arthur.....	19,818	224	197	242	199	202	223
St. Catharines.....	24,753	317	283	323	288	270	254
St. Thomas.....	15,430	226	227	254	179	215	212
Sarnia.....	18,191	222	224	239	213	178	214
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	218	214	217	198	228	229
Stratford.....	17,742	200	199	226	211	204	206
Sudbury.....	18,518	215	235	302	240	236	261
Timmins.....	14,200	146	171	196	194	208	224
Toronto.....	631,207	6,735	6,546	7,110	6,417	6,534	6,785
Welland.....	10,709	162	138	160	101	100	112
Windsor ¹	98,179	965	838	903	770	789	790
Woodstock.....	11,395	173	177	217	137	154	157

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville.

21.—Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages			1938	1939	1940
		1926-30	1931-35	1936-40			
Manitoba—							
Brandon.....	16,461 ¹	244	225	264	147	164	151
St. Boniface.....	16,275 ¹	482	417	536	189	138	163
Winnipeg.....	215,814 ¹	1,757	1,712	1,947	1,720	1,848	1,920
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw.....	19,805 ¹	226	196	231	152	146	185
Prince Albert.....	11,049 ¹	153	175	195	85	91	99
Regina.....	53,354 ¹	481	468	564	361	384	392
Saskatoon.....	41,734 ¹	485	450	506	284	296	277
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	83,407 ¹	756	730	853	716	710	756
Edmonton.....	85,774 ¹	862	884	1,091	722	638	771
Lethbridge.....	13,523 ¹	185	193	201	114	117	120
British Columbia—							
New Westminster.....	17,524	273	287	344	176	179	204
Vancouver.....	246,593	2,175	2,303	2,842	2,629	2,644	2,950
Victoria.....	39,082	552	561	730	550	540	578

¹ Census of 1936.

Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—The Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa (Whites), Canada and Australia, 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.....	1939	12.9
New Zealand.....	1939	9.2	Belgium.....	1937	13.2
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1939	9.4	Czechoslovakia.....	1937	13.3
Canada	1940	9.8	Greece.....	1938	13.3
Saskatchewan.....	1940	7.0	Austria.....	1937	13.4
Alberta.....	1940	7.9	Bulgaria.....	1937	13.5
Manitoba.....	1940	8.7	Latvia.....	1938	13.5
Quebec.....	1940	10.1	Northern Ireland.....	1939	13.5
Ontario.....	1940	10.2	Lithuania.....	1939	13.6
British Columbia.....	1940	10.5	Italy.....	1938	14.0
New Brunswick.....	1940	11.0	Poland.....	1937	14.0
Nova Scotia.....	1940	11.1	Hungary.....	1937	14.2
Prince Edward Island.....	1940	11.4	Eire.....	1939	14.2
Australia.....	1939	9.9	Estonia.....	1937	14.7
Norway.....	1938	10.0	Palestine.....	1938	15.0
Denmark.....	1938	10.3	Jamaica.....	1937	15.3
Uruguay.....	1937	10.4	Spain.....	1935	15.3
United States (reg. area).....	1940	10.8	France.....	1938	15.4
Iceland.....	1937	11.2	Japan.....	1937	17.0
Sweden.....	1938	11.5	Costa Rica.....	1937	18.2
Germany.....	1937	11.7	Roumania.....	1937	19.3
Switzerland.....	1939	11.8	Salvador.....	1936	20.1
England and Wales.....	1939	12.1	Ceylon.....	1938	21.0
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1938	12.1	Straits Settlements.....	1937	22.5
British Isles.....	1939	12.3	British India.....	1938	24.3
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. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada (using figures from provincial sources for Quebec) was 102 per 1,000 live births. Figures for 1940 show the lowest rate since the system was established, viz., 56 per 1,000 live births; New Brunswick had the highest rate, Quebec the second highest and Prince Edward Island the third. The Quebec rate continues to show steady improvement, having decreased from 100 in 1937 to 83, 78 and 70, respectively, for the following three years. In Canada as a whole, over 9,000 infant lives were preserved in 1940 which, under conditions prevailing in 1926, would probably have been lost.

23.—Infantile Mortality and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1935-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

NOTE.—Figures for individual years from 1921-34 will be found in previous editions of the Year Book, beginning with the 1931 edition.

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
Averages, 1936-40.....	142	782	913	6,471	3,196	773	1,025	869	532	14,703
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
1940.....	137	802	934	5,856	2,959	756	979	834	526	13,783
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
Averages, 1936-40.....	69	65	82	82	50	57	55	53	44	64
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
1940.....	65	62	80	70	43	51	51	48	38	56

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 1940 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 47 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1940. In 1926 the percentage was 41.4 and in 1930, 42.3, and, since the

rate of infant deaths has declined by about 45 p.c. in the interval between 1926 and 1940, great improvement in the post-natal care of infants is indicated. In the years 1939 and 1940, 50.5 p.c. and 52.6 p.c., respectively, of all infants who died were less than one month old, and 37.3 p.c., and 39.2 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 and 1938-40

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.

Inter-national List No.	Cause of Death	Year	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 Live Births			Percent-age Distribu-tion 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
		1940	35	33	68	28	28	28	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
		1940	3	3	6	2	3	2	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
		1940	228	244	472	182	205	193	3.4
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
		1940	9	3	12	7	3	5	0.1
11	Influenza ²	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
		1940	345	253	598	275	213	245	4.3
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
		1940	3	7	10	2	6	4	0.1
16	Poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis (acute)..	1926	6	3	9	5	3	4	0.3
		1938	2	2	4	2	2	2	1
		1939	4	2	6	3	2	3	1
		1940	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	1
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
		1940	10	8	18	8	7	7	0.1
23-32	Tuberculosis ²	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
		1940	46	42	88	37	35	36	0.6
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
		1940	40	36	76	32	30	31	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
		1940	96	57	153	77	48	63	1.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.
the year 1926 and the figures for 1938-40 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

² For this cause the comparability between the figure for the year 1926 and the figures for 1938-40 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

³ Less than

24.—Infantile Mortality in Canada, by Principal Causes of Death, 1926 and 1938-40
—concluded

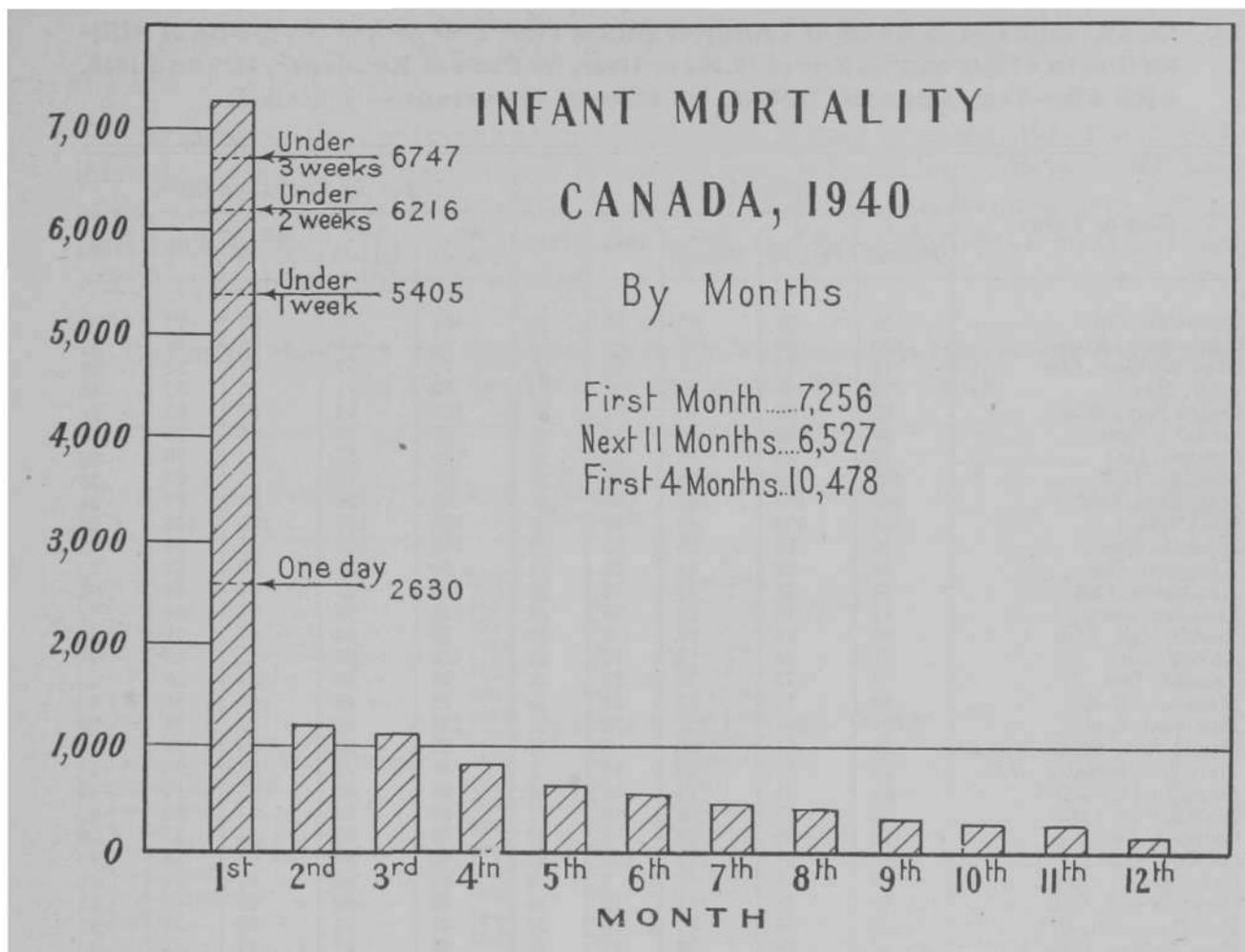
Inter-national List No.	Cause of Death	Year	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 Live Births			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
106	Bronchitis.....	1926	90	60	150	75	53	64	0.6
		1938	40	27	67	34	24	29	0.5
		1939	36	14	50	31	13	22	0.4
		1940	41	31	72	33	26	29	0.5
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
		1940	1,034	824	1,858	825	692	760	13.5
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
		1940	29	32	61	23	27	25	0.4
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
		1940	720	511	1,231	575	429	504	8.9
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
		1940	42	25	67	34	21	27	0.5
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
		1940	766	643	1,409	611	540	577	10.2
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
		1940	592	397	989	473	334	405	7.2
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
		1940	1,787	1,407	3,194	1,426	1,182	1,307	23.2
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
		1940	601	353	954	480	297	390	6.9
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
		1940	685	496	1,181	547	417	483	8.6
	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
		1940	638	470	1,108	509	395	454	8.0
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
		1940	93	64	157	74	54	64	1.1
	All Causes.....	1926	13,537	10,155	23,692	11,294	8,996	10,179	100.0
		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
		1940	7,844	5,939	13,783	6,261	4,989	5,641	100.0

¹ Comparability between the figure for the year 1926 and the figures for 1938-40 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, 1939 and 1940

Year and Age at Death	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
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	288	194	187	174	226	188	196	161	253	192
1 week and under 2 weeks	42	42	53	65	55	51	66	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									
1940										
Under 1 month	518	486	485	504	610	471	508	520	563	526
Under 1 day	139	166	162	163	252	190	179	233	213	191
1 day and under 1 week	204	197	191	190	242	159	181	183	251	201
1 week and under 2 weeks	44	56	58	68	51	46	69	38	44	59
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	51	36	39	41	37	32	45	31	32	39
3 weeks and under 1 month	80	31	36	43	28	44	34	35	23	37
1 month and under 2 months	88	107	104	92	78	99	98	70	67	89
2 months and under 3 months	73	99	91	88	60	86	80	88	84	82
3 months and under 4 months	29	79	66	65	54	61	68	65	53	63
4 months and under 5 months	44	57	45	50	44	60	53	43	46	49
5 months and under 6 months	44	32	45	42	32	60	50	44	32	41
6 months and under 7 months	51	40	28	37	25	38	36	43	46	35
7 months and under 8 months	44	30	36	32	27	32	31	37	23	31
8 months and under 9 months	36	24	39	27	18	33	20	26	21	25
9 months and under 10 months	22	15	26	23	18	22	20	19	21	21
10 months and under 11 months	22	20	21	22	19	20	15	23	23	21
11 months and under 1 year	29	11	14	19	15	19	20	22	23	18
Totals, 1940	1,000									

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.



Infant 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 1940 was 10, compared with 3 by place of residence. Among the large cities, Vancouver has a splendid record, Montreal has shown steady improvement and Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates and good records. Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec city and Hull all have rates of over 100 for 1940, and most of them have high rates over the whole period.

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, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence.

City or Town	Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
	Av. 1926-30	Av. 1931-35	Av. 1936-40	1939	1940	Av. 1926-30	Av. 1931-35	Av. 1936-40	1939	1940
Belleville, Ont.....	27	20	28	16	11	72	53	59	63	41
Brandon, Man.....	26	18	16	10	10	67	59	58	48	41
Brantford, Ont.....	52	34	31	29	18	76	54	50	57	31
Calgary, Alta.....	113	74	63	41	54	62	44	37	33	37
Charlottetown, P.E.I....	30	26	32	29	23	105	72	73	98	71
Chatham, Ont.....	38	33	38	15	19	78	68	52	45	52
Chicoutimi, Que.....	72	57	50	44	41	129	112	91	85	68

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, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded.

City or Town	Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
	Av. 1926-30	Av. 1931-35	Av. 1936-40	1939	1940	Av. 1926-30	Av. 1931-35	Av. 1936-40	1939	1940
Cornwall, Ont.	48	38	42	26	30	102	79	69	60	68
Edmonton, Alta.	140	109	107	56	54	66	49	39	34	31
Fort William, Ont.	46	32	23	16	20	73	57	44	36	39
Galt, Ont.	16	15	11	7	11	57	51	36	32	43
Glace Bay, N.S.	85	69	78	70	59	127	98	87	95	78
Granby, Que.	29	28	23	25	26	96	79	69	73	60
Guelph, Ont.	23	20	12	22	15	59	57	41	59	36
Halifax, N.S.	127	119	105	74	85	87	73	59	58	56
Hamilton, Ont.	200	167	106	75	90	66	56	36	31	34
Hull, Que.	132	102	89	90	88	132	117	106	108	98
Joliette, Que.	52	35	26	25	19	149	106	87	84	59
Kingston, Ont.	59	38	42	31	21	99	58	55	62	39
Kitchener, Ont.	43	35	35	19	24	58	47	44	34	39
Lachine, Que.	49	29	24	20	24	111	73	61	64	61
Lethbridge, Alta.	33	34	30	4	15	76	64	47	16	57
Lévis, Que.	37	25	19	12	15	120	96	82	60	68
London, Ont.	91	77	70	47	44	66	56	44	38	32
Moncton, N.B.	40	24	31	21	19	76	49	56	50	40
Montreal, Que.	2,735	1,862	1,321	1,179	1,052	135	98	73	71	58
Moose Jaw, Sask.	39	24	20	8	11	62	52	40	27	31
New Westminster, B.C.	27	24	26	10	5	51	43	33	25	12
Niagara Falls, Ont.	31	21	14	13	13	66	50	33	42	36
North Bay, Ont.	35	23	23	10	11	85	59	57	30	35
Oshawa, Ont.	53	29	28	15	29	83	55	51	33	58
Ottawa, Ont.	327	257	211	129	143	110	87	66	54	49
Outremont, Que.	8	5	2	5	9	65	53	38	24	36
Owen Sound, Ont.	15	16	18	12	14	46	50	52	47	52
Peterborough, Ont.	39	35	34	26	22	67	61	50	52	42
Port Arthur, Ont.	45	24	29	27	16	83	47	48	71	39
Prince Albert, Sask.	34	27	28	13	11	102	68	55	55	39
Quebec, Que.	727	538	451	415	382	166	130	113	108	95
Regina, Sask.	92	61	62	44	38	67	48	47	46	36
St. Boniface, Man.	59	46	43	8	15	70	43	33	28	47
St. Catharines, Ont.	40	27	28	17	14	67	46	43	33	27
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	55	42	31	27	21	166	119	76	75	47
St. Jean, Que.	26	19	18	15	12	79	64	58	53	35
St. Thomas, Ont.	20	16	14	4	13	60	54	35	16	39
Saint John, N.B.	113	91	75	49	67	99	76	58	50	67
Sarnia, Ont.	32	22	22	13	16	74	53	47	38	44
Saskatoon, Sask.	86	48	35	10	13	81	50	38	19	20
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	42	25	37	24	28	69	44	62	48	51
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	103	53	39	34	37	157	93	74	64	64
Sherbrooke, Que.	77	61	60	39	57	97	81	69	55	69
Sorel, Que.	56	36	31	38	26	187	136	129	160	95
Stratford, Ont.	21	19	14	12	12	55	56	36	54	44
Sudbury, Ont.	54	66	80	60	77	108	83	61	54	58
Sydney, N.S.	40	26	17	10	20	77	44	27	19	27
Thetford Mines, Que.	52	32	29	23	33	113	91	85	70	83
Three Rivers, Que.	228	237	210	138	108	171	200	184	118	92
Timmins, Ont.	60	57	57	51	60	123	101	67	59	58
Toronto, Ont.	914	673	472	322	308	75	59	45	38	35
Valleyfield, Que.	40	31	20	17	14	126	87	57	52	38
Vancouver, B.C.	173	117	117	92	103	46	35	29	26	25
Verdun, Que.	91	68	49	53	51	86	67	59	47	40
Victoria, B.C.	33	23	27	19	19	46	33	32	43	33
Welland, Ont.	20	19	18	10	13	69	66	51	49	56
Westmount, Que.	11	33	24	8	3	102	105	92	66	20
Windsor, Ont.	203	106	88	58	62	73	52	40	33	31
Winnipeg, Man.	277	170	138	87	116	61	43	36	31	36
Woodstock, Ont.	14	12	13	10	10	58	51	46	56	47

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The low record of infantile mortality is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1939 the rate of infantile mortality was only 31 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 50 in 1939, 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
New Zealand.....	1939	31	Scotland.....	1939	69
Iceland.....	1937	32	Northern Ireland.....	1939	70
Australia.....	1939	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).....	1940	47	Panama.....	1934	95
Union of South Africa (Whites)...	1939	50	Greece.....	1938	99
England and Wales.....	1939	50	Italy.....	1938	106
British Isles.....	1939	54	Japan.....	1937	106
Canada.....	1940	56	Spain.....	1935	109
Prince Edward Island.....	1940	65	Palestine.....	1938	112
Nova Scotia.....	1940	62	Jamaica.....	1937	119
New Brunswick.....	1940	80	Salvador.....	1936	120
Quebec.....	1940	70	Czechoslovakia.....	1937	122
Ontario.....	1940	43	Lithuania.....	1939	122
Manitoba.....	1940	51	Hungary.....	1937	134
Saskatchewan.....	1940	51	Poland.....	1937	136
Alberta.....	1940	48	Costa Rica.....	1937	142
British Columbia.....	1940	38	Bulgaria.....	1937	150
Denmark.....	1938	59	Straits Settlements.....	1937	156
Germany.....	1937	64	Ceylon.....	1938	161
France.....	1938	65	Egypt.....	1937	165
Eire.....	1940	65	British India.....	1938	167
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 has, if not as healthful, yet not necessarily a more harmful effect on human, especially on infant, life than the average living conditions in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality for New York was 35 per 1,000 live births in 1940, as against a rate of 47 per 1,000 for the birth registration area of the United States. For 1937, Berlin had an infantile mortality rate of 61 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 64 for Germany; Paris had a rate of 66 in 1938, 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, for 1940, an infantile mortality of 58 per 1,000 live births as compared with 70 for the Province of Quebec. Toronto had, in 1940, an infantile mortality rate of 38 per 1,000 live births as against 43 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 1939

City	Country	Rate of Infantile Mortality	City	Country	Rate of Infantile Mortality
Vancouver.....	Canada.....	25	Moncton.....	Canada.....	48
Adelaide.....	Australia.....	27 ¹	Washington.....	United States.....	48
Saskatoon.....	Canada.....	27	London.....	Canada.....	49
Auckland.....	New Zealand.....	29	Hamburg.....	Germany.....	50 ¹
Calgary.....	Canada.....	29	Johannesburg.....	Union of South Africa.....	50
Perth.....	Australia.....	30 ¹	Leipzig.....	Germany.....	50 ¹
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	30	London.....	England.....	50 ¹
Amsterdam.....	Netherlands.....	31 ¹	Sheffield.....	England.....	50 ¹
Hamilton.....	Canada.....	31	Frankfort-on-Main.....	Germany.....	51 ²
Chicago.....	United States.....	32	Ottawa.....	Canada.....	53
Melbourne.....	Australia.....	34 ¹	Halifax.....	Canada.....	54
Oslo.....	Norway.....	35 ¹	Berlin.....	Germany.....	58 ¹
Stockholm.....	Sweden.....	35 ¹	Breslau.....	Germany.....	58 ¹
Victoria.....	Canada.....	35	Edinburgh.....	Scotland.....	59
Windsor.....	Canada.....	35	Antwerp.....	Belgium.....	61 ¹
Wellington.....	New Zealand.....	36	Birmingham.....	England.....	61 ¹
Edmonton.....	Canada.....	37	Munich.....	Germany.....	64 ¹
New York.....	United States.....	37	Cologne.....	Germany.....	66 ¹
Copenhagen.....	Denmark.....	38 ¹	Paris.....	France.....	66 ¹
Sydney.....	Australia.....	38 ¹	Verdun.....	Canada.....	67
Hobart.....	Australia.....	40 ¹	Manchester.....	England.....	69 ¹
Brisbane.....	Australia.....	42 ¹	Montreal.....	Canada.....	70
Regina.....	Canada.....	43	Liverpool.....	England.....	74 ¹
Toronto.....	Canada.....	43	Cork.....	Eire.....	78
Saint John.....	Canada.....	44	Glasgow.....	Scotland.....	80
Capetown.....	Union of South Africa.....	47 ¹	Quebec.....	Canada.....	108
Brandon.....	Canada.....	48	Bombay.....	India.....	212
Dresden.....	Germany.....	48 ¹	Madras.....	British India.....	242

¹ 1938 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, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for individual years 1926-37 will be found in previous editions of the Year Book beginning with the 1934-35 edition.

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..	1938	14,837	45	3.0	40 or over.....	1938	12,207	134	11.0
	1939	15,178	63	4.2		1939	11,686	129	11.0
	1940	16,418	49	3.0		1940	11,720	116	9.9
20-24.....	1938	60,995	133	2.2	Totals.....	1938	229,446	968	4.2
	1939	60,137	158	2.6	Totals.....	1939	229,468	967	4.2
	1940	65,510	157	2.4	Totals.....	1940	244,316	978	4.0
25-29.....	1938	65,687	216	3.3	Averages.....	1926-30	236,520	1,339	5.7
	1939	66,799	215	3.2	Averages.....	1931-35	228,352	1,154	5.1
	1940	72,478	223	3.1	Averages.....	1936-40	223,768	1,044	4.6
30-39.....	1938	75,720	440	5.8					
	1939	75,668	402	5.3					
	1940	78,190	433	5.5					

30.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Age Groups, 1940, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births 1938-40, and Five-Year Averages 1926-40

NOTE.—Totals for individual years 1926-37 will be found in previous editions of the Year Book beginning with the 1933 edition.

Year and Age Group	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
Maternal Deaths—										
Age Group, 1940										
Under 20 years.....	1	3	2	17	21	1	2	Nil	2	49
20-24.....	Nil	7	14	53	31	9	15	16	12	157
25-29.....	2	15	14	81	58	15	17	10	11	223
30-39.....	2	23	21	174	115	30	19	34	15	433
40 or over.....	1	6	5	52	29	2	9	9	3	116
Totals, 1938.....	5	51	52	408	251	39	46	68	48	968
Totals, 1939.....	16	49	54	369	276	47	59	59	38	967
Totals, 1940.....	6	54	56	377	254	57	62	69	43	978
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
Averages, 1936-40.....	10	48	54	400	291	54	68	73	46	1,044
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—										
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
Totals, 1940.....	2.9	4.2	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.1	4.0
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
Averages, 1936-40.....	4.9	4.0	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.6

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

31.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Death, 1940

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	4	1	16	33	7	7	10	7	85
	(a) Abortion.....	"	2	1	11	18	6	6	9	5	68
	(b) Self-induced abortion.....	"	2	Nil	5	15	1	1	1	2	27
141	Abortion without mention of septic conditions (hæmorrhage included).....	"	4	2	11	10	5	4	2	1	39
	(a) Abortion.....	"	4	2	11	8	4	4	1	1	35
	(b) Self-induced abortion.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	Nil	1	Nil	4
142	Ectopic gestation.....	"	2	1	12	9	Nil	2	3	5	34
	(a) With septic conditions.....	"	Nil	1	3	1	"	1	1	2	9
	(b) Without mention of septic conditions.....	"	2	Nil	9	8	"	1	2	3	25
143	Other accidents of pregnancy (hæmorrhage excluded).....	1	1	"	4	3	"	Nil	Nil	1	10
144	Puerperal hæmorrhage.....	2	4	11	62	25	7	7	11	9	138
	(a) Placenta prævia.....	Nil	2	7	27	11	1	6	2	1	57
	(b) Other hæmorrhages.....	2	2	4	35	14	6	1	9	8	81
145	Puerperal septicæmia (not specified as due to abortion).....	1	4	8	101	35	10	10	10	4	183
	(a) Puerperal septicæmia and pyæmia.....	1	4	8	101	35	10	10	10	4	183
	(b) Puerperal tetanus.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	1	13	19	67	56	8	12	6	4	186
147	Other toxæmias of pregnancy.....	Nil	2	2	17	15	6	4	Nil	2	48

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

31.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Death, 1940—concluded

Int. List No.	Cause of Death	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
148	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism, or sudden death (not specified as septic).....	Nil	14	9	50	47	10	8	13	5	156
	(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis....	"	3	1	4	6	2	Nil	5	Nil	21
	(b) Embolism.....	"	7	4	24	22	4	4	2	2	69
	(c) Sudden death.....	"	4	4	22	19	4	4	6	3	66
149	Other accidents of childbirth.....	1	5	3	31	19	4	4	11	3	81
	(a) Cæsarean operation..	Nil	Nil	1	8	6	Nil	1	1	2	19
	(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	"	"	Nil	2	2	1	Nil	3	Nil	8
	(c) Dystocia.....	1	1	1	6	3	1	"	3	"	16
	(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition.....	Nil	2	1	4	3	2	"	1	"	13
	(e) Others under this title	"	2	Nil	11	5	Nil	3	3	1	25
150	Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state.....	"	1	"	6	2	"	4	3	2	18
	(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	"	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	"	1	Nil	1	2
	(b) Others under this title	"	1	"	6	2	"	3	3	1	16
	Totals.....	6	54	56	377	254	57	62	69	43	978

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 and 1938 were downward; improvement is again apparent for 1939 and 1940. Among the provinces the trends generally follow that of Canada with minor exceptions. Quebec shows the greatest improvement in death rate for the period since 1926; the rate of 10·1 for 1940 was the lowest for the period 1926-40.

The Province of Quebec has been generally 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 was gradually reduced in line with common experience to a low point of 12·8 in 1937, it has since recovered somewhat and stood at 15·7 for 1940. 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 has followed Saskatchewan fairly closely. 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 rate of natural increase in 1939 was 15·9 per 1,000 in the Union of South Africa (Whites), 9·5 in New Zealand, 7·8 in Australia, 6·0 in Northern Ireland, 4·9 in Eire, 4·5 in Scotland and 2·8 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.

32.—Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages 1921-40

NOTE.—Figures for individual years 1921-37 will be found in previous Year Books beginning with the 1927-28 edition.

Province	Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Marriages	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Excess of Births over Deaths	Rate of Natural Increase per 1,000 Population	
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
	Av. 1936-40	2,054	21.9	623	6.6	1,080	11.5	974	10.4
	1938	1,974	21.0	591	6.3	1,030	11.0	944	10.0
	1939	2,128	22.4	641	6.7	1,133	11.9	995	10.5
Nova Scotia.	1940	2,097	22.3	703	7.5	1,067	11.4	1,030	11.0
	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
	Av. 1936-40	12,061	22.0	4,796	8.7	6,126	11.2	5,935	10.8
	1938	12,241	22.3	4,089	7.5	6,087	11.1	6,154	11.2
New Brunswick.	1939	11,825	21.3	5,024	9.1	6,324	11.4	5,501	9.9
	1940	12,856	22.9	6,401	11.4	6,239	11.1	6,617	11.8
	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
	Av. 1936-40	11,105	25.0	3,801	8.5	5,040	11.3	6,065	13.6
Quebec ¹ .	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
	1940	11,700	25.9	4,841	10.7	4,985	11.0	6,715	14.9
	Av. 1926-30	82,771	30.5	18,731	6.9	36,845	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
	Av. 1936-40	78,509	24.7	27,111	8.5	33,221	10.5	45,288	14.3
Ontario.	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	33,388	10.4	46,233	14.4
	1940	83,857	25.7	35,069	10.8	32,799	10.1	51,058	15.7
	Av. 1921-25	71,454	23.7	24,037	8.0	34,252	11.3	37,202	12.4
	Av. 1926-30	68,703	21.0	25,449	7.8	36,650	11.2	32,053	9.8
	Av. 1931-35	65,000	18.3	24,260	6.8	35,782	10.1	29,218	8.2
Manitoba.	Av. 1936-40	64,461	17.3	32,719	8.8	37,794	10.1	26,667	7.2
	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
	1940	68,524	18.2	41,229	11.0	38,503	10.2	30,021	8.0
	Av. 1921-25	16,590	26.8	4,634	7.5	5,348	8.6	11,242	18.2
	Av. 1926-30	14,391	21.7	4,951	7.5	5,507	8.3	8,884	13.4
Saskatchewan.	Av. 1931-35	13,690	19.3	5,015	7.1	5,413	7.6	8,277	11.7
	Av. 1936-40	13,515	18.7	6,931	9.6	6,136	8.5	7,379	10.2
	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
	1940	14,771	20.3	8,849	12.2	6,339	8.7	8,432	11.6
	Av. 1921-25	21,580	27.7	4,982	6.4	5,859	7.5	15,721	20.2
Alberta.	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
	Av. 1936-40	18,676	19.9	6,599	7.0	6,365	6.8	12,311	13.1
	1938	18,230	19.4	5,893	6.3	6,079	6.5	12,151	12.9
	1939	18,059	19.0	7,323	7.7	6,031	6.4	12,028	12.6
	1940	19,322	20.8	7,820	8.4	6,477	7.0	12,845	13.8
British Columbia.	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
	Av. 1936-40	16,282	20.8	7,192	9.2	6,055	7.7	10,227	13.1
	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
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories).	1940	17,359	22.0	8,782	11.1	6,203	7.9	11,156	14.1
	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
	Av. 1936-40	12,105	15.8	7,053	9.2	7,697	10.0	4,408	5.8
	1938	12,476	16.4	6,135	8.1	7,460	9.8	5,016	6.6
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories).	1939	12,373	16.0	7,862	10.2	7,517	9.7	4,856	6.3
	1940	13,830	17.4	9,624	12.1	8,315	10.5	5,515	6.9
	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	103,693	9.7	124,750	11.7
	Av. 1936-40	228,768	20.4	96,825	8.6	109,514	9.8	119,254	10.6
	1938	229,446	20.5	88,438	7.9	106,817	9.5	122,629	11.0
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories).	1939	229,468	20.3	103,658	9.2	108,951	9.6	120,517	10.7
	1940	244,316	21.5	123,318	10.8	110,927	9.8	133,389	11.7

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 1926-40 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, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages			1938	1939	1940
		1926-30	1931-35	1936-40			
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	12,361	23	99	141	96	78	125
Nova Scotia—							
Glace Bay.....	20,706	378	445	634	530	478	535
Halifax.....	59,275	573	732	877	601	537	706
Sydney.....	23,089	270	374	455	373	342	518
New Brunswick—							
Moncton.....	20,689	266	249	278	161	196	267
Saint John.....	47,514	432	536	613	322	341	330
Quebec—							
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	325	284	283	365	325	413
Granby.....	10,587	183	239	224	194	212	312
Hull.....	29,433	647	515	487	511	501	552
Joliette.....	10,765	174	157	121	140	147	192
Lachine.....	18,630	228	212	189	194	109	186
Lévis.....	11,724	84	42	20	81	45	97
Montreal.....	818,577	8,945	9,194	8,278	7,689	7,304	8,831
Outremont.....	28,641	19	-66	-118	-54	-52	6
Quebec.....	130,594	2,110	2,146	1,919	1,781	1,863	2,208
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	45	59	91	99	119	200
St. Jean.....	11,256	204	170	132	156	160	214
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	459	413	368	369	370	419
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	336	310	395	368	382	477
Sorel.....	10,320	130	124	114	116	78	123
Thetford Mines.....	10,701	308	212	170	204	159	261
Three Rivers.....	35,450	773	577	538	637	665	774
Valleyfield.....	11,411	137	204	186	139	201	198
Verdun.....	60,745	659	561	306	736	624	773
Westmount.....	24,235	-33	64	-4	-106	-129	-119
Ontario—							
Belleville.....	13,790	140	149	225	109	68	124
Brantford.....	30,107	300	265	221	112	109	210
Chatham.....	14,569	185	181	405	138	140	143
Cornwall.....	11,126	230	248	359	262	257	261
Fort William.....	26,277	420	355	294	268	241	312
Galt.....	14,006	105	109	120	75	50	84
Guelph.....	21,075	160	117	80	176	131	201
Hamilton.....	155,547	1,568	1,467	1,307	1,073	941	1,101
Kingston.....	23,439	119	181	248	115	151	122
Kitchener.....	30,793	451	405	402	300	254	284
London.....	71,148	292	359	466	342	325	443
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	251	221	206	127	113	155
North Bay.....	15,528	268	235	239	199	231	169
Oshawa.....	23,439	429	339	326	322	252	282
Ottawa.....	126,872	1,301	1,247	1,353	1,016	798	1,236
Owen Sound.....	12,839	171	138	151	89	80	109
Peterborough.....	22,327	271	253	308	216	217	170
Port Arthur.....	19,818	318	314	364	232	179	187
St. Catharines.....	24,753	279	306	325	153	251	265
St. Thomas.....	15,430	100	69	144	61	43	123
Sarnia.....	18,191	209	189	225	155	165	152
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	395	360	348	317	273	318
Stratford.....	17,742	184	141	167	40	17	67
Sudbury.....	18,518	283	562	1,015	840	882	1,064
Timmins.....	14,200	345	392	659	648	662	804
Toronto.....	631,207	5,475	4,890	3,331	2,412	1,870	2,024
Welland.....	10,709	126	148	196	108	106	119
Windsor ¹	98,179	1,826	1,200	1,270	1,178	992	1,219
Woodstock.....	11,395	73	60	66	57	24	56

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville.

33.—Natural Increase in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1938-40, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40—concluded.

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages			1938	1939	1940
		1926-30	1931-35	1936-40			
Manitoba—							
Brandon.....	16,461 ¹	146	78	14	36	46	94
St. Boniface.....	16,275 ¹	361	647	754	95	149	153
Winnipeg.....	215,814 ¹	2,770	2,232	1,838	1,044	958	1,325
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw.....	19,805 ¹	397	263	265	171	145	170
Prince Albert.....	11,049 ¹	181	223	313	146	144	180
Regina.....	53,354 ¹	887	802	767	573	571	656
Saskatoon.....	41,734 ¹	573	505	422	245	243	378
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	83,407 ¹	1,050	965	867	505	530	694
Edmonton.....	85,774 ¹	1,260	1,362	1,640	910	993	990
Lethbridge.....	13,523 ¹	251	338	437	111	131	143
British Columbia—							
New Westminster.....	17,524	252	271	445	224	218	212
Vancouver.....	246,593	1,601	1,056	1,197	914	876	1,183
Victoria.....	39,082	165	136	124	-111	-93	-9

¹ Census of 1936.

Natural Increase, by Sex.—In Table 34 the relationship of births to deaths is shown by sex from 1926 to 1940 for Canada and for 1940 by provinces. In spite of higher male births, the natural increase is shown to be lower for males than for females due to the higher mortality among the former.

34.—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Canada,¹ by Province and Sex, 1940, with Totals 1933-40, and Five-Year Averages 1926-40

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	114,868	50,573	64,395	127,596
Av. 1931-35.....	117,142	55,967	61,175	111,210	47,635	63,575	124,750
Av. 1936-40.....	117,434	59,992	57,442	111,334	49,522	61,812	119,254
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
Totals, 1940.....	125,279	61,399	63,880	119,037	49,528	69,509	133,389
Province, 1940							
Prince Edward Island..	1,053	575	478	1,044	492	552	1,030
Nova Scotia.....	6,544	3,399	3,145	6,312	2,840	3,472	6,617
New Brunswick.....	6,021	2,644	3,377	5,679	2,341	3,338	6,715
Quebec.....	43,176	17,497	25,679	40,681	15,302	25,379	51,058
Ontario.....	34,946	20,923	14,023	33,578	17,580	15,998	30,021
Manitoba.....	7,568	3,578	3,990	7,203	2,761	4,442	8,432
Saskatchewan.....	10,003	3,852	6,151	9,319	2,625	6,694	12,845
Alberta.....	8,822	3,683	5,139	8,537	2,520	6,017	11,156
British Columbia.....	7,146	5,248	1,898	6,684	3,067	3,617	5,515

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Section 5.—Vital Statistics of 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 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.

35.—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.....	63	35	82	234	81	194
1940 ¹	79	45	54	240	103	188

¹ Preliminary figures.

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—General Information

In 1851 the population of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick totalled 2,312,919 and in 1941 the population of the Dominion was 11,419,896 (preliminary). During that period no fewer than 6,703,891 persons were admitted as immigrants, not all of whom stayed in the Dominion, for numbers eventually found their way to the United States while others returned to the lands of their birth.

The present war has not affected immigration to the same relative extent as did the First World War. The year 1913 witnessed the greatest immigration in Canada's history, 400,870 persons having been admitted; the greatest number admitted during the war years was 72,910 in 1917. At the outbreak of war in 1939, Canada had been going through a period of restricted immigration and the figures for 1940 and 1941 showed decreases of only 34 p.c. and 46 p.c., respectively, as compared with the last complete pre-war year 1938, while the decrease between 1913 and 1917 amounted to almost 82 p.c.

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

Expenditures on Immigration.—From Confederation to Mar. 31, 1941, Canada has spent \$67,782,640 on the encouragement and control of immigration; over 68 p.c. of this 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.

Immigration in Relation to the Total Inward Movement.—While immigration proper has declined materially since 1930, the work of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources continues to be heavy, inasmuch as the officials of the Branch are required to examine tourists and other non-immigrants, including the many persons who cross the International Border in the course

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

of their business and Canadians returning to this country. The statement below summarizes the total inward movement for the three latest years. Statistics of immigration are analyzed in detail in Sect. 2 (see also Sect. 3). A qualification to be borne in mind, when considering the statistics as they are assembled in this statement, is that figures for ocean ports and for the land border are assembled on slightly different bases. In the case of 'returned Canadians' entering from the United States, who have been shown as returning after more than a year's absence, the classification is made upon the basis of intention, i.e., persons who have definitely gone to the United States with the intention of making their homes there, but return permanently to Canada within the year, are included with the much larger number who have been absent for more than a year. On the other hand, those entering by ocean ports, after an absence of more than a year, probably include some who have been absent from Canada on a protracted visit, but who had no intention of abandoning their Canadian domicile.

I.—TOTAL INWARD MOVEMENT OF PERSONS INTO CANADA, CALENDAR YEARS 1939-41

Item	1939	1940	1941
Canadians ¹ returning after an absence of more than one year—			
By land border.....	5,072	5,254	3,668
By ocean ports.....	3,955	2,945	5,429
From Newfoundland.....	62	153	326
Canadian born—			
By land border.....	3,572	4,705	3,372
By ocean ports.....	2,364	1,930	552
From Newfoundland.....	46	123	78
Other British born—			
By land border.....	565	207	133
By ocean ports.....	1,054	808	230
From Newfoundland.....	11	25	226
Naturalized with Canadian domicile—			
By land border.....	473	78	59
By ocean ports.....	234	149	43
From Newfoundland.....	5	2	4
Aliens with Canadian domicile—			
By land border.....	462	234	99
By ocean ports.....	303	58	22
From Newfoundland.....	Nil	3	18
TOTALS, RETURNING CANADIANS.....	9,089	8,352	9,418
Tourists, etc.—			
By land border.....	16,578,119	13,598,777	13,968,088
By ocean ports.....	16,176	6,914	3,271
From Newfoundland.....	7,192	8,060	10,902
TOTALS, TOURISTS, ETC.....	16,601,487	13,613,751	13,982,261
Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year—			
By land border.....	11,555,236	6,441,527	3,933,137
By ocean ports.....	14,023	3,070	1,311
From Newfoundland.....	2,689	2,723	10,216
TOTALS, PERSONS RETURNING².....	11,571,948	6,447,320	3,944,664
TOTALS, NON-IMMIGRANTS.....	28,182,524	20,069,423	17,936,343
Immigrants—			
By land border.....	5,649	7,134	6,594
By ocean ports.....	11,345	4,190	2,735
TOTALS, IMMIGRANTS.....	16,994	11,324	9,329
GRAND TOTALS, INWARD MOVEMENT.....	28,199,518	20,080,747	17,945,672

¹ Includes aliens with Canadian domicile, not included in the statistics of Sect. 3. to distinguish them from 'returned Canadians', i.e., those absent more than one year.

² So designated

Section 2.—Statistics of Immigration

Immigration is naturally at a low ebb in time of war; therefore the outline of immigration policy and entry requirements formerly appearing in this Section has been omitted from this edition. Full information regarding the Immigration Regulations may be obtained from the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. (See also p. 110 of the 1941 Year Book.)

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 heavy movement between 1902 and 1914 was cut down severely between 1915 and 1918. Since 1931 the figures have been the lowest for the past two decades.

1.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, Calendar Years 1852-1941

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	1941..	9,329

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and Other Countries, Calendar Years 1908-41

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	1941.....	2,300	6,594	435	9,329

Subsection 2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 3, of the 11,324 immigrants who came to Canada in the calendar year 1940, males constituted 47.4 p.c. of the total, as compared with 45.2 p.c. in 1939. Prior to 1932 males normally exceeded females, as shown at p. 214 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 1939 and 1940

Year and Age Group	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
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	2,936	166	50	7,681	4,177	4,346	694	96	9,313
1940										
0-14 years of age	1,221	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,221	1,176	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,176
15-19.....	374	2	"	1	377	443	89	1	"	533
20-24.....	554	70	1	6	631	353	422	2	2	779
25-29.....	426	219	1	4	650	200	460	4	6	670
30-39.....	314	625	8	34	981	190	805	32	38	1,065
40-49.....	137	568	19	35	759	104	593	70	27	794
50 or over.....	96	533	101	22	752	153	417	342	24	936
Totals, 1940....	3,122	2,017	130	102	5,371	2,619	2,786	451	97	5,953

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, Calendar Years 1929-41

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
1940.....	3,939	4,517	1,432	1,436	11,324
1941.....	3,851	3,489	940	1,049	9,329

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.

The Immigration Branch does not record the ability of immigrants to speak the official tongues of the Dominion; the statistics appearing in Table 5 relate only to the mother tongue of the immigrant. The great majority of those coming from the United States naturally give English as their mother tongue, regardless of their racial origin. In the calendar year 1940, 410 persons coming from the United States, many of whom were undoubtedly of French-Canadian origin, gave French as their mother tongue. In that year, persons from all countries giving English as their mother tongue constituted 84.94 p.c. of the total and those giving French 5.18 p.c. Immigrants giving German, Italian or Czech as their mother tongues accounted for 2.15 p.c., 1.09 p.c. and 1.04 p.c., respectively, of the total number of immigrants of ten years of age or over.

5.—Mother Tongues of Immigrants, Ten Years of Age or Over, Calendar Years 1932-41

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	1940	1941
English.....	11,037	7,524	6,059	5,367	5,397	6,643	7,142	7,431	8,206	7,497
French.....	992	562	467	507	485	478	623	559	501	356
German.....	506	378	370	274	282	511	571	1,944	208	50
Norwegian.....	74	34	33	29	36	25	20	43	27	16
Swedish.....	65	21	23	18	15	41	28	14	12	4
Danish.....	45	44	19	21	19	38	36	73	23	7
Icelandic.....	6	5	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Flemish.....	36	23	45	53	43	62	131	90	8	7
Dutch.....	33	21	36	26	53	58	95	190	56	30
Finnish.....	34	36	44	37	36	65	56	60	10	7
Estonian.....	3	1	1	3	3	-	8	5	-	-
Lettish.....	2	4	-	-	3	7	4	3	5	2
Lithuanian.....	30	29	24	22	38	43	40	50	15	4
Russian.....	36	50	54	32	36	42	29	88	16	23
Hebrew ¹	215	223	137	158	197	110	93	197	36	41
Ruthenian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russniak.....	164	149	205	184	266	401	728	665	5	2
Ukrainian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polish.....	390	505	688	707	793	1,215	1,440	1,198	62	47
Roumanian.....	32	29	45	64	65	103	142	90	12	12
Slovenian.....	-	3	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Czech (Bohemian).....	192	269	433	356	490	989	1,389	673	100	20
Croatian (Serbian).....	120	114	189	214	305	438	460	185	43	3
Hungarian (Magyar).....	211	314	290	234	265	436	507	383	94	21
Italian.....	273	227	261	265	245	367	337	183	105	8
Spanish.....	24	19	6	7	9	11	7	8	21	11
Portuguese.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Greek.....	49	42	42	44	56	76	106	103	45	12
Albanian.....	-	-	1	1	3	7	5	5	-	-
Turkish.....	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	4
Bulgarian.....	11	10	6	10	13	27	20	13	2	-
Chinese.....	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Japanese.....	112	104	117	66	96	130	52	40	38	5
East Indian.....	48	30	29	21	10	8	8	16	6	1
Armenian (Aramaic).....	10	3	1	1	5	3	1	2	1	-
Syrian (Arabic).....	20	16	10	13	15	16	18	13	2	4
Totals.....	14,772	10,791	9,640	8,736	9,286	12,354	14,099	14,326	9,660	8,195

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

racers 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 and Netherlanders 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 67.9 p.c. of the immigrants and the French 8.4 p.c.

6.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1937-40

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 1927-36 at p. 152 of the 1940 Year Book.

Racial Origin	1937	1938	1939	1940	Racial Origin	1937	1938	1939	1940
British—					Continental European—				
English.....	3,736	4,163	4,261	5,048	concluded				
Irish.....	1,017	1,130	1,071	1,156	Ruthenian.....	1,215	1,905	1,766	23
Scottish.....	1,314	1,365	1,384	1,350	Scandinavian—				
Welsh.....	102	130	127	135	Danish.....	81	80	112	82
Totals, British.....	6,169	6,788	6,843	7,689	Icelandic.....	6	10	4	3
Continental European—					Norwegian.....	113	119	121	102
Albanian.....	9	10	4	-	Swedish.....	138	116	90	117
Belgian.....	111	199	172	54	Serbian.....	80	71	33	11
Bohemian.....	12	10	342	16	Slovak.....	1,173	1,523	291	36
Bulgarian.....	32	26	23	2	Spanish.....	16	9	13	37
Croatian.....	262	287	130	32	Spanish American.....	4	-	1	4
Czech.....	182	172	317	77	Swiss.....	110	58	114	55
Dalmatian.....	-	1	-	-	Turkish.....	1	-	-	-
Dutch.....	221	336	460	241	Yugoslavic.....	130	225	103	8
Estonian.....	3	9	7	1	Totals, Continental				
Finnish.....	94	81	82	32	European.....	8,702	10,313	10,018	3,495
French.....	871	1,049	930	949	Non-European—				
German.....	1,137	1,102	1,586	432	Arabian.....	3	5	2	-
Greek.....	110	130	140	61	Armenian.....	6	6	3	5
Italian.....	481	428	262	178	Chinese.....	1	-	-	-
Jewish.....	559	748	1,763	638	East Indian.....	11	9	19	6
Lettish.....	10	6	2	8	Indian (American).....	11	9	7	15
Lithuanian.....	44	47	56	17	Japanese.....	146	57	44	44
Magyar.....	573	617	401	97	Negro.....	27	27	29	52
Maltese.....	3	6	-	4	Persian.....	3	-	-	1
Mexican.....	1	2	-	-	Syrian.....	22	30	29	17
Montenegrin.....	2	8	-	-	Totals, Non-				
Moravian.....	3	9	52	2	European.....	230	143	133	140
Polish.....	675	633	439	112	Grand Totals.....	15,101	17,244	16,994	11,324
Portuguese.....	5	3	3	7					
Roumanian.....	91	113	29	13					
Russian.....	144	165	170	44					

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 5,105) was the birthplace of more of the 1940 immigrants than any other single country. This has been the case since 1930. In 1940 England came second with 1,883, Newfoundland third with 1,078, while the fourth place was taken by those of Canadian birth who were returning as immigrants.

7.—Countries of Birth of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1937-40

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 1931-36 at p. 153 of the 1940 Year Book.

Country of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940	Country of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940
Africa (British).....	30	21	36	35	Korea.....	-	2	4	3
Africa (not British).....	3	2	2	2	Latvia.....	13	15	11	12
Albania.....	9	7	5	-	Lesser British Isles.....	8	16	13	16
Argentina.....	3	4	12	12	Lithuania.....	56	60	96	27
Armenia.....	1	1	2	-	Malta.....	2	6	-	4
Asia.....	13	20	24	11	Mexico.....	66	125	70	19
Australia.....	35	30	61	65	Newfoundland.....	566	553	418	1,078
Austria.....	50	78	102	41	New Zealand.....	11	19	26	51
Belgium.....	122	215	196	55	Norway.....	42	35	52	35
Bermuda.....	-	-	-	22	Persia.....	2	-	4	-
Brazil.....	4	11	4	4	Poland.....	2,095	2,635	2,682	91
Bulgaria.....	27	18	15	2	Portugal.....	-	3	-	7
Canada.....	546	657	540	519	Roumania.....	307	362	184	24
Central America.....	8	7	-	7	Russia.....	91	104	89	79
Chile.....	2	1	1	7	St. Pierre and Miquelon	7	4	1	7
China.....	37	36	44	69	Scotland.....	642	680	688	507
Czechoslovakia.....	1,456	2,040	1,828	124	South America.....	17	17	19	27
Danzig.....	1	-	4	-	Spain.....	7	3	7	24
Denmark.....	41	44	77	32	Sweden.....	35	25	21	38
Egypt.....	4	4	5	9	Switzerland.....	200	106	106	33
England.....	1,603	1,951	2,322	1,883	Syria.....	16	24	16	8
Estonia.....	2	6	7	-	Turkey.....	9	7	5	10
Finland.....	104	73	65	13	Ukraine.....	2	1	2	-
France.....	102	118	137	105	United States.....	4,180	4,474	4,216	5,105
Germany.....	214	211	801	161	Wales.....	71	81	93	76
Greece.....	106	126	127	49	West Indies (British)...	36	28	55	74
Guiana (British).....	2	3	4	6	West Indies (not British)	6	11	6	14
Holland.....	66	129	268	60	Yugoslavia.....	627	717	284	57
Hungary.....	412	426	400	109	Other European countries.....	-	3	2	1
Iceland.....	4	3	-	2	Other countries (British)	11	12	14	40
India (British).....	40	55	71	66	Other countries (not British).....	11	7	8	15
Ireland (Eire).....	135	145	147	94	Born at sea.....	3	1	1	-
Ireland (Northern).....	184	208	184	76					
Italy.....	433	387	233	110					
Japan.....	163	71	77	92					
					Totals.....	15,101	17,244	16,994	11,324

Nationalities of Immigrants.—In the calendar year 1940 the percentage of total immigrants into Canada who were British subjects was 47.3, while that of United States citizens was 44.7. 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.

8.—Nationalities of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1937-40

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 1931-36 at p. 154 of the 1940 Year Book.

Nationality	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Nationality	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
African (not British).....	1	-	-	-	-	Japanese.....	111	39	25	19	-
Albanian.....	8	6	2	-	-	Latvian.....	10	11	4	9	3
Argentinian.....	1	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein.....	-	-	-	2	-
Armenian.....	-	-	2	-	-	Lithuanian.....	44	52	98	24	11
Austrian.....	40	37	2	-	-	Luxemburger.....	-	2	-	-	9
Belgian.....	108	193	170	19	15	Mexican.....	25	41	1	3	1
Brazilian.....	2	-	-	-	-	Norwegian.....	22	12	27	17	9
British.....	4,020	4,775	5,125	5,360	3,735	Paraguayan.....	-	-	-	4	-
Bulgarian.....	30	20	14	1	-	Persian.....	-	-	-	1	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	1	Peruvian.....	2	-	-	-	-
Chinese.....	1	-	-	-	-	Polish.....	2,070	2,574	2,591	47	41
Cuban.....	1	2	3	1	-	Portuguese.....	-	-	-	-	1
Czechoslovakian.	1,469	2,026	1,984	145	28	Roumanian.....	295	355	186	11	17
Danish.....	37	35	67	17	6	Russian.....	17	19	14	6	3
Danziger.....	1	-	12	-	-	South American..	-	-	9	-	4
Dutch.....	63	125	281	60	34	Spanish.....	7	2	6	15	1
Egyptian.....	1	-	-	-	-	Swedish.....	18	11	13	5	-
Estonian.....	2	7	5	-	-	Swiss.....	202	116	104	30	7
Finnish.....	96	66	60	7	4	Syrian.....	10	22	4	-	-
French.....	88	99	99	41	44	Turkish.....	3	1	2	2	-
German.....	155	192	708	140	21	Ukrainian.....	-	-	2	-	-
Greek.....	91	114	120	45	6	United States. ..	4,699	4,877	4,412	5,060	5,311
Honduran.....	2	-	-	-	-	West Indian (not British).....	-	-	-	-	2
Hungarian.....	391	405	393	98	13	Yugoslavic.....	610	703	268	46	-
Iraqi.....	-	-	1	-	-						
Italian.....	348	305	180	89	2	Totals.....	15,101	17,244	16,994	11,324	9,329

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 appears 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.—Immigrants entering the Dominion are required to give the province of intended destination, but it does not necessarily mean that this is the province of eventual residence. It is believed, however, that the figures for later years give a truer picture of actual residence than did those for the earlier years, when 'boom' conditions tended to create a class of 'floaters' who flocked to new jobs, quite possibly in other provinces, as soon as the ones on which they were originally employed ended. Of the provinces, Ontario has received the largest number of immigrants in each year since 1905. In 1929 and 1930, Manitoba was in second place, while in the nine latest years Quebec has stood second as the immediate destination of new arrivals.

9.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, Calendar Years 1929-41

NOTE.—The 1934-35 edition of the Year Book gives similar information for the fiscal years 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	528	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
1941.....	1,717	1,931	3,365	193	186	288	1,647	2	"	9,329

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 Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1940

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub item. Figures for earlier calendar years are given in 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.....	47	6	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	43	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	29	7	4	1	268	7	6	3	54	6	6	6
Via ocean ports.....	862	17	1	2	-	263	5	3	2	37	1	1	-
From the United States.....	326	12	6	2	1	5	2	3	1	17	5	5	6
New Brunswick.....	407	30	6	5	2	19	4	1	-	12	2	2	1
Via ocean ports.....	43	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
From the United States.....	364	29	6	5	2	15	4	1	-	11	1	2	1
Quebec.....	2,556	60	22	15	5	108	15	11	5	205	68	22	26
Via ocean ports.....	975	23	15	11	2	54	4	4	-	80	33	11	12
From the United States.....	1,581	37	7	4	3	54	11	7	5	125	35	11	14
Ontario.....	4,447	120	45	32	31	98	22	18	10	337	114	27	42
Via ocean ports.....	1,215	40	24	18	15	26	8	9	5	57	26	5	8
From the United States.....	3,232	80	21	14	16	72	14	9	5	280	88	22	34
Manitoba.....	314	26	14	9	6	3	1	-	-	13	3	2	1
Via ocean ports.....	148	12	7	7	3	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
From the United States.....	166	14	7	2	3	2	1	-	-	9	2	2	1
Saskatchewan.....	250	46	13	5	4	1	-	1	4	5	1	3	1
Via ocean ports.....	65	3	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
From the United States.....	185	43	11	3	2	1	-	-	4	5	-	2	-
Alberta.....	458	60	30	12	17	1	-	1	2	11	5	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	110	7	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
From the United States.....	348	53	26	10	17	1	-	-	2	10	4	-	-
British Columbia.....	1,645	58	33	13	10	32	10	5	3	77	40	10	9
Via ocean ports.....	767	14	8	3	2	9	3	2	1	18	14	4	-
From the United States.....	878	44	25	10	8	23	7	3	2	59	26	6	9
Yukon.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	11,324	435	173	96	78	531	59	43	27	714	239	72	86
Via Ocean Ports.....	4,190	117	61	45	24	358	20	20	8	198	78	22	21
From the United States.....	7,134	318	112	51	54	173	39	23	19	516	161	50	65

10.—Immigrants Arriving in Canada, Classified by Occupation and Sex, According to Destination, Calendar Year 1940—concluded

Destination	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestic		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.....	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9	6	7
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
From the United States.....	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	9	4	7
Nova Scotia.....	22	8	1	-	4	1	-	-	226	48	142	178	87	74
Via ocean ports.....	11	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	218	48	106	78	30	33
From the United States.....	11	3	1	-	3	1	-	-	8	-	36	100	57	41
New Brunswick.....	19	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	20	1	39	104	64	61
Via ocean ports.....	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	10	2	5
From the United States.....	15	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	13	1	34	94	62	56
Quebec.....	178	98	30	32	5	-	-	-	83	3	485	668	203	209
Via ocean ports.....	76	54	23	24	3	-	-	-	56	2	120	199	80	89
From the United States.....	102	44	7	8	2	-	-	-	27	1	365	469	123	120
Ontario.....	271	164	38	45	11	2	-	-	144	13	536	1,337	494	496
Via ocean ports.....	55	53	16	21	5	1	-	-	64	7	101	327	175	149
From the United States.....	216	111	22	24	6	1	-	-	80	6	435	1,010	319	347
Manitoba.....	13	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	40	92	41	35
Via ocean ports.....	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	18	40	27	18
From the United States.....	10	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	52	14	17
Saskatchewan.....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	30	80	28	16
Via ocean ports.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	21	14	7
From the United States.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	23	59	14	9
Alberta.....	13	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	12	1	40	151	41	46
Via ocean ports.....	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	48	12	14
From the United States.....	9	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	35	103	29	32
British Columbia.....	69	62	20	16	12	2	-	-	26	1	318	530	156	133
Via ocean ports.....	32	32	15	15	1	1	-	-	14	1	123	285	92	78
From the United States.....	37	30	5	1	11	1	-	-	12	-	195	245	64	55
Yukon.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1
Northwest Territories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
From the United States.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Totals.....	588	363	98	97	33	5	-	-	523	70	1,638	3,155	1,123	1,078
Via Ocean Ports.....	185	151	56	61	10	2	-	-	370	61	486	1,069	434	393
From the United States.....	403	212	42	36	23	3	-	-	153	9	1,152	2,146	689	685

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 percentages, by classes, of immigrants entering Canada in 1940 was: farming class, 6.9; labouring class, 5.8; mechanics, 9.8; trading and clerical class, 10.1; mining class, 0.3; female domestics, 5.2; and other classes, 61.8. 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 calendar year 1940 the percentage was 6.9 as compared with 30.5 in 1939.

Persons classified as belonging to the labouring class have accounted for not more than about 7 p.c. in the past 20 years, the 1920 fiscal-year figure being 5.3 p.c. as compared with 5.8 p.c. in the calendar year 1940. The mechanics (skilled tradesman) class has fluctuated between 16.1 p.c. and 5.1 p.c. between 1920 and 1939, the percentage having dwindled steadily until 1940 when it rose to 9.8 p.c. 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. for any year in the period under discussion.

The female domestic servant class prior to 1931 accounted for a much larger percentage of the total immigration movement than it does to-day. For the year 1931 the high percentage of 12.3 was reached; since then there has been a sudden falling off, the proportion for recent years having been between 4 and 5 p.c.

Statistics of occupations must be received with a certain reserve, as there is no certainty that persons coming to Canada as farmers or farm labourers will not find themselves engaged in urban occupations. It is believed, however, that the class groupings are sufficiently broad to give a reasonably accurate picture of the situation.

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:—

- (n) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property.

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 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics for the fiscal years 1903-34 will be found at p. 222 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total 1931-40
CAUSE											
Medical.....	23	17	14	13	13	10	9	9	9	10	127
Civil.....	286	244	160	224	192	213	217	166	168	235	2,105
Totals.....	309	261	174	237	205	223	226	175	177	245	2,232
NATIONALITY											
British.....	171	144	101	167	133	128	94	90	120	101	1,249
United States.....	5	13	9	14	6	9	4	7	4	7	78
Other.....	133	104	64	56	66	86	128	78	53	137	905

While the majority of persons included in the figures of Table 12 have been previously shown in the statistics of immigration, a certain number of deserting seamen are included who have, of course, never been included in the immigration statistics. This situation has become intensified during the war years.

12.—Deportations of Immigrants, Including Accompanying Persons, after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, Calendar Years 1930-40

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	1940	Total, 1930-40
CAUSE												
Medical.....	765	730	560	316	181	90	52	44	38	33	14	2,823
Public charges.....	1,806	4,084	5,217	3,541	880	133	135	51	45	29	8	15,929
Criminality.....	772	1,022	909	584	288	251	124	106	101	113	96	4,366
Other causes.....	172	261	290	238	196	168	238	187	243	233	273	2,499
Accompanying de- ported persons.....	510	486	671	459	156	33	56	33	12	5	1	2,422
Totals.....	4,025	6,583	7,647	5,138	1,701	675	605	421	439	413	392	28,039
NATIONALITY												
British.....	2,899	4,289	4,563	3,029	805	157	210	140	139	123	113	16,467
United States.....	237	263	367	308	216	157	176	124	144	162	117	2,271
Polish.....	156	335	622	332	118	57	42	22	14	4	14	1,716
Finnish.....	85	221	319	274	46	23	8	4	7	6	6	999
Other.....	648	1,475	1,776	1,195	516	281	169	131	135	118	142	6,586

Subsection 7.—Juvenile Immigration

Juvenile immigration, apart from children accompanying their parents, has not been a large factor in the general immigration picture since 1931, when the Dominion Government ceased to grant financial assistance for this particular form of immigration. An outline of juvenile immigration, including those children brought to Canada under the British Empire Settlement Agreement, is given at p. 121 of the 1941 Year Book.

Evacuated or 'guest' children, temporarily resident in Canada as a result of war conditions in the United Kingdom, are not included in the figures of Table 13.

13.—British Juvenile Immigrants, Fiscal Years 1901-41

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	1941.....	33
1914.....	2,318	1928.....	2,070		

British 'Guest' Children.—A movement associated, to some extent, with regular juvenile immigration is that of British children coming to Canada for the duration of the War; this movement cannot be measured by the statistics of juvenile immigration as these children, not being immigrants as defined in the Immigration Act, are not recorded in the immigration statistics.

While the movement of British children to Canada had been suggested at the outbreak of war, it was not until after the fall of the Low Countries and France and the increased danger of bombing in Britain, that parents overseas showed a desire to have their children sent to Canada and by that time a shipping problem had developed on the North Atlantic.

At the beginning the movement consisted mainly of British mothers and young children who came on the invitation of relatives and friends but later it developed into a movement of unaccompanied children whose parents paid their way, children from private schools, and others whose transportation was supplied by the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments. Up to Mar. 31, 1941, almost 6,000 children had arrived belonging to the following groups:—

1. Children accompanying their mothers or other relatives numbered 2,586: the number of accompanying mothers exceeded 1,200.
2. Children moving privately and joining relatives or friends in Canada or coming to private schools; these numbered 1,836.
3. Assisted children whose passage was provided by the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Government; these totalled 1,532.

When it became evident that parents in Britain were willing to have their children sent overseas, an arrangement was made between the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Government to provide transportation and care. The ocean passage and ocean escort officers were supplied by London, while rail fare, food, medical care and escort in Canada, were provided by the Dominion Government. The need of Dominion-Provincial co-operation was evident from the outset and at a conference held in the spring of 1940, an arrangement was reached under which all matters of reception in the provinces, placement in private homes and aftercare were handled by the provinces through Children's Aid Societies or other child-caring agencies.

Owing to British exchange regulations, it is not possible for parents to send funds for the support of their children nor is it possible for British wives to have sterling funds transferred for their support here. Children evacuated from cities to the countryside in Britain were supported at a weekly rate paid by parents and by the British Government. In the Dominion, however, free homes were offered in such numbers that it was possible to place British children as guests in Canadian homes where they were treated and provided for as a member of the family, with the exception in some cases of clothing, hospitalization, dental and medical care. The Provinces and the Children's Aid Societies use all their existing organizations for the care of the children, without charge, but any extra expense in staff, reception, maintenance, transportation, replacement, hospitalization and medical care, may be charged back to the Dominion Government.

The story of the coming of British children would not be complete without a reference to the National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas. This Committee was set up in the summer of 1940 in anticipation of a much larger movement of children than actually took place. The Committee is composed of prominent Canadians resident in the various provinces, and as its name indicates is purely an advisory body whose recommendations are made to the Minister of Mines and Resources. Between general meetings, the Committee functions through an executive which holds periodical meetings at Ottawa for the consideration of all problems relating to the welfare of British guest children while in the Dominion. The Committee also receives donations for the care of children and all expenditures incurred by the provinces or their co-ordinating societies are paid by the Committee either out of donations which the Committee receives from public-spirited persons or by grants made by the Dominion Government.

In the autumn of 1940 two ships carrying children to Canada were torpedoed in the Atlantic. These incidents brought to an unexpected end a movement which had aroused the greatest interest throughout Canada and had moved at least 50,000 Canadians to offer their homes for the accommodation of British guest children for the duration of the War.

Subsection 8.—Refugee Immigration

The term "refugee" in recent years has acquired a much wider application than when it became a familiar word after the First World War. Then it was applied mainly to those who had lost both homes and citizenship; latterly it has been applied to all who, because of political, religious, racial or economic troubles, actual or threatened, have been forced or induced to move.

Prior to the First World War, European immigration to Canada was largely the result of publicity efforts of transportation companies and the Dominion Government, and at times of societies or organizations. At that time the term "refugee" was seldom heard. That War, which made such sweeping changes in the boundaries of European States, changed the citizenship of between thirty and forty million people. It also created new nationalities, but left large numbers without any recognized citizenship and these later became known as refugees. The League of Nations devoted a great deal of attention and effort to the care, migration and settlement of thousands of these homeless and Stateless people and, through a Commissioner for Refugees and the co-operation of several countries, was successful in transplanting a large number of refugees to new homes.

Following the First World War, many persons were anxious to leave Europe but, of those coming to Canada, a large number were unable to meet the requirements of the Immigration Act and consequently had to be refused admission. Conditions

at Canadian Atlantic ports became so serious that it was decided to institute a system of pre-migration examination and such a system was started in the autumn of 1920.

In the autumn of 1923 approval was given to the first large organized group of European refugees—a group both homeless and Stateless. The number finally admitted was well over 5,000.

For many years the exodus of settlers was discouraged by emigration countries, but latterly the emigration of unwanted minorities has been encouraged although an increased effort has been made to retain their capital.

In the immigration statistical tables, the term "refugee" is not used and there is no way by which exact figures may be supplied. Canada, in accordance with a generally accepted practice, places greater emphasis upon race than upon citizenship. Widespread changes in the latter, within a generation, would have made a comparison between pre-war and post-war immigration quite impossible. While immigrants are not shown in the statistical tables as refugees it is well known that the majority of those who have entered Canada from Europe in recent years belong to that category.

Some thousands of refugees were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1940-41. For the most part these belonged to one or other of the following groups:—

1. Dependent relatives and members of families where a part of the family had become established in Canada;
2. Persons with ample funds to provide for their own maintenance.
3. Technicians and skilled workers whose services were likely to be useful in the Dominion.
4. Persons or families bringing new industries and capital for their establishment in Canada.

The last-named group was the largest and most important. Scores of new industries have been secured and are in process of being established throughout the Dominion. This has already resulted in the training of some thousands of Canadian workers in new fields of endeavour.

Subsection 9.—Oriental Immigration

Under present conditions, Oriental immigration has ceased to be a problem and the economic effect of the presence of persons of Oriental origin can best be studied from census figures. In order to preserve continuity of historical tables of Oriental immigrants, these are presented below. An outline of the background and legislation connected with the immigration of Orientals into Canada is given at pp. 122-124 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

14.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, Calendar Years 1929-40

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
1940.....	"	44	6	50

15.—Revenue Receipts and Registrations for Leave of Chinese Immigrants, 1886-1900, by Decades 1901-30, and Fiscal Years 1931-41

Year	Paying Head Tax	Exempt from Head 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	2,768	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	11,594
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
1941.....	"	"	-	637	5,634

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 its proportions. 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, 1941.

16.—Canadians¹ Returned from the United States, Calendar Years 1924-41

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 ²	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	1941.....	3,372	133	59	3,564

¹ Not including aliens with Canadian domicile.² 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, 1933-41

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
1941.....	3,331	635	957	2,453	7,576

Year Ended June 30—	From Canada to United States			Total	Net Movement into (+) or from (-) Canada
	Immigrant Aliens for Canada	U.S. Citizens Returning from Canada	Persons Deported from Canada		
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
1941.....	11,280	3,572	79	14,931	-7,355

In regard to permanent migration between Canada and the United Kingdom, statistics published by the British Board of Trade are available from Jan. 1, 1924, to June 30, 1939. These figures reveal that from 1924 to 1930 there was a net inward movement towards the Dominion amounting to 258,837 persons, 355,567 having left the United Kingdom and 96,730 having returned thereto. The movement was reversed in 1931, the net outward movement from Jan. 1, 1931 to June 30, 1939, totalling 78,184 persons. During this latter period only 27,655 persons left the United Kingdom while no less than 105,839 were admitted into that country. These statistics cover all persons of British nationality changing their permanent residence between the United Kingdom and British North America but, as the movement between the British Isles and Newfoundland is negligible, they may be taken as presenting a fair picture of immigrant and emigrant movement between Canada and the United Kingdom. A table at p. 125 of the 1941 Year Book gives details of this movement from 1924 to June 30, 1939. The British Board of Trade has discontinued the publication of this series.

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 p. 97 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 18.

18.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, Calendar Year 1941, with Totals 1930-41

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 evacuees, some of whom 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	27,285	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
Totals, 1941	3,762	1,095	1,419	6,276
Details, 1941				
Canadians returning after an absence of more than one year.....	491	196	160	847
Canadian born.....	314	131	107	552
Other British born.....	166	45	19	230
Naturalized with Canadian domicile.....	8	19	16	43
Aliens with domicile.....	3	1	18	22
Tourists, etc.....	2,152	592	527	3,271
Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year.....	628	111	572	1,311

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 18 nor have they been included in similar previously published tables. The table below gives details of this movement for the calendar years 1939-41.

19.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering the Dominion from Newfoundland, Calendar Years 1939-41

Item	1939	1940	1941
Canadians returning after an absence of more than one year...	62	153	326
Canadian born.....	46	123	78
Other British born.....	11	25	226
Naturalized with Canadian domicile.....	5	2	4
Aliens with Canadian domicile.....	<i>Nil</i>	3	18
Tourists, etc.....	7,192	8,060	10,902
Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year....	2,689	2,723	10,216
Totals.....	9,943	10,936	21,444

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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SECTION 1. LEADING BRANCHES OF PRODUCTION IN 1939.....	172	SECTION 3. LEADING BRANCHES OF PRODUCTION IN EACH PROVINCE, 1939, COMPARED WITH 1938.....	177
SECTION 2. PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION, 1939, COMPARED WITH 1938	175		

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 inter-group duplication, cost of materials, etc., 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 elementary operations was more pronounced. The value of production was greater than in any other year since 1930, when wholesale prices were at a considerably higher level. The index of commodity prices dropped about three points from the preceding year, indicating a considerable advance in the volume of production.

The increase in production was due mainly to a return of favourable crop conditions in Western Canada. The wheat crop reached the high point of 520,600,000 bushels compared with 360,000,000 in the preceding year. Increases were shown in the net value of the output in seven of the nine main branches, the exceptions being the fisheries and the custom and repair groups.

The index of industrial production comprising four of the nine industries recorded a gain of 22 p.c. in 1940 over the preceding year, while the index of wholesale prices, at 82.9 against 75.4, was 9.9 p.c. higher. The preliminary estimate of the net value of agriculture, however, was only 4.7 p.c. greater. Canada's mineral production was valued at \$529,800,000 in 1940, a gain of 11.5 p.c. over 1939. This total is the gross value of metals and minerals produced and is consequently on a different basis from the industrial totals used in this connection.

Signs point to a considerable gain in commodity production in 1940 over the preceding year due, in part, to the acceleration in industries sharing in war contracts. Statistics indicate that the upward trend of production was extended and progress made toward new records under the impetus of war demands.

The figure of net production 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 the total value less the cost 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. 27-30 of "Survey of Production in Canada, 1939", an annual bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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

Section 1.—Leading Branches of Production in 1939

Primary Production

Mainly reflecting the expansion of agricultural production, the primary group recorded a gain of 10·2 p.c. in the net value of output over 1938. The total was \$1,703,000,000 against \$1,545,000,000, representing an increase of nearly \$158,000,000.

The gain recorded by agriculture, the outstanding primary industry, was 14 p.c. or \$104,000,000. The outbreak of war in September marked a turning point in the economic condition of agriculture during the year. Increased production of both crops and live stock, together with somewhat depressed demand conditions during the first eight months of the year had resulted in the decline of farm-product prices, from 100·4 p.c. of the 1913 level in January to 90·2 in August. War conditions brought a reversal of this trend and prices gained 10 p.c. in September. During December, farm-product prices were at the highest point of the year. The value of field-crop production in 1939 was estimated at \$634,000,000 compared with \$550,000,000 in 1938. Although prices were lower, the larger total yield resulted in a value \$84,000,000 greater than in the preceding year. The volume of the crop reached a higher level than in any other year since 1931, the gain being due mainly to the return of favourable crop conditions in Western Canada.

The rapid growth of the mining industry was continued during the year under review. The net value of the output, after the deduction of the value of ores used by smelters and the cost of fuel, purchased electricity, process supplies, freight and treatment charges, was \$393,000,000 against the high level of \$374,000,000 recorded in the preceding year. Despite the lack of any real improvement in the price of metals, the mineral industry enjoyed another successful year. New output records were established in eleven metals and minerals. Iron ore was produced on a commercial scale for the first time in sixteen years. The gold production field was widened; mines under development in the two preceding years came into production and 20 new mills began operations. The output during the year passed the five-million-ounce mark for the first time. The output of copper, nickel and zinc was much larger than in 1938.

The forestry industry showed a pronounced improvement over 1938, the net revenue rising 11 p.c., or more than \$27,000,000. Affected by the almost unprecedented uncertainties prevailing in most markets, the rise in newsprint amounted to 9·3 p.c. The outbreak of war brought an immediate change in the position. Increased newspaper circulation in the United States; the elimination of overseas export shipments from Germany, which had previously been close to 150,000 tons per annum; and uncertainty concerning the future of Scandinavian shipments from the Baltic all combined to accentuate the usual seasonal expansion in operations. Production in the last quarter of the year rose to over 75 p.c. of capacity, the highest level since 1937.

An improved catch for 1939 was reported for the Atlantic deep-sea fisheries. The total was 5,449,300 cwt. against 5,201,000 in 1938, a gain of 4.8 p.c. The recorded value at \$8,896,000 was 2.6 p.c. greater. However conditions on the Pacific Coast were not so favourable, resulting in minor declines in the Dominion totals; the net value of the output was computed at \$34,400,000 against \$35,600,000 in 1938. The domestic consumption of fish is relatively small, the industry depending largely on other markets. Between 60 p.c. and 70 p.c. of the annual catch is normally exported, of which the United States takes about one-half and Great Britain one-fourth. The export of fish and fish products was \$28,900,000, a gain of nearly 9 p.c. over the preceding year.

Measured by the net output, the fur industry recorded expansion in 1939. The outward shipment of furs was valued at \$14,600,000, against \$14,100,000 during the preceding year. World conditions influenced the fur industry chiefly in two ways. The export trade to Great Britain and Europe was adversely affected and prices, particularly of luxury furs, declined due to the curtailment of normal markets.

The net value of the product of central electric stations was about \$150,000,000, against \$142,000,000 in 1938. The use of hydro-electric power has grown rapidly in Canada, playing a prominent part in the development of Canadian industries. The year 1937 recorded a peak of electric power production in the Dominion up to that time and 1939 showed a gain of 3 p.c. over that year. During the past decade the capacity of hydro-electric installations in Canada has more than doubled and the Dominion still possesses known reserves of hydro-electric power nearly five times as great as present developments.

Secondary Production

Net production in the secondary industries showed a gain of 6.3 p.c. in 1939 over 1938. Manufactures showed an increase of 7.2 p.c., and construction of 4.0 p.c., but the custom and repair group declined 2.5 p.c.

Manufactures, the main factor in secondary production, showed considerable betterment over the preceding year. The gain in manufactures as determined by the annual census was \$103,800,000, the rise having been from \$1,428,000,000 to \$1,531,000,000. These statistics embrace the manufacturing industries as defined in the Manufactures Chapter and in the reports of the annual census of manufactures published by the Bureau. For the purposes of this review, it was necessary to segregate the industries normally operating in close connection with the primary group, the remainder constituting the category of manufactures, *n.e.s.*

The construction industry completed contracts to the value of \$184,000,000 against \$177,000,000 in the preceding year. The amount of new business obtained was practically maintained at the level of 1938. The total was \$187,178,500 of which \$82,600,000 was placed in Ontario. The construction of residential living quarters including apartments was more of a dominant factor in Canadian building in 1939 than in any other recorded year; the value of such construction accounted for 36 p.c. of the total.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1938 and 1939

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.

Industry	1938		1939		Percentage Change in Net Value, 1939 from 1938	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1939
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	1,062,645,000	742,020,000	1,224,616,000	846,066,000	+14.0	26.24
Forestry.....	425,019,266	244,564,571	466,032,290	271,723,416	+11.1	8.43
Fisheries.....	53,182,700	35,593,009	52,883,913	34,378,681	-3.4	1.07
Trapping.....	6,572,824	6,572,824	7,919,412	7,919,412	+20.5	0.24
Mining.....	653,781,836 ¹	374,415,674	663,342,816 ¹	393,232,044	+5.0	12.20
Electric power.....	144,331,627	142,320,725	151,880,969	149,863,892	+5.3	4.65
Totals, Primary Production.....	2,345,533,253	1,545,486,803	2,566,675,400	1,703,183,445	+10.2	52.83
Construction.....	353,223,285	176,661,077	373,203,680	183,706,338	+4.0	5.70
Custom and repair..	146,399,500	99,086,100	163,259,301	96,652,386	-2.5	2.99
Manufactures ²	3,337,681,366	1,428,286,778	3,474,783,528	1,531,051,901	+7.2	47.49
Totals, Secondary Production³...	3,837,304,151	1,704,033,955	4,011,246,509	1,811,410,625	+6.3	56.18
Grand Totals...	5,431,756,699	2,974,673,454	5,821,781,248	3,223,956,573	+8.4	100.00

¹ Comprises fuel, electricity, etc., and net sales shown in Table 7 of Chapter XII. ² Includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish-processing, and certain mineral industries, 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. ³ Includes duplication mentioned in footnote 2. The percentage of the net manufactures, *n.e.s.*, to the total net production in 1938 was 38.78 and in 1939 was 38.46.

2.—Net Value of Production in Canada, 1938 and 1939

Classification	1938	1939
	\$	\$
PRIMARY PRODUCTION		
Agricultural Production.....	742,020,000	846,066,000
Forestry—		
Logs and bolts.....	52,759,660	55,685,197
Pulpwood.....	53,761,999	58,302,668
Hewn railway ties.....	2,222,509	2,048,166
Firewood.....	32,740,566	33,058,240
All other forest products.....	6,781,123	8,653,107
Less supplies.....	-32,000,000	-34,000,000
Totals, Woods Operations.....	116,265,857	123,747,398
Sawmill products.....	39,264,528	44,852,358
Pulp and paper mill products.....	89,034,186	103,123,660
Totals, Milling Operations.....	128,298,714	147,976,018
Totals, Forestry Production.....	244,564,571	271,723,416
Fisheries—		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen.....	10,239,825	9,123,446
Sales to processing establishments.....	12,589,724	12,807,991
Values added domestically.....	2,303,943	2,135,940
Fish-processing establishments (values added).....	15,359,484	16,008,545
Less fuel, electricity, and supplies.....	-4,899,967	-5,697,241
Totals, Fisheries Production.....	35,593,009	34,378,681

2.—Net Value of Production in Canada, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Classification	1938	1939
	\$	\$
Trapping— Fur production (wild life).....	6,572,824	7,919,412
Mineral Production.....	374,415,674	393,232,044
Electric Light and Power.....	142,320,725	149,863,892
TOTALS, PRIMARY PRODUCTION.....	1,545,486,803	1,703,183,445
SECONDARY PRODUCTION		
Construction.....	176,661,077	183,706,338
Custom and Repair.....	99,086,100	96,652,386
Manufactures—		
Vegetable products.....	267,471,208	292,129,840
Animal products.....	118,950,278	122,821,410
Textiles.....	159,978,801	181,927,898
Wood and paper.....	277,002,267	303,662,441
Iron and steel.....	261,639,134	275,774,796
Non-ferrous metals.....	164,692,324	155,808,806
Non-metallic minerals.....	74,967,075	85,511,631
Chemicals.....	80,506,965	89,046,832
Miscellaneous.....	23,078,726	24,368,247
Totals, Manufactures¹.....	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901
TOTALS, SECONDARY PRODUCTION.....	1,704,033,955	1,811,410,625
Less duplications in manufactures ¹	274,847,304	290,637,497
Grand Totals.....	2,974,673,454	3,223,956,573

¹ 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 Branches of Production.—Due to the greater increase in agricultural production, the ascendancy of manufactures as the chief factor in commodity production was not so marked in 1939. The output of agriculture was 26·2 p.c. against 24·9 p.c. in 1938. The relative share of manufactures was reduced from 48·0 p.c. in the preceding year to 47·5 p.c. Eliminating the duplicated items, also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated, the output of manufactures not elsewhere stated (*n.e.s.*) was 38·5 p.c. of the net total compared with 38·8 p.c. in 1938. Mining retained third place, contributing 12·2 p.c. of the grand total. Forestry operations produced 8·4 p.c. of the net revenue, while construction and electric power contributed 5·7 p.c. and 4·7 p.c., respectively, retaining their ranks of the preceding year. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in the order named.

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production 1939, as Compared with 1938

Each of the provinces recorded gain in 1939 compared with 1938. The striking feature was the marked recovery in the production of Saskatchewan, the net value rising from \$137,000,000 to \$226,000,000, a gain of no less than 65 p.c. The estimate of net agricultural production was \$183,000,000 contrasting with the low level of \$98,000,000 in the preceding year. Aside from the pronounced gain in Saskatchewan, due in part to more favourable climatic conditions, the greatest relative gain was recorded for Quebec. The advance in that province was from \$764,000,000 to

\$830,000,000, amounting to 8.6 p.c. The increase for Ontario was 4.8 p.c., the standing having been \$1,354,000,000 against \$1,293,000,000. The improvement in the Maritime Provinces was general, New Brunswick taking the lead with a gain of 7.3 p.c. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia followed with increases of 7.7 p.c. and 4.3 p.c., respectively.

Alberta recorded an increase of 5.4 p.c. while a gain of 2.9 p.c. was shown in Manitoba. The net value of production in the British Columbia-Yukon area, favoured with marked diversification, was \$253,600,000 against \$246,400,000, the gain having been 2.9 p.c. Expansion in manufacturing was mainly instrumental in raising the net production at the western coast, but activity in forestry was also at a higher level.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1939.—In 1939, Ontario continued to maintain its pre-eminence in the output of commodities, producing 42.0 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 43.5 p.c. in 1938. Minor recession was shown in the share produced by Quebec, computed at 25.8 p.c. British Columbia (with Yukon) remained in third place, with 7.9 p.c.

The recovery in the agricultural industry accounted mainly for the betterment in the position of Saskatchewan whose contribution rose from 4.6 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1938 to 7.0 p.c. Alberta's share was 6.8 p.c., while Manitoba followed with 4.6 p.c. The contribution of 3.2 p.c. in Nova Scotia ranked first in the Maritime area; New Brunswick's share was 2.3 p.c.; and Prince Edward Island's 0.4 p.c. On a regional basis, the Prairie Provinces produced 18.5 p.c. of the commodities, while the Maritimes accounted for 5.9 p.c. of the national total.

3.—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	P.C. of Total	Per Capita ¹		Amount	P.C. of Total	Per Capita ¹
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	
P.E.I.....	20,458,390	11,832,958	0.40	125.88	22,705,070	12,748,646	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.....	1,450,142,356	764,189,933	25.69	240.92	1,569,855,174	830,013,220	25.75	258.57
Ont.....	2,429,302,024	1,292,574,329	43.46	347.29	2,519,670,167	1,354,389,317	42.01	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 ² ..	433,368,161	246,404,547	8.28	317.94	451,580,001	253,642,048	7.85	326.02
Totals.....	5,431,756,699	2,974,673,454	100.00	265.38	5,821,781,248	3,223,956,573	100.00	284.93

¹ Based on estimates of population as given at p. 98. ² The value of production in Yukon, mainly in mining and trapping (including similar industries of the N.W.T.) was \$6,342,852 gross and \$4,250,505 net in 1938, and \$8,990,169 gross and \$7,029,467 net in 1939.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1939 Compared with 1938

Maritime Provinces.—Net production in the Maritime Provinces in 1939 increased 5·7 p.c. over the preceding year. Decreases were shown in agriculture and custom and repair. The greatest increase was shown in manufactures, the net production gaining from \$56,400,000 to \$64,200,000.

Quebec.—Manufacturing was again the principal industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, about 45 p.c. of the net value of provincial production. In comparison, agriculture accounted for only 15·6 p.c. and forestry 12·3 p.c. of the total net. Mining registered a slight gain, showing an advance from 9·1 to 9·8 p.c., while construction also increased slightly from 6·8 to 7·2 p.c. of the provincial total.

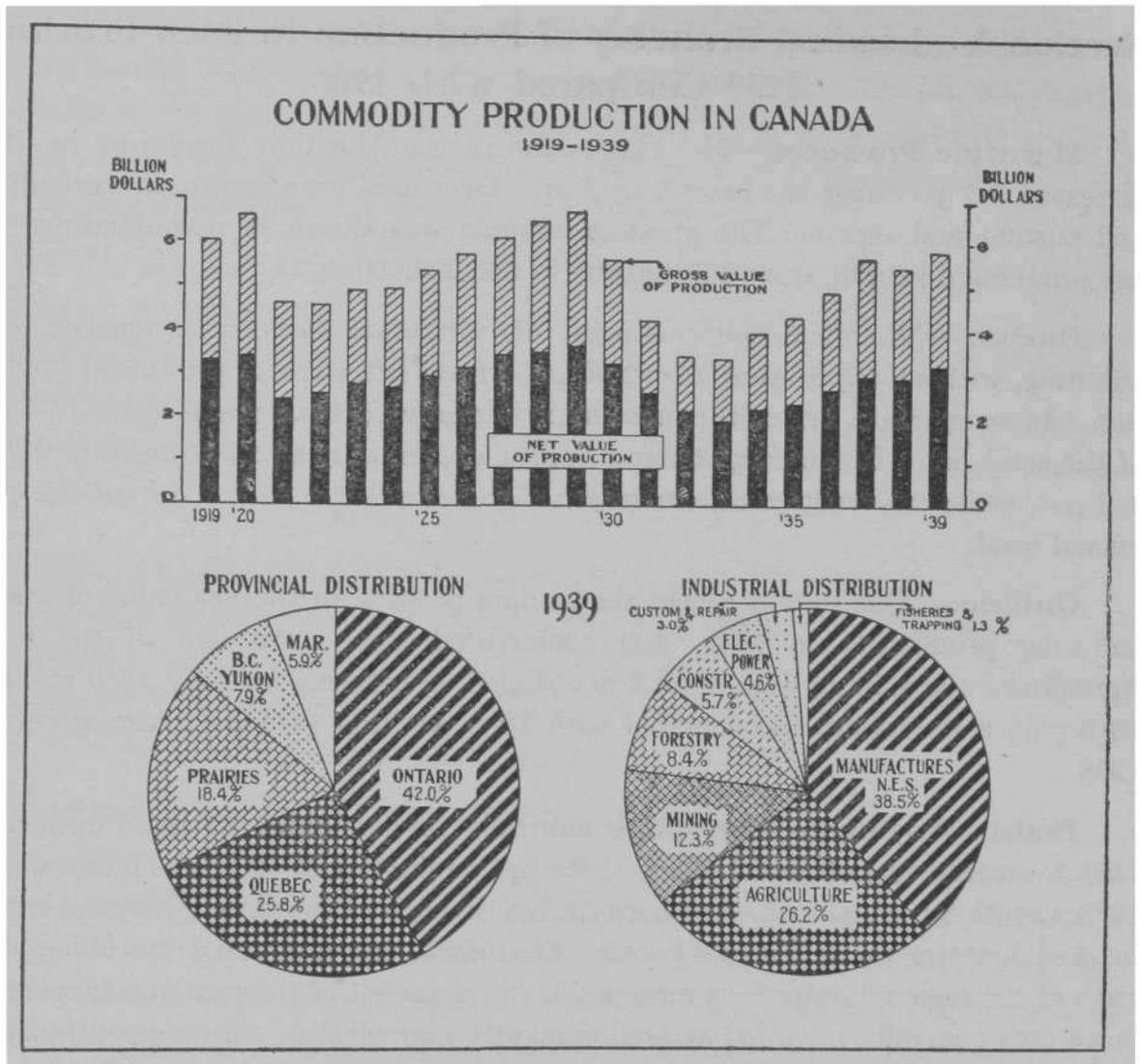
Ontario.—This Province held the leading position in the net value of manufacturing production in 1939, and contributed more than half of the total. Agriculture and mining were almost unchanged, accounting for only 18·6 p.c. and 13·9 p.c., respectively, as compared with 18·5 p.c. and 14·1 p.c., respectively in 1938.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 65·7 p.c. of the net production in 1939; the increase over 1938 was 32·8 p.c., gains having been general in each of the three provinces with a marked betterment in Saskatchewan. Manufacturing accounted for about one-sixth of the regional output—a remarkable development of the past quarter century in an area generally regarded as predominantly agricultural. Mining continued to advance, supplying over 7·5 p.c. of the net total.

British Columbia and Yukon.—The net output from forestry in British Columbia during 1939, was nearly \$63,000,000 or about one-quarter of the provincial production. Manufactures, *n.e.s.*, eliminating duplication, contributed the second highest proportion, viz., 21·5 p.c., while mining comprised 20 p.c. of the net. Agriculture contributed 12·5 p.c. and fisheries accounted for only 5·5 p.c.

Per Capita Production.—The Dominion total of net commodity production at \$285 per capita was 7·5 p.c. above the figure of \$265 for 1938; the estimated increase in the population was less than one per cent.

Each of the nine provinces showed per capita betterment in 1939 over the preceding year. Ontario with its pre-eminent industrial position and diversification, was in first place in this respect, with a net commodity output of \$361 per capita, a gain of more than \$13 over the level of 1938. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita output of \$326. Alberta was again in third place with \$279, while Quebec's position was improved by a rise from \$241 to \$259. Saskatchewan's improved position was portrayed by the advance from the low point of \$146 in 1938 to \$238 in the year under review. The per capita returns for Manitoba recorded an output of more moderate proportions at \$205. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.



4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Tables 1 and 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1939

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.....	Nil	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, 1938.....	20,458,390	168,300,064	126,852,056	1,450,142,356	2,429,302,024

For footnote, see end of table, p. 181.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1938 and 1939—continued

GROSS PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1939—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	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, 1938.....	263,484,363	231,430,092	308,419,193	433,368,161

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939					
Agriculture.....	15,690,000	28,938,000	32,655,000	208,074,000	372,087,000
Forestry.....	679,109	16,497,802	34,022,200	176,834,286	117,598,252
Fisheries.....	1,336,634	12,136,646	6,103,515	2,415,207	3,010,252
Trapping.....	4,377	180,484	754,736	1,081,129	1,550,387
Mining.....	Nil	28,955,090	3,929,992	163,440,306	308,175,159
Electric power.....	326,420	5,548,336	3,789,079	56,155,440	52,136,169
Construction.....	1,948,064	19,890,449	14,886,121	118,529,680	144,829,394
Custom and repair.....	571,408	4,783,497	3,346,816	44,161,641	64,373,142
Manufactures ¹	3,543,681	83,139,572	66,058,151	1,045,757,585	1,745,674,707
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-1,394,623	-18,551,594	-26,701,805	-246,594,100	-289,764,296
Totals, 1939.....	22,705,070	181,518,282	138,843,805	1,569,855,174	2,519,670,167

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939				
Agriculture.....	96,517,000	238,579,000	187,133,000	44,943,000
Forestry.....	5,820,349	3,018,165	4,883,771	106,678,356
Fisheries.....	1,655,273	478,511	430,724	25,317,151
Trapping.....	583,449	589,538	737,285	2,438,027
Mining.....	28,619,359	13,140,601	29,558,706	87,523,603
Electric power.....	8,467,519	5,105,620	5,814,827	14,537,559
Construction.....	14,848,706	13,429,064	17,856,669	26,985,533
Custom and repair.....	11,134,284	7,918,076	9,207,825	17,762,612
Manufactures ¹	134,293,595	60,650,589	87,474,080	248,191,568
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-24,095,636	-14,188,588	-12,052,612	-122,797,408
Totals, 1939.....	277,843,898	328,720,576	331,044,275	451,580,001

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 181.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries,
1938 and 1939—continued

NET PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1939

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.....	Nil	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, 1938.....	11,832,958	99,158,589	70,047,728	764,189,933	1,292,574,329
Industry	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	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, 1938.....	145,101,719	136,980,819	208,382,832	246,404,547	
Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939					
Agriculture.....	8,762,535	15,726,605	17,626,565	129,108,470	252,275,925
Forestry.....	493,737	10,466,856	18,816,348	101,755,803	67,720,835
Fisheries.....	867,861	8,005,779	3,942,157	1,915,927	3,010,252
Trapping.....	4,377	180,484	754,736	1,081,129	1,550,387
Mining.....	Nil	23,504,419	3,600,454	81,600,118	188,867,969
Electric power.....	266,412	5,072,208	3,594,362	56,120,938	52,100,287
Construction.....	1,116,959	9,787,395	8,553,866	60,007,310	68,535,712
Custom and repair.....	338,284	2,831,914	1,981,374	26,144,471	38,110,035
Manufactures ¹	1,243,979	35,885,563	27,041,195	470,385,279	791,428,569
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-345,498	-8,001,507	-10,774,743	-98,106,225	-109,210,654
Totals, 1939.....	12,748,646	103,459,716	75,136,314	830,013,220	1,354,389,317

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 181.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1938 and 1939—concluded

NET PRODUCTION 1938 AND 1939—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939				
Agriculture.....	66,687,260	183,045,715	141,139,175	31,693,750
Forestry.....	3,717,261	2,269,352	3,563,998	62,919,226
Fisheries.....	1,655,273	478,511	430,724	14,072,197
Trapping.....	583,449	589,538	737,285	2,438,027
Mining.....	12,401,404	6,391,404	26,049,861	50,816,415
Electric power.....	8,393,044	4,330,867	5,542,712	14,443,062
Construction.....	6,569,460	7,772,854	8,987,693	12,375,089
Custom and repair.....	6,591,692	4,687,641	5,451,195	10,515,780
Manufactures ¹	48,810,544	20,283,273	32,618,153	103,355,346
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-6,152,835	-4,272,772	-4,786,419	-48,986,844
Totals, 1939.....	149,256,552	225,576,383	219,734,377	253,642,048

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 \$6,342,852 gross and \$4,250,505 net in 1938 and \$8,990,169 gross and \$7,029,467 net in 1939.

5.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production for Each of the Provinces, 1938 and 1939

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.....	Nil	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, 1938.....	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

5.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production for Each of the Provinces, 1938 and 1939—concluded

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 ¹	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, 1938.....	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
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1939					
Agriculture.....	68.7	15.2	23.5	15.6	18.6
Forestry.....	3.9	10.1	25.0	12.3	5.0
Fisheries.....	6.8	7.7	5.2	0.2	0.2
Trapping.....	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
Mining.....	Nil	22.7	4.8	9.8	13.9
Electric power.....	2.1	4.9	4.8	6.8	3.8
Construction.....	8.8	9.5	11.4	7.2	5.1
Custom and repair.....	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	7.0	27.0	21.7	44.9	50.5
Totals, 1939.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)....	9.8	34.7	36.0	56.7	58.4
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon	Canada
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1939					
Agriculture.....	44.7	81.1	64.2	12.5	26.24
Forestry.....	2.5	1.0	1.6	24.8	8.43
Fisheries.....	1.1	0.2	0.2	5.5	1.07
Trapping.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0 ¹	0.25
Mining.....	8.3	2.8	11.9	20.0 ¹	12.20
Electric power.....	5.6	1.9	2.5	5.7 ¹	4.65
Construction.....	4.4	3.4	4.1	4.9	5.70
Custom and repair.....	4.4	2.1	2.5	4.1	3.00
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	28.6	7.2	12.7	21.5	38.46
Totals, 1939.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)....	32.7	9.0	14.8	40.7	47.49

¹ Includes the figures for 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, according to the Census of 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 pp. 15-16 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 the two latest editions of the Year Book, owing to the fact that these statistics are not available because of war conditions.

THE WAR AND CANADIAN AGRICULTURE*

During the early days of the War it appeared that so far as Canadian agriculture was concerned the danger of scarcity was less than that of having to deal with large surpluses of farm products. Consequently there was no immediate demand to increase production. On the other hand, machinery was set up by the Government to give direction to the war-time agricultural program and to guide production efforts into the channels that would bring them as closely as possible in line with the immediate needs.

With Canada well into the third year of the War, the situation has now changed and production programs have been stepped-up appreciably. Much of the uncertainty that characterized the early months of the War and that led to disappoint-

* Prepared under the direction of G. S. H. Barton, C.M.G., B.S.A., D. Sc.A., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ment among farmers anxious to contribute to the war effort has disappeared. Although some farm products are still adversely affected by restricted export outlets, the increased demands from Britain have resulted in a greatly improved outlook for Canadian farmers. Despite a light grain crop in Western Canada, the cash income of Canadian farmers was appreciably greater in 1941 than in the previous year. Farm income generally is on the up-swing, increase in consumer purchasing power together with higher prices and greater demand both at home and from Britain being mainly responsible. Other contributing factors are the subsidies paid by the Dominion and some of the provincial governments to encourage production in certain desired directions.

The Labour Problem.—In some parts of Canada, notably in areas tributary to large industrial centres, farmers have had difficulty obtaining sufficient help during the past year. Although steps will be taken to deal with this situation, it is apparent that the problem will be more serious in 1942. Many farmers are meeting the problem by greater use of machinery; purchases of such equipment in 1940 totalled \$47,000,000, the highest for many years. The greatest increase occurred in the purchase of tractors, combines and tillage equipment, with the use of which maximum labour-saving could be effected.

While the supply of farm machinery in 1942, under war conditions, may be subject to some limitation—thus suggesting the need for conservation and upkeep of present equipment—it is expected that the necessary supply of the most essential machines will be available.

Coupled with the growing scarcity of farm help there has been an increase in wage rates. On the whole, however, rising incomes have more than offset the higher wages.

Price of Farm Products.—Food prices have risen appreciably as a result of the higher prices for farm products but, despite this fact, such prices are not high in comparison with normal times.

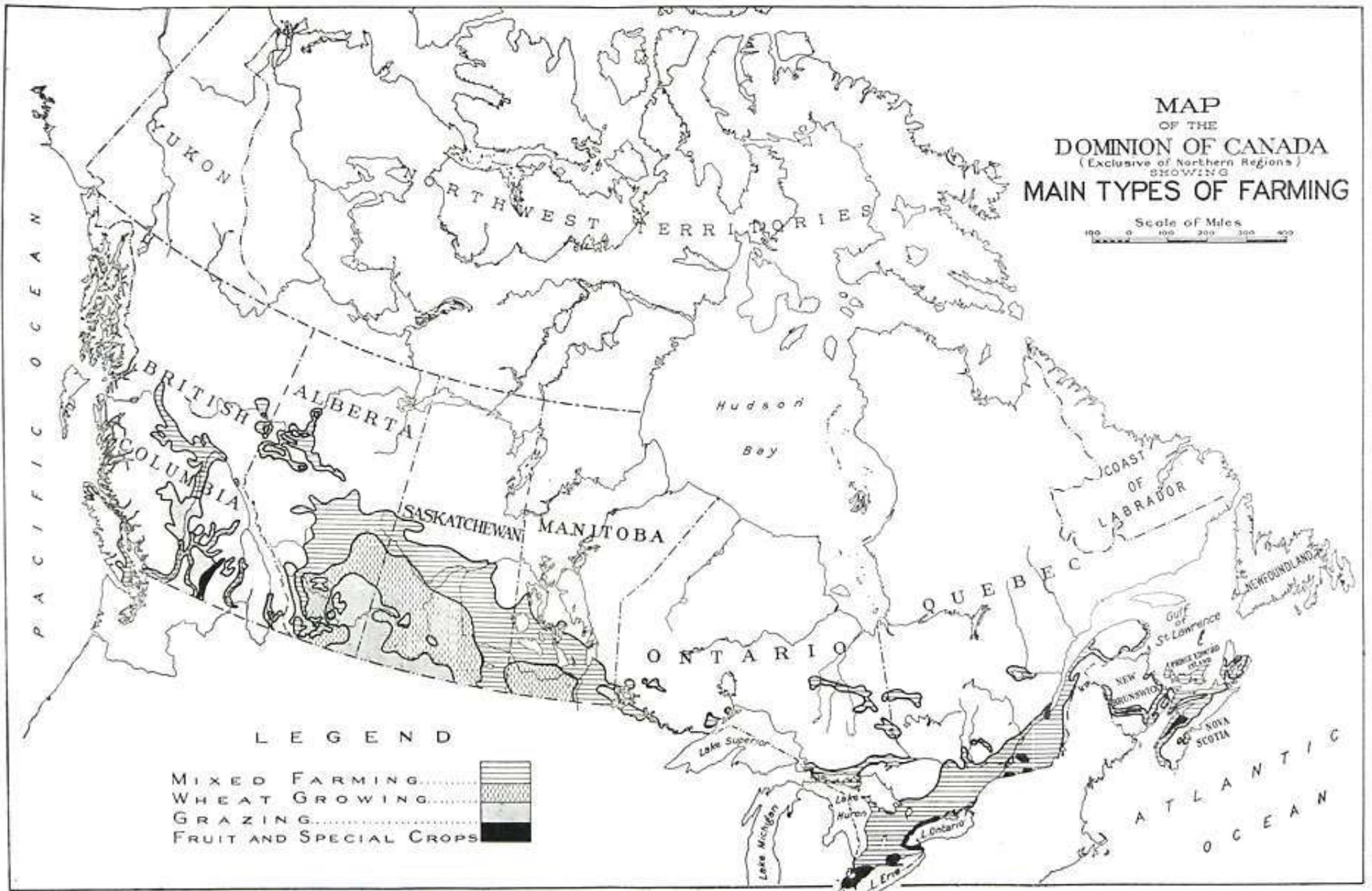
The price increases that occurred during the spring and summer of 1941 gave rise to the fear that price inflation was imminent. Believing that such a development was undesirable, the Government took steps to strengthen and extend the measures already in effect to stabilize prices and urban wages. Price-ceilings were announced, effective Dec. 1, 1941, on all commodities except fresh fruits and vegetables. The net effect of this order was the setting of maximum retail prices for most farm products but, because of the peculiar nature and scope of the trade in these products, provision was made to exempt sales made by farmers to dealers, processors or manufacturers.

In the development of this policy the Government recognized that the prices of some farm products had not risen to a point where they bore a fair relationship to the prices of other products. Where this is the case and more especially where increased prices are necessary to ensure adequate supplies to meet commitments made to Britain, the prices to producers will be increased by Government bonuses or other means. While producers will, in this way, receive additional income the application of the price-ceiling will not be affected.

The Wheat Situation.—Heavy crops in 1939 and 1940 together with the cutting-off loss of practically all Western European markets resulted in heavy accumulations of wheat in Canada. Limited prospective marketings and shortage of elevator space made quota deliveries necessary in 1940 and again in 1941.

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.....

The Wheat Acreage Reduction Program, introduced in order to bring production more in line with market demand and physical handling capacity, resulted in a reduction of about 6,000,000 acres in the area sown to wheat, and an increase of about 3,500,000 acres sown to coarse grains. The additional feed supplies acquired as a result of this shift, despite poor yields, will do much to encourage live-stock production at a time when this is greatly needed.

Important as wheat is in the national economy, about two-thirds of the farmers of Canada are more concerned with other products than with wheat. Moreover, many of those specializing in wheat production have, in recent years, turned their attention towards live stock and live-stock products. The substantial increases that have occurred in the prices of farm products other than wheat have real significance to these farmers.

Bacon Hogs.—In the third year of the War, Canadian farmers are being asked to produce 600,000,000 pounds of bacon for the British market. This represents an increase of 175,000,000 pounds over the previous year's contract and is nearly double the amount shipped in the first year of the War. The contract price for this bacon is \$19.77 per 100 pounds Grade A "wiltshire" at seaboard—a substantial advance over 1941. In addition the various eastern provinces are paying special bonuses of from 50 cents to \$1 per hog or carcass, on a grade basis. With an assured market, favourable prices and—in the East and in British Columbia—assistance in the form of governmental assumption of freight charges on western feed grains (see p. 188), hog producers can make plans for 1942 with considerable confidence.

Beef Cattle.—Prices of beef cattle advanced appreciably in 1941, equalling or exceeding the prices prevailing during the late 1920's. Depletion of farm and range herds during the period 1934-39, a more favourable outlet in the United States, and more recently, increased purchases resulting from higher payrolls and restricted pork consumption, are the factors responsible for the upward trend in prices.

Production turned upward in 1940 and the increase is likely to continue for some years. This would normally mean a flattening out and eventual reduction of prices, but with a strong demand existing—full employment plus military requirements, and the possibility of continued diversion from pork to beef consumption—prices are likely to remain fairly strong throughout 1942. The available outlet in the United States should be as good as during the past year and should tend to support the Canadian market.

Dairy Products.—Unprecedented drought conditions in Ontario and Quebec during the summer of 1941 resulted in some reduction in cheese production in the early part of the season. However, shipment of 112,000,000 pounds of cheese of 1941 production was made to Britain. This was made possible by Government action in removing cheese from the domestic market during the summer and by increased production during the autumn months. The agreement with the British Ministry of Food administered by the Canadian Dairy Products Board has provided for shipments of the above quantity. The previous contract called for a minimum of 78,400,000 pounds, and 92,300,000 pounds were actually exported. The 1941 contract price, 14.4 cents at Montreal, was supplemented by an additional 1.6 cents paid by the Dominion Government, and by bonuses of 2 cents by the Ontario Government on all cheese made in that Province and 2 cents by the Quebec Government on cheese of No. 1 grade made in Quebec. The Dominion Government's

quality payments of 2 cents on 94-score and 1 cent on 93-score cheese were continued. The combination of these prices and bonuses resulted in the equivalent of 19 cents per pound at Montreal during most of the 1941 season.

The contract with the British Ministry of Food for shipment of evaporated milk in 1941-42 was 658,000 cases, compared with 751,000 in 1940-41. The reason for the reduction is found in the preference expressed by the Ministry of Food for dairy products in the form of cheese, as far as possible. It was the wish of British authorities that Canada restrict her exports of evaporated milk to a quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of certain Empire countries.

Effective Dec. 22, 1941, a subsidy of 40 cents per 100 pounds over a minimum price of \$1.70, or on the present price, whichever is higher, is being paid for milk delivered by producers to manufacturers of concentrated milk products.

The manufacture of creamery butter was encouraged during the past summer by the establishment of minimum prices effective May 10, 1941. Unfavourable pasture conditions during the summer months together with favourable prices for cheese tended to restrict butter production in Ontario and Quebec though the output for the country as a whole was about 8.1 p.c. in excess of that for 1940. Despite this increase in production, domestic demand was such as to create prices substantially higher than those established by the Dairy Products Board. The increase in income resulting from this combination of higher prices and greater output amounted to about \$30,000,000 for 1941. There is reason to expect reasonably favourable prices in 1942 but there is no desire to increase butter production at the expense of cheese. Domestic consumption has, in the past, taken care of all but a very small quantity of Canadian butter production and there is no wish to change that position at present.

In order to encourage milk production, a subsidy of 30 cents per 100 pounds is being paid by the Dominion Government on fluid milk in all areas where no increase in price has taken place since Aug. 1, 1941.

Eggs and Poultry.—From the beginning of the War to May 1, 1940, eggs were exported to Great Britain by private firms to private British importers. In May 1940, the British Ministry of Food became the sole importer and on Apr. 15, 1941, control of exports by Canada was assumed by the Special Products Board. Exports from Canada amounted to 1,274 dozen in 1939, 10,980,000 dozen in 1940, and approximately 16,300,000 dozen in 1941.

In the spring of 1941, four contracts totalling 13,800,000 dozen were entered into, half for shipment as fresh eggs and the remainder to be stored for shipment in the autumn. The removal of these eggs from the domestic market during the summer and autumn months contributed toward an increase of from 4 to 8 cents per dozen compared with prices during the same period of 1940. Subsequently, contracts were made for an additional 23,100,000 dozen for shipment from Dec. 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942. The contract price for eggs produced during the winter months was 32.12 cents per dozen, Grade A, *f.o.b.*, Canadian seaboard, and that for eggs shipped between Mar. 1 and May 31, 28.79 cents.

In order to encourage the production of eggs, the payment by the Dominion Government of a bonus of 3 cents a dozen for Grade A eggs purchased by the Special Products Board for export to the British Ministry of Food, was announced on Dec. 19, 1941. An additional one-half cent per dozen will be paid for all eggs that are oil-processed. The bonus will be paid as an addition to the contract price at which the eggs are being sold to the Ministry of Food, and is effective on eggs purchased for export from producers on or after Dec. 22, 1941.

British authorities announced earlier in the War that poultry would be considered a luxury and its importation prohibited and, since May 1, 1940, no poultry has been forwarded to Britain. Nevertheless, the industry has done fairly well on a domestic market strengthened by increased buying power and improved marketing methods.

Fruits and Vegetables.—During the first year of the War, Britain took only half her normal import of fresh apples from Canada and in the second year none at all. Of the 1941 crop, 1,200,000 boxes and 110,000 barrels of apples were shipped, while the product of 550,000 barrels was evaporated for shipment.

Because of the importance of the apple industry and the necessity of maintaining its productive capacity until such times as overseas markets could again accept shipments, the Dominion Government has, each year since the outbreak of war, provided guarantees, involving substantial expenditures, to ensure reasonable returns to growers and handlers of the crop. As a part of this undertaking the Government has subsidized the processing of large quantities of surplus apples. Most of this product—100,000 cases of evaporated and 425,000 cases of canned apples—has been shipped to the British Ministry of Food, or supplied to the Red Cross as a donation by Canada, for distribution in Great Britain.

The 1941 crop, estimated at 10,300,000 bushels, was the smallest since 1928 but overseas shipments together with domestic demand and Government guarantees will ensure a reasonable income for the industry.

Potato production in 1941, estimated at 65,200,000 bushels, was approximately 5,000,000 bushels less than the 1940 crop and the average annual output for the ten-year period 1930-39. Prices for the 1941 crop have run considerably above those obtained for the previous crop. Usually under such conditions the acreage planted to potatoes the following spring is increased.

While it is difficult to forecast the position in which other divisions of the fruit and vegetable industry may find themselves during the coming year, owing to the diversity and seasonal nature of production, it is of interest to note that increased demands are being received from the British Ministry of Food for processed products that will help to strengthen the situation. Canned tomatoes, onions, apple pomace and various quantities of strawberries, raspberries, black currants, plums and prunes in sulphur dioxide solution, have been forwarded, or will be shipped in coming months, under the auspices of the Special Products Board. A strengthening domestic demand has done much to improve the position of the industry as a whole during the past two years. The prices of 15 fruits in December, 1941, gave an index of 96·5 compared with 78·8 a year earlier. Improved conditions are likely to be maintained throughout 1942, but the profitable disposition of seasonable and local surpluses, whenever they occur, will continue to present a problem.

Miscellaneous Products.—In line with the request of the British Ministry of Supply for increased production of flax fibre, the acreage was stepped-up from 10,000 acres in 1939 to 44,000 acres in 1941, and further increases are expected. The Dominion Government has assisted the industry through the expenditure of a considerable sum of money to provide necessary processing machinery.

The elimination of normal sources of supply of many varieties of vegetable and field-root seeds has brought a substantial increase in the production of these seeds in Canada. The value of the 1941 output was approximately \$2,500,000 compared with \$1,000,000 in 1939.

While the tobacco crop reached record acreage and production in 1939, the existence of large stocks together with difficulties of securing exchange, shipping and import licences, curtailed exports in 1939-40. This caused a drastic reduction in acreage in Ontario and Quebec in 1940. Meanwhile with a quota of 8,000,000 pounds already being filled and an additional 5,000,000 recently granted by British authorities the export situation has improved. This, together with an expansion in domestic consumption, will more than offset the larger crop produced in 1941.

During the fiscal year 1939-40 and before imports were controlled by the British Ministry of Food, exports of honey to Great Britain from Canada jumped from a little more than 1,500 long tons in 1939 to 4,000 long tons in 1940. Under the control exercised in 1941, only 2,000 long tons were exported. A similar quota has been allotted for the period ending Aug. 30, 1942.

As a result of a substantially larger corn crop in 1941 and higher prices brought about by restriction on imports and shortage of other feed grains, the income of corn producers during the crop year 1941-42 is expected to exceed by \$2,000,000 the income of the previous year.

The price of wool under Government war-time control during 1941—23 cents per pound unwashed, basis at Montreal—has been about double that prevailing just prior to the War, but domestic use has not been all that might have been desired. An easing of the export control permitting certain quantities to move to the United States has improved the situation somewhat.

Most other farm products have benefited during the past two years by increased prices or larger volume marketed as a result of the general improvement in demand.

Freight-Rate Assistance Policy.—A shortage of feed grains in Eastern Canada which threatened curtailment of the output of live-stock products and which might thereby affect our exports to Great Britain, impelled the Dominion Government to assist the farmers of Eastern Canada and British Columbia to the extent of paying the freight charges on feed grains moved from the Prairie Provinces. This policy is in line with measures announced in October, 1941, for the assistance of farmers in other parts of Canada. It is expected that expenditures under this revised policy will total \$6,000,000.

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.

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. 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. Operations are now carried on in all provinces of Canada.

Particulars regarding the capital requirements of the Board, rates of interest charged and other details appear at p. 185 of the 1940 Year Book.

* Revised by A. H. Brown, Secretary, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Ottawa.

I.—Applications for Farm Loans Received, Loans Approved and Loans Disbursed, Fiscal Years 1931-41

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
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
1941.....	2,806	5,769,950	1,459	2,655,050	228	104,350	2,759,400	2,619,109	108,398	2,727,507

2.—Farm Loans Approved, with Details of Appraised Values of Security, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

Year and Province	Loans Approved					Appraised Values of Security at Time of Loan		
	First Mortgage		Second Mortgage		Total Amount	Land	Buildings	Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
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
1941								
Prince Edward Island.	87	134,450	Nil	-	134,450	223,408	105,078	328,486
Nova Scotia.	50	69,650	2	950	70,600	128,974	70,967	199,941
New Brunswick.	36	40,100	7	2,800	42,900	54,750	38,560	93,310
Quebec.	449	908,350	36	17,750	926,100	1,365,465	759,982	2,125,447
Ontario.	288	584,000	77	37,450	621,450	882,117	508,971	1,391,088
Manitoba.	133	267,100	30	14,600	281,700	595,630	164,137	759,767
Saskatchewan.	152	242,950	55	20,650	263,600	564,149	156,256	720,405
Alberta.	197	278,350	16	6,800	285,150	632,765	164,785	797,550
British Columbia.	67	130,100	5	3,350	133,450	326,523	132,690	459,213
Totals, 1941.	1,459	2,655,050	228	104,350	2,759,400	4,773,781	2,101,426	6,875,207

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture*

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Agriculture is presided over by a Minister, and a staff consisting of a Deputy Minister and Dairy Superintendent, a Superintendent of Women's Institutes and an Assistant, three County Field Promoters, and temporary field men for the fox industry.

Assistance is rendered by the promotion of co-operative marketing of farm products, the promotion of the live-stock industry, encouragement of exhibitions, the assumption of the cost of ground limestone, the production and marketing of wild fruits, the formation and establishment of boys' and girls' clubs, and effort directed to the welfare of agriculture generally.

Since the outbreak of war special emphasis has been placed on the development of the bacon industry, with the result that the hog population of the Province is now higher than at any other time in its history.

Extra assistance has also been given in the production of cheese and poultry products, and special policies have been formed to encourage the expansion of these vital industries under war conditions.

Nova Scotia.—Provincial agricultural policies in Nova Scotia are administered by the Department of Agriculture and Marketing: the Minister's Office and those of the Director of Marketing, Land Settlement Board, Statistician and Superintendent of Immigration, Publicity Representative and Forest Products Marketing Representative are situated at 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; horticulture; apiculture; animal pathology; agricultural engineering; and women's institutes.

* For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the Index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".

At the outbreak of war the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, on the advice of the Provincial Joint Advisory Committee, adopted a number of policies calculated to stimulate increased production of essential crops and otherwise to strengthen the position of the farmer for war-time needs. Among these were the following:—

Cheap Farm Lime.—The price of lime to farmers was reduced to a basic level of \$1.50 per ton, the Department absorbing the difference between this price and the cost at the quarry, and giving special transportation assistance.

Land Breaking.—Breaking-plows and tractors were made available at nominal rates to farmers for breaking up unused, over-grown land in order to increase feed-crop production.

Drainage.—Assistance was given in the purchase of tile for the drainage of farms, and also in transportation costs and in the provision of engineering supervision during installation.

Hog Bonus.—Bonuses of \$1 per head on A1 hogs and 50 cents on B1 hogs were given by the Provincial Department in addition to the Dominion Government bonus.

Apple-Tree Pulling.—Provision was made for the free pulling of old and undesirable apple trees in commercial apple areas.

Short College Course for Farm Boys.—Provision was made for a five-month course in practical farming at the Agricultural College for farm boys not yet of military age, or those not accepted for military service.

Rehabilitation.—A committee was appointed to assemble information that will be useful in the rehabilitation period, such as available farms, soil analyses, etc.

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 regarding every kind of agricultural activity.

Since the outbreak of war, agricultural production in the Province has undergone a transformation and Quebec farmers are doing their full share to help Canada fill contractual obligations with the British Ministry of Food.

The agricultural war effort of Quebec is concerned principally with the increased production of cheese, bacon and flax.

Cheese production increased by 33.2 p.c. from 1939 to 1941. In 1941 Quebec produced 36,969,100 lb. of cheese as compared with 34,067,300 lb. in 1940, an increase of 8.5 p.c. The increase in production was partly the result of encouragement given by the Province through a system of premiums, \$595,143 having been paid from May 1 to Nov. 1, on the production of 29,757,108 lb. of cheese.

The establishment of a system of premiums has also tended to encourage the production of choice quality bacon: 1,500,000 hogs were placed on the market in 1940, an increase of 50 p.c. over the preceding year.

As a direct result of the War, flax culture has become more important in the national economy. The area in Quebec seeded to flax in 1940 was about 22,800 acres—twice that of 1939. A flax school was established at Plessisville and several flax co-operatives have been established with government help.

In an effort to produce more eggs for export to the United Kingdom during the winter months, a campaign to promote poultry keeping was launched during the autumn of 1941.

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.

The Department is utilizing, in varying degree, all its offices in connection with the organization of the war effort in the rural areas, largely through its agricultural representatives, of whom there is one in each county.

Work directed to turning mechanical equipment to best use, the supply of good seed, of good sires, etc., is being carried on in place of certain types of educational work, fostered previous to the outbreak of the War.

The production of cheddar cheese was encouraged by the payment of a subsidy of 2 cents per pound on all cheese made in the Province during 1941; the cost of this subsidy was estimated at \$2,200,000. Bacon production was encouraged by the payment of premiums of \$1 per hog for grade A carcasses and 50 cents per hog for grade B1; the estimated cost to the Province was \$1,400,000. These premiums were for swine marketed and graded on the rail.

The cost of assistance in freight payments of feed brought from Western Canada in 1941 was \$170,000.

The Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute have been turned over in part to the R.C.A.F. A course for the training of army cooks has been in operation for over a year and is now accommodating 120 men. It is being extended to include large numbers of women. This course was planned and is being operated by the College staff. A radio technician's course for the Air Force, accommodating 75 men, is given at the Ontario Agricultural College. This, it is anticipated, will be continuous for the duration of the War.

The Women's Institutes, working in conjunction with the Red Cross, shipped to Great Britain one-quarter of a million pounds of jam in 1941; this was all donated.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture serves through the following branches: agricultural extension, dairy, live stock, publications, statistics and weeds, the Debt Adjustment Board and the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory.

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, is in charge of agricultural statistics and administers the Noxious Weeds Act. 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. A departmental library has recently been organized for use of the outside and inside staffs.

Alberta.—The Department of Agriculture is using all of its machinery in the war program. When a particular job is to be done that branch of the Department best able to do it is enlisted for the work. Through various policies and services,

assistance is offered to increase production of certain commodities, to raise the quality of all products and to give leadership in adjustments made necessary by the national emergency.

Through sixteen District Agriculturists and other officials of the Department, the Agricultural Extension Service in co-operation with the other branches has attempted to keep farmers posted with the latest information concerning the demand for agricultural produce. Through field days, short courses, meetings and similar events practical information on every phase of the present problems is discussed. The demand for bulletins has increased and many new publications have been issued. These are distributed free of charge. In the women's extension work, food and nutrition is emphasized and conservation of all goods and commodities is encouraged.

In field crops, emphasis is placed on the production of coarse grains and forage crops to meet the needs of an expanding live-stock industry. Considerable growth in the production of forage crops seed has occurred in recent years.

The services administered by the Live Stock Branch have been widely used. The Bull Exchange and Assistance Policy and the Sheep and Swine Improvement Policies have been instrumental in improving the type of sires used on many Alberta farms. The Live Stock Feeder Association Policy has increased the number and quality of beef cattle and lambs fed in the Province.

The recently appointed Animal Pathologist and the new Veterinary Laboratory have assisted live-stock producers with their disease problems. The Provincial Veterinarian's Branch operates the Co-operative Stallion Purchase Plan to improve horses and renders assistance in controlling diseases.

The Dairy Branch has been instrumental in raising creamery butter production from about 30,000,000 lb. in 1939 to 35,316,100 lb. in 1941. Since the War began the Branch has encouraged the better feeding and management of dairy cattle as the fastest way to increase milk yield.

Because of the demand for eggs for Great Britain, the Poultry Branch launched an educational campaign that is increasing production. The regular blood-testing and other services are being maintained.

Apiculture continues to thrive and more farmers are taking an interest in beekeeping.

The School of Agriculture at Vermilion was closed in 1941 but the Olds School continues to operate. The Demonstration Farms at Olds and Vermilion and the Horticultural Station at Brooks are being maintained. These farms are a source of breeding stock and the station propagates hardy fruit varieties.

The Junior Club program is being expanded as the Department believes it to be one of the most useful parts of the agricultural extension program.

The Department is co-operating in the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan. The courses in farm mechanics for farm boys are particularly valuable under present war conditions.

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; markets extension; and the activities of the Agricultural Production Committee,

which has maintained close contact with producers of farm commodities necessary for the prosecution of the War. (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. 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 are also 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. The program of reports for 1942-43 is given in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 1942, and is also issued as a special leaflet.

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. Details of such census statistics, published following the Censuses of 1931 and 1936, are given at p. 152 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 1940 shows an increase of 0.9 p.c. as compared with 1939, increases in the value of farm animals and dairy products offsetting decreases in the values of field crops.

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch collects and publishes 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".

3.—Estimated Gross Values of Agricultural Production in Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1938-40

NOTE.—Figures subject to revision. Preliminary figures for 1941 and revised figures for 1936-40 will be found in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 1942.

Province and Item	1938	1939	1940	Province and Item	1938	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canada—				Ontario—			
Field crops.....	550,069	635,839	651,228	Field crops.....	131,569	156,115	140,680
Farm animals.....	136,846	170,837	194,913	Farm animals.....	51,095	61,196	63,681
Wool.....	1,565	1,827	2,645	Wool.....	376	517	726
Dairy products.....	226,155	218,462	240,940	Dairy products.....	90,968	87,654	98,933
Fruits and vegetables...	57,095	56,794	57,358	Fruits and vegetables...	20,926	21,365	22,195
Poultry products.....	53,747	55,483	61,816	Poultry products.....	22,329	22,875	24,438
Fur farming.....	6,476	5,794	5,504	Fur farming.....	1,136	1,173	1,114
Maple products.....	3,850	3,444	4,209	Maple products.....	853	751	837
Tobacco.....	20,270	19,444	10,373	Tobacco.....	19,058	17,742	8,598
Flax fibre.....	519	1,249	2,008	Flax fibre.....	120	358	843
Clover and grass seed...	2,996	2,827	2,202	Clover and grass seed...	1,689	1,381	642
Honey and wax.....	3,057	2,616	2,518	Honey and wax.....	1,190	960	897
Totals, Canada.....	1,062,645	1,224,616	1,235,714	Totals, Ontario.....	341,309	372,087	363,584
Prince Edward Island—				Manitoba—			
Field crops.....	9,113	10,798	8,290	Field crops.....	54,208	60,283	59,800
Farm animals.....	1,591	1,819	1,617	Farm animals.....	10,146	13,401	17,065
Wool.....	26	31	39	Wool.....	75	95	146
Dairy products.....	1,908	1,579	1,765	Dairy products.....	15,347	14,699	16,990
Fruits and vegetables...	165	166	165	Fruits and vegetables...	1,883	2,139	2,244
Poultry products.....	817	713	951	Poultry products.....	4,159	4,161	4,622
Fur farming.....	722	573	544	Fur farming.....	821	794	754
Clover and grass seed...	7	10	14	Flax fibre.....	Nil	Nil	3
Honey and wax.....	1	1	2	Clover and grass seed...	354	526	289
Totals, Prince Edward Island.....	14,350	15,690	13,387	Honey and wax.....	639	419	340
Nova Scotia—				Totals, Manitoba.....	87,632	96,517	102,253
Field crops.....	11,129	13,145	13,347	Saskatchewan—			
Farm animals.....	2,835	3,049	3,265	Field crops.....	104,752	190,827	172,979
Wool.....	72	69	113	Farm animals.....	12,662	19,393	26,188
Dairy products.....	8,175	6,965	7,588	Wool.....	149	157	270
Fruits and vegetables...	6,793	4,129	3,506	Dairy products.....	16,541	16,957	19,646
Poultry products.....	1,137	1,190	1,606	Fruits and vegetables...	3,375	3,894	4,117
Fur farming.....	446	363	345	Poultry products.....	5,872	6,152	7,214
Maple products.....	24	15	24	Fur farming.....	445	410	389
Clover and grass seed...	Nil	1	1	Clover and grass seed...	514	412	548
Honey and wax.....	10	12	15	Honey and wax.....	249	377	383
Totals, Nova Scotia.....	30,621	28,938	29,810	Totals, Saskatchewan.....	144,559	238,579	231,734
New Brunswick—				Alberta—			
Field crops.....	17,064	20,641	18,446	Field crops.....	122,148	126,947	133,734
Farm animals.....	3,385	3,690	3,656	Farm animals.....	23,257	32,523	38,947
Wool.....	77	79	104	Wool.....	344	378	608
Dairy products.....	5,892	5,137	5,457	Dairy products.....	19,223	18,010	19,844
Fruits and vegetables...	1,246	1,287	1,242	Fruits and vegetables...	3,026	3,543	3,750
Poultry products.....	1,297	1,277	1,640	Poultry products.....	4,325	4,559	5,385
Fur farming.....	632	487	463	Fur farming.....	749	704	669
Maple products.....	63	35	53	Flax fibre.....	Nil	Nil	3
Clover and grass seed...	9	11	11	Clover and grass seed...	270	285	528
Honey and wax.....	11	11	18	Honey and wax.....	178	184	253
Totals, New Brunswick.....	29,676	32,655	31,090	Totals, Alberta.....	173,520	187,133	203,721
Quebec—				British Columbia—			
Field crops.....	86,477	92,740	89,531	Field crops.....	13,609	14,343	14,421
Farm animals.....	27,894	31,591	34,941	Farm animals.....	3,981	4,175	5,553
Wool.....	363	429	523	Wool.....	83	72	116
Dairy products.....	57,990	56,875	59,472	Dairy products.....	10,111	10,586	11,245
Fruits and vegetables...	9,841	9,927	10,094	Fruits and vegetables...	9,840	10,344	10,045
Poultry products.....	8,829	9,667	10,929	Poultry products.....	4,982	4,889	5,031
Fur farming.....	1,266	1,090	1,036	Fur farming.....	259	200	190
Maple products.....	2,910	2,643	3,295	Tobacco.....	55	46	95
Tobacco.....	1,157	1,656	1,680	Clover and grass seed...	66	134	103
Flax fibre.....	399	891	1,159	Honey and wax.....	245	154	220
Clover and grass seed...	87	67	66	Totals, British Columbia.....	43,231	44,943	47,019
Honey and wax.....	534	498	390				
Totals, Quebec.....	197,747	208,074	213,116				

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 the decennial census taken at June 1 in that year. Changes in the total value of lands and buildings for the years 1932 to 1940 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, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Estimates for the years from 1930-40 will be found in the “Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics”, January-March, 1941, p. 44.

Province	1939				1940			
	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock ¹	Total ¹	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
P.E. Island	44,183	5,962	7,875	58,020	40,396	5,835	7,380	53,611
Nova Scotia	97,366	7,699	15,287	120,352	82,614	7,520	15,566	105,700
New Brunswick	85,953	9,504	16,865	112,322	71,134	9,273	16,748	97,155
Quebec	709,786	69,912	121,515	901,213	709,786	67,605	131,355	908,746
Ontario	1,072,847	116,327	218,977	1,408,651	1,072,847	115,101	221,661	1,409,609
Manitoba	225,628	46,499	57,580	329,707	212,356	46,752	61,210	320,318
Saskatchewan	629,838	115,673	95,606	841,117	629,838	112,615	105,392	847,845
Alberta	413,602	86,800	99,082	599,484	413,602	87,337	112,364	613,303
British Columbia	91,815	10,411	23,576	125,802	88,755	10,082	26,591	125,428
Canada	3,371,018	469,287	656,363	4,496,668	3,321,328	462,120	698,267	4,481,715

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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 Lands in Canada, 1910, 1920 and 1924-41

Province	1910	1920	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.	31	49	40	45	46	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31	31	34	36	35	32	34
N.S.	25	43	33	37	36	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31	35	32	29	33	28	31
N.B.	19	28	27	34	31	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25	28	26	27	29	24	25
Que.	43	70	53	54	53	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41	38	40	40	44	44	50
Ont.	48	70	65	67	62	65	62	60	52	46	38	38	41	42	44	46	45	46	46	45
Man.	29	39	28	29	29	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	16	17
Sask.	22	32	24	24	25	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	14
Alta.	24	32	25	26	26	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16
B.C.	74	175	96	88	80	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58	60	58	60	60	58	60
Canada	33	48	37	38	37	38	38	37	32	28	24	24	23	24	24	24	24	25	24	25

Subsection 2.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops

After a period of relatively stable acreages sown to various grain crops, sharp changes occurred in 1941. The Wheat Acreage Reduction Program which operated in Western Canada in 1941 brought about a marked reduction in the acreage seeded to wheat, while acreages to oats, barley and flaxseed were substantially increased. No great change occurred in the areas under rye and buckwheat. Increased acreages to hay and clover, and alfalfa were also recorded in 1941, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. Successive droughts in the West considerably reduced production of the principal grain crops from 1933 to 1938 but, in 1939 and 1940, average yields approached or exceeded the long-time average. Unfavourable weather conditions in 1941 resulted in reduced yields per acre for most crops.

In the latest year, viz., 1941, the acreages under field crops decreased by 4.0 p.c. and the value of the crops decreased by 4.3 p.c., as indicated by the figures of Table 6.

The statistics of the principal field crops, shown in Table 7, have been augmented by the addition of a five-year average covering the years 1935-39. For the Dominion as a whole, barley, buckwheat and grain hay are the only crops showing a production under the average. The increase in the amount of flax grown for seed is particularly noticeable.

6.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-41

NOTE.—For earlier figures, see Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 ¹	1941
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Acreages—						
Prince Edward Island	483,200	490,300	484,400	479,300	505,500	494,100
Nova Scotia	551,400	548,100	549,200	551,900	556,700	551,600
New Brunswick	921,300	907,300	903,600	901,600	908,000	878,800
Quebec	6,018,400	6,042,300	6,103,300	6,142,100	6,088,100	5,995,400
Ontario	9,118,900	9,037,000	9,077,300	9,084,500	9,158,700	9,129,400
Manitoba	6,081,100	6,421,600	6,897,500	6,863,300	6,999,900	7,342,100
Saskatchewan	21,757,350	20,483,600	19,960,300	20,749,200	21,919,700	20,314,800
Alberta	12,743,150	13,409,000	13,582,500	13,942,600	14,238,800	13,259,500
British Columbia	472,050	487,700	501,400	510,100	520,500	514,400
Totals, Acreages	58,146,850	57,826,900	58,059,500	58,224,600	60,895,900	58,480,100
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Values—						
Prince Edward Island	10,693,000	7,706,000	9,113,000	10,798,000	8,874,000	9,484,000
Nova Scotia	13,593,000	10,811,000	11,129,000	13,145,000	13,778,000	16,056,000
New Brunswick	18,396,000	14,149,000	17,064,000	20,641,000	21,336,000	24,315,000
Quebec	91,276,000	81,629,000	86,477,000	92,740,000	95,071,000	119,442,000
Ontario	166,284,000	149,100,000	131,569,000	156,115,000	149,479,000	172,470,000
Manitoba	50,401,000	90,112,000	54,208,000	60,283,000	61,067,000	81,105,000
Saskatchewan	141,793,400	51,850,000	104,752,000	190,827,000	176,078,000	117,117,000
Alberta	103,603,000	134,429,000	122,148,000	126,947,000	136,572,000	93,630,000
British Columbia	16,261,000	16,436,000	13,609,000	14,343,000	14,427,000	14,231,000
Totals, Values	612,306,400	556,222,000	550,069,000	685,839,000	676,682,000	647,850,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada

NOTE.—Comparative figures for the Dominion as a whole, for the years 1908-28 are given in the Canada Year Book, 1929, pp. 230-232 and for 1929-36 in the Canada Year Book, 1939, pp. 203-204. 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 1908-40. Many of the figures for 1940 have been revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. Statistics for 1941 are subject to revision.

SUMMARY, SHOWING YIELDS AND PRICES, 1937-41, WITH LONG-TIME AVERAGES

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—						Flaxseed—					
Long-time average..	19,904	15.6	310,021	0.87	269,290	Long-time average..	679	8.3	5,612	1.58	8,855
1937.....	25,570	7.0	180,210	1.02	184,651	1937.....	241	3.2	775	1.48	1,148
1938.....	25,931	13.9	360,010	0.59	211,265	1938.....	210	6.0	1,259	1.13	1,420
1939.....	26,757	18.3	520,623	0.54	282,151	1939.....	298	6.9	2,044	1.41	2,886
1940.....	28,726	18.8	540,190	0.52	281,936	1940.....	382	8.0	3,049	1.07	3,262
1941.....	22,362	13.4	299,401	0.52	156,250	1941.....	958	6.7	6,412	1.25	7,988
Oats—						Potatoes—					
Long-time average..	12,663	30.3	383,158	0.41	157,018	Long-time average..	561	86.0	48,242	1.06	50,950
1937.....	13,049	20.6	268,442	0.43	114,093	1937.....	531	80.0	42,547	0.63	26,650
1938.....	13,010	28.5	371,382	0.24	89,335	1938.....	522	69.0	35,938	0.92	33,093
1939.....	12,790	30.1	384,407	0.30	114,843	1939.....	518	70.0	36,390	1.13	41,065
1940.....	12,298	30.9	380,526	0.28	106,771	1940.....	545	78.0	42,300	0.84	35,394
1941.....	13,841	25.0	346,154	0.38	132,460	1941.....	508	77.0	39,124	1.02	39,771
Barley—						Hay and Clover—					
Long-time average..	3,170	23.3	73,861	0.51	37,968	Long-time average..	9,168	1.48	13,577	11.62	157,765
1937.....	4,331	19.2	83,124	0.51	42,020	1937.....	8,693	1.50	13,030	7.53	98,136
1938.....	4,454	23.0	102,242	0.28	28,446	1938.....	8,820	1.56	13,798	7.58	104,529
1939.....	4,347	23.7	103,147	0.34	35,424	1939.....	8,837	1.51	13,377	8.40	112,305
1940.....	4,342	24.0	104,256	0.32	33,350	1940.....	8,811	1.60	14,070	8.64	121,617
1941.....	5,549	21.0	116,659	0.42	49,519	1941.....	9,108	1.34	12,245	11.94	146,228
Rye—						Alfalfa—					
Long-time average..	694	13.7	9,503	0.67	6,389	Long-time average..	502	2.41	1,207	11.06	13,349
1937.....	894	6.5	5,771	0.72	4,152	1937.....	849	2.48	2,107	8.06	16,986
1938.....	741	11.8	10,988	0.29	3,147	1938.....	859	2.40	2,061	7.88	16,249
1939.....	1,102	13.9	15,307	0.42	6,423	1939.....	947	2.29	2,167	8.70	18,854
1940.....	1,035	13.5	13,994	0.33	4,613	1940.....	1,032	2.51	2,588	8.25	21,352
1941.....	1,078	12.0	12,956	0.43	5,547	1941.....	1,149	2.16	2,487	10.32	25,670
Buckwheat—											
Long-time average..	400	22.0	8,788	0.81	7,159						
1937.....	396	19.6	7,745	0.72	5,592						
1938.....	376	18.8	7,079	0.58	4,098						
1939.....	335	20.4	6,848	0.60	4,103						
1940.....	226	20.5	6,692	0.57	3,838						
1941.....	277	20.1	5,569	0.66	3,666						

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1940-41, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1935-39

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Pro-duction	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Pro-duction	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	'000			'000 acres	'000 bu.	'000
Canada—					Canada—cont'd.				
Fall wheat..Av.	1935-39	652	17,171	13,625	Spring wheat				
	1940	775	22,099	13,701	Av.	1935-39	24,943	295,229	197,669
	1941	619	16,465	15,477		1940	27,951	518,091	268,235
						1941	21,743	282,936	140,773

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued
DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1940-41, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1935-39—con.

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—cont'd.					Canada—concl.				
All wheat... Av.	1935-39	25,595	312,400	211,294	Fodder corn	1935-39	457	4,012	12,458
	1940	28,726	540,190	281,936	Av.	1940	496	4,155	12,235
	1941	22,362	299,401	156,250		1941	519	4,659	17,074
Oats..... Av.	1935-39	13,247	338,072	105,589	Grain hay... Av.	1935-39	1,098	1,583	8,323
	1940	12,298	380,526	106,771		1940	1,052	1,916	8,186
	1941	13,841	346,154	132,460		1941	1,053	1,416	7,544
Barley..... Av.	1935-39	4,291	88,882	35,974	Sugar beets. Av.	1935-39	34	301	1,814
	1940	4,342	104,256	33,350		1940	82	825	5,547
	1941	5,549	116,659	49,519		1941	71	712	4,144
Fall rye.... Av.	1935-39	635	7,192	3,010	P.E. Island—			'000	
	1940	786	10,357	3,450	Spring wheat	1935-39	19	243	256
	1941	800	10,224	4,389	Av.	1940	13	238	226
Spring rye... Av.	1935-39	181	1,999	858		1941	14	245	233
	1940	249	3,637	1,163	Oats..... Av.	1935-39	151	4,667	2,116
	1941	277	2,732	1,158		1940	143	4,998	1,749
All rye..... Av.	1935-39	816	9,190	3,836		1941	138	3,726	1,602
	1940	1,035	13,994	4,613	Barley..... Av.	1935-39	6	165	116
	1941	1,078	12,956	5,547		1940	13	397	238
Peas..... Av.	1935-39	85	1,339	2,044		1941	13	288	181
	1940	82	1,355	2,652	Buckwheat. Av.	1935-39	4	65	44
	1941	97	1,587	3,362		1940	4	74	46
Beans..... Av.	1935-39	68	1,282	1,987		1941	4	50	33
	1940	97	1,477	2,721	Mixed grains	1935-39	30	982	509
	1941	102	1,715	3,138	Av.	1940	43	1,505	677
Buckwheat. Av.	1935-39	377	7,643	4,780		1941	49	1,315	644
	1940	326	6,692	3,838				'000	
	1941	277	5,569	3,666				cwt.	
Mixed grains	1935-39	1,166	38,507	17,072	Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	35	3,748	2,787
Av.	1940	1,220	43,133	16,994		1940	42	4,579	1,923
	1941	1,329	41,505	21,617		1941	36	2,840	2,414
Flaxseed.... Av.	1935-39	307	1,509	2,006	Turnips, etc.	1935-39	11	2,695	765
	1940	382	3,049	3,262	Av.	1940	11	2,549	663
	1941	958	6,412	7,988		1941	10	1,820	692
Corn for husking... Av.	1935-39	172	7,010	3,857				'000	
	1940	186	6,956	3,826				tons	
	1941	300	12,036	8,599	Hay and clover.... Av.	1935-39	226	319	2,765
Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	516	38,631	35,357		1940	237	344	3,337
	1940	545	42,300	35,394		1941	230	368	3,680
	1941	508	39,124	39,771	Fodder corn	1935-39	0.4	3	16
Turnips.... Av.	1935-39	187	37,083	12,638	Av.	1940	0.4	3	15
	1940	186	39,016	12,388		1941	0.4	1	5
	1941	180	34,482	15,273				'000	
			'000		Nova Scotia—			bu.	
Hay and clover.... Av.	1935-39	8,766	13,615	105,561	Spring wheat	1935-39	4	59	68
	1940	8,811	14,070	121,617	Av.	1940	3	55	56
	1941	9,108	12,245	146,228		1941	3	47	45
Alfalfa..... Av.	1935-39	854	2,052	17,180	Oats..... Av.	1935-39	92	3,012	1,749
	1940	1,032	2,588	21,352		1940	91	3,265	1,828
	1941	1,149	2,487	25,670		1941	91	3,094	1,795

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued
 DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1940-41, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1935-39—con.

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 cwt.	\$'000
Nova Scotia—concluded					New Brunswick—concluded				
Barley.....Av.	1935-39	9	243	195	Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	12	2,632	1,105
	1940	12	351	274		1940	13	3,340	1,169
	1941	13	340	255		1941	13	2,921	1,636
Buckwheat. Av.	1935-39	5	97	83				'000 tons	
	1940	4	84	69	Hay and clover....Av.	1935-39	569	818	6,994
	1941	4	86	69		1940	572	944	10,856
Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	6	196	133		1941	560	896	12,544
	1940	6	204	133	Fodder corn Av.	1935-39	0.8	7	29
	1941	6	182	137		1940	0.8	5	20
Potatoes....Av.	1935-39	21	1,897	1,960		1941	1	8	40
	1940	23	2,313	2,174	Quebec—			'000 bu.	
	1941	21	2,091	2,509	Spring wheat Av.	1935-39	51	855	899
Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	12	3,258	1,408		1940	30	522	473
	1940	12	3,511	1,756		1941	32	567	572
	1941	11	3,300	1,881	Oats.....Av.	1935-39	1,678	42,396	21,147
			'000 tons			1940	1,664	44,290	21,259
Hay and clover....Av.	1935-39	402	675	6,463		1941	1,679	46,872	25,336
	1940	406	649	7,464	Barley.....Av.	1935-39	162	3,872	2,597
	1941	404	667	9,338		1940	160	3,888	2,488
Fodder corn Av.	1935-39	0.7	6	27		1941	146	3,762	2,613
	1940	0.8	6	24	Spring rye..Av.	1935-39	7	106	88
	1941	0.8	6	27		1940	6	103	82
New Brunswick			'000 bu.			1941	9	157	140
Spring wheat Av.	1935-39	14	220	253	Peas.....Av.	1935-39	19	280	545
	1940	8	176	188		1940	20	318	794
	1941	8	131	136		1941	26	416	1,228
Oats.....Av.	1935-39	214	6,241	3,243	Beans.....Av.	1935-39	6	109	221
	1940	210	6,507	3,319		1940	9	153	375
	1941	200	6,200	3,224		1941	14	226	642
Barley.....Av.	1935-39	14	356	259	Buckwheat. Av.	1935-39	144	3,000	2,057
	1940	19	521	391		1940	105	2,144	1,436
	1941	19	518	289		1941	87	1,777	1,309
Beans.....Av.	1935-39	1	20	44	Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	139	3,657	2,326
	1940	1	21	59		1940	163	4,502	2,373
	1941	1	20	65		1941	174	5,027	3,307
Buckwheat. Av.	1935-39	32	651	499	Potatoes....Av.	1935-39	136	11,365	10,742
	1940	26	537	430		1940	150	13,125	10,500
	1941	23	487	414		1941	140	10,502	10,627
Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	4	97	59	Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	38	6,836	3,147
	1940	4	128	77		1940	37	5,975	2,455
	1941	7	204	131		1941	37	6,060	3,458
Potatoes....Av.	1935-39	48	4,990	4,474				'000 tons	
	1940	54	6,896	4,827	Hay and clover....Av.	1935-39	3,595	5,120	40,997
	1941	48	5,736	5,736		1940	3,661	5,223	49,723
						1941	3,555	3,755	65,136

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued
DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1940-41, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1935-39—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
Quebec—concl.					Ontario—concl.				
Alfalfa..... Av.	1935-39	15	36	337	Hay and clover.... Av.	1935-39	2,798	4,820	35,415
	1940	22	57	641		1940	2,699	5,021	36,904
	1941	35	81	1,607		1941	2,737	3,760	37,788
Fodder corn Av.	1935-39	51	499	1,993	Alfalfa..... Av.	1935-39	642	1,559	12,278
	1940	61	552	2,472		1940	715	1,895	15,046
	1941	63	581	3,467		1941	751	1,577	17,079
Ontario—					Fodder corn Av.	1935-39	321	3,121	8,679
Fall wheat... Av.	1935-39	652	17,171	13,625		1940	339	3,112	7,500
	1940	775	22,099	13,701		1941	354	3,540	10,974
	1941	619	16,465	15,477	Sugar beets Av.	1935-39	34	301	1,814
Spring wheat Av.	1935-39	92	1,671	1,382		1940	40	394	2,589
	1940	69	1,301	807		1941	30	322	1,853
	1941	68	1,251	1,126					
All wheat... Av	1935-39	744	18,841	15,007	Manitoba—				
	1940	845	23,400	14,508	Spring wheat Av.	1935-39	2,880	41,130	29,612
	1941	687	17,716	16,603		1940	3,512	66,400	35,192
Oats..... Av.	1935-39	2,305	79,002	28,670		1941	2,700	54,500	27,795
	1940	2,254	86,554	29,428	Oats..... Av.	1935-39	1,427	33,935	9,164
	1941	2,304	76,032	33,454		1940	1,293	33,000	6,930
Barley..... Av.	1935-39	533	16,023	8,438		1941	1,600	51,000	16,320
	1940	499	15,519	6,984	Barley..... Av.	1935-39	1,327	27,178	10,163
	1941	460	13,202	7,393		1940	1,256	27,500	7,700
Fall rye.... Av.	1935-39	67	1,209	727		1941	1,650	43,000	17,200
	1940	82	1,557	810	Fall rye.... Av.	1935-39	123	1,816	771
	1941	72	1,224	808		1940	133	1,900	570
Peas..... Av.	1935-39	59	907	1,298		1941	175	2,850	1,197
	1940	55	894	1,672	Spring rye.. Av.	1935-39	20	277	115
	1941	60	933	1,745		1940	27	350	105
Beans..... Av.	1935-39	59	1,117	1,658		1941	26	374	157
	1940	85	1,264	2,212	All rye.... Av.	1935-39	143	2,093	885
	1941	85	1,420	2,343		1940	159	2,250	675
Buckwheat Av.	1935-39	186	3,735	2,041		1941	201	3,224	1,354
	1940	183	3,796	1,822	Peas..... Av.	1935-39	2	35	43
	1941	155	3,100	1,798		1940	2	23	28
Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	915	32,125	13,581		1941	4	82	139
	1940	915	34,770	13,213	Buckwheat Av.	1935-39	6	95	56
	1941	983	32,537	16,594		1940	5	57	35
Flaxseed.... Av.	1935-39	6	53	74		1941	4	69	43
	1940	18	170	235	Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	23	490	160
	1941	17	163	253		1940	26	501	125
Corn for husking... Av.	1935-39	172	7,010	3,857		1941	33	861	301
	1940	186	6,956	3,826	Flaxseed.... Av.	1935-39	52	334	451
	1941	205	9,471	7,009		1940	90	800	848
Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	147	8,390	8,502		1941	190	1,540	1,894
	1940	147	6,753	7,563	Corn for husking.....	1941	95	2,565	1,590
	1941	138	8,694	10,433	Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	33	2,003	1,387
Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	98	19,491	4,992		1940	34	1,784	1,659
	1940	98	21,528	5,167		1941	36	3,276	2,293
	1941	92	18,124	6,343					

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued
DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1940-41, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1935-39—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area '000 acres	Total Production '000 cwt.	Gross Farm Value \$'000	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area '000 acres	Total Production '000 tons	Gross Farm Value \$'000
Manitoba—conc. Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	6	558	275	Saskatchewan— concluded	1935-39	222	282	1,550
	1940	6	437	227		1940	257	337	1,938
	1941	7	875	438		1941	413	566	3,396
Hay and clover.... Av.	1935-39	445	784	4,082	Allaha..... Av.	1935-39	22	34	284
	1940	421	581	3,910		1940	30	48	381
	1941	600	1,320	6,996		1941	49	84	672
Allaha..... Av.	1935-39	41	86	603	Fodder corn Av.	1935-39	12	30	169
	1940	105	170	1,571		1940	11	37	185
	1941	125	313	2,335		1941	11	42	223
Fodder corn Av.	1935-39	60	259	1,109	Alberta— Spring wheat Av.	1935-39	7,844	109,990	73,599
	1940	74	358	1,611		1940	8,667	180,700	88,543
	1941	79	397	1,898		1941	6,653	88,500	41,535
Sugar beets.....	1940	18	95	556	Oats..... Av.	1935-39	2,804	79,041	18,290
	1941	17	93	509		1940	2,645	103,000	20,609
						1941	3,114	71,000	23,430
Saskatchewan— Spring wheat Av.	1935-39	13,974	139,460	90,149	Barley..... Av.	1935-39	1,031	22,335	7,652
	1940	15,571	256,700	141,351		1940	1,115	32,000	8,640
	1941	12,198	136,000	68,000		1941	1,492	27,000	10,530
Oats..... Av.	1935-39	4,464	84,330	18,798	Fall rye..... Av.	1935-39	102	1,128	418
	1940	3,880	93,000	19,530		1940	100	1,600	480
	1941	4,594	82,700	24,810		1941	111	1,450	551
Barley..... Av.	1935-39	1,196	18,259	6,287	Spring rye. Av.	1935-39	60	601	251
	1940	1,251	23,500	6,345		1940	77	1,400	420
	1941	1,740	28,000	10,640		1941	57	500	190
Fall rye..... Av.	1935-39	343	3,039	1,094	All rye..... Av.	1935-39	162	1,729	668
	1940	471	5,300	1,590		1940	177	3,000	900
	1941	443	4,700	1,833		1941	167	1,950	741
Spring rye. Av.	1935-39	90	930	341	Peas..... Av.	1935-39	0-8	16	23
	1940	135	1,700	510		1940	1	23	32
	1941	181	1,600	608		1941	2	29	58
All rye..... Av.	1935-39	434	3,958	1,435	Beans..... Av.	1935-39	0-8	13	24
	1940	607	7,000	2,100		1940	1	10	20
	1941	624	6,300	2,441		1941	1	18	32
Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	25	374	97	Mixed grains Av.	1935-39	20	426	125
	1940	29	540	124		1940	29	800	184
	1941	38	548	192		1941	36	655	223
Flaxseed.... Av.	1935-39	226	933	1,220	Flaxseed.... Av.	1935-39	21	158	205
	1940	232	1,650	1,733		1940	42	425	442
	1941	600	3,600	4,500		1941	150	1,100	1,331
Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	49	2,297	1,707	Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	29	1,964	1,651
	1940	49	2,548	2,293		1940	26	1,862	1,527
	1941	47	2,535	2,197		1941	24	1,528	1,222
Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	2	132	70	Turnips, etc. Av.	1935-39	3	238	141
	1940	2	178	98		1940	3	266	138
	1941	2	83	46		1941	2	230	138

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—concluded
 DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1940-41, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1935-39—con.

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 tons	\$'000			'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000
Alberta—concluded					British Columbia—concluded				
Hay and clover.... Av.	1935-39	355	488	3,370	Beans..... Av.	1935-39	0.8	23	40
	1940	399	638	3,905		1940	1	29	55
	1941	452	588	3,775		1941	1	31	56
Alfalfa..... Av.	1935-39	84	179	1,580	Mixed grains				
	1940	109	261	1,986	Av.	1935-39	4	160	82
	1941	138	276	2,183		1940	5	183	88
Fodder corn						1941	5	176	88
Av.	1935-39	4	17	99	Flaxseed.... Av.	1935-39	0.3	3	4
	1940	2	11	53		1940	0.3	4	4
	1941	4	14	90		1941	1	9	10
Grain hay.. Av.	1935-39	1,050	1,474	7,280	Potatoes.... Av.	1935-39	18	'000 cwt.	2,147
	1940	1,000	1,800	7,200		1940	20	2,440	2,928
	1941	1,000	1,300	6,500		1941	20	1,872	2,340
Sugar beets					Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1935-39	19	218	1,455	Av.	1935-39	6	1,243	735
	1940	24	336	2,402		1940	6	1,232	715
	1941	24	297	1,782		1941	5	1,069	641
British Columbia—					Hay and clover.... Av.	1935-39	154	'000 tons	3,925
Spring wheat						1940	159	333	3,580
Av.	1935-39	66	1,601	1,451		1941	157	325	3,575
	1940	78	1,999	1,399	Alfalfa..... Av.	1935-39	50	158	2,098
	1941	68	1,695	1,271		1940	51	157	1,727
Oats..... Av.	1935-39	112	5,428	2,412		1941	51	156	1,794
	1940	118	5,912	2,128	Fodder corn				
	1941	121	5,530	2,489	Av.	1935-39	6	70	337
Barley..... Av.	1935-39	14	451	267		1940	6	71	355
	1940	17	580	290		1941	6	70	350
	1941	17	549	318	Grain hay.. Av.	1935-39	48	109	1,043
Spring rye.. Av.	1935-39	5	95	63		1940	52	116	986
	1940	4	84	46		1941	53	116	1,044
	1941	5	101	63					
Peas..... Av.	1935-39	4	101	135					
	1940	4	97	126					
	1941	5	127	192					

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 7, are given for 1939-41 in Table 8.

8.—Acreages and Production of Grain in the Prairie Provinces, 1939-41

Kind of Grain	Acreages			Production		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	acres	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat.....	25,813,000	27,750,000	21,551,000	494,000,000	513,800,000 ¹	279,000,000
Oats.....	8,227,000	7,818,000	9,308,000	231,500,000	229,000,000	204,700,000
Barley.....	3,607,000	3,622,000	4,882,000	81,000,000	83,000,000	98,000,000
Rye.....	1,014,100	943,000	991,900	13,700,000	12,250,000	11,474,000
Flaxseed.....	288,500	363,700	940,000	1,950,000	2,875,000	6,240,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 9 shows the quantities of grain on farms at July 31, 1941, as compared with July 31, 1940 and 1939. Table 10 shows the total quantities of grain on farms at the end of the crop years 1932-41. 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.

9.—Stocks of Grain on Farms in Canada, as at July 31, 1939-41, with Totals of Production of the Previous Year

Kind of Grain	Total Production in 1938	On Farms, July 31, 1939		Total Production in 1939	On Farms, July 31, 1940		Total Production in 1940	On Farms, July 31, 1941	
	'000 bu.	p.c.	bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	bu.
Wheat.....	360,010	1.3	4,682,000	520,623	3.3	17,286,000	540,190	2.6	13,954,000
Oats.....	371,382	10.7	39,654,000	384,407	10.3	39,781,000	380,526	9.8	37,102,000
Barley.....	102,242	7.2	7,346,700	103,147	6.9	7,075,000	104,256	6.2	6,505,000
Rye.....	10,988	3.5	380,000	15,307	4.0	619,000	13,994	3.3	460,000
Flaxseed.....	1,259	0.4	4,900	2,044	1.3 ¹	26,800	3,049	0.5	15,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

10.—Stocks of Grain on Farms in Canada, as at July 31, 1932-41

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
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	1,470,400	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
1941.....	13,954,000	37,102,000	6,505,000	460,000	15,000

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 11.

11.—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.....	*	*	14,105,102 ³	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248	65,184,689 ⁴
Hens and chickens.....	-	-	12,696,701	16,651,337	29,773,457	48,021,647	61,277,229
Turkeys.....	-	-	458,306	584,669	863,132	1,096,721	2,223,197
Ducks.....	-	-	320,169	290,755	527,098	603,152	749,950
Geese.....	-	-	537,932	395,997	629,521	603,728	902,251
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 12 indexes are given showing the numbers of animals on farms for the years 1926 to 1941, expressed as percentages of the average numbers on farms during the period 1926 to 1930.

12.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, 1926-41

(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	103.6	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
1941.....	85.4	103.1	96.9	103.5	136.6

The numbers of live stock and of poultry on farms in Canada and in the different provinces are shown for the five latest years in Table 13, while average values per head are shown for the same years in Table 14. Statistics for total cattle, geese and ducks, together with total values for each kind of live stock, are given in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" for January-March, 1942.

13.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-41

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Canada—						New Brunswick					
Horses.....	2,883	2,821	2,824	2,858	2,881	Horses.....	52	52	53	55	56
Milk cows.....	3,940	3,874	3,873	3,894	3,886	Milk cows.....	111	113	114	113	112
Other cattle....	4,900	4,637	4,601	4,670	4,912	Other cattle....	103	104	107	101	97
Sheep.....	3,340	3,415	3,366	3,452	3,551	Sheep.....	107	110	108	107	109
Swine.....	3,963	3,487	4,294	5,882	5,994	Swine.....	95	82	87	97	77
All poultry ¹	57,510	57,237	62,405	64,143	66,513	All poultry ¹	1,339	1,306	1,340	1,274	1,256
Hens and chickens....	53,993	53,775	58,510	60,201	62,533	Hens and chickens....	1,290	1,261	1,285	1,227	1,214
Turkeys.....	1,998	2,040	2,476	2,508	2,556	Turkeys.....	27	25	36	30	27
P.E. Island—						Quebec—					
Horses.....	29	29	29	29	28	Horses.....	280	289	297	305	307
Milk cows.....	46	46	46	44	44	Milk cows.....	962	982	1,002	1,029	1,010
Other cattle....	53	54	53	49	51	Other cattle....	802	827	815	766	765
Sheep.....	50	49	46	44	46	Sheep.....	658	670	647	648	666
Swine.....	44	44	48	53	54	Swine.....	774	645	744	937	798
All poultry ¹	878	873	871	851	957	All poultry ¹	7,603	7,485	8,128	8,661	8,762
Hens and chickens....	826	830	829	806	914	Hens and chickens....	7,362	7,234	7,871	8,407	8,537
Turkeys.....	12	11	12	17	17	Turkeys.....	111	112	133	134	124
Nova Scotia—						Ontario—					
Horses.....	42	43	44	44	45	Horses.....	558	561	559	560	557
Milk cows.....	116	115	118	114	113	Milk cows.....	1,176	1,174	1,183	1,195	1,204
Other cattle....	113	121	122	115	108	Other cattle....	1,278	1,318	1,305	1,323	1,367
Sheep.....	138	146	144	143	139	Sheep.....	875	858	847	819	802
Swine.....	50	44	45	53	47	Swine.....	1,488	1,430	1,546	1,998	1,936
All poultry ¹	1,244	1,255	1,256	1,336	1,439	All poultry ¹	22,536	22,420	22,841	22,901	23,322
Hens and chickens....	1,212	1,225	1,226	1,308	1,415	Hens and chickens....	21,314	21,189	21,618	21,693	22,127
Turkeys.....	16	15	17	18	12	Turkeys.....	425	446	453	450	451

¹ Includes ducks and geese.

13.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-41—concluded

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Manitoba—						Alberta—					
Horses.....	325	325	315	323	321	Horses.....	661	649	659	658	656
Milk cows.....	390	384	366	350	322	Milk cows.....	454	441	429	417	418
Other cattle....	457	458	421	422	434	Other cattle....	1,004	921	908	949	1,040
Sheep.....	216	231	230	234	233	Sheep.....	768	834	834	883	897
Swine.....	229	219	311	499	503	Swine.....	774	707	993	1,371	1,653
All poultry ¹	4,333	5,081	5,951	6,351	6,686	All poultry ¹	6,794	6,921	7,723	7,698	8,704
Hens and chickens....	3,832	4,512	5,278	5,640	6,003	Hens and chickens....	6,161	6,325	7,068	7,103	8,031
Turkeys.....	393	451	551	580	551	Turkeys.....	444	445	495	443	502
Saskatchewan—						British Columbia					
Horses.....	874	806	800	813	838	Horses.....	62	67	68	71	73
Milk cows.....	564	497	490	503	532	Milk cows.....	121	122	125	129	131
Other cattle....	877	632	680	747	818	Other cattle....	213	202	190	198	232
Sheep.....	345	337	341	399	488	Sheep.....	183	180	169	175	171
Swine.....	454	268	470	791	837	Swine.....	55	48	50	83	89
All poultry ¹	8,825	7,890	9,512	10,252	10,892	All poultry ¹	3,958	4,006	4,783	4,820	4,495
Hens and chickens....	8,116	7,283	8,651	9,298	9,892	Hens and chickens....	3,870	3,916	4,684	4,719	4,399
Turkeys.....	524	485	724	780	819	Turkeys.....	46	50	55	56	53

¹ Includes ducks and geese.

14.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-34 will be found at pp. 272-273 of the 1934-35 Year Book and for 1935-36 at p. 214 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Province and Item	1938	1939	1939	1940	1941 ✓
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—						Quebec—					
Horses.....	72	71	67	63	60	Horses.....	117	114	109	117	114
Milk cows.....	40	40	46	51	65	Milk cows.....	43	41	43	46	59
Other cattle....	25	27	33	37	45	Other cattle....	24	24	27	28	35
All cattle.....	32	33	39	43	54	All cattle.....	34	33	36	38	49
Sheep.....	5.61	5.79	6.69	6.90	8.47	Sheep.....	5.57	5.58	6.04	6.37	8.46
Swine.....	12.31	13.21	13.79	11.81	15.92	Swine.....	14.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	18.00
Hens and chickens....	0.69	0.68	0.70	0.73	0.83	Hens and chickens....	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.95	1.00
Turkeys.....	1.90	1.89	1.76	1.97	2.11	Turkeys.....	2.46	2.35	2.30	2.47	2.50
P.E. Island—						Ontario—					
Horses.....	91	94	96	87	81	Horses.....	103	102	92	80	78
Milk cows.....	37	36	37	38	54	Milk cows.....	48	47	56	59	75
Other cattle....	24	24	25	25	33	Other cattle....	32	31	40	42	50
All cattle.....	30	30	31	31	43	All cattle.....	40	39	48	50	62
Sheep.....	5.55	5.53	6.47	6.48	8.65	Sheep.....	6.96	7.42	8.13	8.21	9.75
Swine.....	10.55	12.75	14.24	10.89	14.59	Swine.....	12.40	13.15	14.02	11.18	15.44
Hens and chickens....	0.72	0.77	0.72	0.80	0.95	Hens and chickens....	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.83	0.95
Turkeys.....	1.89	1.86	1.94	1.97	2.50	Turkeys.....	2.42	2.40	2.27	2.50	2.55
Nova Scotia—						Manitoba—					
Horses.....	102	100	102	96	100	Horses.....	64	58	56	50	47
Milk cows.....	42	41	41	44	48	Milk cows.....	32	33	43	48	66
Other cattle....	28	26	27	30	33	Other cattle....	24	25	32	36	46
All cattle.....	35	33	34	37	41	All cattle.....	28	29	37	41	55
Sheep.....	5.22	5.15	5.60	5.61	7.08	Sheep.....	5.07	5.23	6.27	6.61	8.15
Swine.....	14.30	13.97	14.60	13.81	17.11	Swine.....	12.00	12.99	13.60	12.37	17.09
Hens and chickens....	0.73	0.73	0.77	0.81	1.05	Hens and chickens....	0.58	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.70
Turkeys.....	2.23	2.32	2.25	2.28	2.65	Turkeys.....	1.86	1.71	1.65	1.81	2.00
New Brunswick—						Saskatchewan—					
Horses.....	114	114	118	110	113	Horses.....	53	50	50	45	41
Milk cows.....	36	37	40	43	51	Milk cows.....	28	31	41	47	62
Other cattle....	21	22	24	24	28	Other cattle....	20	24	31	36	45
All cattle.....	29	30	32	34	40	All cattle.....	23	27	35	40	52
Sheep.....	5.23	5.11	6.06	6.25	7.71	Sheep.....	4.72	4.90	6.50	6.60	7.80
Swine.....	15.03	14.90	15.07	13.51	18.15	Swine.....	11.09	12.60	13.00	11.40	16.00
Hens and chickens....	0.83	0.78	0.85	0.87	1.00	Hens and chickens....	0.44	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.60
Turkeys.....	2.52	2.72	2.55	2.65	2.60	Turkeys.....	1.56	1.63	1.52	1.68	1.95

14.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-41—concluded

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta—						British Columbia					
Horses.....	49	49	45	43	40	Horses.....	70	73	75	76	75
Milk cows.....	30	33	40	49	64	Milk cows.....	51	50	51	54	62
Other cattle.....	22	25	32	39	48	Other cattle.....	30	31	32	38	44
All cattle.....	24	28	35	42	53	All cattle.....	38	38	40	44	50
Sheep.....	4.64	4.97	6.21	6.53	8.02	Sheep.....	6.25	5.92	6.64	7.21	8.85
Swine.....	10.87	11.81	12.74	10.93	15.00	Swine.....	12.84	13.12	14.73	14.50	15.75
Hens and chickens.....	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.65	Hens and chickens.....	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.80
Turkeys.....	1.60	1.61	1.45	1.85	1.90	Turkeys.....	2.60	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.75

Poultry and Eggs.—Increased poultry production has been recorded on Canadian farms during the past few years. This situation resulted from relatively abundant feed supplies and better markets for both poultry and eggs. The industry has also received an added impetus since the War through the shipment of large quantities of eggs to Great Britain. The total exports of eggs advanced to 16,276,256 doz. in 1941, an increase of 15,000,000 doz. over the 1939 shipments and 5,000,000 doz. over those of 1940.

The number of poultry on farms was estimated at 66,513,000 at June 1, 1941, an increase of 2,250,000, compared with the number recorded at that date in 1940, and approximately 4,000,000 above those shown two years ago. Advances of 3.9 p.c. for hens and chickens, and 1.9 p.c. for turkeys were shown; ducks and geese declined almost 1 p.c. The gross farm value of poultry advanced from \$47,000,000 in 1939 to \$51,000,000 in 1940 and \$59,000,000 in 1941. The average values per bird were 83 cents for hens and chickens, \$2.11 for turkeys, \$1.62 for geese and 99 cents for ducks.

The production of eggs was estimated at 244,154,000 doz. in 1941, an increase of 7,000,000 doz. over the farm output of the previous year. The average production per hen was 112 as compared with 111 in 1940, and the total farm value of \$52,082,000 was the equivalent of 21.3 cents per dozen in 1941 as against 19.5 cents per dozen in 1940. The gross farm value of poultry and eggs amounted to \$111,403,000 and the sales income was \$50,202,000. Compared with the previous year these figures show increases of 15.2 p.c. and 13.5 p.c., respectively.

The total and per capita domestic disappearance of eggs and poultry is given in Table 16.

15.—Estimated Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1930-39, and by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

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	27.0	62,100,000
Totals, 1931.....	25,407,000	112	237,131,000	17.0	40,312,000
Totals, 1932.....	24,806,600	111	229,461,000	13.0	29,830,000
Totals, 1933.....	24,922,000	107	222,254,000	12.0	27,577,000
Totals, 1934.....	24,688,000	108	223,272,000	15.0	34,454,000
Totals, 1935.....	24,594,000	109	223,540,000	17.0	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	19.0	40,653,000
Totals, 1939.....	24,024,000	111	221,737,000	18.5	41,037,000

15.—Estimated Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1930-39, and by Provinces, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Year and Province	Laying Hens	Average Production Per Hen	Total Egg Production	Price Per Dozen	Total Value
	No.	No.	doz.	cts.	\$
1940					
Prince Edward Island.....	415,000	93	3,216,000	22.6	727,000
Nova Scotia.....	610,000	94	4,778,000	27.0	1,290,000
New Brunswick.....	586,000	94	4,590,000	24.0	1,102,000
Quebec.....	3,709,000	116	35,854,000	23.3	8,354,000
Ontario.....	7,946,000	119	78,798,000	23.4	18,439,000
Manitoba.....	2,460,000	104	21,320,000	14.0	2,985,000
Saskatchewan.....	4,741,000	102	40,299,000	12.6	5,078,000
Alberta.....	3,103,000	101	26,117,000	14.5	3,787,000
British Columbia.....	1,850,000	132	20,350,000	20.5	4,172,000
Totals, 1940.....	25,420,000	111	235,322,000	19.5	45,934,000
1941					
Prince Edward Island.....	447,000	95	3,539,000	24.0	849,000
Nova Scotia.....	632,000	96	5,056,000	28.0	1,416,000
New Brunswick.....	594,000	95	4,703,000	26.0	1,223,000
Quebec.....	3,716,000	116	35,921,000	25.0	8,980,000
Ontario.....	8,069,000	120	80,690,000	24.3	19,608,000
Manitoba.....	2,597,000	104	22,507,000	17.0	3,826,000
Saskatchewan.....	4,931,000	104	42,735,000	15.7	6,709,000
Alberta.....	3,218,000	105	28,158,000	15.5	4,364,000
British Columbia.....	1,895,000	132	20,845,000	24.5	5,107,000
Totals, 1941.....	26,099,000	112	244,154,000	21.3	52,082,000

16.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1938-41

Item	Eggs ¹	Poultry				Total
		Hens and Chickens	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	
	doz.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total Supply²—						
1938.....	239,145,946	184,142,411	22,618,534	6,686,219	3,129,916	216,577,130
1939.....	246,799,087	199,726,782	26,899,211	6,622,598	3,328,754	236,577,345
1940.....	261,122,700	206,678,434	27,552,264	6,673,762	3,390,831	244,295,291
1941.....	269,549,197	211,886,795	27,233,044	6,671,354	3,232,186	249,023,379
Domestic Disappearance³—		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1938.....	233,469,525	173,758,374	17,658,731	6,511,878	2,804,837	200,733,820
1939.....	240,844,596	188,107,745	20,958,846	6,510,185	2,888,397	218,465,173
1940.....	245,560,935	196,671,586	23,155,349	6,517,935	3,232,774	229,577,644
1941.....	247,964,000	198,296,596	19,655,561	6,315,336	3,037,168	227,304,661
Disappearance Per Capita—						
1938.....	20.83	15.50	1.58	0.58	0.25	17.91
1939.....	21.29	16.62	1.85	0.58	0.26	19.31
1940.....	21.50	17.22	2.03	0.57	0.28	20.10
1941.....	21.71	17.36	1.72	0.55	0.27	19.90

¹ The production of eggs used in calculating the domestic disappearance includes 20,500,000 doz. to cover the estimated production in urban communities. ² Total supply includes production and imports during the year, plus stocks at Jan. 1. ³ Domestic disappearance is obtained by deducting from the total supply, the exports during the year and stocks on hand at the end of the year.

Wool Production.—Shorn-wool production in Canada for 1941 totalled 14,511,000 lb. with a value of \$3,244,000. This was the highest production ever established and the increase in price due to the War resulted in a total value higher than any other on record. Pulled-wool production amounted to 4,689,000 lb., making total wool production in Canada 19,200,000 lb.

Canadian wool imports during 1941, on a greasy basis, are estimated at 93,070,000 lb. The exceptionally high imports, as well as the greater production, resulted in an apparent consumption of 109,245,000 lb., which greatly exceeds that of any other year on record. The much higher consumption in 1940 and 1941 was due to the extensive use of wool in manufacturing uniforms for the armed services.

17.—Estimated Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Wool in Canada, 1930-41

NOTE.—All estimates are on a 'greasy' basis; the exports and imports shown in previous Year Books were only partly on a 'greasy' basis. 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	Imports	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	59,123	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	53,393
1939.....	7.5	13,569	13	1,827,000 ¹	4,277	17,846	4,879	51,933	64,900
1940.....	7.4	13,822	19	2,696,000 ¹	4,386 ¹	18,208 ¹	2,681	86,170	101,697 ¹
1941 ²	7.5	14,511	22	3,244,000	4,689	19,200	3,025	93,070	109,245

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Subject to revision.

Subsection 4.—Dairying Statistics

The growth of the dairy industry during the past two decades has corresponded closely to the domestic demand created by an expanding population. During this period the consumption of whole milk has increased, and the large volume of butter now required in Canada has given this product a preferred position in the domestic economy of the Dominion. During the years prior to 1922 cheese was the principal dairy commodity being produced. Early in the century the output was over 200 million pounds, and in 1917, at the time of the First World War, approximately 195 million pounds of cheese was made in Canada, 86 p.c. of which was exported to the United Kingdom. At present, the need for cheese and concentrated milk products is greater than ever before and promises to give rise to fundamental changes in dairy production. Throughout the greater part of 1941 the output of dairy products was conditioned by price relationships, rather more favourable to butter than to cheese; but with price regulation as a part of government policy, the last quarter of 1941 showed a definite diversion of milk into cheese manufacture, the greater part of which is being exported to Britain.

Milk Production.—The 1941 farm milk supply of 16,752,823,400 lb. represented an increase of approximately 500 million pounds over the preceding year. This gain was made from 3,886,100 cows (8,600 less than the number recorded in the previous year) so that after allowing for dry cows in dairy herds the total supply

reflected an average production per cow of 5,794 lb., as compared with 5,557 lb. in 1940. Manufactured products utilized $11\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds or 67 p.c. of the total quantity as against slightly more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions pounds or 65 p.c. in the preceding twelve-month period. It is apparent, therefore, that a considerable proportion of this increase was obtained through the utilization of lesser quantities for other purposes. Fluid-milk sales revealed an increase of 101 million pounds, but the relationship to the total remained practically the same. The milk available for use in farm homes was reduced by 169 million pounds, and less than 10 p.c. of the total was so utilized as compared with 11 p.c. in the previous year. Quebec and Ontario produced 10 thousand million pounds or 60 p.c. of the total production, the four Western Provinces supplied over $5\frac{1}{2}$ thousand million pounds, or 34 p.c., and the Maritime Provinces contributed 992 million pounds, which was 6 p.c. of the total milk production of the Dominion.

Butter Production.—The 1941 creamery-butter make amounted to 286,109,500 lb., the largest volume ever produced in Canada. Dairy butter declined $4\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds but the total (both creamery and dairy) at 380,447,500 lb. was still almost 5 p.c. above that of 1940. The Ontario and Quebec butter output was 52 p.c. of the total production of Canada as compared with 54 p.c. a year earlier; the Maritime Provinces represented about 7 p.c. in both years while the proportion produced in the Prairie Provinces moved up from 37 p.c. in 1940 to 39 p.c. in 1941. All provinces except British Columbia recorded increased quantities of butter as compared with the previous year.

Cheese Production.—The output of Canadian cheddar reached 148,913,300 lb. in 1941, the highest production in fifteen years. This was a gain over the previous year of only 7 million pounds, whereas the 1940 production represented a gain of nearly 17 million pounds over 1939. Quebec and Ontario registered an increase of 7 million pounds or 5.4 p.c., the Alberta production advanced nearly 500,000 lb. or 16.1 p.c., and both Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick recorded slight gains over 1940. All other provinces showed production declines, the most significant reduction occurring in Manitoba where production fell by over 750,000 lb. or 19 p.c. below that of the preceding year. It is a significant fact that up to the end of October, when the greater part of the production was being exported, the total production for the ten months was practically on a par with that recorded in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the last two months of the year, however, the production advanced to 14 million pounds, almost twice as much as that produced in the same two-month period of 1940.

Cheese and Butter Prices.—Cheese prices in relation to those of butter were an important factor in the production situation described above. With the export subsidy of 1.6 cents (increased from 0.6 cent a pound on May 30), the export price of cheese at Montreal was raised to 16 cents a pound. In order to obtain the quota of 112 million pounds for export to Britain, all cheese produced in Quebec and Ontario was required to be shipped under export licence, thus reducing the amount available for domestic use. This restriction was lifted at the end of October and under the price-ceiling regulations the maximum price of domestic cheese in these two provinces

was set at 25 cents for the first-grade product, 24½ cents for second-grade and 24 cents for third-grade cheese f.o.b. factory. During the last two months of the year the domestic price of first-grade cheese averaged 26½ cents at Montreal. Butter, in contrast to cheese, had the advantage of a free market up to Dec. 1, when the price regulations went into effect. The June-October average for first-grade butter at Montreal was 34½ cents compared with 23½ cents in the same period of the previous year; and for the whole of 1941 the average was 33½ cents as against 26⅔ cents in 1940. Further encouragement was given to cheese producers in the payment of 2 cents a pound by the Ontario Government for all cheese produced, and the same bonus was offered by the Quebec Government for first-grade cheese. With the addition of all bonuses, including the amount paid by the Dominion Government for the production of high-quality cheese, the average Montreal export price was estimated at about 19 cents a pound. Converted to a milk basis, creamery butter would represent a value of \$1.44 a hundred and cheese \$1.70 a hundred.

Miscellaneous Milk Products.—In response to export requirements, the production of concentrated milk products in 1941 was greatly increased. Concentrated whole milk products reached a total of 200,444,000 lb., an advance of approximately 44 million pounds over the previous year. Evaporated milk represented 167 million pounds of this total and condensed milk 25 million pounds. The former showed an increase of 23 p.c. over the preceding year and the latter an increase of 72 p.c. Concentrated milk by-products advanced to 40,452,000 lb., the greater part of this advance being represented in the increased volume of evaporated skim milk. Ice-cream production also recorded a substantial gain, the total output of 11,446,000 gallons being approximately 13.5 p.c. above that of the previous year.

Value and Income.—Farm value of milk in 1941 was estimated at \$206,543,000, an advance of \$42,000,000 over 1940. The total value of milk and manufactured products was estimated at \$301,279,742 which represented a value increase of \$60,339,310. Cash income reached a total of \$165,399,000, exceeding the income of the preceding year by well over \$38,000,000.

Domestic Disappearance.—The domestic disappearance of butter amounted to 369 million pounds. This revealed a per capita disappearance of 32.35 pounds, practically the same as that of the preceding year. Greater quantities of cheddar cheese were used in Canada, amounting in the aggregate to over 46½ million pounds in 1941 as compared with 36½ million pounds in 1940. On a per capita basis these figures showed an advance from 3.2 to 4.1 lb. With the inclusion of farm-made cheese and other varieties of the factory products, the disappearance in both years would be advanced by approximately 2 million pounds and, on a per capita basis, would show an advance of from 3.38 to 4.26 lb. The domestic consumption of milk decreased from 0.87 pint to 0.86 pint per capita. More milk was consumed by non-producers, their per capita consumption increasing from 0.73 pint to 0.76 pint but the consumption in farm homes was sharply reduced, the average per capita being 1.15 pints as against 1.26 pints in 1940.

18.—Total Milk Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41

NOTE—Statistics of total production for 1930-35 appear at p. 217 of the 1940 Year Book and revised figures for 1936-38 at p. 167 of the 1941 edition. Statistics of farm values for 1930-35 appear at p. 217 of the 1940 edition and revised figures for 1936-38 at p. 168 of the 1941 edition.

Province and Year	Total Milk Production	Used in Manufacture		Milk Otherwise Used		
		On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed on Farms
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
Canada.....	1939 16,146,482	2,439,848	8,129,645	3,011,515	1,790,754	774,725
	1940 16,283,077	2,333,368	8,319,314	3,017,636	1,809,839	802,920
	1941 16,752,823	2,219,804	9,036,875	3,118,839	1,641,150	736,150
Prince Edward Island.....	1939 134,561	37,599	51,245	12,876	24,641	8,200
	1940 138,837	36,850	55,158	13,285	25,424	8,120
	1941 147,529	30,366	70,729	14,416	24,458	7,560
Nova Scotia.....	1939 446,458	134,541	148,065	89,599	56,173	18,080
	1940 443,948	127,832	153,963	89,095	55,858	17,200
	1941 466,379	137,781	172,367	96,810	44,686	14,735
New Brunswick.....	1939 401,634	147,352	103,202	59,532	73,468	18,080
	1940 383,322	133,797	104,148	56,318	70,119	18,440
	1941 377,561	122,420	120,796	57,452	60,863	16,030
Quebec.....	1939 4,056,158	286,510	2,216,374	1,003,688	400,346	149,240
	1940 3,905,608	271,455	2,137,071	966,435	385,487	145,160
	1941 4,069,999	240,765	2,324,980	1,020,669	352,335	131,250
Ontario.....	1939 5,855,497	571,293	3,387,080	1,179,675	492,129	225,320
	1940 6,006,239	542,792	3,517,885	1,210,044	504,798	230,720
	1941 6,053,242	575,307	3,556,852	1,223,824	489,149	208,110
Manitoba.....	1939 1,294,988	255,711	666,621	144,567	153,049	75,040
	1940 1,343,532	255,630	703,010	149,986	158,786	76,120
	1941 1,357,346	222,395	783,584	154,186	130,681	66,560
Saskatchewan.....	1939 1,744,698	564,208	604,680	133,482	321,808	120,520
	1940 1,842,933	550,128	675,800	140,998	339,927	136,080
	1941 1,965,225	500,264	883,392	143,395	307,974	130,200
Alberta.....	1939 1,673,179	375,020	741,854	186,658	230,287	139,360
	1940 1,670,986	353,670	753,158	186,413	229,985	147,760
	1941 1,755,935	331,197	894,827	197,784	193,877	138,250
British Columbia.....	1939 539,309	67,614	210,524	201,438	38,853	20,880
	1940 547,672	61,214	219,121	204,562	39,455	23,320
	1941 559,607	59,309	229,348	210,303	37,127	23,520

FARM VALUE¹ OF PRODUCTION

	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canada.....	1939 145,883	18,373	62,919	45,102	13,621	5,863
	1940 164,132	20,294	71,614	49,253	15,950	7,021
	1941 206,543	24,284	99,422	57,610	17,139	8,058
Prince Edward Island.....	1939 1,112	271	416	189	177	59
	1940 1,351	343	487	209	236	76
	1941 1,758	358	807	259	245	89
Nova Scotia.....	1939 4,725	1,319	1,248	1,431	550	177
	1940 5,364	1,521	1,410	1,563	665	205
	1941 6,350	1,669	2,026	1,985	491	179
New Brunswick.....	1939 3,524	1,032	815	1,036	514	127
	1940 3,877	1,191	881	1,017	624	164
	1941 4,560	1,385	1,301	1,103	590	181
Quebec.....	1939 39,918	2,206	17,923	15,557	3,083	1,149
	1940 43,601	2,552	19,631	16,429	3,624	1,365
	1941 54,966	3,019	27,541	18,882	3,876	1,648
Ontario.....	1939 57,094	4,856	28,209	17,931	4,183	1,915
	1940 64,602	5,156	32,250	20,208	4,796	2,192
	1941 77,109	6,536	39,648	23,375	5,185	2,365
Manitoba.....	1939 9,416	1,585	4,263	2,154	949	465
	1940 10,879	1,713	5,207	2,385	1,064	510
	1941 15,857	2,362	8,337	2,637	1,816	705
Saskatchewan.....	1939 12,254	3,949	3,763	1,445	2,253	844
	1940 14,513	4,318	4,608	1,851	2,668	1,068
	1941 20,545	5,121	8,891	2,581	2,618	1,334
Alberta.....	1939 11,654	2,513	4,488	2,176	1,543	934
	1940 13,417	2,900	5,162	2,257	1,886	1,212
	1941 18,225	3,243	8,624	3,066	1,939	1,353
British Columbia.....	1939 6,186	642	1,794	3,183	369	198
	1940 6,528	600	1,978	3,334	387	229
	1941 7,173	591	2,247	3,722	379	234

¹ Based on value of whole milk on farms, the haulage costs of milk and cream being deducted from plant values.

19.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-41

NOTE.—Statistics for 1930-34 appear at p. 217 of the 1940 Year Book. Revised totals for 1935-39 are given at p. 169 of the 1941 Year Book together with provincial figures for 1938-39. The figures of this table are subject to slight revisions.

Province and Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Total	Creamery	Dairy	Total	Factory	Farm-made
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada.....	1940 363,341,000	264,153,000	99,188,000	143,123,400	142,107,100	1,016,300
	1941 380,447,500	286,109,500	94,338,000	149,926,600	148,913,300	1,013,300
Prince Edward Island..	1940 3,569,400	1,995,400	1,574,000	684,300	684,000	300
	1941 3,948,000	2,651,000	1,297,000	691,600	691,300	300
Nova Scotia.....	1940 11,315,700	5,864,700	5,451,000	20,000	Nil	20,000
	1941 12,401,400	6,525,400	5,876,000	20,000	"	20,000
New Brunswick.....	1940 9,637,500	3,924,500	5,713,000	632,800	627,800	5,000
	1941 9,763,000	4,536,000	5,227,000	768,000	763,000	5,000
Quebec.....	1940 85,057,200	73,557,200	11,500,000	34,067,300	33,867,300	200,000
	1941 86,649,800	76,460,800	10,189,000	36,969,100	36,769,100	200,000
Ontario.....	1940 110,363,700	87,236,700	23,127,000	98,647,800	98,523,800	124,000
	1941 110,860,100	86,345,100	24,515,000	102,890,500	102,764,500	126,000
Manitoba.....	1940 38,129,700	27,289,700	10,840,000	4,713,300	4,546,300	167,000
	1941 40,507,100	31,087,100	9,420,000	3,839,300	3,672,300	167,000
Saskatchewan.....	1940 51,710,800	28,306,800	23,404,000	601,500	401,500	200,000
	1941 58,400,700	37,126,700	21,274,000	590,900	390,900	200,000
Alberta.....	1940 44,796,500	29,796,500	15,000,000	2,930,900	2,705,900	225,000
	1941 49,356,100	35,316,100	14,040,000	3,366,000	3,141,000	225,000
British Columbia.....	1940 8,760,500	6,181,500	2,579,000	825,500	750,500	75,000
	1941 8,561,300	6,061,300	2,500,000	791,200	721,200	70,000

20.—Production of Miscellaneous Milk Products in Canada, 1939-41

CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS, BY YEARS

Year	Total	Evaporated Milk	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Cream Powder	Condensed Coffee
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939.....	131,145,668	116,885,119	7,571,082	6,583,523	6,596	99,348
1940.....	156,567,000	135,543,000	14,313,000	6,605,000	14,000	92,000
1941.....	200,444,000	166,912,000	24,662,000	8,601,000	16,000	253,000

CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS, BY YEARS

Year	Total	Condensed Skim Milk	Evaporated Skim Milk	Skim Milk Powder	Condensed Buttermilk	Buttermilk Powder	Casein	Sugar of Milk
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939.....	34,996,146	3,240,891	964,824	25,338,928	676,746	2,830,332	1,671,054	273,371
1940.....	39,000,000	4,367,000	893,000	26,560,000	1,670,000	4,141,000	1,121,000	248,000
1941.....	40,452,000	4,655,000	1,711,000	26,531,000	1,729,000	4,282,000	1,278,000	266,000

ICE-CREAM PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES

Province	1939	1940	1941	Province	1939	1940	1941
	gal.	gal.	gal.		gal.	gal.	gal.
P.E.I.....	47,392	50,000	59,000	Man:.....	418,036	843,000	936,000
N.S.....	422,379	554,000	787,000	Sask.....	394,137	550,000	629,000
N.B.....	230,169	334,000	386,000	Alta.....	541,564	660,000	864,000
Que.....	1,599,405	1,842,000	2,041,000	B.C.....	823,020	980,000	1,051,000
Ont.....	3,708,524	4,271,000	4,693,000	Canada...	8,184,626	10,084,000	11,446,000

21.—Value of the Dairy Products of Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41

NOTE.—Statistics for 1930-35 appear at p. 218 of the 1940 Year Book. Revised totals for 1936-38, together with figures for the provinces for 1938, are given at p. 170 of the 1941 Year Book.

Province and Year	Butter		Cheese		Miscellaneous Products ¹	Milk Otherwise Used	Skim Milk and Butter-milk	Total Value	
	Creamery	Dairy	Factory	Farm					
	\$	\$	\$	\$					
Canada.....	1939	61,748,399	19,898,000	15,311,782	131,029	24,434,786	87,787,000	9,951,000	218,461,996
	1940	64,679,000	20,427,000	19,730,400	141,032	30,223,000	95,536,000	10,204,000	240,940,432
	1941	93,547,300	27,762,000	24,613,400	191,042	37,549,000	105,935,000	12,282,000	301,279,742
P.E.I.....	1939	459,534	353,000	55,740	29	66,474	517,000	127,000	1,578,777
	1940	492,800	362,000	97,100	32	70,000	615,000	128,000	1,764,932
	1941	838,100	389,000	138,300	42	87,000	699,000	169,000	2,370,442
N.S.....	1939	1,487,902	1,320,000	Nil	2,000	851,095	2,996,000	308,000	6,964,997
	1940	1,641,500	1,357,000	"	2,000	1,023,000	3,260,000	305,000	7,588,500
	1941	2,251,300	1,880,000	"	3,000	1,569,000	3,412,000	390,000	9,505,300
N.B.....	1939	954,682	1,384,000	66,147	1,000	265,793	2,119,000	346,000	5,136,622
	1940	977,200	1,417,000	87,300	1,000	423,000	2,227,000	325,000	5,457,500
	1941	1,533,200	1,647,000	162,500	1,000	498,000	2,312,000	439,000	8,592,700
Que.....	1939	18,815,509	2,426,000	3,257,348	28,000	2,934,639	27,141,000	2,273,000	56,875,496
	1940	18,021,500	2,588,000	4,606,000	28,000	3,628,000	28,497,000	2,103,000	59,471,500
	1941	25,843,700	3,298,000	5,736,000	40,000	7,369,000	31,882,000	2,532,000	76,700,700
Ont.....	1939	21,121,703	4,869,000	11,090,497	14,000	15,341,360	32,435,000	2,783,000	87,654,560
	1940	22,245,400	5,481,000	13,793,300	16,000	18,603,000	35,818,000	2,976,000	98,932,700
	1941	28,339,300	7,600,000	16,442,300	23,000	20,120,000	39,767,000	3,114,000	115,905,600
Man.....	1939	5,702,713	1,952,000	407,278	18,000	587,787	4,771,000	1,260,000	14,698,778
	1940	6,413,100	2,276,000	604,600	22,000	1,181,000	5,208,000	1,285,000	16,989,700
	1941	10,041,100	2,638,000	705,800	30,000	1,291,000	6,364,000	1,365,000	22,434,900
Sask.....	1939	5,333,053	3,721,000	42,526	23,000	605,178	6,011,000	1,221,000	16,956,757
	1940	6,439,800	3,768,000	58,200	26,000	839,000	7,236,000	1,279,000	19,646,000
	1941	11,323,600	6,010,000	76,200	36,000	993,000	7,655,000	1,837,000	27,930,800
Alta.....	1939	6,281,521	2,546,000	263,508	25,000	1,131,302	6,532,000	1,231,000	18,010,331
	1940	6,778,700	2,662,000	378,800	27,000	1,404,000	7,185,000	1,409,000	19,844,500
	1941	10,948,000	3,650,000	628,200	41,000	1,864,000	7,905,000	1,997,000	27,033,200
B.C.....	1939	1,591,782	527,000	128,738	20,000	2,651,158	5,265,000	402,000	10,585,678
	1940	1,669,000	516,000	105,100	19,000	3,052,000	5,490,000	394,000	11,245,100
	1941	1,879,000	650,000	124,100	17,000	3,758,000	5,939,000	439,000	12,806,100

¹ The values shown for miscellaneous products include all concentrated milk products, ice cream and sundries, the totals of which in 1941 amounted to \$18,679,000, \$14,229,000 and \$4,641,000, respectively.

22.—Total Value and Farm Value of Dairy Production and Income from Dairying in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41

NOTE.—Total value represents the addition of all items shown in Table 21. Gross income represents farm value less the value of milk fed to calves.

Province and Year	Total Value of Products	Farm Value of Milk	Farm Income from Dairy Products		In Dollars per Hundred Pounds of Milk Produced				
			Gross	Cash	Total Value	Farm Value	Gross Income	Cash Income	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Canada.....	1939	218,461,996	145,853,000	140,015,000	113,817,000	1.35	0.90	0.87	0.70
	1940	240,940,432	164,132,000	157,111,000	127,063,000	1.48	1.01	0.96	0.78
	1941	301,279,742	206,543,000	198,455,000	165,399,000	1.80	1.23	1.18	0.99
P.E.I.....	1939	1,578,777	1,112,000	1,053,000	698,000	1.17	0.83	0.78	0.52
	1940	1,764,932	1,351,000	1,275,000	791,000	1.27	0.97	0.92	0.57
	1941	2,370,442	1,758,000	1,669,000	1,168,000	1.61	1.19	1.13	0.79
N.S.....	1939	6,964,997	4,725,000	4,548,000	3,198,000	1.56	1.06	1.02	0.72
	1940	7,588,500	5,364,000	5,159,000	3,507,000	1.71	1.21	1.16	0.79
	1941	9,505,300	6,350,000	6,171,000	4,751,000	2.04	1.36	1.32	1.02
N.B.....	1939	5,136,622	3,524,000	3,397,000	2,500,000	1.28	0.88	0.85	0.62
	1940	5,457,500	3,877,000	3,713,000	2,562,000	1.42	1.01	0.97	0.67
	1941	6,592,700	4,560,000	4,379,000	3,176,000	1.75	1.21	1.16	0.84

22.—Total Value and Farm Value of Dairy Production and Income from Dairying in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41—concluded

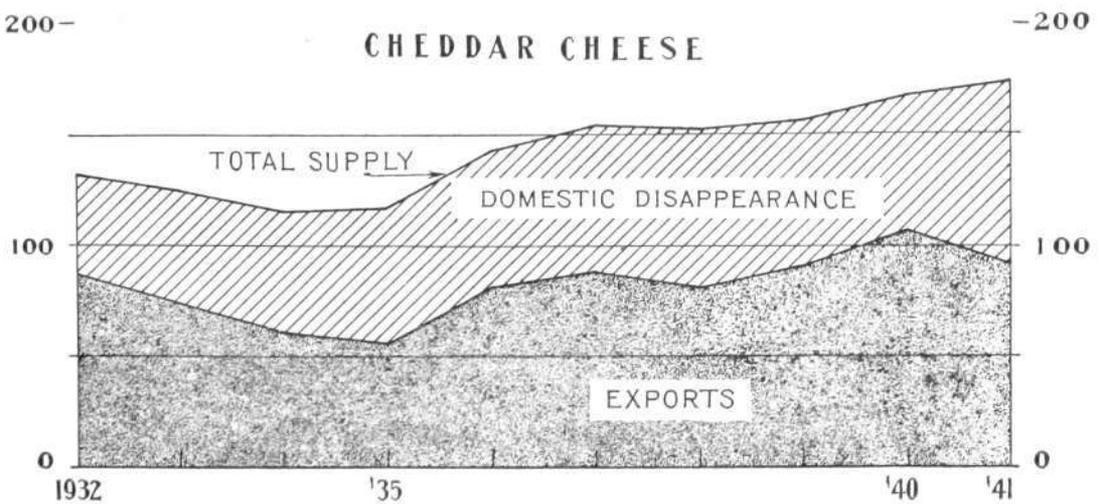
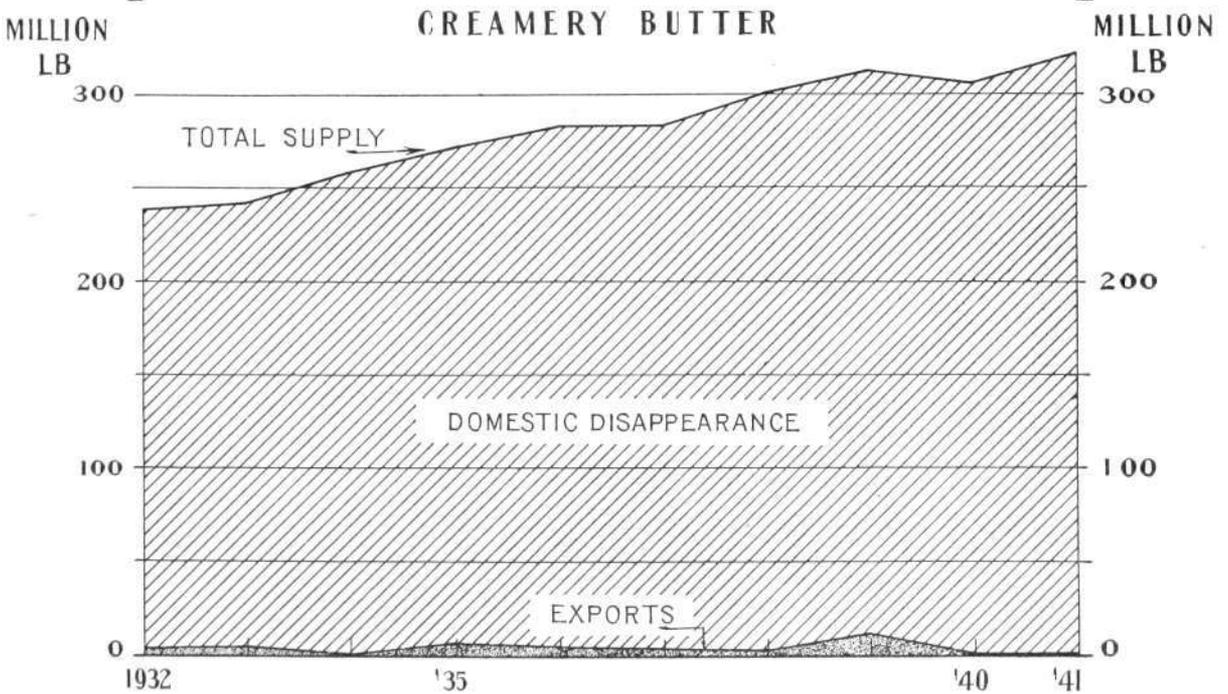
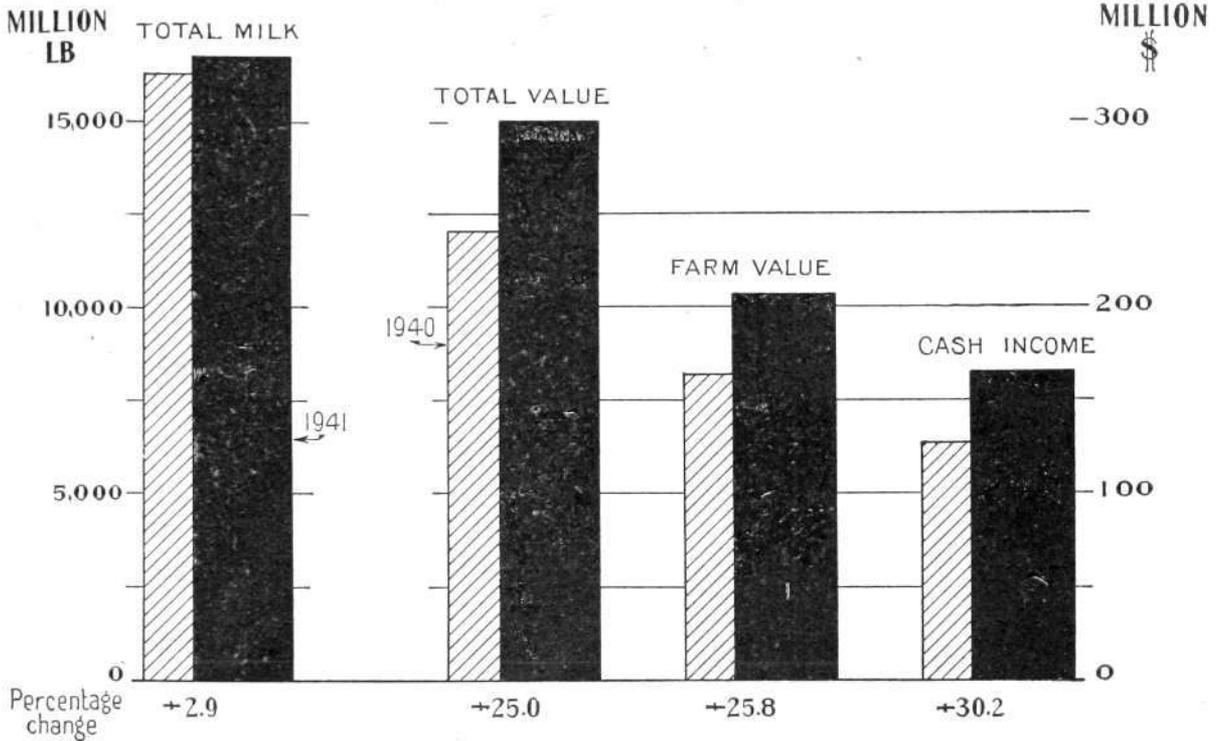
Province and Year	Total Value of Products	Farm Value of Milk	Farm Income from Dairy Products		In Dollars per Hundred Pounds of Milk Produced				
			Gross	Cash	Total Value	Farm Value	Gross Income	Cash Income	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Que.....	1939	56,875,496	39,918,000	38,769,000	34,347,000	1.40	0.98	0.96	0.85
	1940	59,471,500	43,601,000	42,236,000	36,985,000	1.52	1.12	1.08	0.95
	1941	76,700,700	54,966,000	53,318,000	47,602,000	1.88	1.35	1.31	1.17
Ont.....	1939	87,654,560	57,094,000	55,179,000	47,815,000	1.50	0.98	0.94	0.82
	1940	98,932,700	64,602,000	62,410,000	54,344,000	1.65	1.08	1.04	0.90
	1941	115,905,600	77,109,000	74,744,000	65,638,000	1.91	1.27	1.23	1.08
Man.....	1939	14,698,778	9,416,000	8,951,000	6,815,000	1.14	0.73	0.69	0.53
	1940	16,989,700	10,879,000	10,369,000	8,056,000	1.26	0.81	0.77	0.60
	1941	22,434,900	15,857,000	15,152,000	11,511,000	1.65	1.17	1.12	0.85
Sask.....	1939	16,956,757	12,254,000	11,410,000	6,113,000	0.97	0.70	0.65	0.35
	1940	19,646,000	14,513,000	13,445,000	7,375,000	1.07	0.79	0.73	0.40
	1941	27,930,800	20,545,000	19,211,000	12,934,000	1.42	1.05	0.98	0.66
Alta.....	1939	18,010,331	11,654,000	10,720,000	7,213,000	1.08	0.70	0.64	0.43
	1940	19,844,500	13,417,000	12,205,000	7,993,000	1.19	0.80	0.73	0.48
	1941	27,033,200	18,225,000	16,872,000	12,477,000	1.54	1.04	0.96	0.71
B.C.....	1939	10,585,678	6,186,000	5,988,000	5,118,000	1.96	1.15	1.11	0.95
	1940	11,245,100	6,528,000	6,299,000	5,450,000	2.05	1.19	1.15	1.00
	1941	12,806,100	7,173,000	6,939,000	6,142,000	2.29	1.28	1.24	1.10

23.—Estimated Consumption of Milk in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41

NOTE.—The consumption estimates in this table for 1939 and 1940 are based on the relationships shown in the 1931 and 1936 Census returns, whereas those for 1941 contain adjustments to cover certain declines in the quantities used in farm homes. All data are subject to revision when the 1941 Census figures are made available.

Province and Year	Milk and Cream Consumed in Pints of Milk			Daily Consumption Per Capita in Pints			
	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	
Canada.....	1939	3,590,203,000	1,321,333,000	2,268,870,000	0.87	1.26	0.74
	1940	3,608,896,000	1,335,415,000	2,273,481,000	0.87	1.26	0.73
	1941	3,560,673,000	1,210,946,000	2,349,727,000	0.86	1.15	0.76
P.E.I.....	1939	27,883,000	18,182,000	9,701,000	0.80	0.97	0.61
	1940	28,768,000	18,759,000	10,009,000	0.82	0.99	0.62
	1941	28,908,000	18,047,000	10,861,000	0.84	0.98	0.69
N.S.....	1939	108,952,000	41,448,000	67,504,000	0.54	0.71	0.47
	1940	108,340,000	41,216,000	67,124,000	0.53	0.70	0.46
	1941	105,909,000	32,972,000	72,937,000	0.51	0.55	0.49
N.B.....	1939	99,060,000	54,209,000	44,851,000	0.60	0.90	0.43
	1940	94,544,000	51,738,000	42,806,000	0.57	0.85	0.41
	1941	88,193,000	44,909,000	43,284,000	0.53	0.74	0.41
Que.....	1939	1,051,578,000	295,401,000	756,177,000	0.90	1.08	0.84
	1940	1,012,547,000	284,437,000	728,110,000	0.85	1.03	0.80
	1941	1,028,945,000	259,975,000	768,970,000	0.85	0.92	0.83
Ont.....	1939	1,251,839,000	363,124,000	888,765,000	0.91	1.34	0.81
	1940	1,284,117,000	372,472,000	911,645,000	0.93	1.36	0.82
	1941	1,282,952,000	360,925,000	922,027,000	0.94	1.33	0.84
Man.....	1939	221,845,000	112,929,000	108,916,000	0.84	1.38	0.59
	1940	230,162,000	117,163,000	112,999,000	0.86	1.42	0.61
	1941	212,588,000	96,425,000	116,163,000	0.81	1.19	0.64
Sask.....	1939	338,016,000	237,451,000	100,565,000	0.98	1.52	0.53
	1940	357,048,000	250,820,000	106,228,000	1.02	1.59	0.55
	1941	335,276,000	227,243,000	108,033,000	1.03	1.55	0.61
Alta.....	1939	310,549,000	169,921,000	140,628,000	1.08	1.61	0.77
	1940	310,141,000	169,698,000	140,443,000	1.07	1.59	0.76
	1941	292,065,000	143,055,000	149,010,000	1.01	1.35	0.82
B.C.....	1939	180,431,000	28,668,000	151,763,000	0.64	1.06	0.59
	1940	183,229,000	29,112,000	154,117,000	0.65	1.07	0.60
	1941	185,837,000	27,395,000	158,442,000	0.63	0.97	0.59

MILK PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTS AND INCOME FROM DAIRYING, 1940-1941



24.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1939-41

Item and Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Total	Creamery	Dairy	Total ¹	Cheddar	Farm-made
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Total of Product.. 1939	362,292,145	258,230,562	104,061,583	42,661,742	40,271,559	1,046,300
1940	369,947,438	270,899,648	99,047,790	38,568,452	36,566,059	1,016,300
1941	369,413,089	274,952,735	94,460,354	48,638,981	46,786,254	1,013,300
Total in Terms of Milk..... 1939	8,481,259,000	6,045,177,400	2,436,081,600	477,811,500	451,041,500	11,718,600
1940	8,660,469,600	6,341,760,800	2,318,708,800	431,966,700	409,539,900	11,382,600
1941	8,647,960,400	6,436,643,500	2,211,316,900	544,756,600	524,006,000	11,349,000
Per Capita in Terms of Product..... 1939	32.02	22.82	9.20	3.77	3.56	0.09
1940	32.39	23.72	8.67	3.38	3.20	0.09
1941	32.35	24.08	8.27	4.26	4.10	0.09
Per Capita in Terms of Milk..... 1939	749.59	534.22	215.37	42.22	39.87	1.01
1940	758.25	555.29	202.96	37.86	35.84	1.01
1941	757.31	563.71	193.60	47.71	45.92	1.01
	Concentrated Milk Products			Ice Cream	Milk and Cream	All Products ² Expressed as Whole Milk
	Evaporated Whole and Skim	Condensed Whole and Skim	Powder Whole and Skim			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	gal.	lb.	lb.
Total of Product.. 1939	95,264,603	10,618,130	27,603,212	8,184,626	4,622,386,000	-
1940	102,576,736	11,345,031	27,845,634	10,084,000	4,646,454,000	-
1941	114,303,046	10,524,842	31,759,453	11,446,000	4,584,366,000	-
Total in Terms of Milk..... 1939	*	*	*	128,580,500	4,622,386,000	13,710,037,000
1940	*	*	*	158,419,000	4,646,454,000	13,897,309,300
1941	*	*	*	179,812,000	4,584,366,000	13,956,895,000
Per Capita in Terms of Product..... 1939	8.42	0.94	2.44	0.72	409.03	-
1940	8.98	0.99	2.44	0.88	407.30	-
1941	10.05	0.92	2.78	1.00	401.98	-
Per Capita in Terms of Milk..... 1939	-	-	-	11.31	409.03	1,212.15
1940	-	-	-	13.82	407.30	1,217.23
1941	-	-	-	15.71	401.98	1,222.71

¹ Includes imports of foreign cheese together with stocks of other varieties of whole milk cheese which are excluded from the cheddar cheese estimate. ² Except concentrated milk products; see footnote 3. ³ As quantities of whole and skim milk are not separable, converting factors cannot be used.

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, Volume VIII—Agriculture—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 1940, the latest year for which figures are available, the value of processed fruit (including wine) and vegetables was \$57,023,000.

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 January-March, 1942, issue of the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" and in the "Annual Statistics of Fruit, Nursery Stock and Floriculture, 1941" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

25.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Values of Fruits in Canada, 1937-41, with Five-Year Averages, 1927-36

Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Average Value per Unit	Total Value	Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Average Value per Unit	Total Value
	bbl.	\$	\$		bu.	\$	\$
Apples				Apricots			
Av. 1927-31	3,571,200	2.96	10,570,200	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	1.85	10,138,100	1939	59,000	2.54	149,700
1940	4,292,300 ¹	2.05 ¹	8,814,200 ¹	1940	56,400 ¹	2.62 ¹	148,000 ¹
1941 ²	3,500,600	2.83	9,915,100	1941 ²	68,000	2.40	163,100
Pears	bu.			Cherries			
Av. 1927-31	359,100	1.61	579,900	Av. 1927-31	232,700	3.30	768,100
Av. 1932-36	456,000	1.19	544,300	Av. 1932-36	221,500	2.36	522,100
1937	457,700	1.39	634,500	1937	153,000	3.36	513,600
1938	653,400	1.05	688,100	1938	210,000	3.11	653,600
1939	577,100	1.17	675,300	1939	223,000	2.60	580,200
1940	576,300 ¹	1.25 ¹	721,400 ¹	1940	157,400 ¹	3.79 ¹	597,000 ¹
1941 ²	514,000	1.57	809,600	1941 ²	244,300	4.36	1,065,500
Plums and prunes				Strawberries	qt.		
Av. 1927-31	290,200	1.55	449,300	Av. 1927-31	12,811,200	0.13	1,623,400
Av. 1932-36	230,400	1.27	293,500	Av. 1932-36	22,237,500	0.09	1,921,800
1937	199,400	1.42	283,200	1937	23,424,100	0.09	2,170,500
1938	238,000	1.44	342,700	1938	24,145,600	0.08	1,996,300
1939	268,100	1.07	287,800	1939	28,290,400	0.07	2,119,600
1940	214,300 ¹	1.42 ¹	305,300 ¹	1940	25,298,800 ¹	0.08	1,937,100 ¹
1941 ²	347,300	1.70	591,500	1941 ²	20,499,100	0.10	1,987,200
Peaches				Raspberries			
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	1.22	1,142,900	1939	11,094,200	0.10	1,078,400
1940	787,000 ¹	1.53 ¹	1,202,500 ¹	1940	11,693,200 ¹	0.10 ¹	1,184,600 ¹
1941 ²	889,700	1.80	1,689,200	1941 ²	7,867,300	0.15	1,152,800
Grapes	lb.			Loganberries	lb.		
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	0.02	908,900	1939	2,061,100	0.04	83,700
1940	52,727,200 ¹	0.02	1,013,800 ¹	1940	2,383,500 ¹	0.04 ¹	99,600 ¹
1941 ²	47,655,000	0.03	1,269,000	1941 ²	2,328,600	0.04	93,200

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Subject to revision.

Statistics of the total value of commercial fruit production are given below. The 1941 figures indicate an increase of 16.9 p.c. in value as compared with 1940.

26.—Total Value of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-41

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	296,900	1,455,300	4,783,500	7,906,900	17,164,600
1940.....	2,284,500 ¹	257,200	1,416,600	4,900,900 ¹	7,164,300 ¹	16,023,500 ¹
1941 ²	2,858,100	374,500	1,372,300	5,881,100	8,250,200	18,736,200

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Subject to revision.

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, 1941, showed a decrease of 4.7 p.c. as compared with the previous year.

27.—Numbers and Wholesale Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants Sold by Nurserymen in Canada, Years Ended May 31, 1938-41

Kind of Tree, Bush or Plant	Sold by Nurserymen				Values			
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apple—								
Early.....	64,376	80,447	59,452	51,949	24,978	23,912	16,252	13,255
Fall.....	74,679	92,972	71,523	59,263	29,975	29,893	20,870	15,826
Winter.....	285,907	270,228	239,029	190,307	107,599	77,254	59,156	45,775
Crab.....	16,225	29,878	22,154	20,245	4,566	8,453	5,577	4,898
Totals, Apple..	441,187	473,525	392,158	321,764	167,118	139,512	101,855	79,754
Crab seedlings..	6,000	Nil	7,308	3,421	120	-	75	34
Root grafts.....	35,000	50,000	Nil	Nil	1,225	1,750	-	-
Pear.....	96,276	87,981	81,474	89,943	37,159	29,172	22,512	26,839
Pear grafts.....	2,500	2,000	Nil	Nil	100	80	-	-
Pear seedlings..	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	-	-	-	5
Plum.....	97,369	78,833	73,653	77,449	34,088	27,429	23,262	26,250
Plum seedlings..	16,000	Nil	4,127	1,782	515	-	71	56
Peach.....	159,295	187,929	180,028	185,708	35,414	36,785	28,980	28,579
Cherry.....	70,975	93,058	93,994	86,433	28,057	31,768	29,367	27,606
Cherry seedlings	2,000	1,760	500	7,074	120	138	15	527
Apricot.....	5,532	5,972	7,927	7,783	1,592	1,817	2,087	2,062
Nectarine.....	70	144	57	71	25	45	18	22
Quince.....	383	350	552	356	169	136	202	118
Blackberry.....	24,428	31,975	35,241	21,710	1,227	944	1,081	635
Currant.....	85,882	97,809	66,230	93,136	7,116	7,054	4,487	8,044
Grape.....	168,187	197,615	170,732	226,581	13,817	14,902	10,625	13,583
Grapeseedlings..	Nil	Nil	Nil	800	-	-	-	16
Gooseberry.....	40,562	41,455	31,600	36,332	4,894	4,792	3,087	4,143
Raspberry.....	765,741	693,404	669,676	544,708	21,890	15,823	13,665	11,763
Loganberry.....	1,637	5,695	1,459	7,003	128	392	160	330
Strawberry.....	2,381,494	1,990,167	1,641,833	1,319,564	14,684	12,226	9,012	8,312
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	369,458	324,765	250,561	238,678

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. Figures for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 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 and 1941 figures, although in lesser degree.

28.—Quantities and Wholesale Values of Floricultural and Ornamental Nursery Stock Grown in Canada and Sold, Years Ended May 31, 1940 and 1941

Description	1940		1941	
	Quantity Sold	Total Wholesale Value	Quantity Sold	Total Wholesale Value
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Rose bushes, outdoor.....	552,477	92,702	586,329	107,146
Ornamental shrubs, outdoor.....	807,499	111,764	761,472	116,113
Ornamental trees, deciduous.....	125,787	51,771	96,832	51,362
Ornamental trees, deciduous, seedlings.....	Nil	-	32,982	1,202
Ornamental trees, evergreen.....	142,906	137,096	142,650	150,109
Ornamental climbers, outdoor.....	33,844	8,475	37,373	8,484
Herbaceous perennials.....	482,296	48,438	485,694	49,664
Herbaceous biennials.....	27,153	2,031	38,903	2,545
Bedding plants.....	9,453,339	201,104	10,569,094	215,288
Flowering plants for indoor use.....	795,343	330,527	831,996	309,452
Foliage and decorative plants for indoor use.....	255,752	69,044	291,672	67,384
Flowering bulbs.....	2,764,502	67,378	2,848,956	54,111
Cut flowers, grown inside.....	52,956,525	2,132,875	52,703,933	2,264,964
Cut flowers, grown outdoors.....	5,441,945	70,990	3,878,257	73,329
Totals.....	-	3,324,195	-	3,471,153

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 29 shows that in 1941 for the whole of Canada there were estimated decreases of 1,047,500 lb. of maple sugar and 717,800 gal. of maple syrup, while the combined value of the two products showed a decrease of \$648,100 or 15.4 p.c. as compared with the previous year.

29.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41

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..... 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
1941	36,100	26	9,400	5,300	2.07	11,000	20,400
New Brunswick..... 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
1941	66,700	25	16,700	11,400	2.12	24,200	40,900
Quebec..... 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
1941	2,244,000	17	381,500	1,650,000	1.47	2,425,500	2,807,000
Ontario..... 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
1941	43,200	25	10,800	370,700	1.84	682,100	692,900
Canada..... 1939	2,900,200	14.5	420,700	2,302,200	1.31	3,023,200	3,443,900
1940	3,437,500	15.4	530,000	2,755,200	1.34	3,679,300	4,209,300
1941	2,390,000	17.5	418,400	2,037,400	1.54	3,142,800	3,561,200

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 three companies are operating in Canada: the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., with factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ont., the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., with plants at Raymond and Picture Butte, Alta., and the Manitoba Sugar Company, Ltd., at Fort Garry (Winnipeg), Manitoba.

30.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets Grown in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1931-40

NOTE.—For the years 1911-20, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 1057; for 1921-30, 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.
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	5,739,205	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
1940.....	82,270	10.03	825,344	7.30	6,022,670	213,602,511	10,853,665	5.1

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; Eire, 107. Owing to the situation caused by the War, no later statistics are available.

Tobacco.—Preliminary estimates of the 1941 crop showed an increase of 25,896,400 lb., or 42.4 p.c., over the 1940 figures; the increase on the average of the years 1930-1939 was 43.1 p.c., although, as a result of acreage-control measures adopted within the industry, the 1941 crop was considerably smaller than the record crops of 1938 and 1939.

The planted area, 70,500 acres, increased by 3.9 p.c. as compared with 1940. Plantings, by provinces, were: Ontario, 57,390 acres; Quebec, 12,470 acres; and British Columbia, 640 acres. The increased acreage was devoted almost entirely to flue-cured types as there were decreases in plantings of burley tobacco in Ontario and of cigar-leaf and pipe types in Quebec. The farm value of the 1941 crop showed an increase of almost 69 p.c. over 1940. In 1941, prices advanced in line with the general upswing of commodity prices, an average of 3 cents per lb. being obtained by the growers over those current in 1940.

31.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for representative years 1900-28 are given at p. 228 of the 1939 Year Book, and for the years 1929 to 1931 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.	\$
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.....	67,880	901	61,136,100	17.1	10,469,600
1941 ¹	70,500	1,234	87,032,500	20.4	17,731,500

¹ Subject to revision.

32.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-41

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.	\$
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.....	13,980	13,144	1,679,400	53,450	47,484	8,691,200	450	508	99,000
1941 ¹	12,470	10,061	1,209,500	57,390	76,230	16,386,400	640	742	135,600

¹ Subject to revision.

33.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Main Types, 1939-41, 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
	1939	69,840	1,142	79,734,400	20.2	16,114,000
	1940	48,610	805	39,143,900	20.5 ¹	8,038,600 ¹
	1941 ²	55,370	1,259	69,721,800	22.4	15,593,600
Burley.....	Av.1933-37	7,626	1,187	9,049,900	11.0	993,000
	1939	11,190	1,363	15,248,000	13.7	2,095,100
	1940	9,710	1,217 ¹	11,818,100 ¹	12.2	1,440,600 ¹
	1941 ²	7,060	1,270	8,966,000	14.5	1,300,100
Cigar leaf.....	Av.1933-37	3,856	1,061	4,091,600	10.2	419,100
	1939	4,600	1,128	5,190,000	10.2	529,100
	1940	4,370	1,074	4,693,800	10.4 ¹	490,400 ¹
	1941 ²	3,860	1,075	4,149,500	10.0	415,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Subject to revision.

Flax Fibre.—Table 34, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows that the expansion in the industry which began in 1940 was continued in 1941 when there were 43,715 acres of flax grown for fibre purposes. This was more than double the acreage of the previous year. A preliminary estimate places the value of the 1941 crop at \$3,958,000, an increase of 129·2 p.c. over 1940.

34.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1931-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1915-30 will be found at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year	Area	Production			Values			
		Seed	Fibre	Green Tow	Seed	Fibre	Green Tow	Total
	acres	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	—	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.....	20,275	81,300	5,977,500 ¹	1,027	345,925	1,315,050 ¹	65,600	1,726,575
1941 ²	43,715	130,935	12,394,500 ¹	725	327,300	3,594,400 ¹	36,300	3,958,000

¹ Including turbine tow.

² Subject to revision.

Apiculture.—The revised estimate of the 1940 honey crop showed a decrease of 18 p.c. as compared with that of 1939. Preliminary estimates of the 1941 crop indicate a production of some 26,026,400 lb., which is an increase of 9·9 p.c. over that of 1940, but a decrease of 12·5 p.c. as compared with the five-year (1935-39) average of 29,746,500 lb., and of 2·5 p.c. as compared with the ten-year (1930-39) average of 26,696,000 lb. The total value of honey and wax in 1940 shows a decrease of 3·7 p.c. as compared with 1939, but the value for 1941 should register an increase as, in addition to the increase in quantity, prices paid to producers in 1941 were higher than those of 1940; a tentative estimate, based on conditions as they existed during September-November of 1941, indicates an increase in value of 17 p.c.

Quality of the 1941 Crop.—Although reduced in volume, the Maritime crop was of average quality and much superior to the crop of the previous year: colour, flavour and density were good for the most part although there was wide variation in the New Brunswick crop. The Quebec crop was of average colour and low moisture content and the quality of the Ontario crop was above average, being decidedly superior to the 1940 crop. The Manitoba crop was reported the best in years; Saskatchewan honey was also of very good quality; the Alberta crop graded mostly water white, with a moisture content of 14·6 to 17·6 p.c. and the flavour was generally excellent. The British Columbia honey was of good average quality.

Exports of honey in the calendar year 1941 amounted to 4,113,578 lb. as compared with 10,780,498 lb. in 1940 and 4,706,914 lb. in 1939. Imports of honey and imitations thereof totalled 208,015 lb. in 1941, 2,768,566 lb. in 1940 and 28,417 lb. in 1939.

35.—Beekeepers and Colonies, Production of Honey and Values of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics by provinces are shown in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 1941, pp. 75-76. Dominion totals for 1924-30 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	
			lb.	lb.	cts.	\$	
	No.	No.					\$
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	394,000	96	37,909,900	7.8	2,942,500	3,057,200
1939	28,000	406,000	71	28,873,100 ¹	8.7 ¹	2,518,000 ¹	2,615,700 ¹
1940 ²	27,200	399,600	59	23,673,100	10.2	2,420,300	2,517,900

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Subject to revision.

36.—Canadian Honey Production, by Provinces, 1936-40

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 ¹
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	14,000	16,200	11,300	12,400	18,900
Nova Scotia	60,000	46,100	64,100	77,000 ²	80,000
New Brunswick	42,000	67,000	90,100	82,800	124,000
Quebec	5,395,600	3,588,700	5,108,200	4,355,400	3,112,300
Ontario	12,675,000	8,000,000	16,300,000	11,500,000	9,500,000
Manitoba	8,135,500	6,748,600	9,539,900	5,400,000	3,669,900
Saskatchewan	2,636,300	1,142,500	2,794,200	4,262,600	3,682,000
Alberta	1,850,000	2,160,000	2,418,000	2,178,000	2,222,000
British Columbia	1,129,700	1,427,500	1,584,100	1,004,900	1,264,000
Totals	31,938,100	23,196,600	37,909,900	28,873,100²	23,673,100

¹ Subject to revision.

² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 7.—Prices of Agricultural Produce

Monthly prices of grain and monthly prices of live stock are shown in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics".

37.—Yearly Average Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Cereals—Basis, in Store at Fort William and Port Arthur—Crop Years Ended July 31, 1931-41

NOTE.—Statistics for 1926-30 are given at p. 228 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Averages in cents and eighths of a cent per bushel				
	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 2 C.W.—6 row	Rye, No. 2 C.W.	Flaxseed, No. 1 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1931	64/2	29/7	36/6	34/6	114/1
1932	59/7	31/3	38/3	40/0	93/6
1933	54/2	26/3	40/3	37/6	90/4
1934	68/0	33/7	59/2	47/4	148/0
1935	81/6	42/6	58/4	52/7	138/7
1936	84/5	34/5	64/2	42/7	147/5
1937	122/5	53/0	77/5	98/5	171/3
1938	131/4	50/3	49/3	72/3	164/2
1939	62/0	29/0	40/7	40/5	143/4
1940	76/4	35/5	45/0	59/7	172/3
1941	74/0	34/6	45/5	49/6	144/3

38.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1937-41

Item	Toronto					Montreal				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good.....	6-72	5-97	6-77	7-68	8-70	7-62	6-41	7-17	7-90	9-13
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium.....	6-17	5-46	6-38	7-20	8-25	6-16	5-54	6-37	7-07	8-12
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common.....	4-91	4-72	5-71	6-46	7-35	4-52	4-51	5-26	5-66	6-46
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good.....	7-40	6-27	6-89	7-83	8-90	7-61	6-53	7-15	7-97	9-12
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium.....	7-05	5-73	6-44	7-33	8-51	6-22	5-54	6-27	7-09	8-10
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common.....	6-33	5-12	5-97	6-85	8-02	4-78	4-55	5-25	5-15	6-03
Heifers, good.....	6-47	5-78	6-74	7-66	8-61	5-79	5-26	6-14	6-65	7-82
Heifers, medium.....	5-92	5-36	6-36	7-23	8-15	4-81	4-52	5-25	5-66	6-71
Calves, fed, good.....	7-63	7-09	7-82	8-64	9-56	7-87	7-57	8-00	8-67	9-67
Calves, fed, medium.....	6-73	6-34	7-22	8-01	8-97	6-39	5-90	6-51	7-36	8-59
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	9-07	9-08	9-26	10-56	11-92	8-55	8-10	8-55	9-09	11-01
Calves, veal, common and medium.....	6-99	6-98	7-42	8-23	9-27	6-09	6-21	6-18	7-11	8-13
Cows, good.....	4-64	4-33	4-86	5-41	6-48	4-67	4-59	5-26	5-66	6-69
Cows, medium.....	4-08	3-82	4-29	4-82	5-83	3-95	3-89	4-48	4-92	5-77
Bulls, good.....	4-33	4-22	5-11	5-48	6-88	4-56	4-54	5-11	5-49	6-53
Stocker and feeder steers, good.....	5-34	5-14	6-10	7-10	7-94	1	1	1	1	1
Stocker and feeder steers, common.....	4-35	4-57	5-62	6-29	6-95	1	1	1	1	1
Stock cows and heifers, good.....	3-80	1	1	1	6-63	1	1	1	1	1
Stock cows and heifers, common.....	3-06	1	1	4-25	5-50	1	1	1	1	1
Hogs, select bacon.....	9-45	9-99	9-43			9-71	10-17	9-67		
Hogs, bacon.....	8-92	9-45	8-91			9-21	9-66	9-17		
Hogs, butchers.....	2	2	2	8-57 ⁴	13-26 ⁵	8-76	9-24	8	8-76 ⁴	13-55 ⁵
Hogs, heavies.....	7	8	9			8-71	9-48	10		
Hogs, lights and feeders.....	11	3	8			8-48	9-82	9-29		
Lambs, good handy weights.....	9-32	8-77	9-47	10-14	11-54	8-42	8-36	9-37	9-38	11-27
Lambs, common, all weights.....	7-44	7-19	7-58	8-15	9-22	7-02	6-69	7-49	7-53	9-36
Sheep, good handy weights.....	4-22	4-16	4-49	5-33	6-03	3-95	4-07	4-48	5-19	6-17

Item	Winnipeg					Edmonton				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good.....	6-12	5-25	6-18	6-87	8-16	6-50	5-37	5-72	6-55	7-86
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium.....	4-85	4-42	5-41	6-24	7-41	5-30	4-37	5-22	5-94	7-32
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common.....	3-61	3-62	4-59	5-38	6-37	3-47	3-37	4-17	4-94	5-93
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good.....	6-25	5-29	6-19	6-92	8-21	6-41	5-28	5-60	6-42	7-75
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium.....	4-92	4-48	5-39	6-26	7-47	5-16	4-39	5-16	5-90	7-25
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common.....	3-74	3-80	4-62	5-38	6-51	3-61	3-34	4-14	5-09	6-05
Heifers, good.....	4-73	4-61	5-58	6-24	7-44	4-77	4-53	5-43	6-19	7-35
Heifers, medium.....	3-69	3-86	4-80	5-36	6-56	3-73	3-75	4-78	5-70	6-75
Calves, fed, good.....	7-00	6-21	6-63	7-41	8-34	6-56	5-43	5-70	6-94	8-01
Calves, fed, medium.....	5-54	5-07	5-75	6-54	7-44	4-55	4-41	4-93	6-40	7-36
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	6-21	6-97	7-32	8-10	9-96	5-73	6-02	6-39	7-69	8-78
Calves, veal, common and medium.....	4-13	4-81	5-39	6-02	7-27	4-03	4-34	5-27	6-08	6-56
Cows, good.....	3-98	3-73	4-57	4-88	6-07	3-32	3-17	4-05	4-43	5-77
Cows, medium.....	3-08	3-06	3-84	4-12	5-05	2-62	2-71	3-52	3-82	5-04
Bulls, good.....	3-20	3-49	4-36	4-69	6-54	2-74	2-96	3-69	4-23	5-83
Stocker and feeder steers, good.....	4-33	4-31	5-45	6-13	7-10	3-68	3-58	4-90	5-59	6-61
Stocker and feeder steers, common.....	2-71	3-21	4-25	4-80	5-60	2-61	2-70	4-08	4-53	5-19
Stock cows and heifers, good.....	3-00	3-40	4-30	4-71	5-64	2-59	2-98	3-73	4-50	5-42
Stock cows and heifers, common.....	2-13	2-57	3-19	3-50	4-27	1-90	2-22	2-94	3-34	4-41
Hogs, select bacon.....	8-67	9-38	8-97			8-51	9-15	8-57		
Hogs, bacon.....	8-15	8-88	8-45			8-02	8-60	8-05		
Hogs, butchers.....	7-68	8-56	7-65	7-89 ⁴	12-27 ⁵	7-51	8-16	7-09	7-62 ⁴	12-26 ⁵
Hogs, heavies.....	7-78	8-59	7-20			7-02	7-63	6-21		
Hogs, lights and feeders.....	7-03	9-00	8-65			6-11	6-98	6-06		
Lambs, good handy weights.....	7-23	7-19	8-03	8-17	9-86	6-60	6-26	7-05	7-76	8-84
Lambs, common, all weights.....	5-27	5-65	6-31	6-75	7-58	4-53	4-37	5-51	5-66	6-19
Sheep, good handy weights.....	2-87	3-54	3-85	4-08	4-71	3-30	3-32	4-14	4-87	5-00

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 Grade B1, dressed.⁶ Bacon price less

\$1-25 per head.

⁷ Bacon price less \$1 per head January to November, and less \$1-50 per head for

December.

⁸ Bacon price less \$1-50 per head.⁹ Bacon price less \$3 per head.¹⁰ Bacon

price less \$2-50 per head.

¹¹ 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 1933-34 to 1941-42 in Table 39. For comparative purposes, index numbers on the 1913-14 base are also shown for the crop years 1940-41 and 1941-42. 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 "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 1942.

39.—Index Numbers of Farm Prices¹ of Field Crops, for Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1934-42

NOTE.—For the formulæ used in the calculation and for index numbers by Provinces, see "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 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. Indexes on the present base, for the years 1909-10 to 1932-33, are given at pp. 180-181 of the 1941 Year Book.

Field Crop	Average Price 1935-39 ¹	Index Numbers (1935-36 to 1939-40=100)									Average Price 1913-14 ¹	Index Numbers (1913-14=100)	
		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42 ²		1940-41	1941-42 ²
	\$										\$		
Wheat.....	0.68	72.1	89.7	89.7	138.2	150.0	86.8	79.4	76.5	76.5	0.67	77.6	77.6
Oats.....	0.31	83.9	103.2	77.4	138.7	138.7	77.4	96.8	90.3	122.6	0.32	87.5	118.8
Barley.....	0.40	75.0	117.5	72.5	172.5	127.5	70.0	85.0	80.0	105.0	0.42	76.2	100.0
Rye.....	0.42	90.5	116.7	64.3	166.7	171.4	69.0	100.0	78.6	102.4	0.66	50.0	65.2
Peas.....	1.52	65.8	69.1	71.7	106.6	110.5	102.0	118.4	128.9	139.5	1.11	176.6	191.0
Beans.....	1.55	63.9	85.8	94.2	131.6	79.4	71.6	132.9	118.7	118.1	1.88	97.9	97.3
Buckwheat.....	0.63	79.4	84.1	81.0	112.7	114.3	92.1	95.2	90.5	104.8	0.64	89.1	103.1
Mixed grains.....	0.44	90.9	93.2	81.8	127.3	115.9	88.6	97.7	88.6	118.2	0.55	70.9	94.5
Flaxseed.....	1.33	90.2	86.5	89.5	108.3	111.3	85.0	106.0	80.5	94.0	0.97	110.3	128.9
Corn for husking.....	0.55	107.3	118.2	81.8	127.3	116.4	85.5	100.0	100.0	129.1	0.64	85.9	110.9
Potatoes.....	0.92	83.7	54.3	87.0	123.9	68.5	100.0	122.8	91.3	110.9	0.82	102.4	124.4
Turnips, etc.....	0.34	100.0	91.2	94.1	102.9	94.1	97.0	111.8	94.1	129.4	0.56	57.1	78.6
Hay and clover.....	7.75	113.2	151.6	98.3	98.8	97.2	97.8	108.4	111.5	154.1	11.48	75.3	104.0
Grain hay.....	5.26	125.1	135.4	99.6	121.9	118.4	83.1	83.1	81.2	101.3	³	³	³
Alfalfa.....	8.37	110.5	151.4	96.1	109.8	96.3	94.1	103.9	98.6	123.3	11.85	69.6	87.1
Fodder corn.....	3.10	105.8	132.9	107.1	109.0	99.4	90.6	97.7	94.8	118.1	4.78	61.5	76.6
Sugar beets.....	6.31	95.7	89.4	86.2	91.0	94.9	104.4	119.5	106.5	92.2	6.12	109.8	95.1
All Field Crops..	-	86.8	106.6	88.0	129.0	125.6	87.4	94.2	89.0	108.9	-	122.2	117.0

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 Subject to revision. ³ Not available.

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.—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 voters of the district.

In 1940 the irrigable area of the 12 major projects was reported as 846,091 acres and the area irrigated as 395,307 acres. A table at p. 182 of the 1941 Year Book gives statistics for each of the major projects for 1938 and 1939. Further details may be obtained on application to the Director of Water Resources, Edmonton.

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.

Irrigation projects in British Columbia are on a smaller scale than those of Alberta. In 1941, an irrigable area of 68,469 acres and 44,560 acres under irrigation were reported for 57 projects. A table at p. 236 of the 1940 Year Book gives particulars of each project and later information may be obtained on application to the Comptroller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria.

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.

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY*

CONSPECTUS

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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 principal regions are: Acadian, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence, Deciduous, Boreal, Sub-Alpine, Columbia, Montane and Coast (see map facing p. 230). For descriptive purposes, it is convenient to consider two sections of the Boreal Region as separate entities, viz., the Northern Transition and the Aspen Grove Sections.

Section 1.—Forest Regions

At pp. 184-188 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book the forest regions of Canada are separately described, together with the dominant and associated tree species common to each. The map insert summarizes this information but the reader is referred to that text for details.

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 three-quarters of the standing timber and supply nearly 80 p.c. of the wood used 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

The forested area of Canada is 1,220,405 sq. miles, constituting 35 p.c. of the total land area. In comparison, only 16 p.c. of the land area is considered to be of present or potential value for agriculture, and only 6 p.c. is now classed as "improved and pasture". The forested area within the boundaries of the nine provinces totals

* 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 7—The Influence of the War on the Demand for Forest Products—has been prepared by J. D. B. Harrison, Chief, Forest Economics Division, Dominion Forest Service. 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.

1,160,405 sq. miles, or 58 p.c. of the provincial land area. About 450,000 sq. miles of the existing forests are classed as "non-productive". They are made up of small trees which cannot be expected to reach merchantable sizes because they are growing on poorly-drained lands, or at high altitudes, or are subject to other adverse site conditions. These 'unproductive' forests, however, perform valuable functions. They help to protect watersheds and conserve water supplies; they provide fuel and building materials to natives and travellers in remote areas; and they are the habitat of valuable fur-bearing and game animals.

The 'productive' forests covering more than 770,000 sq. miles are considered to be capable of producing continuous crops of timber suitable for domestic and industrial purposes. A considerable proportion of these forests is not yet accessible to commercial operations, but constitutes a valuable reserve for the future. About 430,000 sq. miles of productive forests are considered to be economically accessible at the present time. One-half of the productive forest area bears trees large enough for use as sawlogs, pulpwood or fuelwood, and the other half is occupied by young growth of various ages, kinds and degrees of stocking.

The total stand of timber of merchantable size is estimated to be 313,000 million cu. ft., of which 212,000 million cu. ft. is accessible. Expressed in commercial terms, the accessible timber is made up of 252,000 million bd. ft. of logs in trees large enough to produce sawlogs and 1,500 million cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood, fuel, posts, mining timber, etc.

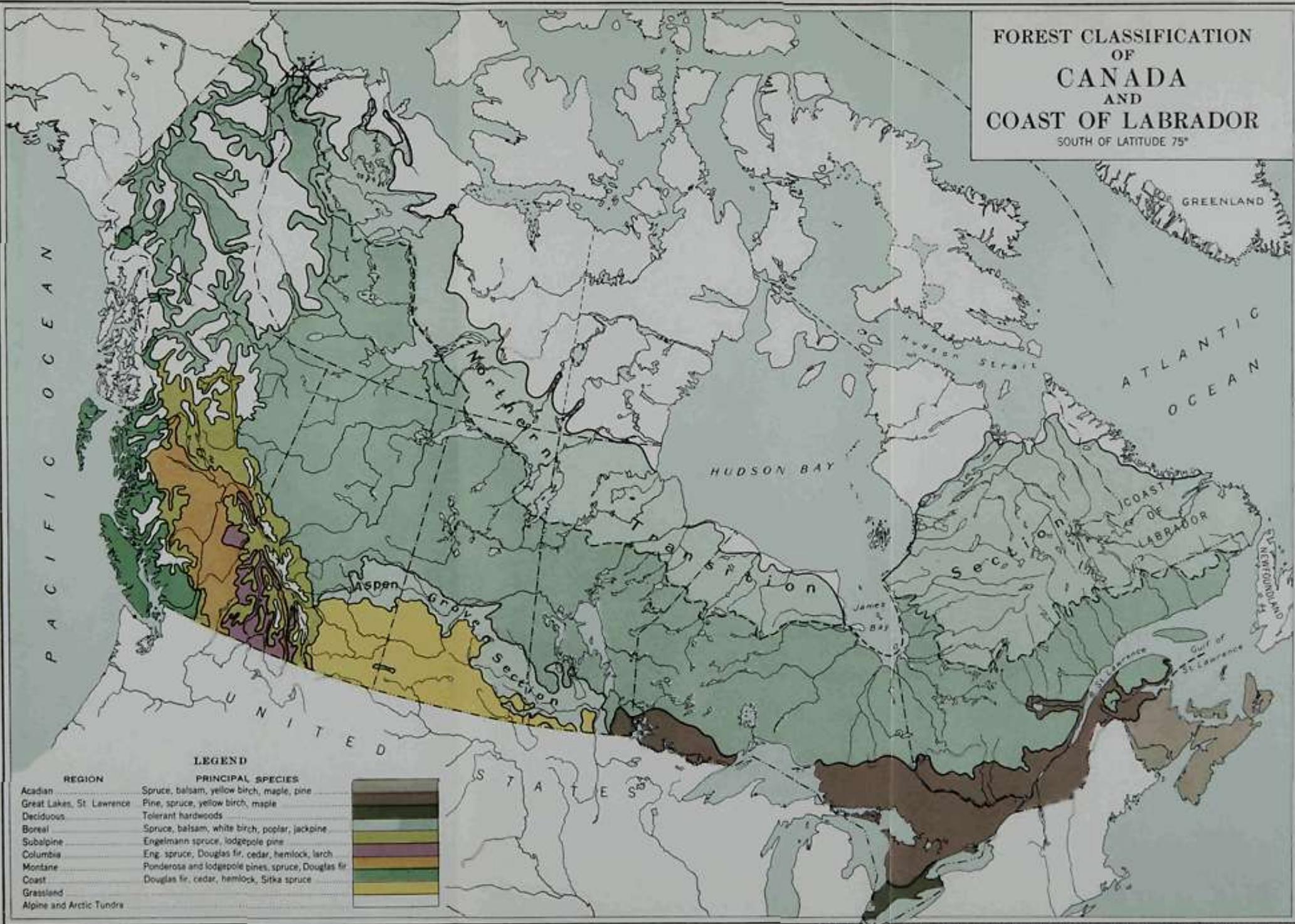
Forest inventory surveys are conducted by the Dominion and provincial authorities. Inventories for Manitoba and New Brunswick have been completed by the Dominion Forest Service and that of Nova Scotia is now in progress. Publications describing the forest resources of Ontario and British Columbia have been issued by the forest authorities of those provinces.

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.....	6,285	52,109	7,473	4,297	28,159	3,616	10,582	80,268	11,089
Quebec.....	41,117	453,349	62,047	14,395	176,127	19,884	55,512	629,476	81,931
Ontario.....	42,562	273,788	41,354	11,389	286,134	29,677	53,951	559,922	71,031
TOTALS, EASTERN PROVINCES.....	94,918	803,128	114,753	31,271	496,325	53,999	126,189	1,299,453	168,752
Manitoba.....	854	9,645	1,316	1,620	19,110	2,170	2,474	28,755	3,486
Saskatchewan.....	2,580	9,420	1,667	2,100	51,058	5,310	4,680	60,478	6,977
Alberta.....	7,000	74,400	10,238	2,080	36,000	3,876	9,080	110,400	14,114
TOTALS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES.....	10,434	93,465	13,221	5,800	106,168	11,356	16,234	199,633	24,577
British Columbia.....	109,738	1	18,326	1	1	-	109,738	1	18,326
Totals, Accessible.....	215,090	896,593	146,300	37,071	602,493	65,355	252,161	1,499,086	211,655
Totals, Inaccessible...	168,365	516,068	89,724	3,704	115,260	11,761	172,069	631,328	161,485
Grand Totals.....	383,455	1,412,661	236,024	40,775	717,753	77,116	424,230	2,130,414	313,140

¹ Estimates of softwoods too small for sawlogs, and of hardwoods of all sizes, are not available for British Columbia.

**FOREST CLASSIFICATION
OF
CANADA
AND
COAST OF LABRADOR**
SOUTH OF LATITUDE 75°



REGION	PRINCIPAL SPECIES
Acadian	Spruce, balsam, yellow birch, maple, pine
Great Lakes, St. Lawrence	Pine, spruce, yellow birch, maple
Deciduous	Tolerant hardwoods
Boreal	Spruce, balsam, white birch, poplar, jackpine
Subalpine	Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine
Columbia	Eng. spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, larch
Montane	Ponderosa and lodgepole pines, spruce, Douglas fir
Coast	Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, Sitka spruce
Grassland	
Alpine and Arctic Tundra	



Forest information prepared by the Dominion Forest Service. Base map and lithographic plates from Surveyor General's Office, Ottawa. Printed by the Geographical Section, General Staff, Department of National Defence.

Section 4.—Forest Depletion and Increment

Depletion.—The average annual rate of depletion of reserves of merchantable timber during the ten years 1930-39 was estimated to be 3,623 million cu. ft. Of this total, 70 p.c. was used and 30 p.c. lost through forest fires and other destructive agencies.

The volume used was 2,519 million cu. ft., of which 226 million cu. ft., or 9 p.c. was exported in the forms in which it was taken from the forests. Of the 2,293 million cu. ft. finally consumed in Canada or subjected to further manufacture before being exported, 37 p.c. was used for fuel, 32 p.c. in sawmills, 25 p.c. in pulp and paper mills and 6 p.c. in the form of miscellaneous products, such as hewn ties, poles, posts, etc. It is believed that nearly 80 p.c. of the volume used was taken from softwood species.

The average annual loss from fires during the ten-year period is placed at 404 million cu. ft. of merchantable timber, and average losses caused by insects and tree diseases are estimated at 700 million cu. ft.

The accelerated demand for many forest products caused by the War has undoubtedly increased the rate of consumption of merchantable timber, but complete statistics are not yet available. Very heavy inroads have been made into reserves of high-grade logs of certain species; in particular, Sitka spruce from the west coast and yellow birch from the eastern forests, both of which woods are specially suitable for the manufacture of aircraft, may be mentioned. There has also been an abnormal demand for the higher grades of species used in ordinary construction, such as Douglas fir. The over-riding necessities of war must be met, even though it means the serious depletion of reserves of some of our best timbers. On the other hand, there is no shortage of sawlogs of the medium and lower grades, and the requisite supplies of pulpwood are forthcoming and will continue to be available provided that the necessary labour can be found.

Forest Fires.—The Dominion Forest Service compiles statistics of losses by forest fires from information supplied by provincial forest services and other forest protective services. In 1940 the fire season was about normal for the Dominion as a whole, being better than average east of the Great Lakes and worse than average in Western Canada. Lightning caused 25 p.c. of the 1940 fires, as compared with 16 p.c. for the ten-year average, and smokers caused 18 p.c. of the 1940 figures as compared with the average figure of 16 p.c. Other causes, with percentages for the average period in parentheses, were camp-fires, 17 p.c. (20) and settlers 13 p.c. (17).

Of the 6,284 fires reported in 1940, 6,090 occurred on provincially or privately owned lands and 194 on Dominion lands; of the latter 104 were in National Parks, 83 on Indian lands and 7 in forest experiment stations.

Of the 6,090 fires that occurred on other than Dominion-owned lands, the greatest number (2,338) were reported by British Columbia, while Ontario reported 1,014. Over the ten-year period 1931-40, the average annual fires on other than Dominion-owned lands were 5,952, the averages for the same two provinces being 1,676 and 1,563, respectively. Alberta, with \$968,979, reported the greatest amount of damage in 1940, and was followed by British Columbia, with \$647,352.

Over the period 1931-40, Ontario reported the greatest annual damage, with \$1,004,194, and British Columbia followed with \$872,982. The actual cost of fire fighting in 1940 was greatest in British Columbia, with \$441,772, followed by Ontario with \$119,891. In the case of the ten-year averages the order was reversed, the figures for Ontario and British Columbia being \$268,561 and \$190,669, respectively. Information in regard to the remaining provinces, and for Dominion-owned lands, is given at p. 106 of the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for the fiscal year 1941.

2.—Forest Fires in Canada, with Ten-Year Average¹, 1931-40

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fires under 10 acres..... No.	1	1	1	1	1	4,031
Fires 10 acres or over..... "	1	1	1	1	1	1,915
Totals, Fires..... No	6,965	6,298	6,298	5,911	4,955	5,946
Totals, Areas Burned..... acres	2,093,924	2,463,923	1,008,558	1,475,117	856,183	3,026,646
Merchantable Timber—						
Areas burned..... acres	394,834	708,085	204,495	321,414	172,592	919,764
Timber burned..... M ft. b.m.	593,551	559,126	255,383	899,545	98,971	2,077,554
Timber burned..... cords	1,241,647	2,705,374	650,318	835,554	785,552	3,574,493
Estimated stumpage value. \$	1,715,113	5,053,577	1,199,305	1,754,882	1,254,981	4,646,726
Young Growth—						
Areas burned..... acres	590,234	586,141	220,620	242,101	191,940	739,701
Estimated value..... \$	1,215,682	1,209,063	454,648	573,455	326,443	1,284,102
Cut-Over Land—						
Areas burned..... acres	535,418	772,625	331,614	532,446	258,934	303,348
Estimated value..... \$	219,776	615,605	187,303	243,031	262,775	61,553
Non-forested areas burned acres	573,442	397,069	251,918	349,156	232,687	1,033,833
Other property burned, value..... \$	363,516	264,769	162,075	149,923	355,541	84,560
Totals, Damage..... \$	3,514,087	7,153,014	2,003,331	2,724,291	2,199,670	6,031,641
Actual costs of fire fighting.. \$	931,504	683,650	509,939	827,451	526,743	1,203,853
Totals, Damage and Costs..... \$	4,445,591	7,836,664	2,513,270	3,551,742	2,726,413	7,235,504
	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total 1931-40	Average 1931-40
Fires under 10 acres..... No.	3,886	4,476	3,990	4,477	1	1
Fires 10 acres and over..... "	2,063	2,171	1,623	1,807	1	1
Totals, Fires..... No	5,949	6,647	5,613	6,284	60,866	6,087
Totals, Areas Burned..... acres	4,271,431	3,125,768	1,115,179	2,691,135	22,127,862	2,212,786
Merchantable Timber—						
Areas burned..... acres	662,792	722,199	* 199,288	432,454	4,767,817	476,782
Timber burned..... M ft. b.m.	408,942	2,160,192	196,803	478,879	7,683,976	768,398
Timber burned..... cords	4,354,820	2,557,780	911,051	1,726,348	19,293,937	1,929,394
Estimated stumpage value. \$	2,082,018	2,777,882	599,315	1,355,322	22,449,121	2,244,912
Young Growth—						
Areas burned..... acres	2,035,830	719,491	326,358	788,425	6,440,811	644,081
Estimated value..... \$	1,161,851	1,286,512	448,924	906,228	8,866,898	886,690
Cut-Over Land—						
Areas burned..... acres	188,385	548,792	266,542	197,295	3,965,429	396,543
Estimated value..... \$	155,276	328,737	183,163	196,157	2,466,026	246,603
Non-forested areas burned acres	1,384,424	1,135,316	322,991	1,242,961	6,953,797	695,380
Other property burned, value..... \$	151,809	827,804	283,798	376,488	3,020,283	302,028
Totals, Damage..... \$	3,550,964	5,320,935	1,520,200	2,834,195	36,802,328	3,680,233
Actual costs of fire fighting.. \$	878,553	1,045,637	629,497	942,457	8,182,304	818,230
Totals, Damage and Costs..... \$	4,429,527	6,266,572	2,149,697	3,776,652	44,984,632	4,498,463

¹ Not reported separately prior to 1936.

Increment.—From the long-term point of view it is believed that total depletion of our forests can be replaced by an average growth rate over the productive forest area of between 8 and 9 cu. ft. per acre annually. This very low rate is almost certainly being maintained or exceeded. But practically all of the depletion is in fact concentrated on the 430,000 sq. miles of productive forest which is classed as accessible, and replacement of normal depletion by this area alone requires an average growth rate of more than 14 cu. ft. Under war conditions the rate is probably close to 16 cu. ft. per acre per annum. In the present state of our knowledge it would be unsafe to assume that this average is being maintained throughout the area concerned. Complete estimates of the rates at which the forests of Canada grow are not yet available. The vast size of the country, the diversity of growing conditions, and the complex character of the forests themselves, place great difficulties in the way of estimating growth. Numerous studies have been made by the Dominion Forest Service which indicate, beyond reasonable doubt, that over considerable tracts annual growth exceeds 25, 30 or even 40 cu. ft. per annum; but there are other areas classed as productive on which the growth is much less.

Natural reproduction of forest tree species in Canada is fortunately prolific, except in a few localities. After an area has been cut over or burned, young growth usually appears within a short time. Thus the re-establishment of some sort of forest growth is a less difficult problem than it is in many other countries. There is, however, no guarantee that the species reproduced will be of the kinds desired by industry. Most of the wood used in Canada is softwood and in general, softwood reproduction is fairly good; but there are considerable areas in which a combination of overcutting and repeated fires have resulted, not in the permanent destruction of the forest, but in the replacement of valuable stands by new ones of inferior quality.

There is no room for doubt that the introduction of better methods of forest management, including the provision of more adequate forest protection, can make the forests of Canada more productive than they have ever been. It is true that stocks of very large trees, whose growth required upwards of 300 years, are disappearing and will not be replaced; but, though the forest industries of the future must use smaller logs than did those of the past, good forest management can make possible a considerable expansion of those industries as and when market conditions warrant.

The potential capacity of many of our forest soils to produce more usable wood in a given period than they have ever done in the past is already being demonstrated on such areas as the Dominion Forest Experiment Station at Petawawa, and on some of the better-managed farm woodlots.

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 Crown dues collected as and when the wood is removed. Both ground-rent and Crown 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, 7.3 p.c.; Ontario, 6.6 p.c.; Manitoba, 9.1 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 13.6 p.c.; Alberta, 7.7 p.c. and British Columbia, 3.4 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 of Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis.

3.—Forest Reserves and Parks in Canada, 1941

Province	Under Dominion Administration		Under Provincial Administration		Total
	Dominion Forest Experiment Stations	National Parks	Provincial Forest Reserves	Provincial Parks	
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	7.00	Nil	Nil	7.00
Nova Scotia.....	"	390.60	"	"	390.60
New Brunswick.....	35.00	0.09	92.18	"	127.27
Quebec.....	7.25	0.33	32,115.00	5,255.00	37,377.58
Ontario.....	97.10	11.72	19,606.00	4,248.00	23,962.82
Manitoba.....	25.25 ¹	1,148.12	3,811.09	Nil	4,959.21
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	1,869.00	10,229.13	1,146.38 ²	13,244.51
Alberta.....	62.60	7,262.20	14,317.23	2.27	21,644.30
British Columbia.....	Nil	1,715.00	29,744.00 ³	9,994.38	41,453.38
Totals.....	227.20	12,404.06⁴	109,914.63³	20,646.03²	143,166.67

¹ Area of experiment station lies within boundaries of Riding Mountain National Park. ² In addition, 532.82 sq. miles of Provincial Forest Reserves in Saskatchewan are administered under provincial park regulations. ³ Includes 14 sq. miles in provincial forest experiment stations. ⁴ 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 11,100 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 Crown dues by the Government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French regime in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 26,737 square miles of forest land. Forest reserves cover 32,115 square miles and provincial parks 5,255 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 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 15,558 square miles of forest land are privately owned. 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 3,811 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 and are controlled by the Director of Forests. Each field officer handles matters pertaining to all resources within his district. Timber disposal is carried out under licence, sale and permit. Forest reserves occupy 10,229 square miles and provincial parks 1,146 square miles. Privately owned forest land is estimated to be 11,731 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 14,317 square miles and 10,004 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 29,744 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. Provincial parks extend over 9,994 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, have been granted for a large proportion of the accessible timber. Crown dues are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 7,386 square miles of timber-land are privately owned.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection

The Dominion Government administers the forests of the National Parks, Forest Experiment Stations and the Northwest Territories and Yukon (see p. 233) 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 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. 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.

In certain districts in Canada aircraft are used to good effect for the detection and suppression of 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 Hydrographic and Map Service, the Dominion Forest Service has taken a leading part in the development of means for the interpretation of the photographs for forestry purposes. Most of the provincial forest services and many of the timber-owning companies also 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 113,500 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.

Section 6.—Forest Utilization

Subsection 1.—Woods Operations

A short review of the differences in logging methods throughout Canada is given at pp. 195-196 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 1937-40, are shown in Tables 16 and 17 of the chapter on External Trade.

4.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1935-39¹

Product	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Logs and bolts.....	34,077,938	44,827,957	58,004,070	52,759,660	55,685,197
Pulpwood.....	41,195,871	48,680,200	63,057,205	53,761,999	58,302,668
Firewood.....	31,864,500	32,167,410	32,457,629	32,740,566	33,058,240
Hewn railway ties.....	3,188,651	3,190,052	3,129,207	2,222,509	2,048,186
Poles.....	1,359,736	1,563,681	2,455,345	2,824,512	2,940,361
Round mining timber.....	997,357	1,102,255	1,262,658	1,297,993	1,461,507
Fence-posts.....	976,402	1,008,178	992,610	978,679	1,111,883
Wood for distillation.....	274,797	274,077	309,892	298,110	289,230
Fence rails.....	266,253	273,282	262,160	264,480	267,437
Miscellaneous products.....	1,260,274	1,717,136	1,319,111	1,117,349	2,582,689
Totals.....	115,461,779	134,804,228	163,249,887	148,265,857	157,747,398

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1940 was \$194,567,875.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1939 involved the investment of over \$198,000,000, gave employment during the logging season to more than 277,240 people and distributed over \$79,000,000 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.

5.—Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1939,¹ with Comparative Totals, 1928-38

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
Totals, 1938	-	-	2,652,698	148,265,857
1939				
Logs and bolts.....M ft. b.m.	4,558,332	219	998,273	55,685,197
Pulpwood.....cord	6,899,986	117	807,298	58,302,668
Firewood....."	9,112,820	95	865,718	33,058,240
Hewn ties.....No.	3,639,075	12	43,669	2,048,186
Poles....."	793,744	13	10,319	2,940,361
Round mining timber.....cu. ft.	7,782,796	1.3	10,118	1,461,507
Posts.....No.	14,423,907	2	28,848	1,111,893
Wood for distillation.....cord	54,446	123	6,697	289,230
Fence-rails.....No.	4,936,881	3	14,811	267,437
Miscellaneous products.....cord	334,066	-	39,086	2,582,689
Totals, 1939	-	-	2,824,837	157,747,398

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1940 was \$194,567,875.

6.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939¹

Province	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber		Values of Products	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
	'000 cu. ft.	'000 cu. ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	12,526	12,939	524,511	551,130
Nova Scotia.....	132,938	139,614	7,475,334	8,019,931
New Brunswick.....	190,511	193,467	12,670,798	12,765,413
Quebec.....	890,590	953,134	42,182,132	56,140,263
Ontario.....	576,278	589,299	34,797,120	36,100,105
Manitoba.....	65,380	70,022	2,299,214	2,672,501
Saskatchewan.....	81,443	83,016	2,252,936	2,242,658
Alberta.....	104,630	108,894	3,169,009	3,268,278
British Columbia.....	598,402	674,452	42,894,803	35,987,119
Totals	2,652,698	2,824,837	148,265,857	157,747,398

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1940 was \$194,567,875.

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry

The rapid development of this industry in Canada is briefly traced at p. 198 of the 1940 Year Book. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given at pp. 245-246.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1940, numbered 27 mills making pulp only, 49 combined pulp and paper mills and 27 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 some lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. In all provinces except Nova Scotia, pulpwood cut from Crown lands must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills unless a special permit to export is obtained. A large proportion of the pulpwood cut in Canada for export to the United States is taken from private lands. In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form, but by 1940 the proportion had declined to less than one-fifth.

7.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, 1930-49

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books. Figures of imports and exports are shown on a rough or unpeeled basis, and are not comparable with those shown in Tables 16 and 17 of the External Trade Chapter.

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 ²	Total Value	Average Value per Cord	Quantity ²	P.C. of Total Production	Quantity ²	P.C. of Total Production	Quantity ²	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	53,761,999	8.35	4,686,085	72.8	1,752,259	27.2	33,668	0.5
1939....	6,899,986	58,302,668	8.45	5,360,546	77.7 ³	1,539,440	22.3	25,694	0.4
1940....	8,499,922	74,347,132	8.75	6,948,493	81.7	1,551,429	18.3	47,626	0.6

¹ Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1941 were 1,856,392 rough cords.

² All quantities are given in terms of rough or unpeeled wood.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1941 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 in the east and by hemlock in the west 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). One cord of rough pulpwood contains approximately 85 cubic feet of solid wood, and one cord of peeled pulpwood 95 cubic feet.

In Canada, four methods of preparing wood-pulp are used, 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 and increases up to 1937. There was a decrease in 1938, but the production in 1940 established a record of 5,290,762 tons.

8.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1930-40

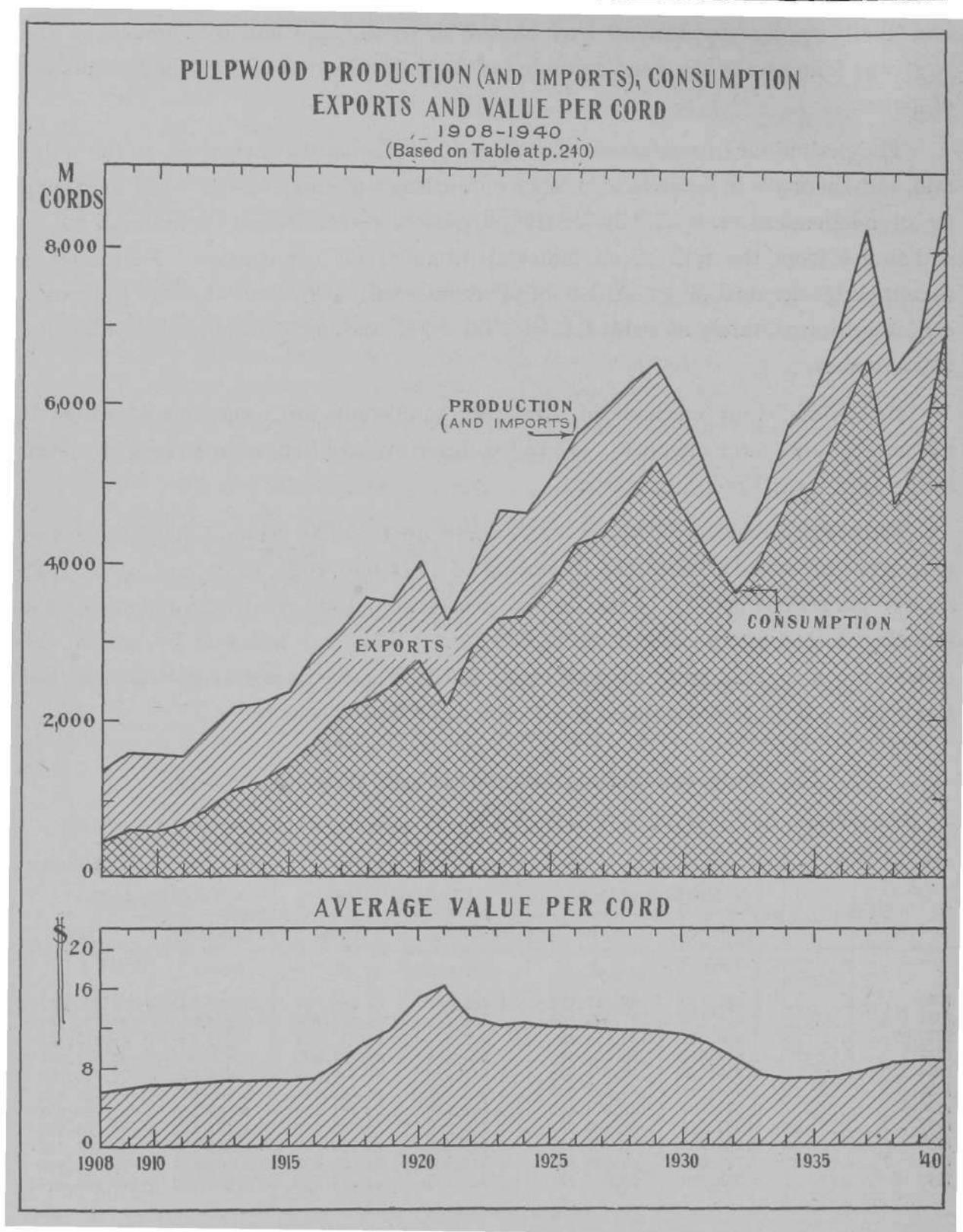
NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

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	46,998,988	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	43,530,367	1,370,208	53,601,450	4,166,301	97,131,817
1940.....	3,368,209	56,017,547	1,922,553	92,987,720	5,290,762	149,005,267

¹ Includes screenings.

² Some of these totals include unspecified pulp.

During 1940, the 76 establishments manufacturing pulp (27 mills manufacturing pulp only and 49 combined pulp and paper mills) turned out 5,290,762 tons of pulp, valued at \$149,005,267, as compared with 4,166,301 tons of pulp, valued at \$97,131,817 in 1939. Of the 1940 total for pulp, 3,962,129 tons, valued at \$77,682,566, were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 216,356 tons, valued at \$10,140,497, were made for sale



in Canada, while 1,112,277 tons, valued at \$61,182,204 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 62 p.c. of the production in 1940 was groundwood pulp and almost 18 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 5,290,762 tons of pulp produced in 1940 entailed the use of 6,996,119 rough cords of pulpwood valued at \$62,230,155 and the total value of materials used in the manufacture of pulp was \$77,533,154.

9.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1930-40

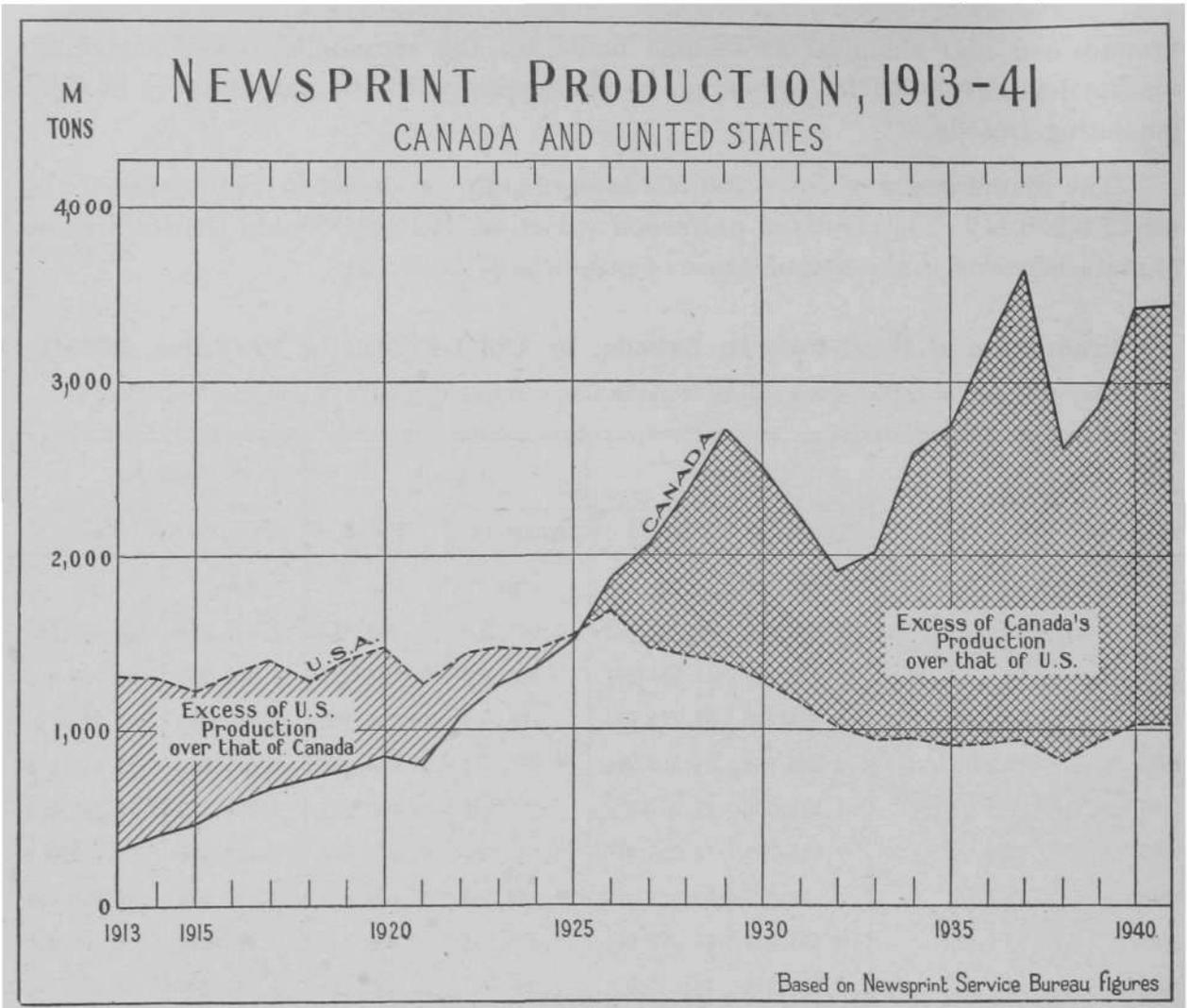
NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

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
1940.....	2,794,384	76,996,100	1,369,389	38,235,733	5,290,762	149,005,267

¹ Includes production in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Pulp Exportation.—A table at p. 201 of the 1941 Year Book gives the exports of wood-pulp from the principal producing countries for 1913, 1938 and 1939. The latter figures are incomplete, owing to exigencies of war, and the table is consequently not repeated in this edition. Figures of the total exports of wood-pulp from Canada in the years 1937-40 will be found in Table 17 of the Chapter on External Trade; in the calendar year 1941 they amounted to 1,411,724 tons.

Paper Production.—During 1940, the 76 establishments manufacturing paper (49 combined pulp and paper mills and 27 mills making paper only) produced 4,319,414 tons of paper, with a total value of \$225,836,809, as compared to 3,600,502 tons, valued at \$170,776,062 in 1939. Newsprint paper now forms 81.1 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1940, the production was 3,503,801 tons, valued at \$158,447,311, an increase of 19.7 p.c. in tonnage and 31.1 p.c. in value over 1939. The remainder of the production was divided as follows: 11.6 p.c. paper boards, 3.2 p.c. wrapping paper, 2.4 p.c. book and writing paper and about 1.7 p.c. tissue and miscellaneous papers. The preliminary estimate of newsprint paper for 1941 is 3,425,865 tons.



10.—Paper Production in Canada, 1930-40

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	88,436,465 ¹	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	73,834 ¹	11,098,901 ¹	90,879	9,069,298
1939.....	2,926,597	120,858,583	90,135 ¹	12,773,781 ¹	109,907	10,712,394
1940.....	3,503,801	158,447,311	102,696	15,518,667	139,716	14,457,299
	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	173,305,874
1931.....	202,854	10,225,732	44,545	4,350,356	2,611,225	143,629,889
1932.....	209,938	9,621,041	35,825	3,735,042	2,290,767	113,873,123
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	125,752,650 ¹
1936.....	363,778	17,531,451	46,690 ¹	3,980,980 ¹	3,806,710 ¹	146,354,666 ¹
1937.....	422,710	21,719,730	55,863	4,883,060	4,345,361	175,885,423
1938.....	356,891	19,288,172	58,841 ¹	5,142,492 ¹	3,249,358	151,650,065
1939.....	413,687	21,359,828	60,176 ¹	5,071,476 ¹	3,600,502	170,776,062
1940.....	500,094	31,078,759	73,107	6,334,773	4,319,414	225,836,809

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Province	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$
Quebec.....	1,827,229	87,108,163	2,285,796	118,680,624
Ontario.....	1,125,948	55,602,550	1,278,254	69,939,939
British Columbia.....	272,117	12,493,398	334,228	16,778,365
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.....	375,208	15,571,951	421,136	20,437,881
Totals.....	3,600,502	170,776,062	4,319,414	225,836,809

Quebec produced 52.9 p.c. of the total quantity in 1940, Ontario 29.6 p.c., British Columbia 7.7 p.c. and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the remaining 9.8 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 38 p.c. Owing to the outbreak of war, statistics for 1940 have not been made available; a table at p. 203 of the 1941 Year Book gives figures of production in leading countries in 1938 and 1939, together with the average production in each country over the period 1928-39.

Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were recorded separately for the first time, and were 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 1940, exports amounted to 3,242,789 tons valued at \$151,360,196 and ranked first among the exports of the Dominion; the tonnage for the calendar year 1941 was 3,262,012. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the years 1937-40, 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, has precluded any attempt at world comparisons for later years, although tentative figures for a number of countries, covering the year 1939, are given at p. 204 of the 1941 Year Book.

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.

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—and the Index for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper and paper-converting industry.

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 figures for 1937 and subsequent years, 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 103 mills in operation in 1940. The capital invested amounted to \$642,979,942, the employees numbered 34,719 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$56,073,812. 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 \$108,758,862 in 1940, \$79,933,657 in 1939 and \$71,062,580 in 1938; the gross value of production as \$298,034,843 in 1940, \$208,152,295 in 1939, \$183,897,503 in 1938 and \$226,244,711 in 1937; and net* value of production, \$158,230,575 in 1940, \$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 \$12,521,880 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 1940 amounted to \$234,254,085, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products.

The United States market absorbs, annually, practically all of Canada's pulpwood exports, over 80 p.c. of her pulp and about three-quarters 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 robbing of pulpwood that reported in 1940 was 4,675, as compared with 3,941 in 1939. The capital invested in these mills in 1940 was \$91,602,899, employment amounted to 39,501 man-years and wages and salaries amounted to \$34,021,825. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at \$70,948,598 and the gross value of production was \$134,762,893. The net production in 1940 was \$61,700,043.

* 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 1940 figures are not exactly comparable with those of previous years.

Lumber production in Canada reached its maximum quantity in 1911 with almost 5,000 million 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 increases in 1939 and 1940.

12.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values ¹	
	Quantities		Values		1939	1940
	1939	1940	1939	1940		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,944	4,303	97,815	84,471	127,979	118,099
Nova Scotia.....	152,721	285,777	2,547,789	5,663,416	2,954,498	6,034,352
New Brunswick.....	210,919	296,835	4,643,119	6,955,941	5,626,273	8,473,384
Québec.....	656,374	795,374	13,715,313	18,538,393	17,129,042	23,093,646
Ontario.....	481,527	606,916	12,320,233	16,715,170	16,011,798	20,933,784
Manitoba.....	60,748	77,343	1,118,391	1,606,120	1,206,727	1,736,172
Saskatchewan.....	37,974	85,590	697,743	1,682,989	775,507	1,785,035
Alberta.....	95,642	152,401	1,420,143	2,633,421	1,615,493	3,023,373
British Columbia.....	2,276,033	2,324,408	41,771,293	52,108,295	54,685,280	69,655,048
Totals.....	3,976,882	4,628,952	78,331,839	105,988,216	100,132,597	134,762,893

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1929-40

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
1940.....	4,628,952	105,988,216	4,420,240	9,600,497	216,465	688,167

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 50.2 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 87.9 p.c. of the shingles in 1940. 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 hewn 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 2,000 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; in 1940 they were 2,548,681 M ft. b.m. and in 1941, 2,300,875 M ft. b.m. Of the 1939 exports, 55 p.c. went to the United Kingdom and 13 p.c. to other Empire countries, making 68 p.c. to the Empire as a whole; 28 p.c. went to the United States and 4 p.c. to other foreign countries.

14.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, by Countries, 1938-41

Country	1938		1939		1940		1941	
	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	984,757	19,881,672	1,223,974	26,294,286				
Eire.....	7,052	144,877	36,915	874,445				
New Zealand.....	7,506	202,100	5,097	139,157				
Australia.....	141,790	2,189,171	136,818	2,212,963				
British South Africa.....	26,334	541,176	57,224	1,403,734	1	1	1	1
British West Indies.....	10,459	482,074	23,581	604,154				
Other British countries.....	20,451	563,115	17,444	496,064				
Totals, British...	1,207,349	24,004,185	1,501,053	32,024,803	1,842,977	47,760,305	1,010,828	31,716,836
Foreign—								
United States...	450,118	11,581,308	627,087	16,900,984				
China.....	39,170	591,200	31,137	405,446				
Japan.....	6,184	117,043	5,429	90,400	1	1	1	1
Other foreign countries.....	50,270	1,118,442	47,227	1,125,970				
Totals, Foreign..	545,742	13,407,993	710,880	18,522,800	705,704	22,043,118	1,290,047	43,096,460
Grand Totals.....	1,753,091	37,412,178	2,211,933	50,547,603	2,548,681	69,803,423	2,300,875	74,813,296

¹ Details by countries not available.

Subsection 4.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper

Sawmills and pulp and paper 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, some 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 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; the gross value of its products was \$579,892,183 and the net value, \$303,662,441.

Exports of Wood and Paper Products.—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. Even more impressive is the contribution made by products of the forests and forest industries toward Canada's excess of exports over imports. In 1940 this excess from trade in all commodities (excluding gold) was \$97,003,701. In comparison, the gross total contribution from trade in "wood, wood products and paper" only, amounted to \$309,906,250.

Section 7.—The Influence of the War on the Demand for Forest Products

When war broke out in September, 1939, Canada possessed large lumber, pulp and paper and allied industries with apparently ample reserves of excess capacity. By the middle of 1941 practically all that capacity was in full use; and it had been found necessary to install certain additional manufacturing facilities for special products. Under the pressure of war economy, wood has proved to be one of the most adaptable of all raw materials, and the wood-using industries have been able to adjust themselves to demands that change rapidly with respect to both volume and product, with minimum delay and with very little re-tooling.

Lumber and Allied Products.—The United Kingdom normally imports more lumber than any other country, and ordinarily took over 75 p.c. of her softwood supplies from northern Europe. After the collapse of France in June, 1940, these supplies were no longer available and Canada became practically the sole source from which further stocks could be obtained. To meet the emergency the Canadian lumber industry gave British orders priority over all others, and no effort was spared

to ensure that shipments went forward as fast as ships could be found to carry them. Exports of all species to the United Kingdom totalled over 1,500 million bd.ft. during the year 1940, which represented an increase of nearly 400 million bd.ft. over the previous record established in 1939. Three-fifths of the total volume was shipped from British Columbia. In order to conserve shipping, special arrangements were made with the railway companies which enabled the rail shipment of more than 250 million bd.ft. of lumber from the west coast to the eastern seaboard. In 1941 purchases by the British Timber Controller were considerably reduced and Canadian exports to the United Kingdom were curtailed accordingly.

The rapidly growing demand for foreign exchange and especially for United States dollars with which to purchase aircraft, munitions, tools and other war supplies, made necessary the maintenance of exports to United States and other countries. Over 930 million bd.ft. were sold in these markets in 1940, representing a reduction of less than 6 p.c. as compared with the exports of the previous year. During 1941 the market for Canadian lumber in the United States expanded rapidly because of the demand for lumber for defence purposes.

In addition to enlarged export commitments the Canadian lumber industry was called on to supply practically all of the lumber used in connection with Canada's war effort and to meet ordinary domestic needs. By the summer of 1940 it became evident that the increased demands arising from the War might place too great a strain on the ordinary organization of the trade. To meet the rapidly developing situation a Timber Controller for Canada was appointed under the Minister of Munitions and Supply. During the month of July a Timber Control Office was organized at Ottawa. Representatives were appointed at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Saint John, and committees of representative lumbermen were established in each principal producing region to advise and co-operate with the Timber Controller. The Control Office was staffed by members of industrial associations and individual companies, thus ensuring that the men charged with administering government policy with respect to the industry were themselves intimately acquainted with its problems. Services of members of the staff of the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources were made available to the Control as required.

The wide powers originally granted to the Timber Controller were extended in 1941 to enable him to take all steps necessary "to fulfil the present and potential needs of Canada and her Allies". Thus he is empowered to regulate every phase of the lumber industry from the disposal of standing timber to the sale of manufactured products.

During the second half of 1940 practically all purchases of lumber, shingles, flooring and millwork for government account were supervised from the Timber Controller's Office. In addition, contractors undertaking war projects were helped to secure necessary supplies and their orders were given official prior consideration. Specifications for buildings and articles made of wood were reviewed and suggestions likely to decrease costs and promote efficient use of available stocks were made whenever necessary. By the end of the year domestic consumption of lumber for war purposes had totalled over 400 million bd.ft., of which 115 million bd.ft. was bought by the Government. Some 5,000 wooden buildings were erected at naval, military and air establishments and training schools and at war factories. More than

3,000,000 ft. of flooring, 100,000 squares of shingles and vast quantities of mill-work were used. An additional large volume of lumber was consumed in boxes and crates used for the shipment of munitions, vehicles and other supplies.

During 1940 timber frames for 325 aircraft hangars and drill halls were supplied. These frames were made from select structural grades of Douglas fir treated with zinc chloride and fastened by modern steel-ring timber connectors. Most of these structures had free spans of 112 ft. and ranged in length from 128 ft. to 160 ft. More than 32,000,000 bd. ft. of structural timber was used in their erection.

The tempo of building activity was restricted during the winter months but by no means came to a halt. In the summer of 1941 it became almost as active as during the previous year. Consumption of lumber for war purposes of all kinds was equal to that of 1940. Further expansion of camps and training centres required the erection of an additional 4,000 wooden buildings and 149 hangars and drill halls. Lumber for these structures was delivered at 150 sites across Canada. About 10,000,000 ft. of hardwood flooring, 6,000,000 sq. ft. of plywood, and mill-work valued at more than \$1,000,000, were used in these buildings. The volume of lumber needed for making ammunition and other boxes totalled millions of board feet and the production of box shooks, barrels, etc., was valued at \$2,500,000.

The closing by enemy action of the United Kingdom's ordinary source of supply of pit props for use in mines, placed on Canadian woodsmen the responsibility for meeting a severe shortage in what was, to them, an entirely new product. From the Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec 240,000 fathoms (1 fathom = 216 stacked cu. ft.) of props, prepared in accordance with British requirements, were shipped in 1940. In the following year shipments were negligible, partly because of the increased utilization of British home-grown timber for this purpose.

In spite of the fact that most types of combat aircraft are now of metal construction, the demand for wood for use in aircraft is practically equal to that of the last year of the First World War when wood was the aeroplane designer's chief material. Sitka spruce, found on the west coast of British Columbia, is the preferred species for structural components of aircraft and every effort has been made to supply the needs of the industry, at home and throughout the Empire. There has also been an unprecedented demand for yellow birch logs, of large size and of the highest quality, for the preparation of aircraft veneers. The specifications for these veneers, which are cut very thin and are made up into plywood for covering wings and fuselages, and are also used in the manufacture of airscrews, are so high that only perfect logs can be used for their production. About 66,500 tons of birch veneer logs were produced in Canada in 1940 and in 1941 the quantity used increased to 90,000 tons.

There are now six plants in Canada producing birch veneer for use in aircraft, including one on the Atlantic seaboard and one on the Pacific Coast. Of these six, five have entered the aircraft-veneer field since the outbreak of war. It is estimated that production of the industry in 1941 will total 55,000,000 sq. ft. of veneers suitable for use in aircraft plywoods and airscrews. These plywoods are made in three plants producing 4,500,000 sq. ft. annually.

Price Control.—At the commencement of timber-control operations an arrangement for the voluntary regulation of lumber prices by the industry itself was instituted. In Eastern Canada this regulation applied to all lumber sold for war purposes, but on the west coast it was extended to ordinary domestic sales also. That this arrangement saved the country many millions of dollars is shown by the

behaviour of the general lumber price index during the period of greatest building activity. In July, 1940, the index stood at 105·8 and in November had reached a peak for the year at 109·2, an increase of only 3·4 points. During the corresponding period the increase in the price index of construction lumber in the United States was seven times as great.

Increases in wages and other operating costs during the logging season of 1940-41 and higher prices obtainable in the United States combined to force prices upward in the first half of 1941. In the month of June a more effective price control, based on a series of official timber-control orders, was made applicable throughout the country. The prices set, however, were determined only after extensive consultation with the industry and their enforcement is administered by regional committees responsible to the Controller but made up of members of the industry within the region. Since Dec. 1, 1941, the lumber industry has been subject to the general rules governing price-ceilings throughout Canada.

In order to conserve stocks of fir logs and hardwood lumber urgently needed in connection with Canada's own war effort, it has been necessary to place these products under Export Permit Control. Similarly, the War Exchange Conservation Act passed in December, 1940, restricts the importation into Canada of hardwoods, railway ties, veneers and plywoods, and requires the importer to make application for a licence in each case, and to show cause why the goods in question should be admitted.

Pulp and Paper Industry.—Products of the pulp and paper industry play an important part in the war effort. Increased business activity has resulted in large increases in the demand for many kinds of paper, and vast quantities of paper of many different grades are needed by the fighting services for purposes of record. Such products as paper board are extensively used in new offices, military hutments and other buildings, and both wrappings and board are in great demand for packaging goods ranging in kind from food to munitions. Certain pulps are used in the manufacture of explosives and for other purposes, and newsprint paper, the chief product of the industry, continues to provide the principal medium through which the public can be informed of the progress of the struggle and the problems it entails.

Although the use of papers and pulp for purposes directly connected with the war effort is great, the most important war function of the pulp and paper industry of Canada is that of supplying foreign exchange in large volume for the purchase of war supplies of classes and kinds not available in this country. In this connection the pulp and paper industry has played a part far greater than that of any other industry. Exports of pulp, paper and paper goods in 1940 were valued at \$231,809,675, of which \$151,360,196 was attributable to newsprint. Imports of similar products were relatively small and the balance obtained from trade in these commodities amounted to \$222,137,108.

The value of production of the industry in 1940 amounted to \$298,034,843, an increase of 43 p.c. over the previous year, and of 22 p.c. over the previous record established in 1929. The increased demand for pulp in the United States has necessitated the installation of additional pulp-making plants. During 1941 excess newsprint capacity was utilized largely in the production of so-called "nine point" wrapping papers for export.

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 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.

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 are 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*

The fur wealth of the Dominion remains a valuable asset capable of considerable development. Under well-conceived conservation schemes and by the imposition of close seasons at appropriate times, as well as by the establishment of natural preserves, the yield of wild fur can not only be maintained, but also increased. On the other hand, the industry of fur farming is relatively new and much has still to be learned as to the best methods and technique to be adopted. Yet its potentialities are such as to offer ample rewards to those who are prepared to work steadily and intelligently towards the goal of raising animals with pelts at least equal in every respect to the best products of the wilds.

Early trappers took the first step toward the establishing of fur farming. They continued to hunt and follow their trap lines during the summer season, captured fur animals alive and kept them in pens until the pelts became prime with the approach of cold weather. The modern fur-farming industry is an outgrowth of this early Indian and pioneer practice.

Fox Fur Farming.—In 1894, two Canadian farmers on Prince Edward Island started to experiment with cross, black and silver foxes; some they captured and some they purchased. They bred the foxes in captivity and eventually obtained some entirely black and silver puppies.

It was not until 1910 when the prices obtained for these first 'silver' pelts at the auctions at London, England, were published, that the profitableness of their venture became known. In that year an average of \$1,339 per pelt was received for the sale of 25 pelts. One pelt brought the high price of \$2,627. These high prices started a fox-farming boom and the values of breeding stock rocketed. The boom collapsed at the beginning of the World War in 1914. Prices for breeding stock declined to relatively low levels and many ranches that had been established at great cost during the boom period experienced financial difficulties and had to close out at a considerable loss.

The more far-seeing breeders, however, were not dismayed. Others became interested also and secured the finest breeding stock available, and reorganization of the industry on a more stable basis was begun.

In 1915 the Prince Edward Island Silver Fox Breeder's Association was established for the purpose of starting the registration of pure-bred foxes. As the industry developed more pelts were marketed each year, and the foundation of the silver-fox industry was really laid. It enjoyed a normal and steady growth. During this period many live foxes were shipped as breeding stock to the United States, where the industry was then being established.

* Prepared under the direction of Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, by Mr. W. M. Ritchie, Fur Grading Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In 1920 the first fur auctions in Canada were held at Montreal. Naturally, most Canadian pelts found their way to these auctions and many of the pelts offered were purchased for European accounts, few being absorbed locally.

In more recent years the Canadian market has accounted for increasing quantities but the chief outlet, up to the outbreak of war in 1939, was through the London market.

In the 1920-21 season the number of silver- and black-fox pelts produced in Canada was approximately 5,000 and in the season 1938-39 approximately 320,000 pelts were produced. The following shows the increase in the number of pelts, by provinces:—

Province	Pelts ¹	
	1920-21	1938-39
	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,982	70,420
Nova Scotia.....	517	29,616
Quebec.....	348	55,203
Alberta.....	200	26,142
Saskatchewan.....	172	17,703
New Brunswick.....	166	60,020
Ontario.....	148	38,234
Manitoba.....	127	18,734
British Columbia.....	123	3,328
Yukon.....	137	78
Northwest Territories.....	59	215
CANADA.....	4,979	319,693

¹ Included in these figures are the wild-caught silver- and black-fox pelts, which numbered approximately 150 to 200 per season.

The changes in the demand for different kinds of fox pelts have increased the difficulties of the ranchers, who are naturally anxious to produce pelts that bring the highest prices. Black fox was popular thirty years ago; a few years later the highest prices were being paid for quarter and half silvers; during recent years the full silver and new types have been setting the upper price limit, because they are in demand for working into short and long capes, short coats, collars and wide trimmings on fur and cloth coats.

In 1922 United States breeders felt they had sufficient breeding stock for foundation purposes and consequently, in that year, the United States Government imposed a duty of 50 p.c. on silver- and black-fox pelts (later changed to 35 p.c.) and 15 p.c. on live foxes entering that country. Immediately United States breeders started to develop a distinctive type of silver fox, a large, heavily furred, wide-barred, pale-silver fox, quite unlike the more desirable Canadian types. After they had produced these in considerable numbers they organized a live-stock selling campaign as a result of which hundreds of ranches stocked with this type sprang up in the United States.

Coincident with the placing of the tariff, the silver-fox business began to boom in the United States: pelt prices and live-stock prices increased, and the business flourished. As a result, shipments of Canadian pelts formerly made to the United States market were diverted to London. This outlet, and the continued sale of live stock throughout Canada, relieved what at first appeared to be a grave situation; it was found that the United States market was not essential to Canadian breeders. Actually, at that time, the Canadian silver-fox industry had its greatest period of

development and prosperity. With the exception of the early years of the depression and until 1937, Canadian breeders enjoyed increased prices from all markets as a result of the prevailing higher prices in the United States.

London, with its world-wide connection, was providing a marketing outlet for enormous quantities of pelts.

As time went on, increasing quantities of Canadian pelts were marketed. There was no way to regulate the production of any type of fox except through the willingness of the farmer himself to co-operate, his determination and his sincerity in producing a first-class product. Previously, fine silver-fox pelts enjoyed a justifiable popularity, but within a few years that popularity waned somewhat, because some fur farmers placed emphasis on quantity instead of quality and large quantities of ordinary- and low-grade skins competed on the same market with the high-class pelts. The low-quality skins decreased the demand for the finer ones and lowered the price of the better pelts to a level not far above that of the poorer grades. This resulted in a tremendous loss to the producers.

The impact of the War adversely affected the fur-farming industry. The London market, which in normal times took about 80 p.c. of the total production of Canadian fox furs, was lost. With the loss of this market, other outlets had to be explored. The United States, fearing their market would become flooded with pelts from Canada and other countries imposed a quota in 1939, limiting imports from all countries to only 100,000 units annually. Canada's portion of this quota was 58,300 units for the year, not more than 25 p.c. of which could be allowed entry in any one month. Under the original quota arrangement each piece, or tail, or finished article was considered a unit for quota purposes. In the 1940-41 season qualitative restrictions were placed on the export of standard silver- and black-fox pelts to the United States, and only pelts of the better grades were allowed to be exported to that country. In the autumn of 1940 quota arrangements were amended; Canada's portion was increased to 70,000 pelts and a separate quota was established for pieces and tails.

The quantities and average prices realized during the seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41 for silver- and black-fox pelts produced in Canada were as follows:—

Season	Quantity of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt	Season	Quantity of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt
	No.	\$		No.	\$
1928-29.....	26,259	104.28	1935-36.....	185,259	32.97
1929-30.....	33,555	80.95	1936-37.....	230,030	29.46
1930-31.....	71,816	46.48	1937-38.....	275,451	22.44
1931-32.....	107,496	28.74	1938-39.....	319,693	17.71
1932-33.....	102,706	30.53	1939-40.....	280,000	15.40
1933-34.....	103,589	35.83	1940-41.....	170,000	23.50
1934-35.....	120,465	36.06			

The average prices of the different grades of fox pelts for the season 1940-41 are given in Statement I.

I.—AVERAGE PRICES OF SILVER- AND BLACK-FOX PELTS REALIZED DURING SEASON 1940-41

Grade	Size	Average Prices of—					Description
		Dark Pelts	One-Half Silver Pelts	Three-Quarters Silver Pelts	Silvery Pelts	Full Silver Pelts	
Canada Specials.	Large....	\$ 30	\$ 40	\$ 46	\$ 60	\$ 70	Prime pelts, evenly furred throughout, clear, densely silvered (having regard to colour phase) with under fur and guard hair blending in colour. Character, finish volume and silver bar should be given proper consideration.
	Medium...	26	36	42	52	60	
	Small...	24	32	38	44	50	
Canada Selects..	Large....	25	28	34	42	48	Pelts of good quality, evenly furred, densely silvered (having regard to colour phase) of reasonably good colour and character and with only minor weaknesses permitted.
	Medium...	22	26	30	38	42	
	Small...	20	24	28	34	38	
Canada Grade A.	Large....	18	26	30	35	40	Pelts of good average quality and character, and of fair colour.
	Medium...	16	24	28	32	36	
	Small...	14	22	24	28	32	
Canada Grade B.	Large....	15	20	26	28	30	Pelts of fair quality and character. They may be slightly off colour but rustiness and brownness throughout the pelt is not allowed.
	Medium...	14	18	23	24	26	
	Small...	12	16	20	21	22	
Canada Grade C.	Large....	13	16	18	22	24	Pelts of low quality, open, weak-furred and definitely lacking in character.
	Medium...	12	14	16	20	22	
	Small...	11	12	14	18	20	
Rejects.....		1.00 to 10.00					Pelts of extremely low quality throughout.

During the season 1938-39 approximately 320,000 pelts were marketed in Canada; this was the largest quantity on record. With the outbreak of hostilities and the loss of London and European markets prices declined. The producer then realized that if he wanted to remain in the fur-farming business he would have to take drastic measures and do considerable culling, keeping only the very best stock for breeding purposes. A considerable number went out of production. As a result the volume of pelts produced in the season 1941-42 is estimated at 145,000—less than half the production of 1938-39. It is expected that a large proportion of the pelts produced in 1941-42 will be higher in quality than in previous years, although actual figures are not yet available.

During the past few years considerable interest has been shown in the development of the new type foxes which were derived from various mutations that have occurred on silver-fox farms. A few years ago there appeared a puppy of unusual colour markings among a litter of silver-fox pups on a farm in Norway. This fox was brought to the notice of some of the leading Norwegian breeders of high-class silver foxes who had specialized in the production of very pale full-silver animals.

In due course a number of these unusual foxes came to be bred by a limited number of Norwegian ranchers. They are distinguished by their white noses, white necks, white throats and white paws, very light under-fur, and by the absence of any black pigment (which has been replaced by greyish-blue) in the guard hairs.

The principal producers were persuaded to sell only a few first-class specimens of the new variety which was christened "platina" in order to distinguish it from silver fox. These platina foxes, or "platinum" as they are called in Canada, were fortunate in their debut. In 1938 a South American buyer, realizing the publicity value of his purchase, bought the skins at the very high price of \$350 per pelt and immediately the attention of two continents was focussed on these platinum foxes. In January, 1940, 400 platinum pelts were auctioned off at New York and averaged \$548 per pelt; the top price for one pelt was \$11,000 while the lowest was \$250.

The immediate effect of the high prices paid for these pelts was to send the value of breeding animals of this type soaring to great heights. As a rule the puppies in a litter when a platinum male has been mated with a silver vixen are in the proportion of about half silver to half platinum.

The great interest aroused in this new type of fox and the high prices paid both for breeding stock and for pelts naturally puts a premium on the puppies if they show signs of possessing the characteristics of the platinum fox. However, prices are now showing a tendency to decline as a result of the increase in production.

Of some importance in regard to platinum-fox pelts is the fact that they are more likely to be imitated than those of silver fox. In fact, nobody has yet succeeded in producing a satisfactory imitation of a good silver-fox pelt, whereas white-fox pelts are being used increasingly by fur dyers to create tolerably good imitations of the platinum variety.

In addition to silver and platinum fox the ranching of other types, such as platinum silver, white marked, pearl platinum, cross fox, and blue fox, is of growing importance.

The rapid expansion of world supplies of silver-fox skins due to the development of fur ranching is too well known to require further elaboration. It is sufficient to state that whereas before the First World War the total number of skins available for the world market was approximately 2,000, the figures for 1939-40, so far as they have been reported, total 1,280,000, apportioned as follows:—

Country	Pelts	
	1938-39 No.	1939-40 No.
Norway.....	400,000	550,000
Sweden.....	110,000	160,000
Finland.....	25,000	35,000
Canada.....	320,000	260,000
United States.....	175,000	275,000
TOTALS.....	1,030,000	1,280,000

Fox Fur Grading.—In 1939 a system of government grading of ranched-fox pelts was initiated on a limited scale. In 1940 grading regulations were established and a complete grading service for ranched-fox furs was offered the trade by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. A list of the grades adopted showing the average price realizations during the season 1940-41 is given in the Statement on p. 257.

Grading offers many benefits to the producer, among which are: (1) the education of the rancher as to the proper value of the pelts he is producing and the creation of an incentive to improve the quality of his product; (2) the furnishing of much needed guidance in the planning of future matings; (3) as pelts are graded and lotted under governmental supervision before shipment to foreign countries, grading offers the opportunity of buying by grade and negotiating transactions on a definite quality basis.

Mink Fur Farming.—The ranching of mink is also of considerable importance. In Canada and the United States mink farming had already made considerable headway and, before the War, had spread to Europe, particularly to Sweden, Germany, Norway, Finland and Russia. At present North American producers easily lead in both quantity and quality.

So far as supplies of mink are concerned, it must be remembered that skins from the wilds still constitute an appreciable proportion of the annual Canadian production and that the best of these command the highest prices obtainable at auction. The mink-ranching industry is faced with problems similar in many respects to those affecting the silver-fox farms and it is necessary for those engaged in it to strive for the highest possible standards of quality, colour and texture, as well as lightness (in weight), and uniformity of size and appearance.

The marketing of mink pelts presents a number of problems particularly for the producer of comparatively few pelts. Merchants and manufacturers would rather buy 500 skins of even texture and colour than five separate parcels of 100 skins each. This consideration seems to indicate that mink ranching offers the greatest opportunity for success when undertaken on a large scale.

Statistics of Fur Farming.—The high prices obtainable for fisher and marten 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 animals raised on Canadian fur farms is the valuable chinchilla. The records for the year 1939 show 146 chinchillas with a value of \$220,850. The raising of nutria (brought originally from South America about ten years ago) is making progress in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces and Ontario; in 1939 there were 798 nutria reported on the farms.

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. The Department has, in addition, organized a service to assist in the marketing, both at home and abroad, of the pelts of Canadian fur bearers. Also several Provincial Governments have established branches that engage in experimental work and various other activities of value to the fur-farming industry.

1.—Fur Farms, Land and Buildings, and Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1937-39

Province or Territory	Fur Farms			Values of Land and Buildings			Values of Fur-Bearing Animals		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	1,216	1,024	913	878,934	729,657	672,265	945,542	585,102	403,980
Nova Scotia.....	1,002	1,032	918	319,305	290,805	255,818	510,769	407,790	235,429
New Brunswick....	1,012	941	745	521,983	447,172	332,863	734,002	493,335	273,888
Quebec.....	2,541	3,370	2,938	1,348,655	1,557,468	1,389,794	1,797,806	1,682,533	1,276,850
Ontario.....	1,278	1,481	1,517	1,445,654	1,463,556	1,390,424	2,085,875	2,042,410	1,589,965
Manitoba.....	662	793	855	1,029,280	1,138,982	1,179,956	1,311,427	1,243,050	974,998
Saskatchewan.....	491	606	677	678,014	684,000	681,830	689,770	672,690	542,317
Alberta.....	587	727	822	1,047,408	1,176,979	1,087,353	1,186,450	1,317,109	1,203,953
British Columbia..	380	470	506	400,788	424,223	419,555	402,646	475,205	413,674
Yukon.....	10	10	8	17,150	17,850	15,450	12,144	10,280	5,410
Totals.....	9,179	10,454	9,899	7,687,171	7,930,692	7,425,308	9,676,431	8,929,504	6,920,464

2.—Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1936-39

Kind of Animal	1936		1937		1938		1939	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Badger.....	27	810	20	525	26	760	23	510
Beaver ¹	888	23,428	787	19,330	677	15,095	737	15,944
Chinchilla.....	Nil	-	2	3,300	60	96,000	146	220,850
Coyote.....	27	280	47	550	37	330	50	430
Fisher.....	126	13,885	120	12,790	126	12,655	141	14,190
Fitch.....	1,001	3,472	575	1,953	649	2,445	539	1,770
Fox, blue.....	649	21,043	723	32,884	978	74,195	1,266	77,232
Fox, cross.....	1,723	61,784	1,388	46,937	1,279	39,730	1,056	25,440
Fox, platinum and white-face.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	515	83,200
Fox, red.....	1,248	13,567	1,119	13,018	923	8,826	688	6,354
Fox, silver.....	151,696	8,345,552	153,822	7,474,741	137,819	5,727,611	104,971	3,680,554
Fox, white.....	4	120	1	40	1	40	3	120
Karakul sheep....	102	560	180	3,330	157	2,335	211	3,960
Lynx.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	3	300	4	200
Marten.....	122	7,225	136	8,175	200	14,765	194	13,995
Mink.....	44,695	1,314,133	71,410	2,035,307	106,283	2,894,850	122,849	2,723,728
Muskrat ¹	17,769	23,194	10,003	12,335	20,155	23,359	18,697	23,588
Nutria.....	62	1,320	152	4,265	323	11,225	798	24,884
Raccoon.....	930	7,889	865	6,932	678	4,968	521	3,496
Skunk.....	2	10	6	10	7	15	9	19
Weasel.....	8	8	3	9	Nil	-	Nil	-
Totals.....	221,079	9,838,280	241,359	9,676,431	270,381	8,929,504	253,418	6,920,464

¹ Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. In the early years of the industry the value of animals sold from fur farms exceeded the value of pelts sold; now the latter figure is about ten times the former.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1936-39

Kind of Animal	1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	Nil	108	Nil	75	Nil	70	Nil	15
Beaver.....	"	248	92	1,358	15	895	340	1,386
Coyote.....	"	1,187	Nil	752	Nil	433	15	220
Fisher.....	5,930	1,512	2,100	245	1,978	397	660	175
Fitch.....	1,160	1,738	590	1,470	500	2,024	268	832
Fox, blue.....	1,110	11,071	2,145	10,586	15,790	14,909	13,725	19,402
Fox, cross.....	3,321	65,182	3,437	48,899	2,246	55,788	1,012	38,169
Fox, platinum and white-face.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	59,080	1,080
Fox, red.....	1,293	12,734	1,449	8,382	729	7,307	319	5,609
Fox, silver.....	542,888	4,950,290	517,782	5,019,487	258,205	4,508,767	163,592	3,739,889
Fox, white.....	25	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karakul sheep.....	Nil	538	75	442	500	"	890	585
Lynx.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	52
Marten.....	292	830	2,337	398	1,300	119	2,405	201
Mink.....	272,560	652,940	497,965	681,475	443,802	1,156,062	342,142	1,390,724
Muskrat.....	446	6,438	222	3,739	10	4,593	10	5,360
Nutria.....	880	3	2,200	Nil	4,525	Nil	10,755	Nil
Raccoon.....	867	3,519	494	2,175	474	1,365	396	977
Skunk.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	13	Nil	7
Weasel.....	"	20	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
Totals.....	830,772	5,708,438	1,030,888	5,779,498	730,074	5,752,742	595,609	5,204,683

Preliminary Statistics for 1940.—According to figures published at the time of going to press, fur farms numbered 9,164, lands and buildings were valued at \$7,251,029, and fur-bearing animals at \$7,094,357. Animals sold alive numbered 17,313, valued at \$544,694, while the 420,725 pelts sold were valued at \$5,608,380.

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, 1921-40

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	15,464,833	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	1940.....	9,620,695	16,668,348	31

The leading provinces with respect to value of raw-fur production are Ontario and Alberta, the latter province having, for the first time, replaced Quebec in second place, owing to increased production of muskrat, mink and squirrel pelts. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1940, was: Ontario, 19.4; Alberta, 15.1; Quebec, 14.0; Manitoba, 11.3; Saskatchewan, 9.5; British Columbia, 7.4; the Northwest Territories, 7.4; New Brunswick, 6.6; Prince Edward Island, 4.9; Nova Scotia, 2.7; and Yukon Territory, 1.7.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1939 and 1940

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	74,748	54,797	1,299,331	811,009
Nova Scotia.....	150,865	103,298	601,752	457,281
New Brunswick.....	94,790	103,404	1,361,168	1,099,889
Quebec.....	417,632	475,425	2,230,280	2,334,392
Ontario.....	1,038,446	1,106,272	2,538,658	3,229,446
Manitoba.....	475,406	780,108	1,267,664	1,876,649
Saskatchewan.....	1,122,882	1,667,716	983,447	1,579,599
Alberta.....	2,273,826	3,977,118	1,345,131	2,514,877
British Columbia.....	251,258	741,531	1,116,968	1,242,385
Northwest Territories.....	514,894	530,409	1,274,817	1,234,529
Yukon.....	77,475	80,617	267,721	288,292
Canada.....	6,492,222	9,620,695	14,286,937	16,668,348

The number of silver-fox pelts taken in 1940 was less than in the 1939 season, and the average price was the lowest ever recorded for this fur, but the total value was still greater than that of any other kind. Muskrat, which occupies second place, showed an increased production of nearly a million pelts and the average price advanced from 88 cents in 1938-39 to \$1.18 in 1939-40. Mink pelts increased in number and total value, but the average price declined from \$9.95 to \$8.89. In each of the past three seasons beaver (fourth in 1939-40) has increased in number, in total value, and in average price per pelt. The pelt of the Canadian squirrel (chiefly from Alberta and Saskatchewan) seems to be growing in popularity, as evidenced by the steady increase in number and in average price. In 1939-40 a total of over four million squirrel pelts was recorded and the average price per pelt was 19 cents. Marten

and ermine showed substantial increases in quantity, value and average price per pelt, while red fox recorded an increase in average price only, and white fox a decrease in all three items.

6.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Kind, Years Ended June 30, 1939 and 1940

Kind of Pelt	Pelts		Total Values		Average Values	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	3,237	4,663	22,485	15,460	6.95	3.32
Bear, black and brown.....	1,583	1,037	2,841	2,006	1.79	1.93
Bear, grizzly.....	Nil	2	-	14	-	7.00
Bear, white.....	115	150	1,616	2,108	14.05	14.05
Bear, unspecified.....	43	21	182	84	4.23	4.00
Beaver.....	64,086	78,659	985,743	1,429,647	15.38	18.18
Cat, domestic.....	213	282	29	47	0.14	0.17
Coyote or prairie wolf ¹	33,995	31,797	198,587	179,616	5.84	5.65
Ermine (weasel).....	697,104	977,413	354,485	553,424	0.51	0.57
Fisher.....	3,399	2,886	166,656	152,166	49.03	52.73
Fitch.....	1,283	676	2,365	993	1.84	1.47
Fox, blue.....	1,260	1,442	32,743	20,594	25.99	14.28
Fox, cross.....	13,555	13,835	186,908	200,147	13.79	14.47
Fox, red.....	62,347	53,153	340,596	306,981	5.46	5.78
Fox, silver.....	319,693	248,229	5,660,722	4,385,997	17.71	15.43
Fox, white.....	56,396	32,535	677,531	281,694	12.01	8.66
Fox, other.....	194	193	833	864	4.55	4.48
Lynx.....	8,109	7,473	299,153	266,765	36.89	35.70
Marten.....	21,843	22,023	550,263	663,633	25.19	30.13
Mink.....	220,359	384,844	2,103,774	3,100,502	9.55	8.89
Muskrat.....	2,295,550	3,241,089	2,011,469	3,829,318	0.88	1.18
Nutria.....	2	19	10	93	5.00	5.16
Otter.....	11,125	10,917	168,021	159,786	15.10	14.64
Rabbit.....	192,488	232,814	23,093	27,938	0.12	0.12
Raccoon.....	18,658	19,576	38,241	54,028	2.05	2.76
Skunk.....	160,734	170,246	158,235	206,712	0.98	1.21
Squirrel.....	2,296,139	4,076,463	245,312	778,909	0.11	0.19
Wild cat.....	1,125	1,184	3,120	4,819	2.77	4.07
Wolf ¹	6,866	6,429	48,212	41,299	7.02	6.42
Wolverine.....	721	645	3,612	2,699	5.01	4.18
Totals.....	6,492,222	9,620,695	14,236,937	16,668,348	-	-

¹ Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

Since the First World War, 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 have 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 at Montreal during the season 1939-40, the pelts sold numbered 1,088,377 while the value amounted to \$4,448,087. 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 1939, the 14 fur-dressing and -dyeing plants in Canada treated 6,237,505 fur skins, the chief kinds being muskrat (1,862,868) and rabbit (1,805,323). The number of plants engaged in the manufacture of fur goods—coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc.—numbered 370 with a total output valued at \$18,279,866.

Section 4.—External Trade in Furs

The chief markets for Canadian furs have been, for many years, London and New York. The total value of raw furs exported in the 12 months ended June 30, 1940, was \$13,175,686 but, as export figures by countries of destination cannot at present be published, due to war conditions, it cannot be stated what proportions of the total amount went, respectively, to the United Kingdom and to the United States. 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, Years Ended June 30, 1936-40

Kind	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Furs—					
Beaver.....	615,738	1,029,063	973,159	1,268,425	1,504,764
Fox, black and silver.....	6,260,371	7,439,955	5,571,647	5,441,237	2,677,047
Fox, other.....	2,522,428	1,670,475	1,198,856	1,297,956	926,032
Lynx.....	690,239	670,848	421,013	348,398	263,100
Marten.....	439,125	622,865	448,971	601,624	621,446
Mink.....	2,202,695	2,509,517	1,598,722	2,499,047	2,824,065
Muskrat.....	1,403,397	1,334,484	891,998	1,207,972	1,931,568
Other kinds.....	2,025,282	3,252,047	1,548,989	1,623,859	2,427,664
Totals, Raw Furs.....	16,159,275	18,529,254	12,653,355	14,288,568	13,175,686
Dressed furs.....	576,148	878,921	481,773	318,140	287,669
Manufactured furs.....	87,446	148,947	179,987	177,795	214,842
Grand Totals.....	16,822,869	19,557,122	13,315,115	14,784,503	13,678,197

8.—Values of Furs Imported, by Kinds, Years Ended June 30, 1936-40

Kind	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Furs—					
Fox.....	350,216	410,933	230,340	165,201	175,844
Mink.....	194,671	335,237	139,549	182,423	213,919
Muskrat.....	622,850	741,179	618,343	881,355	1,637,334
Persian lamb.....	604,366	854,055	806,629	740,212	1,837,880
Rabbit.....	662,434	933,694	423,528	400,404	1,055,545
Squirrel.....	47,528	92,904	67,781	86,779	202,319
Other kinds.....	1,869,274	2,292,445	1,561,432	1,442,126	2,200,941
Totals, Raw Furs.....	4,351,339	5,660,447	3,847,602	3,898,500	7,323,782
Dressed furs.....	1,191,667	1,813,060	1,147,503	797,228	2,092,721
Manufactured furs.....	1,106,435	1,014,254	986,937	930,421	221,494
Grand Totals.....	6,649,441	8,487,761	5,982,042	5,626,149	9,637,997

Among living animals exported from Canada only two kinds of fur-bearing animals are separately classified by the Customs Department. These are foxes and mink.

The number of live foxes exported in the calendar year 1940 was 738 with a value of \$47,425, and the number of mink, 1,083, valued at \$25,312. The number of live foxes imported in 1940 was 17 valued at \$2,248.

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

* See footnote 2 to Table 7, p. 272.

† Revised under the direction of Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 42.) The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1940-41, including departmental administration, etc., was \$2,226,909 (including expenditures in connection with the Pacific halibut and Pacific salmon commissions) and the revenue \$329,060.

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 1940, operated 13 main hatcheries, 1 subsidiary hatchery, 6 rearing stations, 7 salmon retaining ponds and several egg-collecting stations at a cost of \$170,649 and distributed 27,931,845 trout and salmon eggs, fry and older fish in suitable selected waters. Investigations and experiments, begun in 1929 by the Dominion Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board (the latter formerly known as the Biological Board), have led to the successful establishment of commercial oyster farming in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Control of the oyster areas in these provinces was transferred to Dominion authority by the Provincial Governments. In the 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 directed to the establishment of oyster farming might be carried on.

Direct Assistance.—A system of broadcasting radio reports to fishermen as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, and ice conditions was established several years ago on the Atlantic Coast, where conditions attending fishing operations make such a service desirable. The service was carried on through the co-operation of the Department of Fisheries and the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. On the outbreak of war, however, it was necessary to modify this service but it was continued on an altered and limited scale during 1940-41.

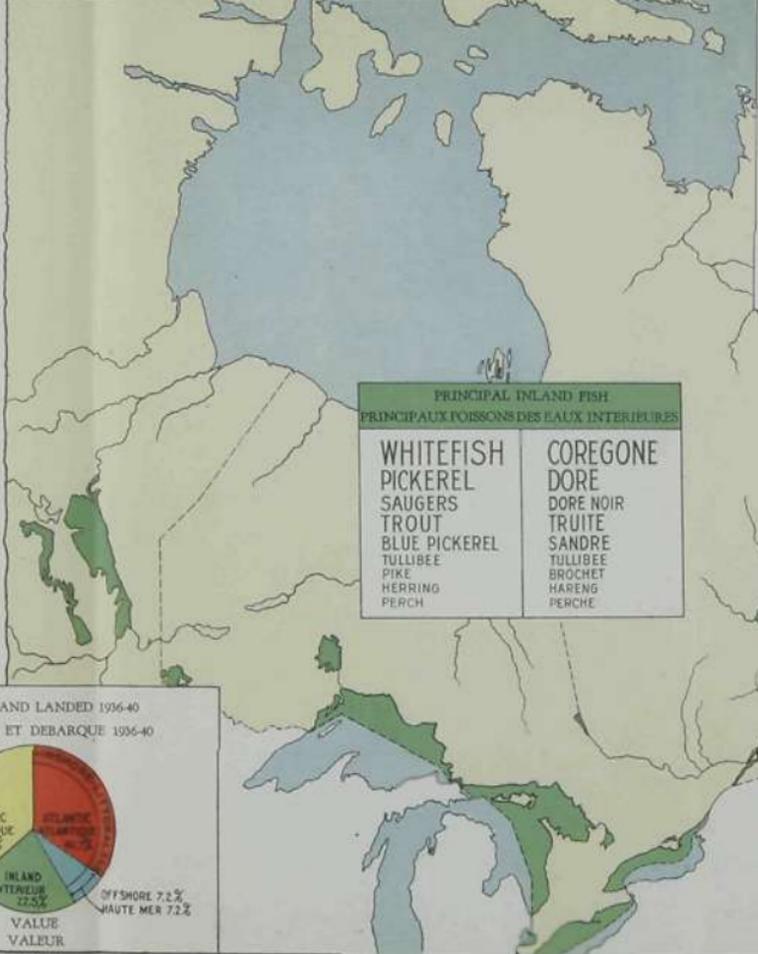
As another step in direct assistance to the fishermen special instruction in improved methods of fish handling, fish curing, etc., has been carried on for some time by the Department of Fisheries. A main feature of this instruction is the work of specially qualified men who are sent to different fishing communities to aid the fishermen both by advice and suggestions and by demonstrating particular methods of operation.

Special action to meet the emergency created in the lobster industry by the loss of European markets for canned lobster as a result of the War was taken by the Government during 1940-41 when a plan commonly called the 'Canned Lobster Control Scheme' was put into operation. Briefly, this plan sought to develop in North America a market for the Dominion's canned lobster output which, in peacetime, had been sold mainly in Europe; normally, the European markets, principally Great Britain, had been the outlet for 80 to 90 p.c. of the production. The effect of the control scheme was to stabilize conditions that had threatened to be chaotic and, by means of advertising within Canada and other sales promotion steps in the Dominion and the United States, so to expand the demand for canned lobster in the two countries that the canners were enabled to find sale for all their pack in these markets that previously had used only relatively small quantities. The cost of the advertising campaign was approximately \$50,000.

PRINCIPAL PACIFIC FISH PRINCIPAUX POISSONS DU PACIFIQUE	
HERRING SALMON	HARENG SAUMON
PILCHARD'S GRAYFISH	PILCHARD POISSON GRIS
HALIBUT	FLETAN
LING COD	LINGUE
OYSTERS	HUITRE



PRINCIPAL INLAND FISH PRINCIPAUX POISSONS DES EAUX INTERIEURES	
WHITEFISH	COREGONE
PICKEREL	DORE
SAUGERS	DORE NOIR
TROUT	TRUITE
BLUE PICKEREL	SANDRE
TULLIBEE	TULLIBEE
PIKE	BROCHET
HERRING	HARENG
PERCH	PERCHE



COMMERCIAL FISHING RESOURCES OF CANADA

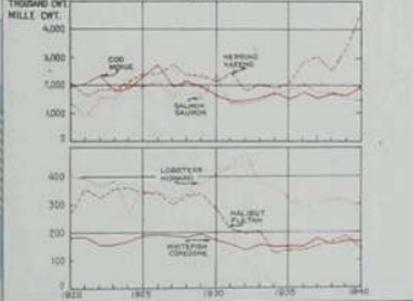
PECHERIES COMMERCIALES DU CANADA

NOTE: The varieties of fish shown in the labels are ranked according to average yearly quantities caught during the period 1936-40. The size of type indicates roughly the relative caught and landed values.

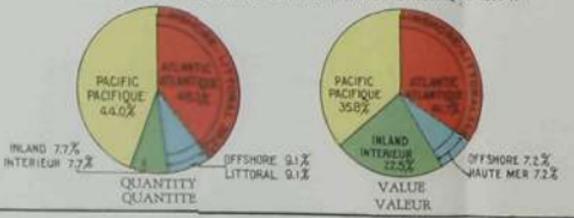
NOTA: Les variétés de poisson sont disposées suivant le volume de la prise. La dimension du caractère indique à peu près la valeur relative de la prise débarquée.

PRINCIPAL FISH CAUGHT AND LANDED Average for years 1936-40		PRINCIPAUX POISSONS PRIS ET DEBARQUES Moyenne de 1936-40	
TONNES			
SALMON-SALMON	84,805	SAUMON	84,805
LOBSTER-HOMARD	14,603	DORE	32,974
COD-MORUE	64,977	DORE NOIR	2,306,018
HERRING-HARENG	164,944	TRUITE	313,741
WHITEFISH-COREGONE	5,053	SAUMON	126,704
HALIBUT-FLETAN	7,989	DORE	1,665,503
PICKEREL-DORE	1,438	TRUITE	743,918
TROUT-TRUITE	33,41	DORE NOIR	275,015
HADDOCK-EGLEFIN	19,261	DORE	373,208
MACKEREL-MAQUEREAU	16,304	DORE	365,228
SARDINES-SARDINE	23,654		

SIX PRINCIPALES VARIETES DE POISSON PRIS ET DEBARQUE 1920-1940



REGIONAL COMPARISON OF FISH CAUGHT AND LANDED 1936-40
COMPARAISON REGIONALE DU POISSON PRIS ET DEBARQUE 1936-40



PRINCIPAL ATLANTIC FISH INSHORE		PRINCIPAUX POISSONS DE L'ATLANTIQUE LITTORAL		OFFSHORE*		HAUTE MER*	
HERRING	COD	HARENG	MORUE	COD	HADDOCK	MORUE	EGLEFIN
COD	SARDINES	MORUE	SARDINE	HALIBUT	HAKE AND CUSK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS	FLETAN
MACKEREL	LOBSTERS	MAQUEREAU	HOMARD	HAKE AND CUSK	POLLOCK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS
HAKE AND CUSK	HADDOCK	HAKE AND CUSK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS	POLLOCK	SMELTS	HAKE AND CUSK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS
POLLOCK	SMELTS	SMELTS	HAKE AND CUSK	SMELTS	SALMON	HAKE AND CUSK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS
SALMON	SWORDFISH	SALMON	HAKE AND CUSK	SALMON	HAKE AND CUSK	HAKE AND CUSK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS
HALIBUT		FLETAN	HAKE AND CUSK	FLETAN		HAKE AND CUSK	MERLUCE ET BROSMIUS

- GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND
GRAND BANC DE TERRE-NEUVE
- BANK ST-PIERRE
- BANQUEREAU
- SABLE IS. BANK
BANC DE L'ILE DU SABLE
- GEORGES BANK
BANC GEORGES

*The "Offshore Fishing" represents the catch by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over fishing on offshore grounds.
*Le "pêche en haute mer" représente la prise des chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus pêchant au large.

*Note: The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are not shown on this map. Commercial fishing waters in these provinces are less extensive than in other parts of Canada. However considerable quantities of whitefish, pickerel, trout, pike and tullibee are marketed each year.
*Nota: Les provinces de Saskatchewan et d'Alberta sont omises. Les eaux de pêche commerciale dans ces provinces ne sont pas aussi vastes que dans les autres parties du Canada. Cependant la quantité de coregone, doré, truite, brochet et tullibee vendue chaque année sont considérables.

During the year the Department of Fisheries continued to carry on its lecture-demonstration program under which trained dietitians gave fish-cookery demonstrations and addresses in different parts of the country with a view to increasing the demand for products of Canadian fishermen.

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 will 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 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 1940, 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 \$6.90 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; and to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty \$6.60 each.

1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen, 1937-40

Province	Persons to Whom Bounties Were Paid				Amounts of Bounties Paid ¹			
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,062	2,392	2,173	1,407	15,748	14,991	13,926	10,059
Nova Scotia.....	10,437	11,540	10,987	10,066	86,409	81,863	78,211	81,105
New Brunswick.....	2,196	2,975	2,689	2,397	19,273	21,344	19,973	20,002
Quebec.....	5,120	6,733	7,488	6,761	38,427	41,784	47,883	48,754
Totals.....	19,815	23,640	23,337	20,631	159,857	159,982	159,993	159,920

¹ Amounts include payments to vessel- and boat-owners.

Collection of Statistics.—The fisheries statistics of Canada are collected and published under a co-operative arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Dominion Department of Fisheries and those branches of 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-processing establishments, etc., and the fisheries officers assist in securing expeditious and correct reports.

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, 1870-1940

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1906.....	26,279,485	1918.....	60,259,744	1930.....	47,804,216
1875.....	10,350,385	1907.....	25,499,349	1919.....	56,508,479	1931.....	30,517,306
1880.....	14,499,979	1908.....	25,451,085	1920.....	49,241,339	1932.....	25,957,109
1885.....	17,722,973	1909.....	29,629,169	1921.....	34,931,935	1933.....	27,496,946
1890.....	17,714,900	1910.....	29,965,142	1922.....	41,800,210	1934.....	34,022,323
1895.....	20,199,338	1911.....	34,667,872	1923.....	42,565,545	1935.....	34,427,854
1900.....	21,557,639	1912.....	33,389,464	1924.....	44,534,235	1936.....	39,165,055
1901.....	25,737,153	1913.....	33,207,748	1925.....	47,942,131	1937.....	38,976,294
1902.....	21,959,433	1914.....	31,264,631	1926.....	56,360,633	1938.....	40,492,976
1903.....	23,100,878	1915.....	35,860,708	1927.....	49,123,609	1939.....	40,075,922 ¹
1904.....	23,516,439	1916.....	39,208,378	1928.....	55,050,973	1940.....	45,118,887
1905.....	29,479,562	1917.....	52,312,044	1929.....	53,518,521		

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

In the early days of the industry Nova Scotia held the leadership among the provinces, but British Columbia now occupies first place with 48 p.c. of the total value of products; Nova Scotia second with 22 p.c., and New Brunswick third with nearly 11 p.c.

* 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.

3.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, by Provinces, 1935-40

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	899,685	953,029	870,299	930,874	950,412	714,870
Nova Scotia.....	7,852,899	8,905,268	9,229,834	8,804,231	8,753,548	9,843,456
New Brunswick.....	3,949,615	4,399,735	4,447,688	3,996,064	5,082,393	4,965,618
Quebec.....	1,947,259	2,108,404	1,892,036	1,957,279	2,010,953	2,002,053
Ontario.....	2,852,007	3,209,422	3,615,666	3,353,775	3,010,252 ¹	3,035,100
Manitoba.....	1,258,335	1,667,371	1,796,012	1,811,124	1,655,273	1,988,545
Saskatchewan.....	252,059	367,025	527,199	468,646	478,511	403,510
Alberta.....	225,741	309,882	433,354	492,943	430,724	450,574
British Columbia.....	15,169,529	17,231,534	16,155,439	18,672,750	17,698,989	21,710,167
Yukon.....	20,725	13,385	8,767	5,290	4,867	4,994
Totals.....	34,427,854	39,165,955	38,976,294	40,492,976	40,075,922¹	45,118,887

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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, with lobster, in recent years and until the present war reduced the foreign market (see Subsection 3), in second place. In 1940 herring, with an exceptionally large catch, took second place in order of marketed value, and cod was third.

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 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, 1940", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4.—Quantities Caught and Values of All Products Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of Canada, 1936-40

NOTE.—The catch as shown in this table is in each case exclusive of the quantity of livers landed, but the value includes the value of the livers as marketed.

Kind of Fish	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Increase or Decrease 1940 Compared with 1939
Salmon.....cwt.	2,029,704	1,724,213	1,766,728	1,501,747	1,458,145	-43,602
\$	13,867,513	12,370,219	14,992,544	13,409,292	14,170,496	+761,204
Herring.....cwt.	2,852,381	3,057,503	2,533,677	3,364,530	4,686,300	+1,321,770
\$	2,576,533	2,556,883	2,487,231	3,780,297	6,256,508	+2,476,211
Cod.....cwt.	1,699,974	1,523,626	1,702,023	1,635,505	1,932,966	+297,461
\$	3,331,750	3,140,230	3,335,231	3,234,059	4,984,504	+1,750,445
Lobster.....cwt.	283,273	309,950	314,385	314,665	267,991	-46,674
\$	4,383,428	4,633,429	3,793,219	3,782,325	3,187,594	-594,731
Whitefish.....cwt.	144,603	173,675	154,244	164,619	168,179	+3,560
\$	1,525,700	1,887,889	1,650,347	1,722,342	1,928,862	+206,520
Sardines.....bbl.	247,238	159,481	184,450	317,085	224,428	-92,657
\$	1,598,562	1,526,505	1,393,129	2,300,818	1,883,375	-417,443
Halibut.....cwt.	138,468	150,583	162,540	184,734	148,197	-36,537
\$	1,441,310	1,598,190	1,789,444	2,117,712	1,859,276	-258,436
Haddock.....cwt.	403,010	388,823	393,589	385,155	355,574	-29,581
\$	1,291,905	1,296,313	1,361,992	1,357,064	1,443,729	+86,665
Pickrel.....cwt.	145,635	143,020	128,812	120,509	105,800	-14,709
\$	1,109,397	1,043,532	1,031,868	867,288	1,011,131	+143,743
Trout.....cwt.	72,973	70,588	72,873	63,217	54,393	-8,824
\$	842,738	1,031,740	1,036,292	829,768	809,136	-20,632

4.—Quantities Caught and Values of All Products Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of Canada, 1936-40—concluded

Kind of Fish	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Increase or Decrease 1940 Compared with 1939
Mackerel.....cwt.	227,638	239,163	235,565	520,651	357,354	-163,297
\$	461,866	635,740	560,716	890,778	657,876	-232,902
Smelts.....cwt.	94,868	67,343	71,256	70,902	82,688	+11,786
\$	655,656	444,473	486,435	472,564	636,845	+164,281
Pilchards.....cwt.	889,037	961,485	1,035,369	110,453	575,399	+464,946
\$	667,313	902,619	867,007	100,693	632,393	+531,700
Saugers.....cwt.	47,711	82,676	95,007	113,972	115,065	+1,093
\$	263,579	377,884	488,786	487,258	613,238	+125,980
Swordfish.....cwt.	17,853	15,020	10,929	17,884	22,901	+5,017
\$	230,798	238,165	132,763	243,783	327,402	+83,619
Perch.....cwt.	32,258	35,231	43,661	33,037	39,680	+6,643
\$	268,653	277,220	335,563	262,964	314,906	+51,942
Ling cod.....cwt.	68,932	42,858	46,516	47,497	47,613	+116
\$	392,147	275,817	283,511	300,783	303,044	+2,261
Tullibee.....cwt.	59,265	55,966	57,932	69,893	72,214	+2,321
\$	276,464	284,288	283,836	237,409	292,111	+54,702
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	228,047	229,225	261,898	210,458	225,666	+15,208
\$	316,200	299,004	280,161	189,821	246,986	+57,165
Clams.....cwt.	143,274	142,472	150,528	95,519	113,652	+18,133
\$	192,910	240,184	235,561	147,323	211,919	+64,596
Grayfish.....cwt.	145,701	148,913	197,110	115,166	142,247	+27,081
\$	86,783	81,238	136,660	80,499	209,966	+129,467
Blue pickerel.....cwt.	68,995	94,496	73,171	61,575	21,184	-40,391
\$	614,055	812,665	497,564	413,710	203,367	-215,343
Oysters.....bbl.	26,965	24,687	24,476	29,624	26,957	-2,667
\$	189,922	180,079	175,620	173,710	188,529	+14,819
Pike.....cwt.	54,370	51,320	62,283	56,483	48,458	-8,025
\$	225,589	215,306	233,182	212,730	182,503	-30,227
Soles.....cwt.	24,301	27,456	23,602	30,312	27,201	-3,111
\$	108,409	123,398	107,957	140,503	168,002	+27,499
Pollock.....cwt.	126,345	239,845	101,334	94,684	103,103	+8,419
\$	114,200	222,208	115,017	114,722	156,117	+41,395
Scallops.....gal.	170,762	183,755	95,686	49,580	66,539	+16,959
\$	334,424	296,529	140,509	79,329	134,090	+54,761
Black cod.....cwt.	7,196	13,410	8,463	9,067	13,934	+4,867
\$	53,497	95,251	71,297	79,419	132,822	+53,403
Anchovies.....cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	19,320	74,435	+55,115
\$	-	-	-	10,417	119,035	+108,618
Flounders.....cwt.	9,947	13,345	15,861	19,544	27,874	+8,330
\$	36,239	44,443	58,398	57,550	112,956	+55,406
Grand Totals¹ \$	39,165,055	38,976,294	40,492,976	40,075,922²	45,118,887	+5,042,965
Totals, Sea Fish ¹ \$	32,951,504	31,984,047	33,774,148	33,972,310	38,910,188	+4,937,878
Totals, Inland Fish ¹ \$	6,213,551	6,992,247	6,718,828	6,103,612 ²	6,208,699	+105,087

¹ Includes other items not specified.² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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, 1929-40

NOTE.—Based on values as marketed and quantities caught.

Kind of Fish	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Percentages of Total Value												
Salmon.....	28.0	37.1	26.1	31.0	34.8	37.9	36.4	35.4	31.7	37.0	33.5	31.4
Herring.....	6.0	5.5	7.6	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.6	6.6	6.1	9.4	13.9
Cod.....	10.1	9.0	9.3	8.5	9.5	9.8	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	11.0
Lobster.....	10.7	10.9	16.5	18.3	12.8	12.6	12.7	11.2	11.9	9.4	9.4	7.1
Whitefish.....	4.6	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.3
Sardines.....	3.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	5.7	4.2

5.—Percentages of Total Value and Indexes of Volume of Fisheries Production, by Principal Kinds of Sea and Inland Fish, 1929-40—concluded

Kind of Fish	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Percentages of Total Value—concluded												
Halibut ¹	9.0	6.0	5.8	4.7	6.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.1
Haddock.....	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Pickrel.....	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.2
Trout.....	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.8
Mackerel.....	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.5
Smelts.....	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Ling cod.....	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Perch.....	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Swordfish.....	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7
Tullibee.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Blue pickrel.....	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.5
Pike.....	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
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	83.9	86.7	84.5	83.8	85.2	85.9	84.7	84.1	82.1	83.4	84.8	86.2
Totals, Inland Fish ² ..	16.1	13.3	15.5	16.2	14.8	14.1	15.3	15.9	17.9	16.6	15.2	13.8
Indexes of Volume (1926=100)												
Salmon.....	71.1	108.4	61.6	61.1	66.8	77.8	83.7	93.1	79.1	81.0	68.9	66.0
Herring.....	95.7	90.5	108.5	76.9	84.9	78.5	85.0	117.7	126.2	104.6	138.9	193.4
Cod.....	73.8	61.9	54.5	53.2	58.2	63.8	57.3	63.4	56.8	63.4	60.9	72.0
Lobster.....	109.8	120.0	128.4	142.4	110.5	106.7	94.2	83.4	91.3	92.6	92.7	78.9
Whitefish.....	103.0	89.0	82.0	72.6	79.8	75.9	77.4	75.9	91.1	80.9	86.3	88.2
Sardines.....	144.0	74.8	36.8	38.6	75.4	110.6	108.4	142.8	92.1	106.5	183.1	129.0
Halibut ¹	98.8	83.1	62.0	57.0	59.1	36.2	38.9	40.7	44.3	47.8	54.3	43.6
Haddock.....	109.8	97.9	73.2	72.5	54.2	71.6	74.2	81.1	78.3	79.2	77.5	71.6
Pickrel.....	102.0	81.8	73.2	71.0	84.3	97.2	86.9	115.5	113.5	102.2	95.6	83.9
Trout.....	115.5	88.7	73.0	63.8	64.7	75.0	84.3	92.7	89.7	92.6	80.3	69.1
Mackerel.....	132.2	154.6	170.0	154.6	228.0	165.3	139.0	197.1	207.2	247.3	450.8	309.4
Smelts.....	91.0	71.6	80.7	104.2	84.2	64.9	86.1	102.8	73.0	77.2	76.8	89.6
Ling cod ³	97.6	99.8	102.6	80.4	81.1	96.2	126.5	138.7	86.2	93.6	95.6	95.8
Perch.....	219.8	143.5	168.6	200.0	134.4	238.5	236.0	105.7	115.5	143.2	108.3	130.1
Swordfish.....	49.0	92.2	97.6	80.0	132.5	108.2	172.7	138.0	116.1	84.5	138.2	177.0
Tullibee.....	96.2	61.1	42.2	46.9	41.7	43.4	39.1	58.4	55.1	57.1	68.8	71.1
Blue pickrel.....	85.0	195.0	177.8	133.6	138.7	80.0	168.5	227.0	310.8	240.8	202.6	69.7
Pike.....	113.9	77.9	62.7	57.1	56.7	51.3	61.7	75.0	70.8	85.9	77.9	66.8

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.

6.—Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1939 and 1940

Equipment	1939		1940	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Sea Fisheries—		\$		\$
Steam trawlers.....	2	60,000	Nil	-
Steam fishing vessels.....	Nil	-	3	75,000
Sailing, gasoline and diesel vessels.....	1,180	3,935,188	1,080	3,592,385
Gasoline and diesel boats.....	18,940	7,097,339	18,905	7,432,337
Sail and rowboats.....	14,666	381,643	13,900	356,123
Packers, carrying boats and scows.....	511	828,560	448	1,208,310
Herring gill nets.....	47,039	566,864	44,932	508,586
Mackerel gill nets.....	24,032	262,531	24,237	283,374
Salmon gill nets.....	2,567	144,939	2,438	102,108
Gill nets, other.....	730	22,105	1,075	32,726
Salmon drift nets.....	13,345	1,067,835	14,070	1,215,427
Salmon trap nets.....	830	338,680	893	350,499

**6.—Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada,
1939 and 1940—concluded**

Equipment	1939		1940	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Sea Fisheries—concluded		\$		\$
Trap nets, other.....	517	278,150	536	294,991
Smelt gill nets.....	9,843	44,519	8,919	39,079
Smelt bag or box nets.....	7,311	353,947	6,622	333,950
Pound nets.....	49	7,350	47	7,050
Oulachon nets.....	31	855	46	1,090
Shrimp nets.....	26	2,485	25	2,800
Salmon purse seines.....	254	328,550	231	353,800
Salmon drag seines.....	9	5,000	9	5,400
Seines, other.....	961	242,850	988	306,200
Weirs.....	659	408,635	703	440,400
Skates of gear.....	4,026	81,771	4,037	101,565
Small drag nets.....	22	1,690	86	4,460
Tubs of trawl.....	22,882	344,516	21,573	362,478
Hand lines.....	69,255	172,138	67,856	194,985
Crab traps.....	6,104	14,651	4,832	18,081
Eel traps.....	770	1,144	409	674
Lobster traps.....	2,068,382	2,295,317	1,849,777	2,077,404
Lobster pounds.....	33	67,345	24	53,170
Oyster rakes.....	2,000	6,067	1,509	4,387
Scallop drags.....	394	8,064	310	7,679
Quahaug rakes.....	171	567	174	518
Fishing piers and wharves.....	1,703	539,480	1,514	514,395
Freezers and ice-houses.....	731	267,015	667	244,940
Small fish- and smoke-houses.....	7,340	669,679	7,053	647,167
Other gear.....	-	79,256	-	80,071
Total Values, Sea Fisheries.....	-	20,926,725	-	21,258,608
Inland Fisheries—				
Fish carriers.....	25	124,400	27	90,150
Tugs.....	94	638,430	94	622,250
Gasoline boats.....	1,419	853,295	1,295	854,462
Skiffs and canoes.....	3,867	124,695	3,794	134,711
Gill nets.....	-	1,833,791	-	1,998,169
Seines.....	283	29,323	285	20,307
Pound nets.....	1,125	540,785	1,103	507,490
Hoop nets.....	1,257	25,652	1,076	22,520
Dip and roll nets.....	85	531	62	425
Lines.....	796	10,850	960	4,251
Weirs.....	547	91,000	652	73,750
Spears.....	306	1,267	68	525
Eel traps.....	200	400	206	412
Fish wheels.....	7	1,000	9	1,340
Fishing piers and wharves.....	576	153,813	535	152,839
Freezers and ice-houses.....	775	371,650	741	420,111
Small fish- and smoke-houses.....	337	62,280	206	54,650
Other gear.....	-	4,549	-	4,299
Total Values, Inland Fisheries.....	-	4,917,711	-	4,962,661
Grand Totals¹.....	-	25,844,436	-	26,221,269

¹ Does not include equipment used by fish-processing establishments.

7.—Persons Employed in Primary Fishing Operations in Canada, 1938-40

[Employed in—	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers.....	79	54	33	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vessels.....	5,843	5,376	5,249	1	1	1
Boats.....	47,161	46,236	45,707	8,384	8,172	8,005
Packers, carrying boats and scows.....	649	730	811	102	106	109
Fishing not in boats.....	3,302	2,809	3,016	5,990	5,458	5,887
Totals, Fishermen²....	57,034	55,205	54,816	14,476	13,736	14,001

¹Included with "boats". ²These totals include all individuals employed in primary fishing operations irrespective of the period of employment. The census figure for 1931, given at p. 265, includes only those whose main occupation was fishing.

Sea Fisheries Production, 1941.—Unrevised statistical reports indicate that when complete figures for 1941 have been made up they will show that the Dominion's sea fisheries catch during the year was slightly smaller than the 1940 catch. On the other hand, however, there is no question that 1941 production brought the fishermen substantially greater returns in landed value than that of the preceding year; all five provinces possessing sea fisheries contributed to the increase. The principal gain on the landed value side was in British Columbia where the increase was due in most part, though not wholly, to conditions in the salmon fishery. The catch of Pacific salmon was substantially larger than in 1940 and salmon-canning operations resulted in the production of the largest pack in the history of the Province—slightly less than 2,246,000 cases. The other outstanding feature of the year on the Pacific Coast was an increase of 100 p.c. in the catch of herring and the production of a great quantity of canned herring. Expansion of Pacific herring canning has resulted directly from the War. Prior to 1939 there was only a small annual output of canned herring in British Columbia, but British food needs have led to an enormous expansion of operations. On the Atlantic Coast improved conditions in the dried fish trade, as a result of the lessening of competition in export markets through the withdrawal of European countries from production, led to a substantial increase in output and a greater dollar return. The lobster catch was somewhat greater than in 1940, but firmer prices, rather than the extent of the increase, led to an advance of something like a half-million dollars in the landed value total. There was a sharp increase in canned-sardine production.

Statistical information concerning inland fisheries production in 1941 was not available at the time this material was prepared.

Subsection 2.—The Fish-Processing Industry

A special article on Developments in Fish Processing, prepared by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa, appears in the 1941 Year Book, pp. 225-226.

Establishments, Capital, Employees, Materials Used and Products.—Among the fish-processing establishments in operation in Canada in 1940, the salmon canneries comprised the principal group with an investment valued at \$11,476,367, or 49 p.c. of the total for all establishments. About 70 p.c. of the value of production of the establishments was credited to fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared, and 30 p.c. to fish marketed for consumption in a fresh state.

8.—Fish-Processing Establishments, 1939 and 1940

Kind of Establishment	1939		1940	
	No.	Value ¹	No.	Value ¹
		\$		\$
Salmon canneries.....	84	11,566,687	40	11,476,367
Fish-curing establishments.....	166	4,433,188	184	5,329,452
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	15	2,313,603	19	2,863,261
Lobster canneries.....	194	1,191,771	146	659,593
Reduction plants.....	16	669,209	16	988,056
Freezing plants.....	28	1,179,334	33	1,775,489
Clam canneries.....	20	125,408	20	165,458
Totals.....	523	21,479,200	458	23,257,676

¹ Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash.

9.—Fish-Processing Establishments, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Year and Kind of Establishment	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1940						
Lobster canneries.....	49	42	46	9	Nil	146
Salmon canneries.....	Nil	2	Nil	1	38	40 ¹
Clam canneries.....	5	3	11	Nil	1	20
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	3	6	3	2	5	19
Fish-curing establishments.....	8	83	29	51	13	184
Freezing plants.....	Nil	8	11	5	9	33
Reduction plants.....	"	5	2	1	8	16
Totals, 1940.....	65	149	102	68	74	458

¹ The small salmon-canning establishments in the Province of Quebec were transferred to the group "Small fish- and smoke-houses" recorded in the primary operations of the sea fisheries, Table 6.

10.—Materials Used by and Products of Fish-Processing Establishments, 1936-40

Material and Product	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Materials Used—					
Fish.....	11,916,080	12,179,219	12,589,724	12,807,991	14,934,744
Edible oils.....	137,144	134,426	104,605	150,809	169,662
Salt.....	256,651	208,510	206,797	212,325	273,818
Containers.....	3,672,437	3,353,174	3,728,603	3,922,650	5,135,138
Other.....	477,626	443,452	452,331	1,020,923	948,489
Totals, Materials Used.....	16,459,938	16,318,781	17,082,060	18,114,698	21,461,851
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh..	6,430,174	7,056,041	6,052,397	8,158,416	10,414,474
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared.....	20,254,627	19,032,584	21,896,811	20,640,234	24,695,967
Totals, Products.....	26,684,801	26,088,625	27,949,208	28,798,650	35,110,441

11.—Employees in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1938-40

Employed in—	1938			1939			1940		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	1,789	2,949	4,738	1,742	2,991	4,733	1,247	2,066	3,313
Salmon canneries.....	2,714	2,439	5,153	3,125	2,274	5,399	3,397	2,764	6,161
Clam canneries.....	138	268	406	94	221	315	92	179	271
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	443	478	921	503	489	992	810	692	1,502
Fish-curing establishments	2,315	408	2,723	2,236	426	2,662	2,535	407	2,942
Fresh fish and freezing plants.....	178	34	212	382	65	447	402	147	549
Reduction plants.....	219	12	231	262	4	266	299	7	306
Totals.....	7,796	6,588	14,384	8,344	6,470	14,814	8,782	6,262	15,044

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1920-40

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.....	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837
1927.....	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951
1928.....	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096
1929.....	660	951,669	11,122	3,668,802	4,585	791,384	16,367	5,411,855
1930.....	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463
1931.....	540	692,270	9,577	2,069,153	2,954	421,452	13,071	3,182,875
1932.....	486	602,760	9,799	1,741,404	3,439	477,714	13,724	2,821,878
1933.....	473	558,500	9,453	1,728,885	4,116	736,683	14,042	3,024,068
1934.....	548	676,124	9,642	2,193,995	4,612	684,956	14,802	3,555,075
1935.....	550	703,075	9,468	2,171,478	4,343	679,395	14,361	3,553,948
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
1940.....	790	988,340	8,843	3,540,220	5,411	868,230	15,044	5,396,790

Subsection 3.—Canada's Trade in Fish

Exports.—Canadian fish and fishery products exported during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1940, had a total value of \$32,662,062,* an increase over the preceding year of \$3,020,830, or 10 p.c. The total for 1940 was the highest recorded since 1929. Canned salmon, the principal item of export, had a value of \$8,226,315; other items each with an export value of over a million dollars in 1940 were: fresh lobster (\$2,016,561); canned sea herring (\$1,645,430); fresh salmon (\$1,507,111); and dried codfish (\$1,502,462). The export of canned lobster, which formerly was shipped in large quantities to many European countries, has been much curtailed by the War, and in 1940 the value was less than half that of the export of 1939. The export of fish meal is increasing each year and in 1940 the value reached \$1,273,041. The fish-oil exports are also of importance, the shipments of the various kinds, including whale oil, showing a total value of \$992,485.

Imports.—The imports of fish and fishery products in the calendar year 1940 had a total value of \$3,501,561, an increase over 1939 of \$62,917, or 2 p.c. The principal kinds imported were oysters, sardines, salmon and tuna fish. Fish oils are imported in considerable quantities, their combined values in 1940 amounting to \$883,709.

* This figure does not agree with the total exports of fish and fishery products shown in Table 17 of the chapter on External Trade because certain products, such as shells, etc., here included are not taken account of in that table.

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.

Geology and Economic Minerals.—The reader's attention is directed to the article on this subject appearing at pp. 3-14 of this edition of the 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.*

Section 1.—Mineral Lands Administration and Mining Laws

The mineral lands of Canada, like other Crown lands, are administered by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments. The Dominion Government administers the mineral lands of Yukon and the Northwest Territories as well as those in all Indian Reserves and in National Parks; all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces are administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

* 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.

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 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. 4, 1941); 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, 1928; c. 28, 1929; c. 26, 1930; c. 23, 1933; c. 23, 1938; c. 17, 1939; and c. 14, 1941. In most grants of Crown land since 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 and Maritime Fisheries, 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 subsequent 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); the Natural Resources Agreement Act (c. 149, 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 Wages 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 by 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 3, subsections 2 and 5.

Subsection 1.—Government Control of Non-Ferrous Metals and Fuels in War-Time*

The present War is all-embracing: it is characterized by a breadth and intensity of operations never conceived before, and accompanied by immense devastation of material resources and havoc. The economic organization of the entire world has been mobilized and drawn upon, as well as the military organizations of the nations directly involved. Canada's mining industry has been in a position to give strong support to the Allied cause from the start, although up to the commencement of the First World War, the Dominion's mineral resources had little or no relation to war requirements (with the exception perhaps, of nickel). In the four years of that war the development of domestic metal-refining facilities took place. Unfortunately, the industry was not sufficiently integrated, and effective control such as is now in force was impossible. It followed that the pressure of war demands brought high and ever-increasing prices. Nevertheless, the post-war adjustments that were necessary in the industry served only to emphasize the great strength of the Dominion's mineral position, and there was actually a continued expansion in mining operations, not only throughout the period of prosperity ended in 1929, but also in the six years of subnormal mineral prices that followed the low point of the depression in 1933.

On the strength of the experience gained and soon after the outbreak of the present War, agreements were made with the British Government for the delivery of large quantities of copper, lead and zinc at pre-war prices; on this basis there has been no marketing problem or uncertainty as to price increases. Britain and the Allies have taken the entire surplus production of aluminium, copper, zinc and nickel, as well as large quantities of lead, asbestos, pyrites, sulphur and appreciable quantities of miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and minerals.

The over-all war needs of the Allied nations have increased enormously and in order to meet these needs it has been necessary to restrict domestic consumption and enforce a rigid export control policy. The following outline is designed to give a summary of the main features of the controls in effect at the end of 1941.

* This material, with the exception of the section on solid fuels, was compiled in co-operation with Wartime Industries Control Board, from information supplied by the Department of Munitions and Supply. The section on the control of solid fuels was revised by F. G. Noate, Deputy Coal Administrator.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—The supply, the distribution and the use of all non-ferrous metals, industrial minerals and common metal alloys were placed under the administration of the Metals Controller, under P.C. 3187, July 15, 1940. Control has been exercised primarily through the restriction of exports and the curtailment of domestic consumption for non-essential uses. Even in cases where Canada has large supplies available for export, restrictions have been imposed on non-essential domestic use in order that the largest possible quantities of the metals involved may be made available for the war needs of the Allied nations.

Many of the control measures have been made effective through the co-operation of the industries concerned. In this connection, a number of advisory committees representing manufacturers, distributors, and consumers of metals and mineral products have been set up by the Metals Controller.

Aluminium.—Output of aluminium has been increased very substantially since the beginning of the War, and every effort has been made to effect further increases in production. One of the principal steps taken to the end of 1941 in controlling the distribution of aluminium has been to ban the use of this metal for electrical conductors and for the manufacture of cooking utensils and aluminium foil other than for essential war needs. The use of aluminium powder was strictly rationed as were other applications of this metal for non-essential uses. In the steel industry, aluminium was eliminated as a deoxidizer in the production of shell steel. For ordinary steel deoxidizing, low-grade aluminium has been substituted for virgin. In July, 1941, control and curtailment were extended to secondary and scrap aluminium. By the end of 1941 non-war consumption of virgin aluminium had been virtually eliminated.

Copper and Brass.—Regulation concerning copper and brass was instituted in July, 1941, by the Metals Controller through the surveillance of export applications and through informal understandings with principal producers and fabricators. Control of domestic consumption has been effected mainly through restricting the deliveries of primary copper to fabricators. In November, 1941, the users of copper and copper alloys for the majority of applications were placed on a quota. Metal for direct war work was not included in the quota. Copper, brass and bronze were prohibited in the manufacture of a large number of items for domestic and commercial use.

Magnesium.—The available supply of magnesium in Canada has been reserved strictly for essential war uses. After meeting the requirements of Canadian industry for the production of aircraft alloys, the balance of the supply has been used to produce flares, shell fillings, night bombs and other equipment. At the end of 1941, plans were under way for the construction of a magnesium-producing plant in Canada.

Nickel.—The principal producers and distributors of primary nickel in Canada, in co-operation with the Metals Controller, have taken steps to exercise strict control over non-essential domestic consumption. Control steps to the end of 1941 included a general priority allocation of nickel and nickel-bearing alloys.

Tungsten.—Steps were taken during 1941 to bring Canada's policy with regard to the use of tungsten in high-speed steels in line with the United Kingdom and United States policies. In co-operation with the Bureau of Mines, efforts have been made to locate new sources of tungsten and increase the limited output of known occurrences. A Government stockpile of ferro-tungsten has been built up to help meet essential war needs.

Tin.—Conforming with steps taken in the United States during the summer of 1941, the weight of tin coating used on tin plate for most purposes was reduced by 10 p.c. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific all stocks of tin were frozen. Releases of tin are now granted only after securing permission from the Metals Controller. By this measure, all non-essential uses, including the use of tin plate for cans and containers for a large number of food and other products, are being eliminated. A considerable reduction of the tin content of solders, babbitts, bearing-metals and bronzes has been effected and further steps in this direction are under way. A Government stockpile of tin has been built up to help meet essential needs.

Zinc.—The output of the two primary zinc producers in Canada is handled by one selling agency working in close conjunction with the Metals Controller. During May, 1941, initial steps in the control of domestic consumption of zinc included a reduction in the amount of zinc available for civilian uses including die casting, galvanizing, dry-battery-cell manufacturing, and zinc oxide for use in the paints, congoleum, rubber and cables industries.

Fuels.—Solid Fuels.—The outbreak of war immediately dislocated the Canadian coal and coke industry due, in the first instance, to the fact that Canada has for many years imported approximately half her coal requirements. Included in imports were considerable quantities of anthracite from Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands as well as Indo-China, Russia and Morocco. The War shut off imports from all these countries except Great Britain which has continued to make shipments, although at reduced rates.

Marked changes in the quantities, types and distribution of solid fuels have resulted. On Oct. 18, 1939, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board appointed a Coal Administrator to guide and control these changes and thus to ensure adequate supplies of solid fuels at fair prices, and to assist producers, importers and distributors to continue to function as smoothly as possible, despite the changed conditions. On Dec. 5, 1941, wood-fuel and sawdust were also brought within the Maximum Prices Regulations of the Board and the control of the industry was placed under the Coal Administrator.

Control has been exercised in three main directions: (1) To ensure adequate fuel supplies of the right types for the armed forces, including bunkering requirements. All orders for these purposes are controlled and directed by the Administrator. (2) To ensure fuel supplies for the war industries and at the same time to maintain industrial requirements. This has involved considerable direct control of distribution through allocation of outputs and restriction of shipments to certain areas. (3) Action necessary to safeguard domestic solid-fuel requirements. Due to curtailment of imports from overseas and to the allocation of a large proportion of available coke supplies to war industries, active steps had to be taken to stimulate and facilitate larger imports of domestic fuels from the United States and to increase shipments of suitable western coals to the Ontario market.

Prices are governed by the Maximum Prices Regulations and the Board's rulings thereunder. Due to uncontrollable increases in the laid-down cost of some imported coals, it will be necessary in certain cases to provide a subsidy to enable the price-ceiling to be maintained.

The Dominion Fuel Board, for nearly two decades, has maintained a close study of the industry and has administered the various measures of Government assistance for the industry. In the autumn of 1941, to ensure complete and unified control, the staff and functions of the Dominion Fuel Board were taken over by the Coal Administrator until further notice. (See also p. 307).

Crude Petroleum, Gasoline and Fuel Oil.—As in the case of the coal industry, Canada is dependent in large measure upon imports to satisfy the tremendous war-time requirements for oil and gasoline. Owing to the shortage of tankers for the shipment of oil, these imports have necessarily been curtailed. An Oil Controller was appointed in June, 1940, to conserve existing supplies and to increase domestic production.

Various measures have been put into effect to supply a maximum amount of crude oil to Canadian refineries. All pipelines, tankers (ocean and lake), and tank-cars owned or controlled in Canada are being used with this end in view. The oil companies are co-operating to obtain maximum efficiency in the distribution of products and the elimination of 'cross hauls' wherever possible. This has been facilitated by the formation of advisory committees representative of the industry. Through an authorized increase in the price of crude oil from Turner Valley and by other means, domestic production and the search for new oil fields has been stimulated. During 1941, refinery runs were changed, where possible, to give maximum yields of heavy and light oil.

A series of measures were taken to conserve gasoline and fuel oil, among these being a form of rationing by quota deliveries to service stations. In August, 1940, an Order provided that no additional gasoline pumps or storage tanks were to be sold or installed for retail purposes. From June, 1941, any additions to existing oil-burning equipment, or installations of such new equipment were prohibited. From July, 1941, the hours of sale of motor fuel were restricted to 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. on week days with no sales on Sundays. Price-ceilings on motor fuels, fuel oils and lubricating oils were established by the Oil Controller in October, 1941.

As from Apr. 1, 1942, the sale of motor fuel in Canada was subjected to the provisions of a coupon-rationing plan. Under this rationing system, gasoline for use in civilian motor-vehicles was made obtainable only on presentation of the coupons. For the purpose of operating this plan, every motor-vehicle was listed as belonging in one of seven categories. Category "A" comprised cars driven for non-essential purposes. Inclusion in any category other than "A" was made only on the basis of proven eligibility. Coupons permit the purchase of a designated number of units of gasoline according to the category of the vehicle for which they are issued. Special provision is to be made for tourists, varying with their length of stay in Canada.

Subsection 2.—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.

1.—Value of Mineral Production of Canada, 1886-1941

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	1924.....	209,583,406	22.92
1887.....	10,321,331	2.23	1906.....	79,286,697	12.86	1925.....	226,583,333	24.38
1888.....	12,518,894	2.67	1907.....	86,865,202	13.55	1926.....	240,437,123	25.44
1889.....	14,013,113	2.96	1908.....	85,557,101	12.92	1927.....	247,356,695	25.67
1890.....	16,763,353	3.51	1909.....	91,831,441	13.50	1928.....	274,989,487	27.96
1891.....	18,976,616	3.93	1910.....	106,823,623	15.29	1929.....	310,850,246	31.00
1892.....	16,623,415	3.40	1911.....	103,220,994	14.32	1930.....	279,873,578	27.42
1893.....	20,035,082	4.06	1912.....	135,048,296	18.28			
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.....	529,825,035	46.33
1904.....	60,082,771	10.31	1923.....	214,079,331	23.76	1941 ²	560,746,875	49.10

¹ Beginning with 1931 exchange equalization of gold production is included.

² Subject to revision.

Current Production—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 1940 Canada stood second among the countries of the world with 12.8 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.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1938-40

Mineral	1938		1939		1940			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Metallics								
Antimony..... lb.	24,560	2,200	1,225,585	151,469	}	2,796,522 ²		
Bismuth..... "	9,516	9,754	409,449	466,362				
Cadmium..... "	699,138	561,799	939,691	662,209				
Chromite..... "	Nil	-	Nil	-				
Cobalt..... lb.	459,226	790,913	732,561	1,213,454				
Manganese ore..... ton ¹	Nil	-	396	3,688				
Molybdenite concentrates..... lb.	13,000	4,500	2,722	816				
Tungsten concentrates..... lb.	Nil	-	8,825	4,917				
Copper..... "	571,249,664	56,554,034	608,825,570	60,934,859			}	155,922,881 ²
Nickel..... "	210,572,738	53,914,494	226,105,865	50,920,305				
Lead..... "	418,927,660	14,008,941	388,569,550	12,313,768	}	204,479,093 ³		
Zinc..... "	381,506,588	11,723,698	394,533,860	12,108,244				
Gold..... fine oz.	4,725,117	166,205,990 ³	5,094,379	184,115,951 ³			}	9,116,172
Silver..... "	22,219,195	9,660,239	23,163,629	9,378,490				
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc..... "	130,893	3,677,342	135,402	4,199,622			}	7,761,108 ³
Platinum..... "	161,326	5,196,794	148,902	5,222,589				
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃)..... lb.	2,175,646	56,538	1,741,917	52,257			}	2,427,246 ²
Iron ore..... ton ¹	Nil	-	123,598	341,594				
Mercury..... lb.	760	760	436	1,226				
Radium and uranium..... "	4	4	4	1,121,553				
Selenium..... lb.	358,929	622,742	150,771	266,714				
Tellurium..... "	48,237	82,967	2,940	4,769				
Titanium ore..... ton ¹	207	1,449	3,694	21,267				
Totals, Metallics.....	-	323,075,154	-	343,506,123	-	382,503,012		
Fuels								
Coal..... ton ¹	14,294,718	43,982,171	15,537,443	48,315,224	17,566,884	54,676,993		
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	33,444,791	11,587,450	35,185,146	12,507,307	41,232,125	13,000,593		
Peat..... ton ¹	620	3,500	445	2,445	30	75		
Petroleum, crude..... bbl.	6,966,084	9,230,173	7,826,301	9,846,352	8,590,978	11,160,213		
Totals, Fuels.....	-	64,803,294	-	70,671,328	-	78,837,874		

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 286.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1938-40—continued

Mineral	1938		1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos..... ton ¹	289,793	12,890,195	364,472	15,859,212		
Fluorspar..... "	217	3,906	240	4,995		
Graphite..... "	4	41,590	4	61,684		
Magnesitic dolomite..... "	4	420,261	4	474,418		18,205,399 ²
Mica..... lb.	1,037,026	80,989	1,995,356 ⁵	145,221 ⁶		
Sulphur ⁴ ton ¹	112,395	1,044,817	211,278	1,668,025		
Barytes..... "	Nil	-	4	3,639	338	4,819
Diatomite..... "	398	13,842	301	10,388	248	7,957
Feldspar..... "	14,058	129,293	12,500	112,309	21,455	187,623
Grindstones (incl. pulp-stones)..... "	306	16,198	304	15,278	341	14,543
Gypsum..... "	1,008,799	1,502,265	1,421,934	1,935,127	1,448,788	2,065,933
Iron oxides (ochre)..... "	5,821	71,769	6,015	88,418	9,979	111,874
Magnesium sulphate..... "	470	9,400	550	9,900	Nil	-
Mineral waters... imp. gal.	188,309	21,619	123,769	19,105	140,663	20,892
Nepheline-syenite..... ton ¹	4	142,737	30,766	140,148	4	117,849
Phosphate..... "	208	1,886	157	1,712	358	4,039
Quartz..... "	1,380,011	961,617	1,582,935	1,100,214	1,858,302	1,203,527
Salt..... "	440,045	1,912,913	424,500	2,486,632	464,714	2,823,269
Silica brick..... M	1,788	100,403	2,493	124,807	3,438	182,786
Soapstone..... ton ¹	4	35,038	5,097	41,471	4	74,905
Sodium carbonate..... "	252	2,268	300	2,400	220	1,760
Sodium sulphate..... "	63,009	553,307	71,485	628,151	94,260	829,589
Talc..... "	10,853	109,810	13,144	128,595	15,166	154,734
Totals, Non-Metallics.....	-	20,066,123	-	25,061,849	-	26,011,498
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick—						
Soft Mud Process—						
Face..... M	10,838	208,610	10,927	182,376	15,946	323,634
Common..... M	24,104	313,082	26,651	372,116	42,395	611,750
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—						
Face..... M	34,179	671,471	45,995	941,696	41,552	903,636
Common..... M	50,734	681,744	51,115	692,224	52,777	738,416
Dry Press—						
Face..... M	13,125	266,039	12,262	242,518	14,932	333,717
Common..... M	15,536	192,741	17,791	236,597	24,870	351,335
Fancy or ornamental						
brick..... M	63	4,175	68	4,601	47	2,477
Sewer brick..... M	228	3,581	217	4,506	694	12,222
Paving brick..... M	1	34	157	6,089	19	819
Firebrick..... M	2,213	113,581	2,331	119,346	3,167	165,525
Fireclay and other clay ton ¹	2,344	17,243	13,159	40,236	4,881	30,564
Bentonite..... "	1,179	3,659	988	3,441	1,469	4,488
Fireclay blocks and shapes..	4	73,512	4	95,256	4	85,127
Hollow blocks..... ton ¹	70,648	591,416	86,120	714,291	105,073	788,478
Roofing tile..... No.	150,504	5,196	148,291	4,964	4	1,839
Floor tile (quarries)...sq. ft.	100,958	15,330	90,812	15,233	4	13,631
Drain tile..... M	12,862	322,774	14,360	353,973	10,550	277,551
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.....	4	778,107	4	813,208	4	1,152,603
Pottery, glazed or unglazed..	4	235,890	4	282,712	4	474,452
Other clay products.....	4	37,899	4	25,853	4	72,283
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS...	-	4,536,084	-	5,151,236	-	6,344,547
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement..... bbl.	5,519,102	8,241,350	5,731,264	8,511,211	7,559,648	11,775,345
Lime ⁷ ton ¹	486,922	3,542,652	552,209	4,003,514	716,730	5,194,555
Sand and gravel..... "	32,223,882	12,002,554	31,294,341	11,241,102	31,375,415	11,759,245
Stone—						
Granite..... "	705,307	1,379,417	1,102,395	2,119,501	1,147,747	1,884,410
Limestone ⁷ "	4,288,507	3,864,619	4,149,589	3,817,551	6,108,591	5,126,075
Marble..... "	19,375	87,274	14,124	200,054	13,739	75,409
Sandstone..... "	101,853	218,405	176,265	311,830	176,475	305,543
Slate..... "	979	6,311	1,149	6,760	1,113	7,522

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 286.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1938-40—concluded

Mineral	1938		1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials—conc.		\$		\$		\$
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.....	-	29,342,582	-	30,211,523	-	36,128,104
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....	-	33,878,666	-	35,362,759	-	42,472,651
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds).....	-	441,823,237	-	474,602,059	-	529,825,035

¹ Short tons. ² War-time restrictions preclude the publication of detailed data for 1940.
³ Value in Canadian funds. ⁴ Not available. ⁵ Not including ground mica schist produced in British Columbia.
⁶ Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases. ⁷ 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, 1931-40

Mineral	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
METALLICS										
Cobalt.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Copper.....	10.6	8.0	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.9	15.1	12.8	12.8	
Gold.....	24.4	37.4	38.0	36.9	37.0	36.3	31.3	37.6	38.8	
Lead.....	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.1	2.6	
Nickel.....	6.7	3.8	9.1	11.6	11.3	12.1	13.0	12.2	10.7	1
Platinum metals.....	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.....	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	
Zinc.....	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.6	
TOTALS, METALLICS³	52.0	58.6	66.4	69.7	71.0	71.7	73.1	73.1	72.4	72.2
FUELS										
Coal.....	18.1	19.4	16.3	15.1	13.4	12.7	10.7	10.0	10.2	10.3
Natural gas.....	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Petroleum.....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
TOTALS, FUELS³	23.9	25.7	21.6	19.5	17.5	16.6	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.9
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)										
Asbestos.....	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	1
Gypsum.....	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Quartz.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Salt.....	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sulphur.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1
TOTALS, NON-METALLICS³	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.9
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS										
Cement.....	6.9	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lime.....	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Sand and gravel.....	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.2
Stone.....	4.9	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	15.9	9.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.8
Grand Totals	100.0									

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.
² Not available.
³ Includes minor items not specified.

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 1929-40. The very large increase in the production of petroleum is especially noteworthy.

4.—Indexes of Volume of Mineral Production, by Principal Minerals, 1929-40
(1926=100)

NOTE.—Indexes for 1927 and 1928 will be found at p. 319 of the 1940 Year Book.

Mineral	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
METALLICS												
Cobalt.....	139.8	104.4	78.4	73.8	70.2	89.5	102.5	133.5	76.3	69.1	110.2	
Copper.....	186.4	228.0	219.6	186.1	225.4	274.1	314.8	316.3	398.2	429.2	457.4	
Gold.....	109.9	119.8	153.6	173.5	168.1	169.4	187.3	213.7	233.5	269.4	290.4	
Lead.....	115.1	117.3	94.2	90.2	93.9	122.0	119.5	135.0	145.2	147.6	136.9	
Nickel.....	167.8	157.9	99.9	46.2	126.7	195.8	210.8	258.3	342.2	320.4	344.1	
Platinum metals.....	131.5	357.4	470.3	287.2	260.3	1220.8	1106.8	1381.9	1463.9	1694.4	1454.6	
Silver.....	103.4	118.2	91.9	82.0	67.9	73.4	74.3	82.0	102.7	99.3	103.5	
Zinc.....	131.6	178.5	158.2	114.9	132.8	199.1	213.9	222.2	247.0	254.4	263.1	
FUELS												
Coal.....	106.2	90.3	74.3	71.2	72.2	83.8	84.3	92.4	96.1	86.7	94.3	106.6
Natural gas.....	147.8	152.9	134.7	121.9	120.5	120.6	129.7	146.4	168.6	174.1	183.2	214.7
Petroleum.....	306.6	417.7	423.3	286.6	314.3	387.1	396.9	411.7	807.7	1911.4	2147.5	2357.3
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)												
Asbestos.....	109.5	86.7	58.8	44.0	56.7	55.8	99.8	107.8	146.8	103.7	130.4	1
Gypsum.....	137.1	121.2	97.7	49.6	43.4	52.2	61.3	94.4	118.5	114.2	160.9	163.9
Quartz.....	114.6	97.5	84.3	81.5	80.1	117.4	100.4	451.0 ²	593.5 ²	594.6 ²	682.1 ²	800.7 ²
Salt.....	125.8	103.5	98.7	100.4	106.7	122.6	137.2	149.0	174.8	167.6	161.7	177.0
Sulphur ³	110.9	97.8	129.8	137.8	148.7	133.6	174.8	316.5	339.2	291.3	547.5	1
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS⁴												
Cement.....	141.1	126.7	116.7	51.7	34.5	43.5	41.9	51.8	70.9	63.4	65.8	86.8
Lime.....	162.9	118.6	83.3	77.5	78.2	88.9	98.0	113.2	132.7	117.6	133.4	173.2
Sand and gravel.....	162.7	166.8	127.1	84.6	68.6	86.8	124.0	129.3	157.8	188.3	182.9	183.3
Stone.....	150.4	156.2	131.3	73.3	45.9	63.7	67.5	77.9	108.4	80.0	85.1	116.4

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.
grade natural silica sand used as non-ferrous smelter flux is included.
being comparable.

² Beginning with 1936 low-
³ 1928=100, previous years not

⁴ Excluding clay products.

Subsection 3.—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 1939 Ontario's production was 49.0 p.c. of the total and in 1940, 49.5 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 three 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. 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, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911-25, inclusive, at p. 323 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926..	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	65,622,976	2,226,813
1927..	30,111,221	2,148,535	28,870,403	89,982,962	2,888,912	1,455,225	29,309,223	60,801,170	1,789,044
1928..	30,524,392	2,198,919	37,037,420	99,584,718	4,186,853	1,719,461	32,531,416	64,496,351	2,709,957
1929..	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,253,506	34,739,986	68,162,878	2,905,736
1930..	27,019,367	2,383,571	41,215,220	113,530,976	5,453,182	2,368,612	30,427,742	54,953,320	2,521,588
1931..	21,081,157	2,176,910	35,964,537	97,975,915	10,057,808	1,931,880	23,580,901	35,480,701	2,184,917
1932..	16,201,279	2,223,505	25,638,466	85,910,030	9,058,365	1,681,728	21,174,061	27,326,173	2,014,618 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
1940..	33,318,587	3,435,916	86,313,491	261,483,349	17,823,522	11,505,858	35,092,337	74,134,485	16,712,490 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 1940.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1940

NOTE.—Quantities and values of minerals produced during 1940 in Yukon were: gold, 80,458 fine oz., \$3,097,633; silver, 2,259,343 fine oz., \$864,176; total, \$4,118,333; and in the Northwest Territories: gold, 55,159 fine oz., \$2,123,621; silver, 59,505 fine oz., \$22,760; natural gas, 1,500 M. cu. ft., \$335; petroleum, 18,633 bbl., \$37,265; total, \$2,594,157. War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for other important minerals found in these areas such as radium and uranium. For the Dominion totals of individual minerals, see Table 2. Dashes in this table indicate no production recorded. The ton referred to is the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Metallics								
Antimony.....								
Bismuth.....								
Cadmium.....								
Chromite.....								
Cobalt.....								
Manganese ore.	\$ 9,541 ¹	-	16,060 ¹	1,260,530 ¹	67,154 ¹	83,264 ¹	-	1,359,973 ¹
Molybdenite concentrates.								
Tungsten concentrates.								

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of detailed data for 1940.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1940—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Metallics—conc.								
Copper.....								
Nickel.....								
Lead.....	\$ 162,210 ¹	-	14,476,814 ¹	94,576,434 ¹	8,788,900 ¹	3,582,390 ¹	-	34,179,609 ¹
Zinc.....								
Gold ² fine oz.	22,219	-	1,019,175	3,261,688	152,295	102,925	215	617,011
Silver..... fine oz.	\$ 855,432	-	39,238,238	125,574,988	5,863,357	3,962,613	8,277	23,754,924
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.)	\$ 725	-	1,340,450	5,563,101	1,033,512	1,691,540	20	11,885,556
Platinum.....	\$ 277	-	512,709	2,127,831	395,308	646,997	8	4,546,106
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃)								
Iron ore.....				7,760,170 ¹				938 ¹
Mercury.....								
Radium and uranium.....	\$ -	-	107,614 ¹	1,540,139 ¹	-	-	-	369,317 ¹
Selenium.....								
Tellurium.....								
Titanium ore..)								
Totals, Metallics.....	\$ 1,027,460	-	54,351,435	232,840,092	15,114,719	8,275,264	8,285	64,210,867
Fuels								
Coal..... ton	7,848,921	547,064	-	-	1,697	1,097,517	6,203,839	1,867,846
Natural gas. M cu. ft.	\$ 28,766,195	1,963,012	-	-	4,037	1,408,540	16,377,959	6,157,250
Peat..... ton	-	616,041	-	13,053,403	600	100,773	27,459,808	-
Petroleum, crude. bbl.	-	300,543	-	7,745,834	180	30,232	4,923,469	-
	\$ -	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
	\$ -	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
	\$ -	22,167	-	187,644	-	331	8,362,203	-
	\$ -	31,220	-	397,078	-	256	10,694,394	-
Totals, Fuels..	\$ 28,766,195	2,294,775	-	8,142,987	4,217	1,439,028	31,995,822	6,157,250
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)								
Asbestos.....								
Fluorspar.....								
Graphite.....								
Magnesitic dolomite.....	\$ 365 ¹	-	16,931,476 ¹	371,832 ¹	-	-	-	901,726 ¹
Mica.....								
Sulphur.....								
Barytes..... ton	25	-	-	305	-	-	-	8
Diatomite..... ton	\$ 162	-	-	4,577	-	-	-	80
Feldspar..... ton	\$ 241	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones)... ton	\$ 7,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Gypsum..... ton	\$ -	-	8,548	12,907	-	-	-	-
Iron oxides (ochre). ton	\$ -	-	89,004	98,619	-	-	-	-
Magnesium sulphate. ton	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral imp. waters. gal.	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepheline-syenite..... ton	\$ -	-	-	117,849	-	-	-	-
Phosphate..... ton	\$ -	-	358	-	-	-	-	-
Quartz..... ton	\$ -	-	4,039	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 8,755	-	109,090	1,581,367	-	159,090	-	-
	\$ 15,670	-	321,891	810,285	-	55,681	-	-

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of detailed data for 1940. Canadian funds.

² Pebbles.

³ Current values in

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1940—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)								
—concluded								
Salt.....ton	42,495	-	-	412,401	3,076	-	6,742	-
\$	220,328	-	-	2,371,780	45,731	-	185,430	-
Silica brick....M	2,809	-	-	629	-	-	-	-
\$	120,125	-	-	62,661	-	-	-	-
Soapstone ¹\$	-	-	74,905	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium carbonate. \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Sodium sulphate. \$	-	-	-	-	-	94,250	10	1,760
Talc.....ton	-	-	-	15,166	-	829,539	50	-
\$	-	-	-	154,734	-	-	-	-
Totals, Non-Metallics.... \$	1,669,161	204,980	17,547,707	4,308,275	182,782	885,385	185,480	1,027,728
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials								
CLAY PRODUCTS								
Clay—								
Fireclay.....ton	3,042	-	-	-	-	1,054	-	785
\$	9,420	-	-	-	-	10,352	-	10,792
Bentonite....ton	-	-	-	-	710	-	714	45
\$	-	-	-	-	2,023	-	2,240	225
Brick—Soft Mud Process—								
Face.....M	1,036	1,945	301	12,440	-	-	221	3
\$	26,965	49,033	3,762	239,379	-	-	4,431	64
Common.....M	4,607	4,659	3,292	14,747	4,636	-	3,275	7,179
\$	74,786	65,799	31,416	216,979	70,474	-	41,473	110,823
Stiff Mud Process—(wire cut)								
Face.....M	82	-	15,421	24,547	420	226	132	724
\$	1,230	-	323,525	535,613	8,771	6,212	2,003	26,232
Common.....M	458	-	36,328	11,700	525	985	1,485	1,296
\$	5,496	-	503,084	178,714	7,178	9,730	11,704	22,510
Dry Press—								
Face.....M	-	-	2,162	11,333	-	19	1,212	206
\$	-	-	59,494	247,889	-	690	16,321	9,323
Common....M	-	-	13,880	3,698	-	-	7,292	-
\$	-	-	239,428	50,000	-	-	61,907	-
Fancy or ornamental brick. \$	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-
Sewer brick...M	-	-	100	594	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	1,000	11,222	-	-	-	-
Paving brick..M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	819
Firebrick....M	8	-	-	-	-	640	65	2,454
\$	412	-	-	-	-	34,710	3,106	127,297
Fireclay blocks and shapes... \$	559	-	-	-	-	64,518	-	20,050
Structural Tile—								
Hollow blocks. \$	7,282	2,120	43,244	39,406	1,170	1,410	5,437	5,004
Roofing tile.. \$	80,102	18,307	242,599	335,857	10,435	12,698	40,329	48,151
Floor tile (quarries).. \$	-	-	-	791	-	-	-	1,048
Drain tile.....M	-	-	-	13,447	-	-	-	184
\$	192	56	852	7,912	69	-	269	1,200
\$	5,771	2,364	30,045	183,079	4,025	-	10,217	42,050
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc..... \$	285,740	3,931	111,453	399,212	-	-	263,475	88,792
Pottery, glazed or unglazed... \$	-	31,628	-	49,853	-	-	381,650	11,321
Other clay products..... \$	62	683	440	44,028	-	25,918	-	1,152
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS.... \$	490,543	171,745	1,546,246	2,508,540	102,906	164,828	838,856	520,883

¹ Includes some talc.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1940—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.	-	-	3,854,339	2,355,352	572,408	-	414,183	363,366
\$	-	-	5,432,105	3,518,247	1,287,918	-	832,508	704,567
Lime ¹ ton	22,014	21,236	233,419	372,634	22,167	-	16,872	28,388
\$	184,094	175,407	1,480,466	2,752,787	217,547	-	149,720	234,534
Sand and gravel. ton	1,440,140	944,033	12,177,624	9,678,745	1,851,645	1,472,885	1,722,465	2,087,878
\$	867,490	278,710	3,127,931	4,025,026	839,993	741,353	1,069,667	809,075
Stone ¹ ton	181,451	166,153	2,755,830	3,840,274	48,706	-	3,981	451,270
\$	313,644	310,299	2,827,601	3,387,395	78,440	-	11,999	469,581
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS... \$	1,365,228	764,416	12,868,103	13,683,455	2,423,898	741,353	2,063,894	2,217,757
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials... \$	1,855,771	936,161	14,414,349	16,191,995	2,526,804	906,181	2,902,750	2,738,640
Grand Totals.. \$	33,318,587	3,435,916	86,313,491	261,483,349	17,828,522	11,505,858	35,092,337	74,134,485

¹ 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

An explanation of what is included in the figures under the headings "Capital Employed", "Employees", and "Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power" in Tables 7 and 8 is given at p. 244 of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years

Canada's mining industry is playing an increasingly important part in the economic life of the nation. The rise in the price of gold since 1933 (\$20·67 per fine ounce in 1933 to \$38·50 in 1942) has resulted in the mines being able to produce from ore that was hitherto unprofitable, and has stimulated prospecting to such a degree that many new mines have been discovered. As a result, the value of production has increased from \$84,000,000 in 1933 to \$206,000,000 in 1941. This has been of tremendous assistance in providing foreign exchange. In addition, parts of Canada not hitherto of commercial importance have been opened up, new communities have been established with their resultant markets for consumer goods and mine supplies.

During the present war, Canadian base-metal mines are being operated to capacity and additions to plant are being made wherever practicable to supply the Allies with nickel, copper, lead, zinc and other metals of strategic importance. The officers of the Department of Mines and Resources have made special efforts to assist in the location of deposits of other metals and minerals that were formerly imported. Important among these is tungsten, manganese, and magnesium.

Canada's mineral production in 1941 was valued at \$560,746,875; this is the highest ever recorded and an increase of 5·8 p.c. over 1940. Gains were reported for all groups; metals reached \$395,372,577, an increase of 3·4 p.c. over the previous year; fuels, including coal, natural gas, crude petroleum and peat, \$84,548,486, a rise of 7·2 p.c.; other non-metallics, the most important of which is asbestos, \$34,123,685, a gain of 31·2 p.c.; and other structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, stone and sand and gravel, \$46,702,127, which was 11 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1935-40, and by Provinces, 1940

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						
1935.....	619	437,471,769	38,603	59,528,350	151,846,099	173,588,815
1936.....	867	507,796,987	46,455	72,016,670	188,371,440	211,444,303
1937.....	1,000	584,692,790	55,046	90,798,501	268,514,346 ³	276,885,288
1938.....	883	583,631,536	56,491	94,466,952	260,417,691 ³	278,367,293
1939.....	785	574,099,672	58,225	98,570,473	249,452,335 ³	286,895,798
1940.....	772	615,918,818	60,351	105,525,343	276,988,746 ³	327,196,007
FUELS						
1935.....	6,031	213,136,462	28,857	29,574,327	13,876,051	36,692,659
1936.....	6,072	220,659,487	30,045	32,628,645	8,677,204	47,354,595
1937.....	6,099	236,032,476	30,850	36,470,163	9,926,557	51,092,131
1938.....	6,223	242,324,005	30,934	33,862,014	9,150,977	52,942,261
1939.....	6,251	239,583,899	30,242	35,825,194	9,734,267	58,007,938
1940.....	6,325	237,339,509	30,364	39,627,312	10,558,580	64,679,511
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)						
1935.....	150	31,101,247	3,898	3,576,377	2,829,074	9,046,485
1936.....	152	36,398,319	4,723	4,652,169	3,593,551	12,120,887
1937.....	172	37,546,148	6,294	6,729,395	5,392,536	15,950,419
1938.....	167	38,570,095	5,933	6,322,332	4,365,127	14,659,821
1939.....	199	39,148,011	6,175	6,850,352	5,170,228	18,699,491
1940.....	206	34,881,470	6,471	7,618,055	5,905,612	19,311,640
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
1935.....	6,098	95,790,621	8,898	7,401,505	3,962,091	19,253,309
1936.....	6,138	94,208,302	9,776	7,468,738	4,718,167	21,052,574
1937.....	8,137	99,073,560	13,224	10,294,325	6,001,510	28,868,189
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
1940.....	6,362	88,208,231	11,700	11,718,976	8,810,378	34,893,571
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries—						
1935.....	12,898	777,500,099	80,256	100,080,559	172,513,315	238,581,268
1936.....	13,229	859,063,095	90,999	116,766,222	205,360,362	291,972,359
1937.....	15,408	957,344,974	105,414	144,292,384	289,834,949	372,796,027
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	270,116,772	393,232,044
1940.....	13,665	976,348,028	108,886	164,489,686	302,263,316	446,080,729
1940 PROVINCE						
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	666	48,086,422	14,934	19,285,662	6,041,154	26,189,233
New Brunswick.....	423	4,522,307	2,240	1,939,160	376,192	3,024,317
Quebec.....	3,857	213,363,729	21,726	29,025,418	93,034,012	98,134,979
Ontario.....	6,406	405,063,185	38,774	66,395,845	135,879,424	209,277,055
Manitoba.....	136	39,640,423	3,145	5,107,054	16,016,832	14,065,270
Saskatchewan.....	252	17,008,171	1,961	2,573,878	7,033,060	8,652,006
Alberta.....	729	120,234,760	10,628	14,535,789	3,832,268	29,593,293
British Columbia.....	1,169	115,249,764	14,420	23,227,719	38,730,717	52,513,427
Yukon.....	11	10,141,337	617	1,518,747	695,692	3,091,943
Northwest Territories.....	16	3,037,930	441	880,414	623,965	1,539,206

¹ Includes all fuel and electricity (whether for metallurgical processes or not) and also the cost of consumable supplies.

² "Net sales" have been calculated by deducting the costs of fuel, electricity and consumable supplies used in the production process, as well as freight and treatment charges in the case of mixes, and the value of ores charged in the case of smelters.

³ 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.

Subsection 3.—Principal Mineral Industries

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1939 and 1940 is presented in Table 8. Gold mining had, in 1940, the largest labour force, having exceeded coal mining for the fourth 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 number of employees and second in salaries and wages paid.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1939 and 1940

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.	\$	\$	\$
Metallics						
Alluvial gold.....1939	104	9,844,524	1,012	1,439,765	318,613	4,204,974
1940	126	9,933,894	840	1,680,779	298,680	3,820,169
Auriferous quartz....1939	474	248,692,569	30,622	53,206,225	30,380,927 ²	129,633,245
1940	438	250,919,160	31,405	55,205,096	32,076,741 ²	146,713,744
Copper-gold-silver....1939	30	58,867,620	6,083	9,920,591	24,978,891 ²	26,182,577
1940	26	60,446,948	6,115	10,777,827	25,370,357 ²	25,804,419
Silver-cobalt.....1939	43	2,461,556	323	412,728	237,096 ²	653,032
1940	44	337,080	123	158,024	57,347 ²	809,263
Silver-lead-zinc.....1939	83	23,664,620	1,646	2,803,057	4,699,242 ²	13,555,609
1940	83	19,969,198	1,585	3,052,532	4,380,568 ²	16,439,530
Nickel-copper.....1939	7	35,307,319	5,759	10,960,710	6,117,331 ²	32,259,124
1940	6	36,765,154	6,372	12,256,863	6,783,621 ²	34,240,489
Miscellaneous metals..1939	31	3,074,999	331	455,278	175,573	349,404
1940	36	2,720,642	445	628,025	720,173	1,309,105
Smelting and refining 1939	13	192,186,465	12,449	19,372,119	182,544,662	80,057,833
1940	13	234,826,742	13,656	21,766,197	207,301,259	98,059,288
Totals, Metallics....1939	785	574,099,672	58,225	98,570,473	249,452,335²	286,895,798
1940	772	615,918,818	60,351	105,525,343	276,988,746²	327,196,007
Fuels						
Coal.....1939	510	109,072,484	26,472	30,720,991	8,203,815	38,062,870
1940	527	103,634,890	26,434	34,043,182	8,996,231	43,552,679
Natural gas.....1939	3,352	78,409,338	1,990	2,536,220	98,397	10,634,146
1940	3,438	80,487,766	2,189	2,748,740	94,354	11,108,749
Petroleum.....1939	2,389	52,102,077	1,780	2,567,983	1,432,055	9,310,922
1940	2,360	53,216,853	1,741	2,835,410	1,467,995	10,018,083
Totals, Fuels.....1939	6,251	239,583,899	30,242	35,825,194	9,734,267	58,007,938
1940	6,325	237,339,509	30,364	39,627,312	10,558,580	64,679,511
Non-Metallics (Exclud- ing Fuels)						
Asbestos.....1939	9	22,489,233	3,784	4,347,064	3,463,513	12,395,699
1940	9	19,799,280	3,886	4,728,702	3,720,968	11,903,688
Feldspar, quartz and nepheline-syenite....1939	43	1,591,015	338	330,170	178,721	1,173,950
1940	46	2,174,258	400	377,254	214,517	1,294,432
Gypsum.....1939	17	6,806,907	714	692,158	299,319	1,635,808
1940	16	4,648,662	694	717,666	418,339	1,647,594
Iron oxides.....1939	7	215,445	38	26,916	8,194	80,224
1940	7	195,263	46	38,842	18,033	93,841
Mica.....1939	61	230,337	224	112,653	19,014	128,307
1940	65	259,168	218	134,705	27,829	209,316
Salt.....1939	9	4,447,204	547	741,736	784,778	2,173,204
1940	9	4,993,914	586	836,506	860,768	2,461,482
Talc and soapstone....1939	6	239,835	65	60,512	22,332	147,734
1940	8	319,398	94	80,879	37,130	192,509
Miscellaneous ³.....1939	47	3,128,035	465	539,143	394,357	964,565
1940	46	2,491,527	547	703,501	608,028	1,508,728
Totals, Non- Metallics.....1939	199	39,148,011	6,175	6,850,352	5,170,228	18,699,491
1940	206	34,881,470	6,471	7,618,055	5,905,612	19,311,640

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 295.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1939 and 1940—concluded

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.	\$	\$	\$
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick, tile and sewer pipe..... 1939	141	17,614,307	2,055	2,072,351	1,093,160	3,852,837
..... 1940	136	16,569,424	2,343	2,488,390	1,402,681	4,581,541
Stoneware and pottery..... 1939	8	326,435	110	89,337	14,338	190,901
..... 1940	7	577,019	214	186,861	19,547	340,778
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS..... 1939	149	17,940,742	2,165	2,161,688	1,107,498	4,043,738
..... 1940	143	17,146,443	2,557	2,675,251	1,422,228	4,922,319
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement..... 1939	8	51,251,358	1,001	1,297,542	2,238,039	6,273,172
..... 1940	8	50,370,276	1,052	1,515,766	4,291,221	8,715,422
Lime..... 1939	59	4,802,983	937	849,468	1,052,012	2,951,502
..... 1940	55	5,107,739	962	1,003,671	1,601,546	3,593,009
Sand and gravel..... 1939	6,215	2,735,690	6,120	3,981,913	274,509	10,966,593
..... 1940	5,596	3,456,502	4,243	3,744,585	291,008	11,468,237
Stone..... 1939	573	12,213,030	3,076	2,816,578	1,081,884	5,393,812
..... 1940	560	12,127,271	2,886	2,779,703	1,204,375	6,194,584
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS..... 1939	6,855	71,003,061	11,134	8,945,501	4,646,444	25,585,079
..... 1940	6,219	71,061,788	9,143	9,043,725	7,388,150	29,971,252
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.... 1939	7,004	88,943,803	13,299	11,107,189	5,753,942	29,628,817
..... 1940	6,362	88,203,231	11,700	11,718,976	8,810,378	34,893,571
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries..... 1939	14,239	941,775,385	107,941	152,353,208	270,110,772	393,232,044
..... 1940	13,665	976,343,023	106,886	164,489,686	302,263,316	446,060,729

¹ See footnote 2 to Table 7, p. 293. ² Includes freight and treatment charges. (See footnote 3, Table 7, p. 293.) 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 order below. In addition, there are a number of metals produced in minor quantities, principally as by-products in the treatment of metalliferous ores (see Tables 2 and 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, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1904 to 1924, inclusive, will be found at p. 334 of the 1939 Year Book.

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	1940.....	1	1

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

Subsection 2.—Copper

A brief outline of the development of the copper-mining industry in Canada is given at pp. 249-250 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 toward meeting war-time requirements. 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, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 335 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia	Yukon	Totals	
							Quantity	Value
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$
1926.....	2,674,058	41,312,867	Nil	—	89,108,017	Nil	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	42,623	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
1940.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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 \$128,086 produced in Nova Scotia and 42,382 lb. valued at \$4,277 produced in N.W.T. in 1939.

³ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

World Production.—World production of copper was estimated at 2,020,000 long tons for 1938, as compared with 1,920,000 long tons for 1929. Figures of world production for 1939 and later years are incomplete. According to the 1938 estimates, Canada produced about 12.6 p.c. of the world total and stood third among the nations.

11.—Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World, 1926-40

(In long tons of 2,240 lb.)

NOTE.—Figures in this table, except as indicated, are from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary. War-time restrictions preclude the publication of later data. Figures for the years 1913 to 1925, 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 Production ²
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	1,502,108
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	393,442 ⁴		373,870	84,900 ⁵	53,790	39,260	28,439	734,990	2,385,365

¹ Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

² Totals include productions of other countries not specified.

³ Figures, except for Canada, are from the Year Book of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

⁴ Total African production.

⁵ Conjectural.

Subsection 3.—Gold

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 to the war effort.

A short review dealing with the development of gold mining in Canada and giving information concerning the principal gold-producing properties across Canada appears at p. 251 of the 1941 Year Book.

12.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

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 1925 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
1926....	1,678	3,680	1,497,215	188	—	Nil	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....	22,219	1,019,175	3,261,688	152,295	102,925	215	617,011	135,617 ²	5,311,145 ²
1941 ³	19,170	1,088,860	3,190,786	150,523	138,004	215	615,838	148,293 ²	5,351,689 ²

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; 51,914 oz. fine in 1939; 55,159 oz. fine in 1940; and 77,354 oz. fine in 1941. ³ Preliminary figures.

13.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

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 1925 at p. 337 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926..	34,687	76,072	30,950,180	3,886	—	Nil	4,669,065	529,220	36,263,110
1927..	65,137	172,217	33,634,108	3,762	—	868	3,784,889	639,483	38,300,464
1928..	26,667	1,240,434	32,629,126	409,571	—	1,406	4,064,434	710,367	39,082,005
1929..	55,545	1,876,961	33,535,234	464,186	—	103	3,187,680	741,954	39,861,663
1930..	26,295	2,930,170	35,886,552	479,359	—	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	13,553	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	1,715,804	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..	855,432	39,238,238	125,574,988	5,863,357	3,962,613	8,277	23,754,924	5,221,254 ³	204,479,083 ³
1941 ⁴ ..	738,045	41,921,110	122,845,260	5,795,135	5,313,154	8,287	23,709,763	5,709,281 ³	206,040,026 ³

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; \$1,876,234 in 1939; \$2,123,621 in 1940; and \$2,977,359 in 1941. ⁴ Preliminary figures.

World Production.—The modern phase of gold mining is contemporaneous with the discovery of gold in the Transvaal and the introduction of the cyanide process. World production 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, 1891-1940

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

Year	Quantity	Value ¹	Year	Quantity	Value ¹	Year	Quantity	Value
	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	1908....	21,422,244	422,837,000	1925....	18,673,178	354,009,921
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 ²
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	1918....	18,588,127	384,251,378	1935....	29,999,245	1,049,973,580
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	1919....	17,339,679	358,443,791	1936....	32,930,554	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....	39,534,430	1,383,705,050
1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	1923....	17,845,349	368,896,948	1940 ²	40,555,846	1,419,454,610
1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1924....	18,619,481	384,899,678			

¹ At \$20.67+ per oz. fine prior to 1934; at \$35 per oz. fine for 1934 and later years.

² Preliminary figures.

In 1940 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with 34.6 p.c., Canada with 13.1 p.c., the United States (including the Philippine Islands) with 14.8 p.c. and U.S.S.R. (Russia), with 9.9 p.c. Australia, Rhodesia, British West Africa and British India are also important producers; over half of the world production comes from mines in the British Empire.

15.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Principal Countries, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint; many of the figures are estimates, the sources of which are given as footnotes to the U.S. Mint table. For the year 1940, the productions for certain countries, mainly European, are not available. This renders the totals for that year incomparable to some degree with those for 1939 and former years.

Country	1939				1940 ¹			
	Gold		Silver		Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value (\$35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value (\$0.39395 per oz.) ²	Quantity	Value (\$35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value (\$0.35085 per oz.) ²
NORTH AMERICA—	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$
U.S.A.....	4,620,602	161,721,070	63,871,972	25,162,363	4,862,979	170,204,265	68,286,535	23,958,331
Canada....	5,095,176	178,331,160	23,116,861	9,106,887	5,311,145	185,890,075	23,833,763	8,362,072
Mexico....	1,055,894	36,956,290	75,870,574	29,889,213	950,000	33,250,000	82,640,010	28,994,244
TOTALS³...	10,791,985	377,719,475	164,280,467	64,718,290	11,137,675	389,818,625	176,254,385	61,838,840
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES....	176,000	6,160,000	4,625,450	1,822,196	287,296	10,055,360	4,600,000	1,613,910

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 300.

15.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Principal Countries, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Country	1939				1940 ¹			
	Gold		Silver		Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value (\$35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value (\$0.39395 per oz.) ²	Quantity	Value (\$35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value (\$0.35085 per oz.) ²
SOUTH AMERICA—								
Argentina...	12,249	428,715	3,929,501	1,548,027	12,249	428,715	3,242,200	1,137,526
Bolivia.....	20,544	719,040	7,241,376	2,852,740	11,767	411,845	5,626,380	1,974,015
Brazil.....	233,800	8,183,000	27,075	10,666	264,311	9,250,885	24,694	8,664
Chile.....	325,044	11,376,540	1,327,408	522,932	342,823	11,998,805	1,571,496	551,359
Colombia...	551,417	19,299,595	242,609	95,576	631,927	22,117,445	260,310	91,330
Peru.....	272,349	9,532,215	18,802,075	7,407,077	278,521	9,748,235	19,366,096	6,794,595
Venezuela..	146,607	5,131,245	4	—	146,800	5,138,000	4	—
TOTALS³...	1,739,538	60,883,830	31,673,375	12,477,725	1,863,560	65,224,600	30,196,176	10,594,328
EUROPE—								
Czecho-slovakia...	10,000	350,000	1,000,000	393,950	9,067	317,345	251,933	88,391
France.....	85,000 ⁴	2,975,000	565,000	222,582	5	—	5	—
Germany...	5	—	7,000,000	2,757,650	5	—	5	—
Roumania..	162,319	5,681,165	712,718	280,775	130,757	4,576,495	500,204	175,497
Sweden....	200,000	7,000,000	1,122,865	442,353	197,995	6,929,825	745,894	261,697
U.S.S.R....	5,000,000	175,000,000	7,000,000	2,757,650	4,000,000	140,000,000	7,000,000	2,455,950
Yugoslavia.	71,503	2,502,605	2,293,634	903,577	5	—	5	—
TOTALS³...	5,555,229	194,433,015	21,763,508	8,573,735	4,348,268	152,189,380	8,498,031	2,981,535
ASIA—								
British India ⁶	316,504	11,077,640	5,942,794	2,341,164	289,357	10,127,495	6,175,000	2,166,499
China ⁷	265,000	9,275,000	150,000	59,093	377,000	13,195,000	150,000	52,628
Chosen.....	975,000	34,125,000	3,000,000	1,181,850	1,025,000	35,875,000	3,000,000	1,052,550
Japan.....	800,000	28,000,000	11,000,000	4,333,450	900,000	31,500,000	11,000,000	3,859,350
Philippine I.	1,040,626	36,421,910	1,350,099	531,872	1,140,126	39,904,410	1,299,199	455,824
TOTALS³...	3,573,541	125,073,935	22,838,212	8,997,114	3,907,483	136,761,905	23,907,119	8,387,813
OCEANIA—								
Australia...	1,928,748	67,506,180	15,013,854	5,914,708	1,930,776	67,577,160	14,286,334	5,012,362
Fiji.....	110,000	3,850,000	12,378 ⁸	4,876	111,338	3,896,830	23,020	8,077
N. Zealand.	178,955	6,263,425	390,342	153,775	185,665	6,498,275	415,330	145,719
TOTALS...	2,217,703	77,619,605	15,416,574	6,073,359	2,227,779	77,972,265	14,724,684	5,166,158
AFRICA—								
Belgian Congo....	494,639	17,312,365	2,800,000	1,103,060	548,000	19,180,000	3,536,582	1,240,810
British W.A.	841,517	29,453,095	101,271	39,896	939,223	32,872,805	4	—
French W.A.	130,000	4,550,000	4	—	135,000	4,725,000	4	—
S. Rhodesia	795,613	27,846,455	173,556	68,372	826,499	28,927,465	186,079	65,286
Tanganvika	130,366	4,562,810	27,999	11,030	142,074	4,972,590	36,748	12,893
Union S.A..	12,821,507	448,752,745	1,182,516	465,852	14,037,741	491,320,935	1,200,000	421,020
TOTALS³...	15,480,434	541,815,190	5,329,382	2,099,511	16,783,785	587,432,475	5,577,174	1,956,752
Totals for World.....	39,534,430	1,383,705,050	265,926,968	104,761,930	40,555,846	1,419,454,610	263,757,569	92,539,336

¹ Subject to revision (see Table 2, p. 284, for Canadian figures).
² Average price per fine ounce at New York.
³ Totals include other countries not specified.
⁴ None reported.
⁵ Information not available.
⁶ Including Burma.
⁷ Including Manchuria.
⁸ 1938 figure.

Subsection 4.—Iron*

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.

* 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 and at p. 255 of the 1941 Year Book.

16.—Iron-Ore Shipments and Production of Pig-Iron, Ferro-Alloys and Steel Ingots and Castings, 1926-41

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 1925 at p. 340 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Iron-Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines short tons ¹	Production of Pig-Iron				Production of Ferro-Alloys long tons ¹	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings long tons ¹
		Nova Scotia long tons ¹	Quebec long tons ¹	Ontario long tons ¹	Canada long tons ¹		
1926.....	Nil	250,238	Nil	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	757,582
1935.....	"	208,002	"	391,873	599,875	56,616	941,627
1936.....	"	257,148	"	421,083	678,231	76,284	1,115,779
1937.....	"	320,318	"	578,537	898,855	82,072	1,402,682
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	394,412	"	774,427	1,168,839	133,388	2,015,447
1941.....	²	424,784	"	939,552	1,364,336	186,961	2,411,888

¹ Although shipments of ore are expressed in short tons, the trade uses long tons as the quantity unit for pig-iron, etc. ² Not published. ³ Preliminary figure.

During the summer of 1937, the Algoma Ore 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 for 1939. Shipments were continued in 1940 and 1941. In addition, development work has been carried on at Steep Rock Lake near Atikokan, 135 miles west of Port Arthur, for the production 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 under the lake. Plans are now under way to drain the lake before actual mining operations commence.

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 First World War.

With this 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, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 341 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound ¹	Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound ¹
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1926.....	283,801,265	19,240,661	6.751	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2.436
1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5.256	1935.....	339,105,079	10,624,772	3.133
1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4.576	1936.....	383,180,909	14,993,869	3.913
1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5.063	1937.....	411,999,484	21,053,173	5.110
1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3.933	1938.....	418,927,660	14,008,941	3.344
1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2.710	1939.....	388,569,550	12,313,768	3.169
1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2.114	1940.....	2	2	2
1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2.392				

¹ Average yearly prices at London, England.

² War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

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 1940 is not available for publication, although group totals are shown in Table 6, p. 289.

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., Mexico 15.6 p.c., Australia 15.4 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

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

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 First World War 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. However, nickel requirements for armament production in the present war are on an ever-increasing scale with the result that the peace-time market which took years to develop must now give place to the war-time demands of Allied countries.

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, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 342 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
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....	128,687,304	32,139,425	1939....	226,105,865	50,920,305
1930.....	103,768,857	24,455,133	1935....	138,516,240	35,345,103	1940....	1	1

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

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, 1925-41

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 the years 1921 to 1924 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	1934....	116,230	4,490,763	83,932	1,699,228
1926.....	9,521	923,607	10,024	640,178	1935....	105,374	3,445,730	84,772	1,962,937
1927.....	11,228	717,613	11,545	554,190	1936....	131,571	5,320,731	103,671	2,483,075
1928.....	10,532	708,909	13,707	627,833	1937....	139,377	6,752,816	119,829	3,179,782
1929.....	12,519	846,756	17,318	809,289	1938....	161,326	5,196,794	130,893	3,677,342
1930.....	34,024	1,543,261	34,092	895,867	1939....	148,902	5,222,589	135,402	4,199,622
1931.....	44,775	1,596,900	46,918	1,217,717	1940....	³	7,761,108 ²	³	³
1932.....	27,343	1,099,393	37,613	901,890	1941....	³	³	³	³
1933.....	24,786	857,590	31,009	645,043					

¹ Includes also rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium. ² Includes palladium and all other metals of the platinum group. ³ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of these data.

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 of 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 have reflected the business of individual companies. At p. 344 of the 1939 Year Book a table 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 and 1941 will not be published separately. World demand for radium lessened with the outbreak of war and the mine at Great Bear Lake was shut down since a reserve of concentrates had been built up at the Port Hope refinery.

Subsection 9.—Silver

A short review of silver production in Canada is given at pp. 258-259 of the 1941 Year Book.

Silver production attained its maximum of 32,869,264 fine ounces in 1910 when the Cobalt silver camp was at its peak but production from that source has declined. At the present time, the Sullivan mine in British Columbia, primarily noted for its lead and zinc, is the largest producer of silver in Canada.

20.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, 1925-41

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	1931....	20,562,247	6,141,943	1937....	22,977,751	10,312,644
1926....	22,371,924	13,894,531	1932....	18,347,907	5,811,081	1938....	22,219,195	9,660,239
1927....	22,736,698	12,816,677	1933....	15,187,950	5,746,027	1939....	23,163,629	9,378,490
1928....	21,936,407	12,761,725	1934....	16,415,282	7,790,840	1940....	23,833,752	9,116,172
1929....	23,143,261	12,264,308	1935....	16,618,558	10,767,148	1941 ¹ ...	21,754,798	8,323,603
1930....	26,443,823	10,089,376	1936....	18,334,487	8,273,804			

¹ Preliminary figures.

21.—Production of Silver in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 345 of the 1939 edition. The relatively small quantities of silver produced in Alberta are omitted in this table.

Year	Average Price per fine oz. (Can. funds)	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
	cts.	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine	oz. fine
1926....	62·11	112	375,986	9,274,965	18	Nil	10,625,816	2,095,027	-
1927....	56·37	125	740,864	9,307,953	12	"	11,040,445	1,647,295	-
1928....	58·18	77	908,959	7,242,601	1,763	"	10,943,367	2,839,633	-
1929....	52·99	132	813,821	8,890,726	2,644	"	10,156,408	3,279,530	-
1930....	38·15	67	571,164	10,205,683	94,653	"	11,825,930	3,746,326	-
1931....	29·87	48	530,345	7,438,951	836,547	"	8,061,599	3,694,728	-
1932....	31·67	47	628,902	6,335,788	1,036,497	14	7,293,462	3,014,755	38,433 ¹
1933....	37·83	104	471,419	4,535,680	1,101,578	114,604	6,737,057	2,204,237	23,239
1934....	47·46	321	470,254	5,321,160	1,252,920	87,551	8,729,721	515,542	37,778
1935....	64·79	372	668,836	5,161,651	1,256,454	201,608	9,178,400	54,715	146,506
1936....	45·13	107,642	724,339	5,219,366	791,489	642,497	9,748,715	783,416	317,014
1937....	44·88	26,990	908,590	4,693,047	905,179	821,818	11,530,177	3,956,504	135,442
1938....	43·48	988	1,189,495	4,318,837	1,198,315	898,413	11,186,563	2,844,659	581,902
1939....	40·49	173,877	1,167,444	4,689,422	1,028,485	1,141,600	10,648,031	3,830,864	483,874
1940....	38·22	725	1,340,450	5,563,101	1,033,512	1,691,540	11,885,556	2,259,343	59,505

¹ First time reported.

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. 300, at 263,757,569 fine oz. for 1940. The silver production of Canada in 1940 was 23,833,763 fine oz., or 9·0 p.c. of the estimated world total for that year. This placed Canada third, next to Mexico and the United States.

In Table 22 the world production, value and average price of silver are given for each year from 1900 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.

22.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1900-40

(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	1928...	257,925	151,214	0.586
1901.....	173,011	103,807	0.600	1915...	173,001	88,338	0.511	1929...	260,970	139,961	0.536
1902.....	162,763	86,265	0.530	1916...	180,802	121,410	0.672	1930...	248,708	96,310	0.387
1903.....	167,689	90,552	0.540	1917...	186,125	156,345	0.839	1931...	195,920	56,842	0.290 ²
1904.....	164,195	95,233	0.580	1918...	203,159	200,000	0.985 ¹	1932...	164,893	46,506	0.282
1905.....	172,318	105,114	0.610	1919...	179,850	201,588	1.121	1933...	169,159	59,201	0.350
1906.....	165,054	111,724	0.677	1920...	173,296	176,658	1.019	1934...	190,398	91,930	0.483
1907.....	184,207	121,857	0.661	1921...	171,286	108,074	0.631	1935...	220,704	142,535	0.646
1908.....	203,131	108,655	0.535	1922...	209,815	158,207	0.754	1936...	253,696	115,175	0.454
1909.....	212,149	110,351	0.520	1923...	246,010	172,276	0.700	1937...	274,538	124,077	0.452
1910.....	221,716	119,897	0.541	1924...	239,485	178,311	0.744	1938...	267,765	116,577	0.435
1911.....	226,193	121,981	0.539	1925...	245,214	172,498	0.703	1939...	265,262	104,500	0.394
1912.....	230,904	141,937	0.615	1926...	253,795	159,569	0.629	1940 ² ..	263,758	92,539	0.351
1913.....	210,013	126,970	0.604	1927...	253,981	144,947	0.570				

¹ At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918-22, inclusive, and 1931-40, for which the means of the New York bid and asked prices were used. ² Production for 1940 for certain countries, mainly European, is not available which renders the totals for that year incomparable to some degree with those for previous years.

Subsection 10.—Zinc

Information concerning the principal zinc-mining properties of Canada is given at p. 260 of the 1941 Year Book.

Domestic requirements normally absorb only a relatively small portion of the production which can be substantially increased. The Canadian zinc-mining industry is capable of furnishing large supplies for war purposes.

23.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-24 are given at p. 347 of the 1939 Year Book.

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	1940.....	2	2	2

¹ Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. preclude the publication of data for 1940.

² War-time restrictions

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 a maximum of 3,403,581 short tons in 1939 and was 3,318,969 short tons in 1941. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1941, 2,059,613 short tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 1,259,356 short 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.

Since the outbreak of war, the Dominion Fuel Board has collaborated closely with the Coal Administrator and on Aug. 6, 1941, the Coal Administrator took over, for the duration of the War and until further order, the powers, duties, functions, staff and establishment of the Board.

Coal Production.—Production in 1941 was 4 p.c. above that of 1940. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928, had dropped to \$3.02 in 1933, and was about \$3.18 in 1941. 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.

24.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

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 1925 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	\$
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....	6,743,604	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....	4,034,581	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....	7,848,921	547,064	1,697	1,097,517	6,203,839	1,867,846	"	17,566,884	54,675,844
1941 ² ...	7,386,975	523,299	1,246	1,319,899	6,969,846	2,020,842	"	18,222,107	57,995,503

¹ First reported production.

² Preliminary figures.

25.—Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, 1926-41

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 1925 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Anthracite		Bituminous		Lignite		Totals	
	short tons	\$	short tons	\$	short tons	\$	short tons	\$
1926.....	4,192,419	34,202,166	12,376,606	25,511,932	10,423	45,567	16,579,448	59,759,665
1927.....	4,107,854	31,282,371	14,568,671	30,457,884	10,829	44,254	18,687,354	61,784,509
1928.....	3,748,816	27,680,018	13,445,945	26,608,427	10,780	44,247	17,205,541	54,332,692
1929.....	4,019,917	28,809,792	14,170,138	27,140,968	14,108	62,508	18,204,163	56,013,268
1930.....	4,256,090	30,098,910	14,497,955	26,522,765	18,676	72,691	18,772,721	56,694,366
1931.....	3,162,317	21,067,025	9,952,280	15,732,710	6,410	29,603	13,121,007	36,829,338
1932.....	3,148,902	19,312,710	8,807,131	12,011,398	3,004	13,701	11,959,037	31,337,809
1933.....	3,015,571	17,610,091	8,185,759	10,501,924	2,707	10,176	11,204,037	28,122,191
1934.....	3,500,563	18,414,060	9,471,605	16,641,659	2,791	9,661	12,974,959	35,065,380
1935.....	3,442,835	17,445,102	8,630,686	15,867,107	5,246	19,040	12,078,767	33,331,249
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
1941.....	3,853,010	24,026,095	16,534,449	37,558,900	934	3,046	20,388,393	61,588,041

26.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, 1926-41

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 1925 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	short tons	\$		short tons	\$
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
1933.....	259,233	1,188,225	1941.....	531,449	2,596,626

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1926-40 are shown in Table 27, detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* in 1941 are given in Table 28; 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.

27.—Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 354 of the 1921 Year Book, and for the years 1911 to 1925 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
1926.....	15,086,296	47.7	16,204,405	287,299	16,565,555	52.3	31,651,851	3.349
1927.....	15,944,983	46.7	17,266,434	907,220	18,177,303	53.3	34,122,286	3.541
1928.....	16,487,807	50.0	15,830,688	682,755	16,515,582	50.0	33,003,389	3.356
1929.....	16,387,461	48.0	16,780,452	843,502	17,724,132	52.0	34,111,593	3.401
1930.....	14,052,671	43.3	16,971,933	1,144,861	18,412,039	56.7	32,464,710	3.180
1931.....	11,682,779	47.7	11,793,798	987,442	12,828,327	52.3	24,511,106	2.362
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	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
1940.....	16,666,234	49.5	4	4	17,036,090	50.5	33,702,324	2.960

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. 98. ⁴ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

28.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries, and Made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1941

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Bureau's annual report, "Coal Statistics for Canada".

Grade	Canadian Coal		Imported Coal	Coal Made Available for Consumption
	Output	Exported		
	short tons	short tons		
Anthracite.....	Nil	-	3,940,859	3,940,859
Bituminous.....	13,602,473	524,859	17,867,068	30,944,682
Sub-bituminous.....	585,453	Nil	Nil	585,453
Lignite.....	4,034,181	6,590	934	4,028,525
Totals.....	18,222,107	531,449	21,808,861	39,499,519¹

¹ See text, p. 308.

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.

29.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913 and 1926-39

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1914-25, see the 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
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	27,767	13,873	²	2,343	16,624

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
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....	²	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	²	444,096
1938....	³	375,137	29,107	46,803	26,200	37,512	13,442	²	348,865
1939....	-	²	29,376	46,809	²	²	12,658	²	392,807

¹ Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

² Data not available.

³ Included with Germany.

⁴ Not separately reported.

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 1941, Ontario was credited with over 59 p.c. of the total value and 31 p.c. of the total quantity, while Alberta produced 38 p.c. by value and over 67 p.c. of the total quantity.

30.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

NOTE.—For the years 1892 to 1919, see the Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1928, p. 188; for 1920 to 1925, 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.	\$
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	4,535,312	14,288,605	3,754,466	22,582,586	8,614,182
1929.....	678,456	333,002	8,586,475	4,959,695	19,112,931	4,684,247	28,378,462	9,977,124
1930.....	661,975	325,751	7,965,761	5,034,828	20,748,583	4,929,226	29,376,919	10,289,985
1931.....	655,891	323,184	7,419,534	4,635,497	17,798,698	4,067,893	25,874,723	9,026,754
1932.....	662,452	326,191	7,386,154	4,719,297	15,370,988	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.....	616,041	300,543	13,053,403	7,745,834	27,459,808	4,923,469	41,232,125	13,000,593
1941 ²	610,393	299,494	12,131,895	7,279,137	26,365,770	4,745,838	39,213,386	12,356,067

¹ Totals for Canada include small productions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.
² Preliminary figures.

Petroleum.—A brief account of the development of the petroleum industry in Canada, with particular reference to the extensive operations of the Turner Valley field, is given at pp. 266-267 of the 1941 Year Book. A more detailed account of these operations is to be found in the special article entitled "The Western Oil Situation—Its Possibilities and Its Problems", contained in the 1940 edition of the Official Handbook "Canada", at pp. 16 to 25. Reprints of this article are still available from the Dominion Statistician.

Production of petroleum from the Turner Valley and other Alberta fields has risen from 1,312,368 bbl. in 1936 to 9,928,162 bbl. in 1941. 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 1940, see Table 6, p. 289.

31.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, 1926-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911 to 1925 at p. 353 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$
1926.....	364,444	1,311,665	1932....	1,044,412	3,022,592	1938....	6,966,084	9,230,173
1927.....	476,591	1,516,043	1933....	1,145,333	3,138,791	1939....	7,826,301	9,846,352
1928.....	624,184	2,035,300	1934....	1,410,895	3,449,162	1940....	8,590,978	11,160,213
1929.....	1,117,368	3,731,764	1935....	1,446,620	3,492,188	1941 ²	10,124,613	14,194,566
1930.....	1,522,220	5,033,820	1936....	1,500,374	3,421,767			
1931.....	1,542,573	4,211,674	1937....	2,943,750	5,399,353			

¹ The barrel equals 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 occurrence and production follows. A reference to Table 2 at p. 285 and Table 6 at pp. 289-290 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 for recent years of these and other minerals of lesser 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 from Table 32. However, since 1932, production has shown a distinct improvement. In 1939 (latest year for which figures are available) Canada produced 325,421 long tons, while other leading countries with their production in long tons* were: Southern Rhodesia, 52,065; Union of South Africa, 19,617; United States, 13,515; and Cyprus, 9,836. The production of Russia and of several other countries that produce smaller amounts 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 to 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.

* Figures from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

32.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, 1926-40

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 1925 at p. 354 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	short tons	\$		short tons	\$		short tons	\$
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....	153,367	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
1930.....	242,114	8,390,163	1935....	210,467	7,054,614	1940....	1	1

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants, Inverness and Victoria Counties, Nova Scotia; Hillsborough, N.B.; Hagersville and Caledonia, Ont.; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Man.; and Falkland, B.C. 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 1940 was: wallboard 114,534,000 sq. ft.; hard wall plasters 69,889 tons; while 38,903 tons of gypsum were used in the cement industry.

33.—Gypsum Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1925 are given 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
	tons	\$	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1926.....	678,107	1,187,918	59,546	89,987	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	75,083	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	982,287	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	863,752	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.....	1,278,204	1,302,347	52,218	75,271	23,108	19,987	1,448,788	2,065,933
1941.....	1,392,087	1,513,440	56,172	90,599	27,601	23,862	1,590,321	2,244,571

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 1940 is given in Table 6, p. 289. Silica production in Nova Scotia is used 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. Large quantities of low-grade natural silica sands and gravels are produced in Ontario and Saskatchewan for use as non-ferrous smelter flux.

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 (48 p.c. in 1940) is used in the form of brine in chemical industries for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and other chemicals. In 1940 6,689 tons were 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 34.

34.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-41

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	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.....	42,495	412,401	3,076	1	6,742	464,714	2,823,269
1941 ³	54,007	477,170	13,051	1	16,599	560,827	3,008,281

¹ None recorded.

² First recorded commercial production.

³ Preliminary figures.

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, Ont., and Trail, B.C. 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 was produced as a by-product 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 \$42,472,651 in 1940 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 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 1938, 1939 and 1940, is shown in Table 2 of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1940 is given in Table 6. The estimated value of all clay products made in 1939 was \$5,151,236 and \$6,344,547 in 1940.

Cement.—The cement industry in Canada began with the manufacture of hydraulic or natural-rock cement. Production was probably first obtained at Hull, Que., 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 35, production declined greatly from 1929 to 1933, but has recovered somewhat since then. Production by provinces in 1940 is given in Table 6, p. 291.

35.—Production, Imports, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, 1926-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1910 to 1925, 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	\$
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.....	7,559,648	11,775,345	13,213	69,821	299,975	414,442	7,272,886	11,430,724
1941.....	8,368,711	13,063,588	11,986	59,162	310,873	517,762	8,069,824	12,604,988

¹ 'Production' as used here means quantity and value of sales. ² The barrel of cement equals 350 lb. or 3½ cwt.

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. 285. 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 developments 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. 315, 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 1940 production of sand and gravel, and stone, is shown in Table 6, p. 291, while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table 36.

The quantities and values of stone produced, given in the following table, 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.

36.—Production of Sand and Gravel, and Stone in Canada, 1938-40

Material and Purpose	1938		1939		1940	
	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
Sand—						
Moulding sand.....	18,845	19,698	17,618	18,652	29,602	30,538
For building, concrete, roads, etc.....	1,750,187	685,976	1,169,899	364,829	1,961,604	537,937
Other.....	67,595	22,909	55,019	15,547	53,455	23,514
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast.....	2,359,703	443,936	3,223,718	603,238	3,834,904	699,518
For concrete, roads, etc.....	22,513,256	9,101,882	22,899,751	8,988,114	21,465,961	9,100,612
For mine filling.....	1,852,323	256,380	1,452,993	194,332	1,031,046	150,209
Crushed gravel.....	3,661,973	1,471,773	2,475,343	1,056,340	2,998,843	1,216,917
Totals, Sand and Gravel.....	32,223,882	12,002,554	31,294,341	11,241,102	31,375,415	11,759,245
Stone—						
Building.....	49,666	725,402	71,288	1,334,340	97,336	722,514
Monumental and ornamental.....	22,382	448,328	8,296	313,019	7,956	282,381
Limestone for agriculture.....	129,689	146,557	192,505	271,294	175,554	275,231
Chemical Uses—						
Flux.....	314,604	233,671	273,970	203,672	331,154	240,402
Pulp and paper.....	114,572	126,980	175,154	206,126	248,755	315,080
Other.....	122,561	107,349	128,154	113,781	145,776	126,314
Rubble and riprap.....	501,216	359,232	429,205	341,002	452,714	298,635
Crushed.....	3,789,680	3,197,797	4,076,208	3,405,247	5,870,099	4,799,003
Totals, Stone¹.....	5,116,022	5,556,026	5,443,522	6,455,696	7,417,665	7,398,959

¹ Totals include minor items not specified.

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 sources of great 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, 1941

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	4,556,943
Ontario.....	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,617,495
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	22,899
Canada.....	20,347,400	33,617,200	8,845,038

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 8,845,038 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 about 20 p.c. of the 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 1941 is shown, by provinces, in Table 2.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1925-41

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 Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	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
1941...	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,556,943	2,617,495	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	8,845,038

¹ Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Turbine horse-power in Yukon was 13,199 from 1925 to 1934, and 18,199 from 1935 to 1941. In 1941 a 4,700-h.p. plant was installed in the Northwest Territories.

Analysis of Total Hydraulic Power Installations.—For the purpose of this review, the present total installation of 8,845,038 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), represents 88.7 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 7.3 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 normally 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 1,315,000 h.p. for operation by this power. The remaining 55 p.c. of the purchased power was formerly utilized for steam raising in electric boilers but much of this is now diverted to primary war uses.

The third column of Table 3 lists installation of other than central electric stations and pulp and paper mills—a total of 351,612 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.

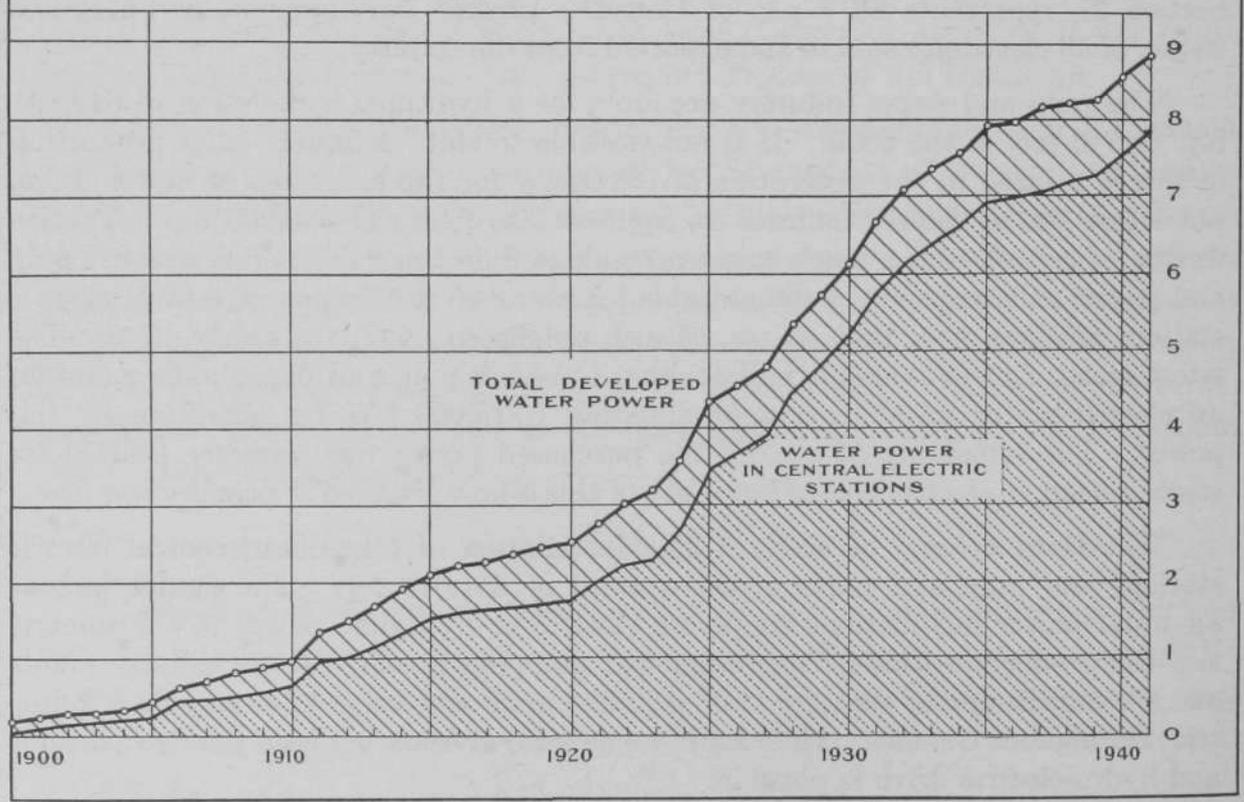
3.—Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1941

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.....	4,145,318	273,022	138,603	4,556,943
Ontario.....	2,278,519	231,277	107,699	2,617,495
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	20,899	22,899
Canada.....	7,843,625	649,801	351,612	8,845,038
Percentages of total installation.....	88.7	7.3	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 1,315,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,965,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are normally purchased for use in electric boilers rated at more than 1,750,000 h.p., but much of this power is now diverted to primary war uses. 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.

PROGRESS OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA

DECEMBER 31, 1900 TO 1941



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 are not available until some time after the end of the period.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry in Canada

Government Control of Power in War-time.*—The ever-expanding requirements of Canadian industry for power in the production of the vital munitions of war have placed a tremendous strain on the Dominion's available hydro-electric power. During 1941 the output of firm power (i.e., power that must be available as and when required by the consumer) for operating machinery, lighting, etc., increased to 29,100,000,000 kwh. from 23,900,000,000 kwh. in 1940, or by 22 p.c.; secondary power delivered in off-peak periods dropped from 6,200,000,000 kwh. in 1940 to 4,300,000,000 kwh. in 1941. To alleviate the resulting strain as much as possible, a Power Controller was appointed in August, 1940, with jurisdiction extending over "hydraulic, electrical, steam, gas or other power". Subsequently, a number of measures were effected with a view to conservation and control. Some of the more important of these are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

In September, 1940, daylight saving was made applicable all the year round in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for those communities that had observed daylight saving in the summer of 1940. Subsequently, daylight saving throughout Canada was effected as from Feb. 9, 1942.

All use of electric power for steam purposes has been banned and coal-burning boiler installations made. In certain sections, some non-war industries have been obliged to reduce takings of power during peak hours, while in the central areas all power systems have been inter-connected so as to permit excess power in one part of the country to be used in other areas where there is a deficiency. Rural power extensions and installations into areas not already served have been banned by the Power Controller. A special power conduit has been built across Montreal permitting power generated from the St. Lawrence River, which cannot be held back, to be transmitted from 12 o'clock midnight to 6 a.m., as well as during other hours in the summer, to the interior areas that are served by rivers whose flows are regulated by control dams, thus enabling these areas to use a larger proportion of the power from the rivers that are not controlled.

Summary of Energy Generated by Type of Station, 1940.—Central electric stations are companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. Stations classed as non-generating ordinarily purchase all the power they use: however, some of them have generating plants held in reserve. This results in the anomaly that, although classed as non-generating, such stations actually did generate 9,068,000 kwh. in 1940.

* Compiled from material furnished by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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, 1940

Province	Generated by—		Total Electricity Generated
	Hydraulic Stations	Fuel Stations	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island.....	312	7,973	8,285
Nova Scotia.....	285,093	158,968	444,061
New Brunswick.....	381,857	87,730	469,587
Quebec.....	16,005,688	5,226	16,010,914
Ontario.....	8,839,521	1,489	8,841,010
Manitoba.....	1,742,829	4,799	1,747,628
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	175,889	175,889
Alberta.....	159,475	114,646	274,121
British Columbia.....	2,122,684	15,104	2,137,788
Totals.....	29,537,459	571,824	30,109,283

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 Public Service Commission.

In 1940 central electric stations engaged in the public sale of energy controlled 89 p.c. of all developed water powers, as compared with 70 p.c. in 1922. The energy they supplied drove 83 p.c. of the electric motors and 67 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, available statistics have been given pertaining to the central electric station phase of the industry only.

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 soon recovered, the increases in 1940 and 1941 being particularly large, owing to the effect of the War on production. The record amount of power generated in 1940 was over 448 p.c. greater than the amount generated in 1919 and 66 p.c. greater than in 1930.

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 1940 being over 125 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 about 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 total output of electricity generated by central electric stations in 1940 was 30,109,283,000 kwh., an increase of 6.3 p.c. compared with 1939.

Off-peak or secondary power produced for consumption in electric boilers, etc., in Canada, which in 1940 amounted to 5,423,183,000 kwh., or 18 p.c. of the total output of power, showed a decrease of 1,167,195,000 kwh. over the 1939 figure, while an increase of 239,506,435 kwh. was shown in the off-peak and surplus power exported to the United States. Firm power increased by 2,698,941,000 kwh. The pulp and paper industry took 8,367,750,000 kwh., or 28 p.c. of the total output. This consisted of 3,381,448,000 kwh. of secondary power for boilers (62 p.c. of the total quantity so used) and 4,986,302,000 kwh. of firm power for power and light.

5.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, 1930-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917 to 1929 will be found at p. 369 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Stations	Capital Invested	Revenue from Sale of Power ¹	Power Equipment Capacity ²	Kilowatt Hours Generated	Customers	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages
	No.	\$	\$	h.p.	'000	No.	No.	\$
1930.....	537	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	7,101,142	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.....	563	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	26,151,160	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
1940.....	602	1,615,438,140	166,228,773	7,935,867	30,109,283	2,014,508	19,054	28,895,595

¹ Excluding duplications.

² Not including auxiliary-plant equipment.

The domestic-service consumption or the electricity used in residences has increased steadily, even during the years 1930-33, and in 1940 amounted to 2,436,572,000 kwh., an increase of 56 p.c. over the 1931 consumption and 5.4 p.c. over the 1939 consumption. The average consumption for domestic use is 54 p.c. higher in Canada than in the United States, while the total consumption for domestic or residential use is about 8.1 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations for Canada and 19.7 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 7,935,867 h.p. in 1940. 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 95.4 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam-reciprocating engines and internal-combustion engines making up the remaining 4.6 p.c. Not included in the above were steam-engines and internal-combustion engines with a capacity of 194,914 h.p., or 2.4 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. 339-343.

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 39 main-plant steam-reciprocating engines in central electric stations in 1940, only 8 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 836 water wheels and turbines averaged 9,052 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 430 main-plant internal-combustion engines in central electric stations in 1940, 234 or 54 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 94 or 22 p.c. in Alberta and 32 or 7 p.c. in Manitoba.

During 1940, the thermal engines produced 585,035,000 kwh. at a cost for fuel of \$2,448,016, an average of 0.4 cent 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, 1940

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.....	45	57	102,990	1,807	30	66,961	2,232	87	141,659	1,628
New Brunswick..	13	16	105,760	6,610	15	33,898	2,260	31	118,747	3,836
Quebec.....	97	271	3,880,505	14,320	8	2,750	344	278	3,412,195	1,227
Ontario.....	135	348	2,262,164	6,500	15	1,290	86	361	1,818,209	5,037
Manitoba.....	25	43	508,300	11,822	38	4,336	114	81	411,310	5,078
Saskatchewan....	139	Nil	-	-	261	165,387	634	255	139,383	547
Alberta.....	71	11	69,140	6,285	122	78,291	642	127	120,833	951
British Columbia and Yukon.....	68	83	637,837	7,685	38	7,899	208	121	522,619	4,319
Totals.....	602	836	7,567,088	9,052	539	368,779	684	1,359	6,691,211	4,924
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT										
	64	Nil	-	-	125	194,914	1,559	115	166,367	1,447
Grand Totals...	666	836	7,567,088	9,052	664	563,693	849	1,474	6,857,578	4,652

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. Exports to the United States, as shown in Table 18, p. 338, amounted to 2,135,557,000 kwh. in 1940, or 6.7 p.c. of the total production, and in 1941 to 7.1 p.c. of the estimated production.

7.—Electric Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1935-40

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island.....	5,127	5,769	6,524	7,038	7,747	8,285
Nova Scotia.....	389,144	412,294	446,976	404,828	436,269	444,061
New Brunswick.....	390,003	425,849	501,319	465,358	459,546	469,587
Quebec.....	12,628,662	13,019,908	14,341,400	13,707,343	15,234,384	16,010,914
Ontario.....	6,653,219	7,927,044	8,528,726	7,538,071	8,007,127	8,841,010
Manitoba.....	1,342,033	1,574,898	1,697,656	1,686,876	1,775,257	1,747,628
Saskatchewan.....	138,479	145,219	147,143	153,500	167,242	175,889
Alberta.....	208,054	216,770	222,755	232,451	251,806	274,121
British Columbia and Yukon	1,528,252	1,675,531	1,794,146	1,958,695	1,998,652	2,137,788
Totals.....	23,283,033	25,402,282	27,687,645	26,154,160	28,338,030	30,109,283

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, 1930-40

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
1940.....	26,528	9,515,398	533,691	60,353	96,125,498	2,487,140

Subsection 2.—Public Ownership of Central Electric Stations*

Rivers and lakes, except very small ones, generally remain vested in 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

* The information included under the provincial headings of this subsection has been revised by the various provincial commissions or authorities concerned.

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, 1929-40

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
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	1,963,679
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	972,284	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
1940.....	181	1,088,415	7,822,013	2,022,285	2,227,203

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 development of electric energy in New Brunswick also has been largely connected with 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 1940. Table 17 at p. 337 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

10.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1940

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment ¹	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1,201	1,152	Nil	1,235
Nova Scotia.....	25	29,530	226,818	81,250	84,637
New Brunswick.....	6	33,735	78,412	12,860	29,518
Quebec.....	16	42,083	79,553	30,710	33,230
Ontario.....	73	781,746	6,615,262	1,731,735	1,732,810
Manitoba.....	10	74,813	588,263	155,000	157,915
Saskatchewan.....	32	43,270	116,016	Nil	108,228
Alberta.....	9	61,952	102,262	960	68,880
British Columbia and Yukon....	8	20,085	14,275	9,770	10,750
Totals.....	181	1,088,415	7,822,013	2,022,285	2,227,203

¹ Excluding auxiliary equipment.

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 carried out under the legislation of 1914 and investigations were carried on in co-operation with the Dominion Government until 1919, when the Nova Scotia Power Commission was created under the Power Commission Act. The Commission consists of three members, two of whom may be members of the Executive Council and one of whom *must* be. Although the Commission has its own Department of Investigation, certain investigatory work is still carried on in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government through the Dominion Water and Power Bureau with which the Nova Scotia Power Commission is closely associated. The control of the water resources of the Province is vested in the Crown and administered under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Water Act of 1919. The Commission pays the regular fees for water rights.

The function of the Commission is primarily the generation of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. Its services are provided on a cost basis. The Rural Electrification 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 though it is not the policy to compete in the retail field but rather to serve those districts that it is not practicable to serve by other means. It provides for financial assistance under certain conditions, provided there are such numbers of potential customers as will, when connected, provide sufficient revenue to cover the annual costs of the extensions. In 1941 the Power Commission Act was amended to authorize the Commission to regulate and control the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply and use of power in the Province.

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 Provincial 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 issue of \$1,000,000 in serial debentures.

The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1941, showed: fixed assets \$17,070,362; work in progress, \$184,730; current assets, \$173,746; contingency and renewal reserves, \$1,315,901; sinking fund reserves, \$2,519,083. The total reserves accumulated amounted to \$3,946,231.

The initial development of the Commission was an 800 h.p. installation on the Mushamush River, which went into operation in 1921 and delivered 192,000 kwh. in the first complete year of operation. This and later developments are shown in the following statement.

I.—PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS WITH INITIAL CAPACITIES OF UNDERTAKINGS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA POWER COMMISSION

Development	Year in which Operations Commenced	Installed Capacity		Annual Output (Generation)	
		Initial	1941	Initial	1941
		h.p.	h.p.	kwh.	kwh.
Mushamush System.....	1921	800	1,030	208,752	985,900
St. Margaret System.....	1922	10,700	15,750	19,538,000	31,480,200
Sheet Harbour System—					
Malay Falls.....	1924	5,550	5,550	6,536,860	44,761,610
Ruth Falls.....	1925	6,290	10,590		
Mersey System—					
Original.....	1928	29,400	29,400	85,863,390	136,751,704
Cowie Falls.....	1938	10,200	10,200		
Tusket System.....	1929	3,000	2,820 ¹	3,680,540	8,583,892
Roseway System.....	1930	560	560	365,600	2,657,430
Markland System.....	1931	1,400	2	5,813,555	2
Antigonish System.....	1931	2	500	389,520	2,581,200
Canseau System.....	1937	72	374	21,650	48,321

¹ Minimum head. ² Distribution system only.

The above nine systems comprise 1,400 miles of transmission and distribution lines serving 25 wholesale and 5,800 retail customers, 16 generating stations and 33 generating units in service with a total installed capacity of 76,400 h.p. and a total delivery of approximately 230,000,000 kwh. annually.

The *Antigonish System* serves the town of Antigonish, the district from Thorburn through Antigonish and Mulgrave to Guysborough, and from Antigonish to Seal Harbour. The *Canseau System* is made up of a number of distribution districts throughout the Island of Cape Breton and is served in part by diesel-electric units, but the bulk of its requirements is supplied via submarine cable by Barrie Brook generating station of the Antigonish System augmented by energy purchased from the Department of Mines at Inverness and from the Seaboard Power Corporation. The districts in operation are St. Peter's, Cheticamp, Mabou, Port Hawksbury, Isle Madame, Grand Anse, Whycomagh, Judique, Margaree, Ingonish, Baddeck and Louisburg. The *Markland System* is non-generating and is supplied by the Mersey System from its Cowie Falls Development. It serves the town of Liverpool, the Caledonia Valley and places in that vicinity, and supplies power for a wood-working factory. The *Mersey System* supplies the demands of a pulp and paper mill at Brooklyn, Queens County. The *Mushamush System* sells power and energy wholesale and retail in Lunenburg County. The *Roseway System* supplies the town of Shelburne and wholesale and retail customers in the area along the coast between Sable River and Port Latour. The *Sheet Harbour System* wholesales power to the Pictou County Power Board for distribution in Pictou County and to the town of Truro. It also supplies a groundwood pulp-mill at Sheet Harbour, and retails power in Sheet Harbour, the Musquodoboit and Stewiacke Valleys, and along the eastern coast from Marie Joseph to Porters Lake. The *St. Margaret System* sells power and energy wholesale and retail in Halifax and vicinity including the districts of Hammond Plains, Prospect, Seabright, Beechville, Five Island Lake, Peggy's Cove and Lewis Lake. The *Tusket System* wholesales power in the town of Yarmouth to supply public utility and manufacturing loads.

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. at 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.

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 1941

Item	1925	1930	1935	1941
High-voltage transmission lines..... miles	138	138	308	342
Distribution line..... "	67	440	753	2,000
Indirect customers..... No.	11,561	14,590	17,155	20,000
Direct customers..... "	1,129	3,720	7,247	18,000
Plant capacities..... h.p.	11,100	11,100	17,700	38,265
Power generated..... kwh.	15,500,000	28,000,000	41,139,600	86,356,100
Capital invested..... \$	3,780,000	4,264,000	7,087,000	9,750,000
Annual revenues..... \$	310,000	512,000	829,000	1,375,000

Quebec.—*The 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 through the construction of storage dams. In 1941 the Commission completed the 48,000 h.p. installation at Rapid No. 7, on the Upper Ottawa River, inaugurated by the former National Electricity Syndicate to augment the power supply of the northwestern Quebec mining areas.

From 1912 to 1925, such storage reservoirs were built or acquired and operated by the Commission, charges being made to benefiting companies to cover 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 1941. 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, 1,026,050 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 a 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 1941, to 825,000 h.p.

The 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 Board also has supervisory and advisory functions under the Electricity Municipalization Act, which enables municipal corporations to establish electricity systems. The Board may recommend subsidies of 50 p.c. of the capital cost of rural electrification systems, to be paid from provincial funds, and furthermore loans of 25 p.c. of such capital cost for a period of 30 years, with interest at 4 p.c.

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 1940, 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 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, 1940, the total capital investment amounted to \$449,037,872, of which \$328,910,814 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 \$120,127,058 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 \$232,644,303 of which \$139,440,883 represented reserves of the Commission and \$93,203,420 of the municipalities.

12.—Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1930-40

NOTE.—Statistics for 1910-29 are given at p. 288 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Municipalities Served	Customers Served	Total Power Distributed	Capital of Commission and Assets of Municipal Utilities
	No.	No.	h. p.	\$
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
1940.....	886	748,232	1,954,069	449,038,000

13.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1936-40

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks)

System and District	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara System.....	1,006,166	1,126,675	1,259,115	1,358,177	1,375,335
Dominion Power and Transmission....	54,021	57,507	46,515	56,970	50,134
Georgian Bay System.....	26,555	29,310	30,891	34,756	42,217
Eastern Ontario System.....	117,969	129,584	159,249	168,958	154,207
Thunder Bay System.....	133,914	134,678	131,394	118,740	97,855
Manitoulin District.....	138	137	205	273	330
Northern Ontario Properties--					
Nipissing District.....	4,115	4,812	4,857	5,188	5,121
Sudbury District.....	14,021	14,611	17,895	19,740	17,208
Abitibi District.....	146,783	143,432	172,409	188,877	197,453
Patricia District.....	4,182	5,013	5,697	11,792	14,209
St. Joseph District.....	1,702	2,708	2,989		
Espanola District.....	101	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals.....	1,509,667	1,648,467	1,831,216	1,963,471	1,954,069

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 1940, total assets of \$172,606,954, as compared with liabilities of \$26,923,638. Of the difference, \$81,517,897 was allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of \$64,165,419. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets, the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. Between 1933 and 1940 total assets increased by \$36,828,285 while total liabilities decreased by \$22,997,115.

*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.

* 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).

14.—Electrical Service to Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Rural power district..... No.	174	177	178	184	184
Townships served..... "	380	388	398	419	448
Consumers..... "	73,614	86,194	99,921	113,157	123,022
Primary distribution lines..... miles	10,808	13,117	15,784	18,166	19,492
Power supplied..... h.p.	42,897	50,758	59,153	68,433	76,105
Revenues from customers..... \$	3,000,750	3,087,001	3,547,899	4,136,088	4,693,125
Total expenses..... \$	2,891,007	2,939,637	3,484,698	4,084,201	4,619,454
Net surpluses..... \$	109,743	97,364	63,201	51,887	73,671
Capital invested..... \$	20,674,674	24,138,729	28,561,214	33,476,149	36,615,083
Provincial grants-in-aid ¹ \$	10,232,099	11,951,892	14,149,667	16,596,671	18,148,898

¹ Included in "Capital invested".

Manitoba.—*The Manitoba Power Commission.*—The 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.

The Act was patterned after Ontario legislation governing the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and, until 1932, the Commission in Manitoba functioned in much the same way; it owned and operated transmission lines and substations, and sold power in bulk to the municipalities. The municipalities in turn took care of the cost of distribution and retailed power to individuals. However, many factors combined to unduly burden the municipalities which necessitated a change in the method of operation, and the decision was made to serve the consumers direct.

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. The passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act, 1931, permitted the re-organization of the administration of the Commission by the establishment of a Board vested with additional authority. This Act was amended in 1940 to give the Commission control of its own finances.

The capital invested in the Province by the Commission is approximately \$8,000,000. At the close of the fiscal year 1940 the reserves, as represented by first-class securities, amounted to \$2,302,000.

The system is supervised and maintained by 44 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 progressively reduce rates for service and has established a low uniform basic rate for all towns on the network.

Extension of Facilities to Municipalities.—The first municipality to make application for power was Portage la Prairie and the construction of a transmission line from Winnipeg was commenced in the autumn of 1919. The line was completed in August of 1920 and the first service provided by the Commission was extended to Portage la Prairie at that time.

During 1920 a branch line running south from Oakville was commenced and in 1921 was completed to Morden, giving service to Carman, Morden and Roland districts. Also during 1920 an existing hydro-electric plant at Minnedosa was purchased and the construction of a diesel-engine plant to provide additional capacity at that point was undertaken. Construction of a second diesel plant at Virden was begun the same year. Both of these plants were placed in service in 1921.

Since that time, extensions have been made annually with the single exception of 1933. The system now serves 151 cities, towns and villages, and approximately 600 farm homes. The transmission network now comprises over 1,980 circuit miles of line, providing service for almost 20,000 customers.

In 1940 and 1941, extensions were built to serve a number of Army and Air Force training centres, which have materially increased the load on the system. In 1941 ten towns were added to the network.

Power is at present purchased from the Winnipeg Electric Company at a substation at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. This is the source of power for the towns on the main network. 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.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission was established in 1929 under the Power Commission Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 33) which authorized 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's supply of electric energy to the cities of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current is given from the generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in these cities. The supply is furnished in bulk to the city corporations, which own and operate the distribution systems in these cities. A similar arrangement exists between the Commission and the town of Battleford, but in that case the electric energy is supplied by the Commission by means of a transmission line from the Commission's generating plant at North Battleford. At all the other municipal corporations on the Commission's system (134 in number) the Commission supplies the individual consumers directly. There were, in 1941, 1,522 miles of transmission lines owned and operated. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses.

During the years 1929 to 1940 the Commission acquired by purchase certain generating plants and constructed and purchased transmission lines. Plants acquired were improved, enlarged or supplemented by installations made by the Commission. The Commission also acquired and constructed distribution systems for the supply of electric energy to consumers and to the corporations of towns and villages for street lighting and other municipal purposes. Particulars of such acquisitions and constructions are given at p. 291 of the 1941 Year Book; further details are given at p. 382 of the 1940 Year Book.

Of the fifteen generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in 1941, those at 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 30,000 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 8,321 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 1940 the total quantity of power purchased from private interests was 2,423,188 kwh. and the total quantity of power generated at Commission plants was 56,717,006 kwh.

The Commission's main system is centred on its generating plant at Saskatoon, from which transmission lines run easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson, southwesterly to Rosetown and southerly to Hawarden. The two last-mentioned lines are joined together by means of a transmission line running from Rosetown in an easterly direction, and this line is continued to Moose Jaw, at which point one of the blocks of power above referred to is purchased from private interests. Another system centred on the Commission's generating plant at Watrous supplies 19 towns and villages and is linked with the Saskatoon system. A system including 14 towns and villages is supplied from the Commission's generating plant at Swift Current. Other systems include those supplied from the Commission's generating plants at Wynyard and Tisdale, and by means of local plants the Commission supplies electric energy to the towns of Maple Creek, Unity and Canora, and the village of Willow Bunch.

The number of consumers served directly in 134 towns and villages was approximately 10,268, and those indirectly served (at Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current and Battleford) numbered 14,416. The total revenue for the calendar year 1940 was \$1,344,539. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve (including certain municipal debentures assumed and since redeemed) to the amount of \$2,662,805. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1940, was approximately \$8,271,730.

Under the Power Commission Act the Commission is also given certain control and regulatory powers regarding the operation of electrical public utilities. There are two municipal and four private corporations owning and operating electrical generating plants, transmission lines and distribution systems in the Province. Control and regulatory powers regarding franchises for the supply of electric energy and the rates to be charged therefor are conferred upon the Local Government Board by Part III of the Public Utilities Companies Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 118). The Power Commission is charged with the responsibility for the administration of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 261).

15.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, 1929-40

Year	Municipalities Served		Customers Served		Total Power Generated	Total Power Purchased	Capital
	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
1940.....	4	134	14,416	10,268	56,717,006	2,423,188	8,271,730

¹The Commission's operations in the two towns served commenced in November, 1929. ²Information not available. ³The Commission's operations in most of the municipalities served did not commence until near the end of the year.

Alberta.—Public ownership of power-generating and -distributing systems in Alberta is confined to certain urban municipalities. The regulatory authority over privately owned systems is the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, which has

jurisdiction over the distribution and sale of electricity. The Board has general power to hold investigation upon complaint made either by a municipality or by a utility company and, following such investigation, may fix just and reasonable rates.

Edmonton generates power from coal and operates its own distribution system; in addition, there is a reciprocal arrangement with the Calgary Power Company Limited for exchange of power at peak periods. Medicine Hat owns its generating and distributing systems (power being derived from natural gas), and also supplies the adjoining town of Redcliff. The town of Cardston also owns its own power plant. Lethbridge has an arrangement respecting power with the Calgary Power Company; the city owns a power plant that is used for the generation of power on an exchange basis with, and as a stand-by plant for, the Calgary Power Company. Calgary and Red Deer own their distribution systems but purchase power from the Calgary Power Company.

Most of the principal towns and villages in the Province, other than those already mentioned, are served either by the Calgary Power Company Limited or by Canadian Utilities Limited under franchise agreements and, in addition, there are a very large number of small privately owned power plants in towns and villages beyond the reach of the power lines of the former company.

The Calgary Power Company generates its hydro-electric power at Ghost River, west of Calgary, and has recently obtained a licence from the Dominion Government to develop further power at Lake Minnewanka. The Calgary Power Company has stand-by steam plants at Calgary and at Lethbridge.

The principal plant of Canadian Utilities Limited, is located at Drumheller, power being generated by steam. It services a large number of towns to the north and northeast of Drumheller; in some communities not accessible to its lines, it operates individual diesel-engine plants.

British Columbia.—Public ownership of central electric stations in the Province of British Columbia is limited to municipalities incorporated under the Municipal Act and to improvement districts incorporated under the provisions of the Water Act. Several cities have installed their own generating stations mostly driven by water power but the majority purchase the energy at wholesale rates from privately owned systems and distribute the energy in their respective areas.

The Public Utilities Commission regulates the rates charged by 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 22,287,270,000 kwh. in 1940 or 74.0 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, the installed horse-power increased by 45.8 p.c. and output of electric energy by 72.3 p.c.

16.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-40

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment ¹	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				No.	No.	'000 kwh.	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	4,817,690	5,097,613
1935.....	397	779,400	17,767,949	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
1940.....	421	926,093	22,287,270	5,544,803	5,708,664

¹ Exclusive of auxiliary equipment.

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 52.9 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 54.2 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 publicly owned stations was only about 29.4 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 1940: P.E.I., 86; N.S., 49; N.B., 83; Que., 99; Ont., 25; Man., 66; Sask., 34; Alta., 63; and B.C., 99.

17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1940

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	5,337	7,133	392	7,124
Nova Scotia.....	20	57,322	217,213	21,740	85,314
New Brunswick.....	7	21,873	391,175	92,900	110,140
Quebec.....	81	497,331	15,931,361	3,849,795	3,850,025
Ontario.....	62	75,391	2,225,748	530,429	530,644
Manitoba.....	15	32,722	1,159,365	353,300	351,721
Saskatchewan.....	107	26,785	59,873	1	57,159
Alberta.....	62	30,056	171,859	68,180	78,551
British Columbia.....	60	176,276	2,121,513	623,067	634,986
Totals.....	421	926,093	22,287,270	5,544,803	5,708,664

¹ See text following.

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; there is one hydro-electric station in Saskatchewan close to the Manitoba border but all its power is used in Manitoba and the statistics are included with those of the Manitoba stations. In Nova Scotia about 36 p.c. of the power produced was generated by fuel.

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 is now administered by 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, 1941, the export duty amounted to \$560,047 as against \$443,783 for the previous year. The rate is 0.03 cent per kwh. on electric energy exported with certain exports excepted. Table 18 shows the quantities of energy actually exported during the calendar years 1938 to 1941. 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, 1938-41

Company	1938	1939	1940	1941
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	387,249,300	389,926,100	395,620,100	393,750,900
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	417,251,923	445,107,609	711,865,644	907,377,373
Canadian Niagara Power Company.....	371,864,078	383,205,902	323,955,002	350,254,246
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus).....	35,980,900	42,827,700	15,576,100	8,223,200
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co.....	18,908,900	28,774,200	23,732,300	30,222,800
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.....	17,515,863	19,516,633	21,871,011	23,492,600
British Columbia Electric Railway Co.....	194,005	198,936	191,400	207,190
Southern Canada Power Co.....	454,216	451,190	467,238	1,050,134
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.....	570,817,684	596,526,022	636,726,412	636,930,098
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B.....	431,140	760,369	548,460	1,093,680
Fraser Companies, Ltd.....	4,412,000	3,866,000	3,396,000	5,310,000
Northport Power and Light Co.....	288,300	284,398	294,494	335,758
Northern B.C. Power Co.....	29,850	28,750	24,030	23,080
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.....	279,600	284,900	273,200	273,700
Manitoba Power Commission.....	837,600	874,284	1,015,400	996,340
Totals.....	1,826,515,359	1,912,632,993	2,135,556,791	2,359,541,099

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 2,359,541,099 kwh. for 1941. Almost 59 p.c. of this was exported at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A small amount of power, 7,705,000 kwh. was imported from the United States in 1941. The only import of any importance was for operation of the railway tunnel and yards at Sarnia, Ont.

In 1940, central electric stations in Quebec exported 3,432,726,634 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 3,426,338,000 kwh., 787,421,000 kwh. 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 142,945,970 kwh. during the year. British Columbia exported 2,372,000 kwh. to Alberta for resale.

Section 3.—Evolution of Power Equipment and Utilization of Power in Industry

There has been a fairly rapid and continuous evolution from man-power to mechanical power in the manufacturing and mining industries in Canada; also there has been a strong movement in mechanical power, particularly during the past thirty or forty years, from steam-engines to electric motors.

The ratio of capacity of electric motors to total power was 80·4 p.c. in 1939, having increased from 60·8 p.c. in 1923 or by over 32 p.c. Between 1923 and 1939 the number of employees in manufacturing industries increased by 30 p.c. but the capacity of all power equipment increased by 136 p.c. and the capacity of electric motors increased by 209 p.c. as against an increase of only 42 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 658,114 employees in manufacturing industries in Canada in 1939 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 42,000,000 men working 8 hours per day for 300 days per year.

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 1929 to 1939, inclusive, are shown in Tables 19 and 20.

19.—Percentages of Electric Rating to Total Power Equipment in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39

NOTE.—Figures exclude central electric stations and include idle and reserve equipment. Figures for 1923-28 are given at p. 295 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Total Power Equipment Installed h.p.	Electric Power	
		Total Motor Capacity h.p.	Per Cent of Total p.c.
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.....	5,136,506	4,059,355	78·3
1937.....	5,562,772	4,411,974	79·3
1938.....	5,844,666	4,635,423	79·3
1939.....	6,071,557	4,883,670	80·4

The total increase in power equipment employed in all manufacturing and mining industries between 1923 and 1939, was 3,623,338 h.p.; of this approximately 83 p.c. was in electric motors operated on power purchased from central electric

stations. Practically all of this purchased electricity was produced by water power. Consequently, with the increase in water wheels and turbines in the industries, water power accounted for over 85 p.c. of the increase in all power used during this period. 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 has also increased rapidly during the period covered. In 1939, as will be seen from the table at p. 343, the percentage of all power equipment installed under these headings was 19.6, most of which was steam-engines and turbines. Hydraulic turbines and water wheels reached 13.1 p.c., and electric motors operated by purchased power 67.3 p.c. During the period 1923-39 the net increase in the use of water wheels amounted to 29 p.c., steam-engines increased in capacity in the same period by over 38 p.c.; internal-combustion engines by about 307 p.c.; and the capacity of electric motors by over 228 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 1939 (first part of Table 20), it will be seen that 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 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 1939, and the growth in electric drive for this industry—from 447,847 h.p. to 1,912,547 h.p.—over the same period has been an important factor in the increase as a whole.

Power Used in Industries.—In 1939 manufacturing and mining industries purchased from central electric stations 9,155,128,000 kwh. for lighting and mechanical power, and 9,405,146,000 kwh. for use in electric boilers, electric furnaces and electro-chemical processes. Also they produced 2,631,499,000 kwh. for these uses making a total consumption of 21,191,773,000 kwh. The bulk of this power was hydro-electric which does not require purchases of coal outside of Canada.

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—Totals for the years 1923-28 are given at p. 297 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	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, 1929.....	762,697	60,841	645,270	1,468,808	2,386,840	3,855,648	495,921	2,882,761
Totals, 1930.....	793,949	65,586	668,208	1,527,743	2,511,264	4,039,007	478,428	2,989,692
Totals, 1931.....	780,487	73,376	667,546	1,521,409	2,578,523	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	2,770,333	4,229,672	544,714	3,315,097
Totals, 1935.....	774,166	88,265	603,717	1,466,148	2,865,340	4,331,488	512,177	3,377,517
Totals, 1936.....	743,184	92,480	648,439	1,484,153	2,977,714	4,461,667	528,501	3,506,215
Totals, 1937.....	834,703	98,233	649,557	1,582,493	3,129,790	4,712,283	602,955	3,732,745

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39,
with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939—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								
1938	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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	659,741	3,963,545
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
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
1939								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,372	711	1,182	3,265	829	4,094	22	851
Nova Scotia	57,127	6,884	15,685	79,696	73,238	152,934	43,161	116,399
New Brunswick	85,956	7,128	27,929	121,013	112,232	233,245	44,697	156,929
Quebec	188,819	29,172	323,889	541,880	1,342,361	1,884,241	171,321	1,513,682
Ontario	312,504	52,115	247,073	611,692	1,348,017	1,959,709	303,249	1,651,266
Manitoba	11,817	2,941	25	14,783	137,839	152,622	1,466	139,305
Saskatchewan	12,031	3,443	Nil	15,474	41,997	57,471	104	42,101
Alberta	25,784	6,289	12	32,085	47,481	79,566	4,269	51,750
British Columbia	132,377	13,314	115,595	261,286	271,174	532,460	126,161	397,335
Yukon and Northwest Territories	14	Nil	Nil	14	1	15	Nil	1
Totals, 1939	827,801	121,997	731,390	1,681,188	3,375,169	5,056,357	694,450	4,069,619
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products	54,357	24,061	27,812	106,230	257,965	364,195	32,008	289,973
Animal products	24,862	7,003	2,935	34,800	111,131	145,931	2,267	113,398
Textile products	25,055	2,323	24,924	52,302	182,295	234,597	37,838	220,133
Wood and paper products	486,183	47,943	606,551	1,140,677	1,438,786	2,579,463	458,950	1,897,736
Iron and its products	153,374	26,617	2,830	182,821	547,773	730,594	124,140	671,913
Non-ferrous metal products	19,525	487	55,550	75,562	473,558	549,120	17,014	490,572
Non-metallic mineral products	43,877	12,933	3	56,813	209,983	266,796	8,073	218,056
Chemicals and allied products	17,467	511	10,785	28,763	129,537	158,300	11,563	141,100
Miscellaneous industries	3,101	119	Nil	3,220	24,141	27,361	2,597	26,738

¹ Not available.

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939—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
MINING INDUSTRIES								
Totals, 1929	142,230	27,633	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	37,467	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
Totals, 1937	144,454	85,757	42,575	272,786	577,703	850,489	101,526	675,229
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
GROUP								
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.....	116,622	14,259	12,000	142,881	94,596	237,537	33,542	128,138
Other non-metals.....	2,771	9,180	295	12,246	67,181	79,377	2,487	69,618
Stone, sand and gravel.....	5,310	11,570	1,335	18,215	30,657	48,872	833	31,490
1939								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	50,537	8,423	575	59,535	57,607	117,142	11,780	69,387
New Brunswick.....	1,921	1,271	Nil	3,192	2,005	5,197	227	2,232
Quebec.....	2,249	18,824	2,200	23,273	232,807	256,080	6,530	239,337
Ontario.....	5,779	29,715	3,150	38,644	270,466	309,110	7,172	277,638
Manitoba.....	1,797	2,865	1,900	6,562	43,134	49,696	2,261	45,395
Saskatchewan.....	2,255	3,788	3,300	9,343	24,650	33,993	3,856	28,506
Alberta.....	45,299	6,396	Nil	51,695	31,093	82,788	8,768	39,861
British Columbia.....	34,013	20,031	36,367	90,411	50,549	140,960	42,452	93,001
Yukon and N.W.T.....	115	5,119	15,000	20,234	Nil	20,234	18,694	18,694
Totals, 1939	143,965	96,432	62,492	302,889	712,311	1,015,200	101,740	814,051
GROUP								
Metals.....	22,937	55,761	48,802	127,500	511,177	638,677	68,286	579,463
Non-metals.....	115,879	26,236	12,295	154,410	167,500	321,910	30,341	197,841
Fuels.....	113,391	15,463	12,000	140,859	101,036	241,895	27,684	128,720
Other non-metals.....	2,488	10,768	295	13,551	66,464	80,015	2,657	69,121
Sand, stone and gravel.....	5,149	14,435	1,395	20,979	33,634	54,613	3,113	36,747
COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES								
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	1,728,480	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	908,051	141,747	667,657	1,717,458	3,302,500	5,019,958	586,864	3,889,364
Totals, 1936	869,502	161,892	703,398	1,734,792	3,451,714	5,186,506	607,641	4,059,355
Totals, 1937	979,157	183,990	692,132	1,855,279	3,707,493	5,562,772	704,431	4,411,974

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Year and Province	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
COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES—concl.								
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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	201,808	777,190	1,958,352	3,886,314	5,844,666	749,109	4,635,423
1939								
Prince Edward Island	1,372	711	1,182	3,265	829	4,094	22	851
Nova Scotia	107,664	15,307	16,260	139,231	130,845	270,076	54,941	185,786
New Brunswick	87,877	8,399	27,929	124,205	114,237	238,442	44,924	159,161
Quebec	191,068	47,996	326,089	565,153	1,575,168	2,140,321	177,851	1,753,019
Ontario	318,283	81,830	250,223	650,336	1,618,483	2,268,819	310,421	1,928,904
Manitoba	13,614	5,806	1,925	21,345	180,973	202,318	3,727	184,700
Saskatchewan	14,286	7,231	3,300	24,817	66,647	91,464	3,960	70,607
Alberta	71,083	12,685	12	83,780	78,574	162,354	13,037	91,611
British Columbia	166,390	33,345	151,962	351,697	321,723	673,420	168,613	490,336
Yukon and N.W.T.	129	5,119	15,000	20,248	1	20,249	18,694	18,695
Totals, 1939	971,766	218,429	793,882	1,984,077	4,087,480	6,071,557	796,190	4,883,670

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 refineries; the glass industry; distilleries; food preparation plants; rubber goods industry; etc. The figures of Table 21 cover fuel used for such heating purposes, as well as for power; they 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 1939 showed an increase of 6 p.c. over 1938. Of the 1939 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario cost 48.9 p.c. of the total, of Quebec 25.5 p.c., of British Columbia 7.2 p.c. and of Nova Scotia 6.3 p.c.

The non-metallic mineral products group used 20.6 p.c. of the fuel consumed by manufacturing industries, wood and paper products 17.9 p.c., iron and its products 16.8 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 16.5 p.c. and vegetable products 12.1 p.c.

21.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—Includes fuel used for heating purposes, but not that used as raw material. Totals for 1922-28 are given at p. 300 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils ¹	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel ¹	Total
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	1,906,850	7,287,460	2,222,243	5,895,325	1,163,440	53,060,301
Totals, 1931	28,736,767	1,784,288	5,545,743	1,720,700	4,930,991	1,152,203	43,920,692
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
Totals, 1937	33,916,705	5,169,524	8,580,369	1,636,098	7,404,919	2,867,421	59,575,036
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	3,852	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	51,016,388
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	6,899	320,306	31,962	54,279	86,217	3,048,071
Wood and paper products...	7,023,505	15,402	592,301	153,226	162,838	1,227,177	9,174,449
Iron and its products.....	4,366,802	238,866	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	881,279	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	37,065	3,122	237,455
1939							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island.....	21,869	2,597	3,186	8,608	Nil	6,584	42,844
Nova Scotia.....	1,339,380	137,814	381,532	23,054	762,077	71,173	2,715,030
New Brunswick.....	1,668,299	15,844	69,636	86,030	19,635	99,621	1,959,065
Quebec.....	8,708,284	340,315	2,975,331	604,039	1,890,513	608,460	15,126,942
Ontario.....	16,403,145	3,693,658	3,655,099	493,966	4,162,211	1,356,160	29,764,239
Manitoba.....	1,146,863	23,337	196,457	139,941	139,087	67,472	1,713,157
Saskatchewan.....	420,949	10,615	315,692	62,519	133,831	34,843	978,449
Alberta.....	419,011	11,011	56,656	22,555	551,408	51,218	1,111,859
British Columbia.....	889,414	635,684	903,337	120,513	233,130	857,731	3,639,809
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	5,597	Nil	3,492	894	Nil	1,754	11,737
Totals, 1939	31,022,811	4,870,875	8,560,418	1,562,119	7,891,892	3,155,016	57,063,131

¹ Includes gasoline and kerosene.

21.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939—continued

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils ¹	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel ¹	Total
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded							
1939	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products.....	4,035,694	413,316	687,764	426,313	757,589	562,051	6,882,727
Animal products.....	2,204,781	25,229	249,388	524,225	158,981	309,426	3,472,030
Textiles and textile products	2,845,043	4,688	324,194	32,877	62,654	117,292	3,386,748
Wood and paper products...	7,526,552	20,307	944,547	151,530	167,146	1,422,614	10,232,696
Iron and its products.....	4,489,291	309,187	2,370,030	44,006	2,192,398	201,112	9,606,024
Non-ferrous metal products.	5,007,855	2,773,535	1,320,141	43,855	196,916	43,138	9,385,440
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,128,838	1,263,809	2,482,546	300,477	4,274,376	321,393	11,771,439
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,609,144	56,360	160,953	35,083	41,746	160,698	2,063,984
Miscellaneous industries....	175,613	4,444	20,855	3,753	40,086	17,292	262,043
MINING INDUSTRIES²							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1929.....	5,025,556	41,500	474,037	376,381	214,216	284,924	6,416,614
Totals, 1930.....	4,317,209	33,969	587,153	157,064	231,859	298,980	5,626,234
Totals, 1931.....	3,236,598	12,906	485,531	150,001	273,269	211,134	4,363,439
Totals, 1932.....	2,705,396	13,831	374,594	192,113	126,605	172,522	3,585,061
Totals, 1933.....	2,614,885	6,948	366,584	250,628	156,903	221,154	3,617,102
Totals, 1934.....	2,989,478	9,833	611,978	484,044	187,939	318,497	4,601,819
Totals, 1935.....	2,977,569	12,726	631,883	544,460	194,183	327,224	4,688,045
Totals, 1936.....	3,234,692	9,232	1,158,742	674,498	228,304	416,181	5,721,649
Totals, 1937.....	3,648,370	15,352	1,623,004	794,171	471,103	623,435	7,175,435
1938							
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	1,109,909	"	34,576	5,853	9,992	22,400	1,182,730
New Brunswick.....	34,251	"	145	345	15,020	1,569	51,330
Quebec.....	604,364	765	234,585	149,190	Nil	121,532	1,110,436
Ontario.....	568,873	1,851	386,929	211,064	48,528	228,808	1,446,053
Manitoba.....	50,092	1,824	77,484	28,506	Nil	41,930	199,836
Saskatchewan.....	87,629	214	119,203	33,015	217	43,086	283,364
Alberta.....	323,670	Nil	14,572	3,497	268,989	12,993	623,721
British Columbia.....	533,731	1,331	366,637	51,303	Nil	66,974	1,019,976
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	2,819	970	259,695	70,588	335	75,478	409,885
Totals, 1938.....	3,315,338	6,955	1,493,826	553,361	343,081	614,770	6,327,331
1939							
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	1,186,801	475	34,066	16,576	18,063	43,483	1,299,264
New Brunswick.....	38,552	Nil	705	246	17,555	4,293	61,351
Quebec.....	700,267	1,115	237,370	118,666	Nil	122,511	1,179,929
Ontario.....	571,517	33,506	463,614	196,041	65,028	216,223	1,545,929
Manitoba.....	51,679	1,956	69,909	22,494	Nil	36,825	182,863
Saskatchewan.....	85,755	213	96,523	18,936	226	32,425	234,078
Alberta.....	347,154	Nil	16,053	3,262	631,806	13,672	1,011,947
British Columbia.....	487,045	676	344,661	38,131	Nil	68,395	938,908
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	2,798	600	302,069	91,698	"	55,441	452,606
Totals, 1939.....	3,471,368	38,541	1,564,970	506,050	732,678	593,268	6,906,875

¹ Includes gasoline and kerosene.

² Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations.

21.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Year and Province	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils ¹	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel ¹	Total
COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES²							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1929	45,359,810	2,374,323	8,400,611	2,981,184	6,340,170	1,524,487	66,980,585
Totals, 1930	38,902,192	1,940,819	7,874,613	2,379,307	6,127,184	1,462,420	58,686,535
Totals, 1931	32,017,365	1,797,194	6,031,274	1,870,701	5,204,260	1,363,337	48,284,131
Totals, 1932	24,643,745	1,605,846	5,058,636	1,675,179	4,819,305	1,147,406	38,950,117
Totals, 1933	22,512,684	1,581,374	4,973,111	1,886,317	4,984,213	1,202,745	37,140,444
Totals, 1934	26,129,822	1,680,710	5,794,194	1,934,597	5,922,218	1,867,533	43,329,124
Totals, 1935	26,965,746	1,933,864	6,613,052	1,963,590	5,961,772	2,100,264	45,478,288
Totals, 1936	29,818,892	1,892,257	7,540,053	2,095,574	6,811,907	2,378,631	50,537,314
Totals, 1937	37,565,075	5,184,876	10,203,373	2,430,269	7,876,022	3,490,856	66,750,471
1938							
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, 1938	32,934,607	4,500,779	10,210,971	2,168,302	7,724,985	2,804,075	60,343,719
1939							
Prince Edward Island.....	21,869	2,597	3,186	8,608	Nil	6,584	42,844
Nova Scotia.....	2,525,981	138,239	415,598	39,630	780,140	114,656	4,014,294
New Brunswick.....	1,706,851	15,844	70,341	86,276	37,190	103,914	2,020,416
Quebec.....	9,408,551	341,430	3,212,701	722,705	1,890,513	730,971	16,306,871
Ontario.....	16,974,662	3,727,164	4,118,713	690,007	4,227,239	1,572,383	31,310,168
Manitoba.....	1,198,542	25,293	266,366	162,435	139,087	104,297	1,896,020
Saskatchewan.....	506,704	10,828	412,215	81,455	134,057	67,268	1,212,527
Alberta.....	766,165	11,011	72,709	25,817	1,183,214	64,890	2,123,806
British Columbia.....	1,376,459	636,360	1,247,998	158,644	233,130	926,126	4,578,717
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	8,395	600	305,561	92,592	Nil	57,195	464,343
Totals, 1939	34,494,179	4,909,416	10,125,388	2,068,169	8,624,570	3,748,284	63,970,006

¹ Includes gasoline and kerosene.² Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations.

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. The first section of this Part deals with the historical development of manufactures but the statistics are, unfortunately, not entirely comparable for the full period of years shown. From 1870 to 1915 such statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses and there was considerable variation in the type of information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures, as it is known to-day, was instituted in 1917 and, while changes have been made from time to time in regard to information collected, all major revisions have been carried back to the basic year so that the data here given are now on a reasonably comparable basis.

It has been found necessary this year to introduce into Part I an account of the various controls which the Government found it advisable to exercise over manufacturing industries generally as a part of the general war effort. These controls have profoundly affected the use to which the manufacturing facilities of the country have been developed and changed over from a peace-time to a war-time basis. As time goes on, the changes to be made will be even more numerous than those that have already taken place but the record is now brought down to March, 1942.

Part II of this chapter deals with provincial and local distribution of manufacturing production and is designed to give the student of manufacturing in Canada more detailed pictures of the local distribution of individual industries. Naturally, in the more summary statistics of Part I much detail is hidden which is of great significance so far as local studies are concerned.

PART I.—GENERAL ANALYSES OF MANUFACTURING IN THE DOMINION

Section 1.—Growth of Manufacturing in Canada

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.

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	*	272,033	79,234,311	*	*	368,696,723
1900.....	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
1910.....	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
1915.....	15,593	1,958,705,230	*	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees) ²							
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	1,167,936,726	2,816,864,958
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 ³	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 ³	22,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,386,937	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	3,705,701,893	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	1,624,213,996	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	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528
1940.....	25,513	4,095,716,836	762,244	920,872,865	2,449,721,903	1,942,471,238	4,529,173,316

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.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, Representative Years, 1918-39

NOTE.—With the publication of the present table and those published in the 1940 and 1941 Year Books, revised figures are now available for all years since 1917.

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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1918							
P. E. Island.....	378	2,182,875	1,208	639,959	3,351,786	1,644,656	4,996,442
Nova Scotia.....	1,303	122,216,795	23,357	20,099,233	89,620,959	56,259,558	145,880,517
New Brunswick..	870	69,045,823	18,072	13,050,555	33,174,173	31,203,985	64,378,158
Quebec.....	7,162	693,281,230	186,346	159,687,886	454,044,637	403,719,310	857,763,947
Ontario.....	9,201	1,279,147,377	300,169	294,777,323	973,748,121	732,009,676	1,705,757,797
Manitoba.....	723	80,588,342	19,231	18,800,009	88,400,855	42,181,337	130,582,192
Saskatchewan....	495	29,088,455	5,781	6,123,878	28,316,760	14,034,456	42,351,216
Alberta.....	555	45,187,457	7,751	8,078,776	53,073,897	22,080,742	75,154,639
B.C. and Yukon..	1,090	197,458,975	40,264	46,733,552	103,900,360	96,661,129	200,561,489
Canada, 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							
P. E. Island.....	392	2,096,399	1,248	759,298	4,002,376	2,133,547	6,135,923
Nova Scotia.....	1,336	120,737,724	22,853	19,534,783	71,036,656	55,034,541	126,071,197
New Brunswick..	897	83,228,879	21,863	17,394,691	51,605,779	42,335,796	93,941,575
Quebec.....	7,355	774,791,428	182,051	168,722,652	496,311,095	420,229,905	916,541,000
Ontario.....	9,102	1,320,375,165	284,122	296,584,740	893,443,931	702,963,690	1,596,407,621
Manitoba.....	722	83,953,014	20,939	23,447,874	83,832,438	47,088,587	130,921,025
Saskatchewan....	542	22,880,652	6,563	8,051,370	32,071,331	16,820,406	48,891,737
Alberta.....	580	46,656,140	10,020	12,004,149	52,769,620	30,777,109	83,546,729
B.C. and Yukon..	1,157	215,840,034	44,407	55,216,111	93,983,539	125,017,057	219,000,596
Canada, 1919..	22,083	2,670,559,435	594,066	601,715,668	1,779,056,765	1,442,400,638	3,221,457,403
1921							
P. E. Island.....	327	1,793,728	849	484,641	2,515,277	1,240,837	3,756,114
Nova Scotia.....	1,146	99,601,483	13,934	13,768,640	41,062,884	34,266,944	75,329,828
New Brunswick..	822	94,463,068	12,028	10,294,112	32,117,067	21,633,563	53,750,630
Quebec.....	6,970	812,836,759	142,638	147,021,956	339,710,618	339,833,668	729,544,286
Ontario.....	8,704	1,391,847,807	221,095	264,194,059	704,155,863	585,525,485	1,289,681,348
Manitoba.....	703	70,760,303	13,527	18,161,360	60,475,218	41,174,719	101,649,937
Saskatchewan....	485	22,126,625	3,707	4,811,990	25,536,863	12,166,778	37,703,641
Alberta.....	592	42,098,130	7,379	8,913,388	33,799,006	22,372,921	56,171,927
B.C. and Yukon..	1,099	162,280,170	23,398	29,749,615	75,920,089	65,479,348	141,399,437
Canada, 1921..	20,848	2,697,858,073	438,555	497,399,761	1,365,292,885	1,123,694,263	2,488,987,148
1923							
P. E. Island.....	356	2,315,351	2,713	596,970	2,766,092	1,572,321	4,338,413
Nova Scotia.....	1,118	98,768,457	16,523	12,546,907	50,068,648	29,063,554	79,132,202
New Brunswick..	816	75,756,155	15,778	12,443,238	40,150,457	28,104,573	68,255,030
Quebec.....	6,916	844,249,173	158,997	159,610,469	392,547,189	387,727,625	780,274,814
Ontario.....	8,862	1,465,957,964	254,451	297,869,595	771,987,592	620,699,388	1,392,686,980
Manitoba.....	718	67,643,556	13,573	16,843,795	55,793,037	36,505,303	92,298,340
Saskatchewan....	509	21,326,318	3,400	4,505,193	19,259,341	11,778,897	31,038,238
Alberta.....	607	47,106,381	7,796	9,427,256	31,497,897	18,739,150	50,237,047
B.C. and Yukon..	1,178	164,928,275	32,972	35,686,208	92,525,114	72,141,296	164,666,410
Canada, 1923..	21,960	2,788,051,630	506,203	549,529,631	1,456,595,367	1,206,332,107	2,662,927,474
1924							
P. E. Island.....	301	2,110,061	2,231	514,073	2,276,669	1,225,193	3,567,768
Nova Scotia.....	1,093	99,258,368	15,472	10,926,146	38,877,706	19,774,117	61,895,215
New Brunswick..	790	78,391,584	15,331	12,343,428	40,456,260	23,317,705	65,536,395
Quebec.....	6,635	876,890,062	156,745	157,502,936	381,634,721	338,584,142	743,182,728
Ontario.....	8,802	1,497,533,687	243,086	284,036,510	745,076,120	554,447,635	1,336,431,997
Manitoba.....	694	72,970,452	13,195	16,671,136	58,564,906	35,762,084	96,105,907
Saskatchewan....	508	21,444,965	3,498	4,732,215	22,068,023	9,972,076	33,054,660
Alberta.....	631	52,352,940	7,187	9,464,670	38,957,953	20,823,186	61,078,561
B.C. and Yukon..	1,255	194,365,389	30,865	38,276,561	94,661,588	71,552,321	169,708,702
Canada, 1924..	20,769	2,895,317,508	487,610	534,467,675	1,422,573,946	1,075,458,459	2,570,561,931

¹ See footnote 1 Table 1.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, Representative Years, 1918-39
—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925²							
P. E. Island.....	307	2,036,802	2,273	534,226	2,799,116	1,271,424	4,140,570
Nova Scotia.....	1,100	105,000,713	15,895	11,373,329	37,791,522	20,929,603	62,079,367
New Brunswick..	804	81,190,349	16,808	13,974,968	44,834,754	24,631,170	71,404,997
Quebec.....	6,761	905,520,201	162,729	164,017,139	409,462,139	352,943,317	785,747,369
Ontario.....	8,845	1,563,048,124	253,223	294,995,314	817,821,648	605,732,465	1,461,567,131
Manitoba.....	712	83,736,792	18,566	23,324,488	71,160,890	44,510,850	117,786,898
Saskatchewan....	502	22,366,684	3,735	4,928,493	24,271,775	11,568,069	36,733,711
Alberta.....	636	54,068,407	3,354	10,502,655	45,695,773	23,666,725	70,674,076
B.C. and Yukon..	1,314	248,762,844	41,341	46,293,830	117,950,635	82,682,603	206,730,839
Canada, 1925..	20,981	3,665,730,916	522,924	569,944,442	1,571,788,232	1,167,936,726	2,816,864,958
1929²							
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	121,363,898	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	43,153	57,764,968	141,145,838	113,082,137	260,418,645
Canada, 1929..	22,216	4,604,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,386,937	3,883,446,116
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	6,988,061	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	1,807,478,023	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
1940							
P.E. Island.....	219	2,940,818	1,057	645,800	2,518,233	1,270,233	3,856,544
Nova Scotia.....	1,155	111,652,959	21,062	21,519,617	62,160,537	46,548,446	113,814,650
New Brunswick..	777	93,108,166	16,859	17,639,789	46,939,404	38,253,475	89,281,008
Quebec.....	8,381	1,345,927,911	252,492	277,639,876	713,132,575	595,552,909	1,357,375,776
Ontario.....	10,040	1,988,461,940	372,643	479,399,188	1,236,738,529	1,004,529,583	2,302,014,654
Manitoba.....	1,171	132,978,496	26,679	31,940,562	101,693,250	62,352,698	167,919,165
Saskatchewan....	814	40,698,082	7,415	8,412,580	48,654,473	25,857,683	76,284,332
Alberta.....	1,068	78,440,506	14,191	16,824,993	67,429,671	37,747,215	107,313,964
British Columbia	1,879	300,841,677	49,768	66,727,184	170,357,991	130,206,263	311,046,473
Yukon and N.W.T.....	9	666,281	78	123,276	97,240	152,733	266,745
Canada, 1940..	25,513	4,095,716,836	762,244	920,872,865	2,449,721,903	1,942,471,238	4,629,173,316

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.² See footnote 3, Table 1.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Representative Years, 1918-39

NOTE.—With the publication of the present table and those published in the 1940 and 1941 Year Books, revised figures are now available for all years since 1917.

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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1918							
Vegetable.....	4,129	314,629,473	64,568	50,886,721	412,023,865	191,191,076	603,214,941
Animal.....	5,493	225,949,731	51,085	40,970,545	343,773,348	131,220,539	479,993,887
Textile.....	1,082	226,806,601	76,356	51,089,510	181,249,000	131,180,442	312,429,442
Wood and paper.....	7,291	600,407,959	150,881	130,490,339	168,469,831	282,443,611	450,913,442
Iron.....	1,515	709,456,546	157,090	184,651,454	431,242,142	399,618,689	830,860,831
Non-ferrous metals.....	286	78,075,726	17,741	17,635,814	40,988,990	33,406,413	79,395,403
Non-metallic minerals..	959	164,294,728	19,569	19,399,128	54,330,735	53,610,186	107,940,921
Chemicals.....	534	162,912,627	56,391	66,741,341	178,227,423	157,923,196	336,150,619
Miscellaneous industries	488	35,663,938	8,498	6,126,319	12,326,214	14,200,697	26,526,911
Totals, 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							
Vegetable.....	4,284	343,276,664	71,779	64,091,748	501,272,700	203,766,191	705,038,891
Animal.....	5,433	242,003,094	54,372	50,709,455	401,105,903	142,322,561	543,428,464
Textile.....	1,163	249,905,911	80,094	64,401,512	211,709,646	153,858,347	365,567,993
Wood and paper.....	7,636	708,976,150	166,711	157,743,241	216,043,405	360,295,440	576,338,845
Iron.....	1,619	701,830,628	155,432	195,182,364	288,021,922	408,666,978	696,688,900
Non-ferrous metals.....	311	80,288,911	17,108	18,338,421	33,393,739	38,113,823	71,507,562
Non-metallic minerals..	728	194,906,306	20,853	23,897,290	61,333,040	59,130,071	120,513,111
Chemicals.....	406	106,110,959	14,719	15,255,350	45,399,060	49,168,100	94,567,160
Miscellaneous industries	503	43,210,812	12,998	12,096,287	20,727,350	27,079,127	47,806,477
Totals, 1919.....	22,083	2,670,559,435	594,066	601,715,668	1,779,056,765	1,442,400,638	3,221,457,403
1921							
Vegetable.....	4,266	369,182,140	63,341	64,942,876	367,730,542	211,018,047	578,748,589
Animal.....	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,667	267,378,165	111,534,101	379,412,266
Textile.....	1,097	252,659,493	69,572	65,170,585	162,538,309	128,960,460	291,498,769
Wood and paper.....	7,164	778,021,085	111,819	131,687,829	204,755,459	284,691,379	489,446,838
Iron.....	1,190	630,236,284	84,856	110,144,806	206,682,625	207,273,292	413,955,917
Non-ferrous metals.....	344	104,079,490	17,936	22,692,784	31,439,939	41,149,894	72,589,883
Non-metallic minerals..	755	201,404,583	22,213	26,562,672	64,172,933	69,708,575	133,881,508
Chemicals.....	468	118,382,642	12,571	16,192,457	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous industries	513	43,194,829	10,521	11,881,085	16,985,993	23,863,380	40,849,373
Totals, 1921.....	20,848	2,697,858,073	438,555	497,399,761	1,365,292,885	1,123,694,263	2,488,987,148
1923							
Vegetable.....	4,722	394,040,688	67,119	69,285,157	340,462,482	213,620,636	554,083,118
Animal.....	5,078	207,000,471	61,517	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815
Textile.....	1,212	272,449,467	84,700	74,087,846	174,620,799	144,266,713	318,387,512
Wood and paper.....	6,889	803,436,989	128,952	147,912,152	237,813,647	320,272,046	558,085,693
Iron.....	1,047	594,632,132	93,333	122,336,775	261,118,739	220,487,417	481,606,156
Non-ferrous metals.....	333	106,644,467	21,409	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326
Non-metallic minerals..	796	235,203,833	23,254	27,437,060	66,630,352	70,936,776	137,567,128
Chemicals.....	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	42,917,918	56,781,173	99,699,096
Miscellaneous industries	528	48,106,102	10,770	12,151,173	16,260,527	24,453,103	40,713,630
Totals, 1923.....	21,030	2,788,051,630	506,203	549,529,631	1,456,595,367	1,206,332,107	2,662,927,474
1924							
Vegetable.....	4,710	424,308,414	67,726	72,445,876	367,597,194	215,559,162	592,299,960
Animal.....	4,816	208,466,666	57,779	53,270,202	269,993,396	105,291,078	379,777,322
Textile.....	1,263	283,735,083	82,189	70,454,963	177,332,689	124,656,347	305,778,131
Wood and paper.....	6,895	878,659,050	127,527	148,526,018	245,818,455	279,211,283	546,389,987
Iron.....	1,050	584,012,415	84,860	108,424,141	204,039,796	175,459,427	392,125,346
Non-ferrous metals.....	341	114,354,971	21,670	26,118,839	42,255,294	49,162,926	93,223,373
Non-metallic minerals..	799	226,227,309	22,643	27,732,174	59,758,885	57,043,681	132,219,445
Chemicals.....	457	126,495,685	13,796	17,074,529	40,695,068	50,456,886	94,472,404
Miscellaneous industries	378	49,057,915	9,420	10,400,933	15,083,169	18,617,669	34,275,963
Totals, 1924.....	20,709	2,895,317,508	487,610	534,467,675	1,422,573,946	1,075,458,459	2,570,561,931

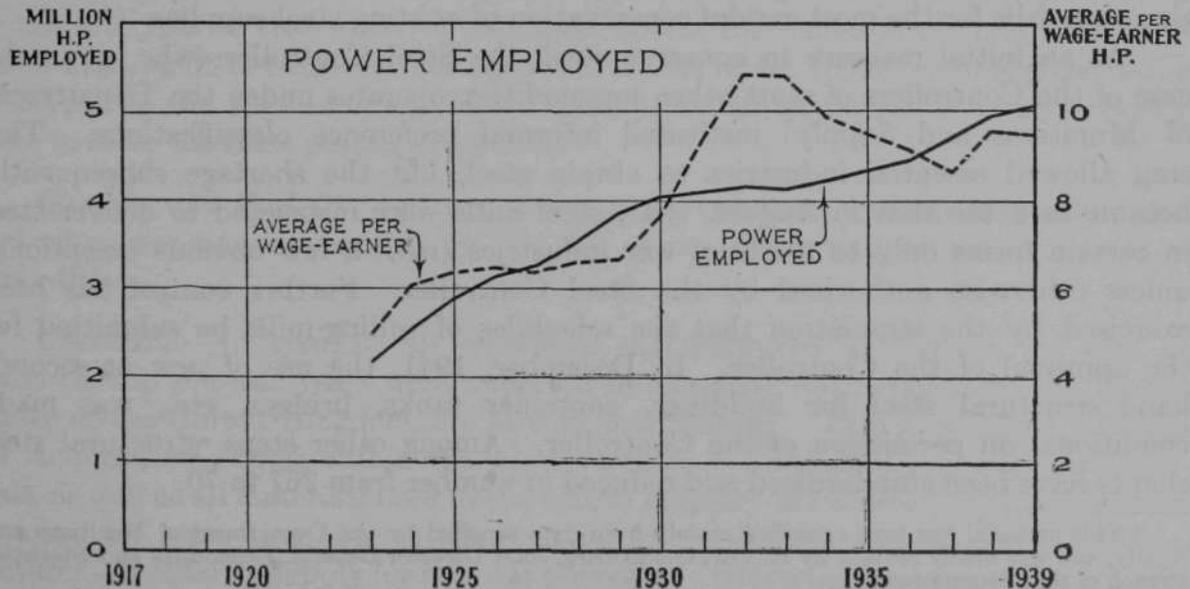
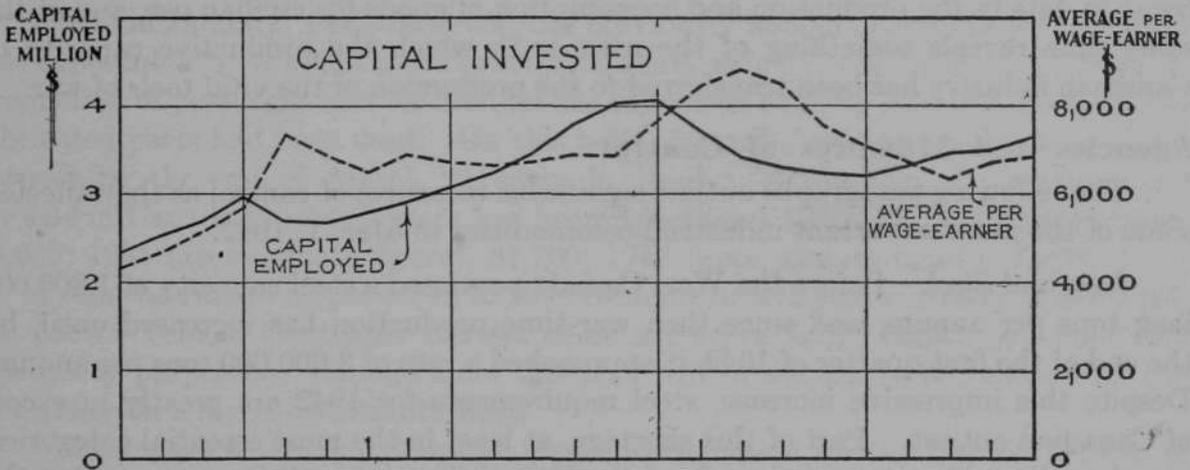
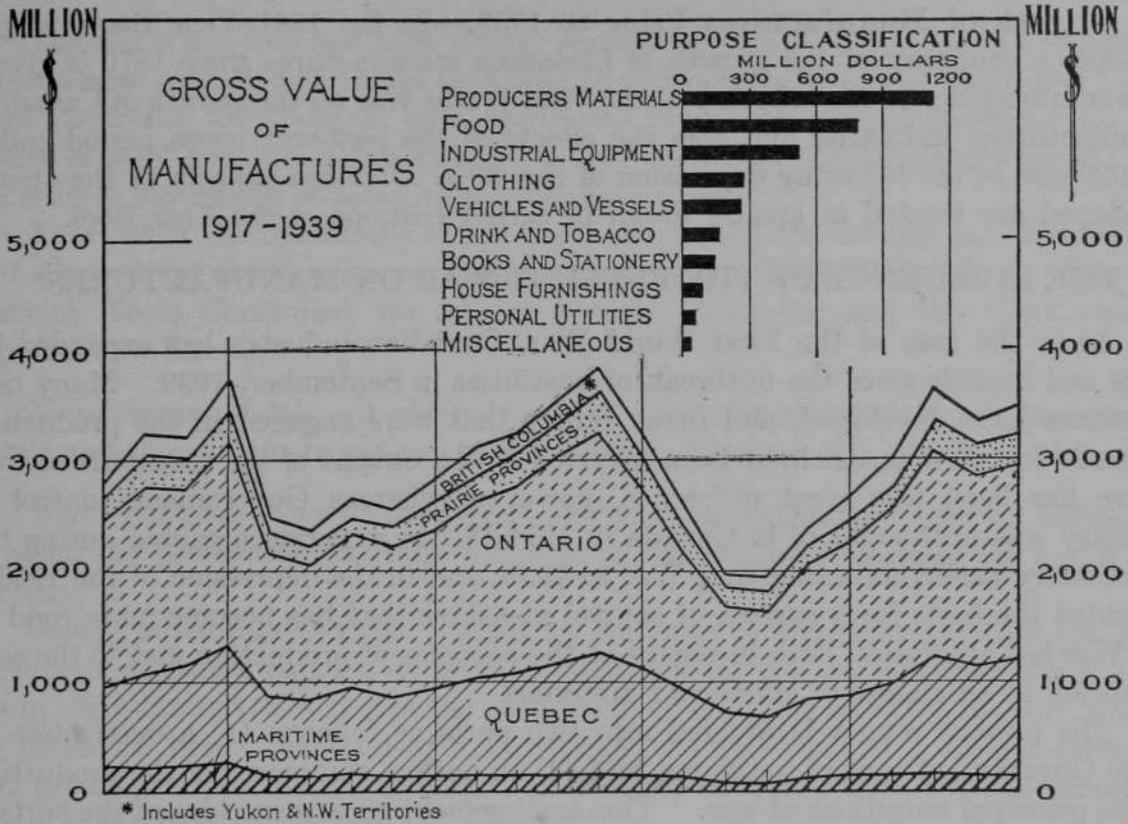
¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Representative Years, 1918-39—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925 ²							
Vegetable.....	4,871	450,164,095	73,719	74,645,911	407,761,450	221,583,787	639,088,788
Animal.....	4,892	210,015,438	63,675	55,235,458	315,914,684	111,390,971	431,778,163
Textile.....	1,297	289,918,431	86,493	74,259,166	190,805,507	126,877,241	321,610,202
Wood and paper.....	6,641	906,188,085	127,759	148,416,833	246,248,010	289,110,593	556,761,105
Iron.....	1,123	622,054,076	97,511	125,871,738	215,549,046	206,140,632	433,984,965
Non-ferrous metals.....	378	181,600,227	27,735	35,713,903	74,068,260	78,002,251	159,770,026
Non-metallic minerals.....	878	229,150,494	22,784	28,043,405	62,202,189	61,416,020	137,371,068
Chemicals.....	510	126,483,348	13,951	17,469,157	42,855,116	53,264,120	99,392,753
Miscellaneous industries.....	391	50,156,722	9,297	10,238,871	16,383,990	20,151,111	37,107,888
Totals, 1925.....	20,981	3,065,730,916	522,924	569,944,442	1,571,788,252	1,167,936,726	2,816,864,958
1929 ²							
Vegetable.....	5,350	581,820,861	91,032	95,853,121	431,595,751	341,688,938	783,706,883
Animal.....	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	127,929,857	477,761,855
Textile.....	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.....	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	1,755,386,937	3,883,446,116
1938							
Vegetable.....	6,076	531,073,166	95,541	98,750,708	370,466,550	267,471,208	648,159,901
Animal.....	4,389	227,300,762	66,660	64,752,517	317,907,853	118,950,278	442,198,408
Textile.....	1,927	307,299,840	115,745	99,275,365	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.....	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.....	25,209	3,485,683,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366
1939							
Vegetable.....	5,872	539,446,225	99,447	104,248,785	356,726,153	292,129,840	659,624,014
Animal.....	4,362	250,335,831	69,358	68,231,871	333,647,306	122,821,410	461,983,262
Textile.....	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.....	1,394	697,893,720	121,041	158,559,728	262,292,781	275,774,796	553,468,880
Non-ferrous metals.....	526	346,439,890	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.....	898	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	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528
1940							
Vegetable.....	5,861	586,790,195	103,634	111,915,850	430,120,335	295,582,069	738,432,443
Animal.....	4,250	261,794,531	73,666	75,226,038	398,487,114	141,233,679	546,336,264
Textile.....	1,958	394,493,058	138,973	133,136,316	298,656,288	240,338,903	547,451,110
Wood and paper.....	9,276	1,021,849,742	160,868	193,765,595	315,995,317	396,891,501	750,631,337
Iron.....	1,433	837,382,032	164,325	242,737,569	454,479,763	429,461,950	906,103,055
Non-ferrous metals.....	545	425,766,853	54,317	75,655,811	307,808,225	210,352,784	540,781,367
Non-metallic minerals.....	804	309,092,155	25,415	34,897,235	139,312,380	97,693,069	255,624,328
Chemicals.....	804	213,610,510	27,682	38,640,990	83,534,474	104,121,900	193,890,338
Miscellaneous industries.....	582	44,937,760	13,364	14,897,461	22,326,007	26,795,383	49,923,074
Totals, 1940.....	25,513	4,095,716,836	762,244	920,872,865	2,449,721,903	1,942,471,238	4,529,173,316

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.² See footnote 3, Table 1.

FACTORS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION



Growth of Manufactures Prior to 1939.—In the 1941 Year Book, at pp. 305-306, a summary of the growth of Canadian manufactures since 1870 is given. This summary traces the influence of the First World War on the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries and also the effects of the post-war boom period ended in 1929 and of the following depression of the '30's. Certain aspects of the trends developed are treated in greater detail in earlier editions of the Year Book.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESENT WAR ON MANUFACTURES*

As in the case of the First World War, Canadian industry has expanded by leaps and bounds since the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939. Many new industries have developed, and many others that were engaged in the production of goods for civilian use have been diverted to the output of the essentials of war. There has been this great difference, however: whereas Government control of industry was unthought of in Canada in 1914-18, the experience gained during the inflationary period following that War to 1929, and in the depression of the 1930's, provided the basis for a system of control measures that has become more rigid as the War has progressed both in regard to the agencies of production and to the consumption of all classes of goods and materials.

The present review is divided into two parts as follows: (1) a description of these Government control measures, and (2) an outline summarizing the production of the principal munitions of war. This arrangement gives some idea of the curtailment to date in the production and consumption of goods for civilian use, and at the same time reveals something of the manner in which the productive capacity of Canadian industry has been transferred to the production of the vital tools of war.

Agencies and Measures of Control

The following paragraphs outline significant measures of control as they affected some of the more important industrial commodities to Mar. 1, 1942.

Iron and Steel.—Before the War, Canada possessed a steel capacity of 1,800,000 long tons per annum, and since then war-time production has increased until, by the end of the first quarter of 1942, it approached a rate of 3,000,000 tons per annum. Despite this impressive increase, steel requirements for 1942 are greatly in excess of Canadian output. Part of this shortage, at least in the most essential categories, may be relieved by importations from the United States, but it is apparent that the situation calls for the most careful conservation of existing steel supplies.

As an initial measure to conserve steel, the Steel Controller (who, as in the case of the Controllers of most other commodities, operates under the Department of Munitions and Supply) instituted informal preference classifications. This step allowed essential industries to obtain steel, but the shortage subsequently became so acute that in August, 1941, steel mills were instructed to deliver steel in certain forms only to essential war industries (with a few obvious exceptions) unless otherwise authorized by the Steel Controller. Further control has been exercised by the stipulation that the schedules of rolling-mills be submitted for the approval of the Controller. In December, 1941, the use of new or second-hand structural steel for buildings, container tanks, bridges, etc., was made conditional on permission of the Controller. Among other steps, structural steel shapes have been standardized and reduced in number from 267 to 70.

* This material has been compiled mainly from data supplied by the Department of Munitions and Supply, and was finally revised by H. Carl Goldenberg, Joint Director General, Economics and Statistics Branch of that Department.

The use of pig-iron has been closely restricted. On June 9, 1941, all orders for pig-iron were cancelled and from that time all orders have had to be forwarded to the Steel Controller for approval on a preference basis. Maximum prices for various grades of steel and iron scrap have been established for the purpose of promoting the orderly movement of scrap to consuming centres.

Apart from the operations of the Steel Controller, the civilian use of steel has been limited by the operations of the Construction Controller (see p. 415), the Machine Tools Controller, the Motor Vehicle Controller and the Controller of Supplies (see below).

Non-Ferrous Metals.—A description of Government control of non-ferrous metals and their products appears at pp. 279-281, Chapter XII of this edition.

Motor-Vehicles.—One of the largest and most important of Canada's industries of which the production has been diverted to war purposes has been the motor-car industry.

Using United States-dollar content as the basis of a curtailment formula, production of passenger cars for domestic civilian use for the last nine months of 1941 was in effect limited to 80 p.c. of the production on the same basis for the corresponding period of 1940. Subsequently, in August, on the basis of a similar formula, 1942 production was limited to 50 p.c. of the 1941 output, which was equivalent to 44 p.c. of the 1940 production.

Early in January, 1942, however, the previously announced quota for that year was superseded by a much more drastic measure, namely, the entire prohibition of production of passenger cars for civilian use as soon as existing inventories of already fabricated parts had been used. On this basis, domestic civilian production ceased entirely by the end of March or early in April. Production of passenger cars for sale in Canada in recent years has been as follows: 1940 (no direct restriction), 94,633; 1941 (approximate figure), 81,700; 1942 (approximate figure), 7,900.

From the cars to be produced in 1942 from fabricated parts already in existence, the Motor Vehicle Controller has set aside a reserve as a 'bank' or 'pool' for emergency purposes. Vehicles from this pool will subsequently be released by the Controller on a strict essentiality basis.

With regard to trucks, domestic civilian production for the last six months of 1941 was, by agreement with the manufacturers, limited to 80 p.c. of like production in the first half of that year. Production quotas for domestic civilian truck production set for 1942 restricted the output of trucks under 10,000 pounds gross rating to 50 p.c. of the 1941 production. Trucks of 10,000 pounds or over gross rating were to have the same output as in 1941.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil.—A description of Government control of gasoline and fuel oil in war-time appears at pp. 281-282 of the Mines and Minerals chapter of this edition.

Chemicals.—In general, all chemicals manufactured in Canada, as well as those that in pre-war years were imported in adequate quantities from the United States or the United Kingdom, are now in short supply. Ethylene glycol, solvents for lacquers, etc., come within the latter category. Formaldehyde, coal tar chemicals, as well as all materials used in the plastic industry are scarce. Toluol has been rationed for some time due to the demand for explosives, and no civilian manufacturer can obtain a supply for non-war purposes. Glycerine is scarce, and hostilities

in the Far East have rendered uncertain the supply of vegetable oils which are the principal raw materials for this important product.

Wherever possible, steps have been taken to increase domestic production of essential chemicals while, through orders and voluntary arrangements, civilian uses have been curtailed. Early in 1942 steps were taken to control the sale and distribution of denatured alcohol. The colour range in which bakelite moulding compounds may be manufactured was reduced from over 600 colours and shades to 15 in order to promote more efficient use of limited plant facilities, resulting from the increasing demand for bakelite resin used in the manufacture of shells. Products involved include buttons, novelties, office desk equipment and a wide range of similar plastic articles.

In order to release chlorine for the expanding requirements of war industries, the use of this chemical as a bleaching agent in pulp manufacture has been curtailed. Consumption and dealing in refined or crude glycerine, except for the manufacture of explosives, has been restricted in 1942 to 40 p.c., of the amount used or dealt in during 1940. The use of glycerine as anti-freeze, or for the purpose of making anti-freeze, has been prohibited, as well as its use in the manufacture of any product in which it is possible to use a substitute for refined glycerine. Lacquers, aeroplane and other dopes have been designated as "chemicals", and brought within the jurisdiction of the Controller of Chemicals.

Machine Tools.—In years before the War, Canada relied almost exclusively on the United States for machine tools. Industrial production in the two countries was closely allied, and required much the same machine tooling, as in the notable case of the motor-car industry. The tremendous industrial expansion brought about by the War, the production of munitions for Britain on patterns that often required different tooling, and the current shortage of machine tools in the United States, made it necessary for Canadian industry to vastly increase production of this basic equipment. Although machine-tool output has risen some 800 p.c., it remains that about four-fifths of current requirements must be imported from the United States.

The Machine Tools Controller has been vested with wide powers to buy, acquire, distribute, sell, exchange and generally deal in machine tools. Those purchased for the war program are financed by the Government and bought through a Crown company known as the Citadel Merchandising Company. As early as November, 1940, the production of new models of refrigerators, stoves, furnaces, washing machines, typewriters, and similar equipment requiring extensive re-tooling, was prohibited in order to conserve machine tools as well as metal (see below).

Consumer Durable Goods.—Control of refrigerators, washing machines, radios, stoves, vacuum cleaners and a long list of other consumer durable goods involving the use of metal was placed under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Supplies. Commencing Jan. 1, 1942, the production quota on washing machines and refrigerators was further curtailed to 60 p.c. of the 1940 average monthly output in place of an original curtailment to 75 p.c.; stoves and vacuum cleaners remained at 75 p.c. of the 1940 production. With regard to radios, an original curtailment order in October, 1941, calling for civilian production quotas, gave way to much more severe restrictions due to the increasing war demands for the materials involved. As from Jan. 31, 1942, manufacture of radios for civilian purposes was prohibited entirely except under permit from the Controller.

Production has been prohibited as from Jan. 1, 1942, of many articles involving the use of metal except for limited completion of products from inventories on hand.

Products so affected include metal toys, certain office and household accessories, certain furniture, coffins, signs, trunks and certain household electrical appliances. A further list was restricted on a metal-content basis to 70 p.c. of the monthly average weight of metal so used in 1940. These include spring-filled mattresses and upholstered furniture, metal beds, filing cabinets, shelving, safes, lockers, etc. At the beginning of 1942 also, production of electric irons, toasters and household fans during the year 1942 was restricted to a 50 p.c. quota on the basis of 1940 production.

Rubber.—The conservation of rubber in Canada falls naturally into two phases. Prior to the extension of the present war to the Pacific, quantities of rubber available to processors for civilian purposes were being reduced gradually on a sliding scale calculated as a percentage of average civil requirements in the twelve months ended May 31, 1941. The reduction, from this base, commenced with 10 p.c. in October, 1941, and a further 5 p.c. in each subsequent month, resulting in an estimated reduction of 30 p.c. in civilian use by February, 1942. Immediately on development of hostilities in the Pacific, however, much more drastic steps were taken to conserve rubber.

As an initial temporary measure, the Controller of Supplies on Dec. 12, 1941, froze all dealers' stocks of automobile tires and tubes and, on the following day, suspended the processing of raw rubber generally for other than defence or munitions uses. Concurrently, the Motor Vehicle Controller prohibited spare tires and tubes as equipment on new motor-vehicles.

Subsequently an order was issued by the Controller of Supplies, on Jan. 5, 1941, governing the sale of new tires and tubes. Under this regulation, sale to the general public was prohibited completely and may be made only to a very restricted eligible list representing essential services, and then only under permit and on delivery by the purchaser of a used tire or tube, as the case may be, for which no allowance or payment may be made. Except for the establishment of essentiality categories, the purchase and sale of used and re-treaded tires and tubes are subject to substantially similar restrictions and the onus is placed on both buyer and seller to see that the conditions of sale are observed.

Similarly, at Mar. 1, 1942, the release of rubber for processing by manufacturers was being permitted on a limited basis in the case of an extremely restricted list of clearly essential uses. A later order dated Mar. 23, 1942, shut off the manufacture of hundreds of civilian articles using reclaimed rubber. Both crude and reclaimed rubber were thus prohibited in the manufacture of all civilian articles with the exception of a few regarded as absolutely necessary to the health and industrial life of the country.

The Fairmont Company Limited, a Government-owned corporation, was formed in October, 1940, to deal in rubber. This Company has been the sole purchaser of crude rubber for all Canadian requirements. All releases of crude rubber are made under the direction of the Controller of Supplies and no purchases may be made from any source other than the Fairmont Company.

Textiles.—In August, 1941, all private stocks of raw silk were frozen and placed under control of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, and the Plateau Company Limited, a Government-owned corporation, was designated as the agency through which operations were conducted. This action superseded previous curtailment measures in regard to the production and sale of silk and silk hosiery. Silk on which 'throwing' (twisting into threads) had been completed was excluded from the freezing order and could be carried through into finished goods. Throwing operations and

all prior processing ceased, except in the case of processing for war orders. On Aug. 26, 1941, silk was placed under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Supplies and on Sept. 22, 1941, title to all stocks of silk in Canada was vested in the Plateau Company. Stocks of silk have been released by the Controller only for use in connection with war orders. The only exception was silk in bales already opened at the date of the acquisition of stocks by the Plateau Company, which silk was distributed to the industry on a *pro rata* basis.

During the first year of war there was a serious shortage of 'crossbred' wool. All available supplies were controlled by the Wool Administrator and, after military contracts and such essential requirements as paper-makers felts were met, little was available for ordinary civilian use. Later the supply of crossbred wools became more plentiful, but the Administrator continued to control the allocation of supplies in accordance with the national interest. An organization known as the Canadian Wool Board has been established for the purpose of taking over the entire Canadian wool clip for the duration of the War and for one year thereafter. The Board plans to encourage an increase of the domestic wool supply by providing sheep raisers with a stable market at fixed prices.

Cork, Kapok, Manila Hemp and Sisal.—Cork has been declared a commodity essential to the war effort and placed under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Supplies. Such jurisdiction also extends over floor coverings made in whole or in part of cork, bottle tops or crowns lined with cork, and any articles of which cork constitutes 50 p.c. or more of the component materials, or of which cork is the single component of chief value.

Kapok in all its forms, whether processed or not, was brought under control jurisdiction as from Dec. 15, 1941. On the same date an order was issued prohibiting dealings in kapok other than for war orders, except under permit.

Production and use of manila hemp and sisal are limited by an order of the Controller dated Jan. 30, 1942. Under this order, the processing and purchase of manila fibre and rope are limited to a few essential purposes. Commercial fishermen will, in any calendar year, commencing Jan. 1, 1942, be able to buy up to one-half the quantity of manila cordage used in 1941. For commercial marine purposes, marine towage and lighterage, the amount of new manila cordage purchased in any calendar year, commencing Jan. 1, 1942, together with stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, must not exceed 75 p.c. of the amount used in 1941. Use of new manila cordage for these purposes is also limited to the same ratio of 1941 consumption. No manila will, however, be permitted for stevedoring rope. The only other civilian use for which manila may be processed or acquired is for drilling cables for oil and gas wells, in which case acquisition is permitted up to 100 p.c. of the amount used in 1941. Provision is made for the return, by dealers to suppliers, of quantities of manila hemp, in half-coil lots or over, which cannot legally be sold under the terms of the order.

The manufacture of, and dealing in binder twine is not restricted, except that no manila fibre shall be used in making binder twine, and no person shall use binder twine for other purposes than binding grain. The order prohibits the use of manila or sisal fibre in skipping ropes or other toys of any kind or for tying trees for shipment. Manila or sisal, other than tow, is also banned in the manufacture of rugs, bedding and furniture.

Transparent Films.—Transparent film sold under the trade names “cellophane”, “sylphrap”, “diophane”, “pliofilm”, “protectoid”, “kodapak” and any similar wrapping materials are subject to an order dated Oct. 23, 1941, prohibiting their use for any purpose except for making cellulose adhesive tape or for packaging food, candy, drugs or tobacco when not in tin or glass containers. The order does not apply to film of over a specified thickness or to scrap transparent film or existing supplies on hand as at Nov. 1, 1941.

Manufacture of Principal Munitions of War

Far-reaching transitions have been necessary in manufacturing industries to establish them on a war-time basis; these are of vital importance to a study of Canadian industry in the period through which it is now passing. At a later date, when a better perspective is possible, it is proposed to deal with the subject of war-time production in a special article. In the meantime, short descriptions relating to the manufacture of the principal munitions of war in Canada are given. These afford some idea of the progress that has been made to Jan. 1, 1942, in the manufacture of such essentials as aircraft, ammunition, tanks, guns, ships, etc. Exact statistical information regarding their production cannot, of course, be published at this time.

Aircraft.—Less than 3,000 aircraft were built in Canada during the First World War and, following its close, the manufacture of aircraft in the Dominion ceased. At the outbreak of war in 1939, there were eight aircraft companies in Canada and one or two plants providing overhaul facilities. The number of personnel employed during the four years prior to the War averaged less than 1,000, and fewer than 40 aircraft were produced each year.

Under Government encouragement, existing plants were expanded and new plants added. At the end of 1941 the aircraft industry employed upwards of 37,000 men and women, and produced in a week more aeroplanes than were built in a pre-war year. Part of the increase in personnel arose from the larger production of service and advanced training craft, requiring many times the number of man-hours as the production of primary trainers. In order to simplify and speed up the output, current Canadian manufacture was confined to 7 types of aircraft as compared to 15 types which, at one time or another, were in production. Manufacture of propellers was undertaken and Link trainers were built in Canada for the first time.

The aircraft overhaul and repair program employed a personnel numbering, at the close of 1941, more than 5,500, occupying some 30 plants of all types strategically located across Canada. When the vast British Commonwealth Air Training Plan reaches its peak, facilities will be required for the overhaul and maintenance of over 10,000 aircraft annually.

Ships.—During the final year of the First World War the Dominion undertook a large ship-construction program, but in the succeeding years shipyards were idle and the skilled labour dispersed. In the early days of the present war, plants were laid for the development of a program to meet the vital needs for naval and cargo vessels. This program included merchant vessels of 9,300 and 4,700 dead weight tons, destroyers of the tribal class, two types of corvettes for convoy duty, three types of minesweepers, motor torpedo boats, patrol boats, base-supply ships and a host of small craft both powered and without power. The huge volume of work involved was represented by the total orders exceeding \$500,000,000 at Jan. 1, 1942,

which represents over 350 naval vessels of all types, excluding small craft, and 172 merchant vessels already ordered. At the end of 1941 over one hundred naval vessels of all types, excluding small craft, and the first of the merchant vessels had been delivered; the rate of deliveries will increase throughout 1942.

Shipyards in Canada have been expanded and new yards constructed. At the beginning of 1942, 17 major shipyards and 58 smaller yards were engaged in construction of ships, employing more than 22,000 men and women. Nearly every industry in Canada is participating in one way or another in supplying parts and equipment for the ship-building program.

This major construction program is supplemented by an expansion of ship repair and conversion facilities. Since the outbreak of war, merchant vessels have been converted to war use and armed. The Battle of the Atlantic has accelerated the expansion of drydocks, marine railways and port equipment at a cost of many millions of dollars. These are permanent facilities which will be available to Canadian shipping in post-war years.

Automotive Vehicles.—By collaboration with army engineers before the outbreak of hostilities in designing vehicles for military purposes, motor companies were prepared to divert their productive facilities to the manufacture of this equipment when war was declared. Since that time Canadian vehicles have served in every campaign in which Empire forces have participated, and their efficiency and durability have been proved in the field. So great has been the demand for Canadian-built vehicles that the companies have been forced to suspend manufacture of civilian vehicles to conserve materials and man-power for the war effort.

The vehicles produced by the Canadian automotive industry include a wide range of defence vehicle types, service trucks, transports, field-artillery tractors, personnel carriers, field work-shops, ambulances, etc., which are largely adaptations of commercial types. In addition, the industry now produces armoured cars, reconnaissance armoured cars and armoured scout-cars. One of the most important single types produced is the universal carrier, which is proving to be a most useful armoured fighting unit. By the beginning of 1942 a single Canadian plant was able to turn out enough of these carriers in a day to equip a battalion, and in 14 days enough to equip an infantry division.

Tanks.—In this war, tanks are playing an important role, and Canada has undertaken to produce two types of this vital armament. These machines, heavier than motor-vehicles, are being produced by the Railway Equipment and Locomotive Manufacturers, and one plant ranks with the largest in the British Empire. Canadian engineering talent has been instrumental in modifying and improving their design for more efficient fighting service.

Guns and Small Arms.—In the First World War some rifles were produced in Canada, but no artillery nor naval guns. In the present conflict, however, arms production includes field artillery, tank and anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns and naval guns, as well as rifles, machine guns and anti-tank rifles. Long months of effort were required to change over existing plants, create new ones, secure the specialized equipment and train personnel to the intricate operations required for production to exacting specifications. Millions of dollars were expended for plant and equipment but, having passed the period of planning, building and tooling, Canada's gun production is now a major contribution to the war effort. One of the largest plants producing automatic weapons in the Empire has been brought into production as well as one of the largest factories in the world for manufacturing artillery from

scrap metal to completed guns. At the beginning of 1942, guns were being produced in hundreds, and rifles and machine guns in thousands each month.

Ammunition.—At the close of 1941 Canada had produced many millions of shells for the Allied armies, and at the same time created a new industry whereby shells are filled with various explosives and shipped overseas as completed rounds of ammunition. It may be remembered that during the First World War shells were also produced in large quantities in Canada, but not until late in the conflict were components and assemblies, such as fuses, produced to any large extent.

Canadian ammunition plants are producing 30 types of shell and, in addition, 12 types of cartridge cases. Various types of fuses, primers, gages, tubes and miscellaneous shell parts are also being turned out in quantity. Other ammunition being manufactured in large amounts includes 500-pound aerial bombs, rifle grenades, depth charges, trench-mortar bombs and anti-tank mines. Small-arms ammunition is being produced on a tremendous scale in Canada's arsenals and by several privately owned industrial firms. Eight types of four calibres including ball, tracer, incendiary and armour-piercing types were being manufactured by the end of 1941. Facilities to manufacture additional types are being created, and capacities will be more than doubled during 1942.

Explosives and Chemicals.—The explosives and chemicals program has been a major part of Canada's munitions production, and the modest pre-war chemicals and explosives industry has been expanded beyond recognition. Some 30 projects have been completed to turn out hundreds of millions of pounds of these essential war materials annually. Production includes 10 types of explosives and 12 types of chemicals as well as many intermediate chemical supplies. These are used not only for the filling of ammunition in Canada, but are exported in bulk to the United Kingdom, the United States and other Allied nations.

The range of production at Dec. 31, 1941, extended from high explosives, rifle and cannon propellents, and T.N.T., down through the intermediary chemicals and raw materials. A recent development has been the decision to proceed with the construction of a plant with a capacity of above 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually which is expected to be in production late in 1943. In the field of pyrotechnics, Canada is producing signal cartridges, flame floats, flares, smoke generators, sea markers, signal rockets, lights and igniters by the tens of thousands each month. The majority of these materials were not made in Canada before the War, but Canadian production is now becoming an important factor. Since much of the program involved the creation of new plants owned and operated by the Government, a Crown company, the Allied War Supplies Corporation, was incorporated on July 23, 1940, to operate the plants on behalf of the Canadian and British Governments.

Miscellaneous Equipment.—In addition to the foregoing main items of munitions production, Canadian industry is furnishing the armed forces with many types of technical and personal equipment. Technical equipment produced for use against the enemy includes such important items as radiolocators, minesweeping gear, search-lights, anti-submarine equipment, wireless transmission and receiving equipment, sighting and optical instruments as well as other special military and naval instruments. Gas-decontamination suits and equipment are being produced for use in the event of gas warfare, and asbestos and fibre-glass rescue suits provide protection against fire. Clothing, boots, steel helmets, respirators, parachutes and many other items of personal equipment are being manufactured in vast quantities to supply the needs of the nation's ever-expanding armed forces.

Special Factors in the Production and Consumption of Manufactured Products

Special Summary of Manufactures.—The data given 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 following 1921 and 1930, the figures for these periods 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 5,045,287 in 1939, an increase of about 204 p.c. in 22 years. In the same period, however, horse-power per wage-earner showed an interrupted trend from 3.06 to 10.82 in 1933 and 9.46 in 1939, indicating a relatively steady and 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. Other interesting comparisons are the trend of value added by manufacture, per employee, and of average salaries and wages paid since 1929.

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 1939 was \$3,370,000,000, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods and deducting the value of the exports.

In past years there have always been large amounts of manufactured vegetable and iron and steel products available for consumption in Canada with considerable surplus left for export. Since the commencement of the War, however, it has been necessary to export more and more of such goods to the United Kingdom, and while this has been done mainly by increasing production, Government control of consumption at home is growing stronger as the War advances (see p. 354). The statistics for the year 1940—the first full year of war—do not reflect present conditions but when they can be studied and compared with those for later years it will be possible to show the extent of this curtailment of consumption and greater provision for export requirements. In the case of manufactured vegetable products, the figures for 1940 show large excesses of exports over imports for such products as cereal foods (including flour), rubber goods (especially boots and shoes and tires), canned vegetables, confectionery, etc. Excesses of imports were chiefly confined to cocoa, tea, coffee and preserved fruits, in which cases domestic production cannot be substituted and control of consumption will become more rigid.

On balance, Canada has, in the past, imported large quantities of iron and steel products and textiles, in spite of large home production. In both these respects home requirements that have not formerly been met will either have to be provided for from within the Dominion or will go unsupplied. The urgent requirements for munitions of war have already brought about an expansion of the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries that will enable Canada to meet most requirements for home consumption in the future as these industries are adjusted for peace-time needs.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, Representative Years, 1917-40

37213-241

Item	1917	1920	1929 ¹	1933	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940
Establishments.....No.	21,845	22,532	22,216	23,780	24,034	24,834	25,200	24,805	25,513
Capital.....\$	2,333,991,229	2,923,667,011	4,004,892,009	3,279,259,838	3,216,403,127	3,465,227,831	3,485,683,018	3,647,024,449	4,095,716,836
Averages, per establishment.. \$	106,843	129,756	180,271	137,900	133,827	139,536	138,321	147,028	160,534
Averages, per employee..... \$	3,848	4,882	6,009	6,997	5,778	5,247	5,429	5,542	5,373
Averages, per wage-earner.... \$	4,309	5,616	6,933	8,584	7,001	6,363	6,685	6,838	6,538
Totals, employees.....No.	606,523	598,893	666,531	468,658	556,664	660,451	642,016	658,114	762,244
Averages, per establishment.. "	27.8	26.6	30.0	19.7	23.2	26.6	25.5	26.5	29.9
Totals, salaries and wages..... \$	497,801,844	717,493,876	777,291,217	436,247,824	559,467,777	721,727,037	705,668,589	737,811,153	920,872,865
Averages, per establishment.. \$	22,788	31,843	34,988	18,345	23,278	29,062	28,003	29,744	36,094
Averages, per employee..... \$	821	1,198	1,166	931	1,005	1,093	1,099	1,121	1,208
Employees on salaries.....No.	64,918	78,334	88,841	86,636	97,930	115,827	120,589	124,772	135,760
Averages, per establishment.. "	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3
Salaries.....\$	85,353,667	141,837,361	175,553,710	139,317,946	160,455,080	195,983,475	207,386,381	217,839,334	241,599,761
Averages, per salaried employee \$	1,315	1,811	1,976	1,608	1,638	1,692	1,719	1,746	1,780
Employees on wages.....No.	541,605	520,559	577,690	382,022	458,734	544,624	521,427	533,342	626,484
Averages, per establishment.. "	24.8	23.1	26.0	16.1	19.1	21.9	20.7	21.5	24.6
Wages.....\$	412,448,177	575,656,515	601,737,507	296,929,878	399,012,697	525,743,562	498,282,208	519,971,819	679,273,104
Averages, per wage-earner.... \$	762	1,106	1,042	777	870	965	956	975	1,084
Cost of materials.....\$	1,539,678,811	2,085,271,649	2,029,670,813	967,788,928	1,419,146,217	2,006,926,787	1,807,478,028	1,836,159,375	2,449,721,903
Averages, per establishment.. \$	70,482	92,547	91,361	40,698	59,047	80,814	71,725	74,024	96,019
Averages, per employee..... \$	2,539	3,482	3,045	2,065	2,549	3,039	2,815	2,790	3,214
Values added in manufacture ² ... \$	1,281,131,980	1,621,273,348	1,755,386,937	919,671,181	1,153,485,104	1,508,924,867	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238
Averages, per establishment ² .. \$	58,646	71,954	79,015	38,674	47,994	60,760	56,678	61,724	76,137
Averages, per employee ² \$	2,112	2,707	2,634	1,962	2,072	2,285	2,225	2,326	2,548
Gross value of products.....\$	2,820,810,791	3,706,544,997	3,883,446,116	1,954,075,785	2,653,911,209	3,625,459,500	3,337,681,366	3,474,783,528	4,529,173,316
Averages, per establishment.. \$	129,128	164,501	174,804	82,173	110,423	145,988	132,448	140,084	177,524
Averages, per employee..... \$	4,651	6,189	5,826	4,170	4,768	5,489	5,199	5,280	5,942
Power employed.....h.p.	1,658,475	2,068,875	3,855,648	4,135,008	4,331,488	4,712,283	4,969,723	5,045,287	5,045,287
Averages, per establishment.. "	76	92	174	174	180	190	197	203	197
Averages, per wage-earner.... "	3.06	3.97	6.67	10.82	9.44	8.65	9.53	9.46	9.46

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 Industrial Groups, 1939, with Totals for 1922-38

Year and Industrial Group	Value of Products Manufactured	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods ¹		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption
		Value of Net Imports	Value of Domestic Exports	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1922.....	2,375,917,691	574,551,323	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.....	3,100,604,637	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	698,376,615	3,838,356,238 ²
Totals, 1929.....	3,883,446,116	939,130,201	686,376,071	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	1,994,561,636
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.....	3,002,403,814	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
Totals, 1938.....	3,337,681,366	472,193,253	587,758,795	3,222,115,824
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1939				
Vegetable products.....	659,624,014	71,685,993	70,044,864	661,265,143
Animal products.....	461,933,262	15,537,927	79,639,505	397,881,684
Textiles and textile products.....	392,657,759	70,382,365	13,538,592	449,501,532
Wood and paper products.....	579,892,183	32,531,627	222,648,816	389,774,994
Iron and its products.....	553,468,880	176,945,298	63,059,665	667,354,513
Non-ferrous metal products.....	416,060,459	35,929,536	152,490,219	299,499,776
Non-metallic mineral products.....	208,166,781	44,069,685	9,040,135	243,196,331
Chemicals and allied products.....	159,536,984	43,373,779	24,263,342	178,647,421
Miscellaneous industries.....	43,393,206	51,908,720	12,128,800	83,173,126
Totals, 1939.....	3,474,783,528	542,364,930	646,853,938	3,370,294,520

¹ Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods for the years 1922 to 1938 are for the fiscal years ended March 31 of the following years, while for 1939 they are for the calendar year. Net imports are total imports less foreign products re-exported. ² For 1928 to 1939 foreign products imported and later re-exported are eliminated from the value of products available for consumption, but for 1927 and previous years this was impossible, since foreign exports for these years had never been analysed as raw materials or partly or fully manufactured goods. Therefore in this table the value of manufactured products made available for consumption, for the years 1922 to 1927, inclusive, is an overstatement by the amount of the foreign exports of manufactured goods in each year, probably varying from about \$11,000,000 in 1922 to \$18,000,000 in 1927.

Section 2.—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 75.3 in 1939. 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 75.3 in 1939.

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 (Table 6) 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.

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 therefore 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 preceding the present war was due chiefly to reduced exports and a cessation in production of capital equipment.

6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, Representative Years, 1923-39

(1926=100)

Classification and Group	1923	1929	1932	1933	1937	1938	1939
Component Material Classification—							
Vegetable products.....	78.3	121.6	92.5	90.9	128.7	126.2	134.4
Animal products.....	81.4	95.4	83.2	86.4	111.4	108.8	116.3
Textiles and textile products.....	84.9	113.6	98.5	107.1	139.9	124.6	138.5
Wood and paper products.....	83.4	127.5	87.2	89.3	140.6	125.5 ¹	134.0
Iron and its products.....	82.2	129.7	53.4	50.5	119.2	103.7	102.9
Non-ferrous metals.....	72.9	138.7	100.4	98.3	187.9	180.9 ¹	189.5
Non-metallic minerals.....	88.9	145.0	84.4	77.8	129.5	118.3	122.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	84.0	120.4	93.7	99.2	152.3	146.1	154.6
Miscellaneous industries.....	80.1	110.0	66.1	58.9	95.0	93.9	98.6
Totals, All Industries.....	81.8	122.9	81.9	82.0	132.0	122.2¹	128.8
Purpose Classification—							
Food.....	84.7	102.8	92.7	91.9	116.7	117.7	123.0
Clothing.....	82.9	114.8	93.2	97.9	124.6	117.3	129.6
Drink and tobacco.....	76.0	140.5	101.7	96.2	163.3	163.1	169.2
Personal utilities.....	85.4	101.9	70.6	71.0	107.0	103.3	108.9
House furnishings.....	78.9	137.7	89.9	87.3	140.5	129.1	135.4
Books and stationery.....	93.1	131.5	127.6	122.0	168.8	172.2	173.6
Producers materials.....	84.9	124.7	75.0	77.9	137.1	120.1 ¹	131.0
Industrial equipment.....	76.3	129.5	75.6	70.2	134.4	121.0 ¹	124.6
Vehicles and vessels.....	71.4	131.6	52.4	53.3	109.0	92.2	89.9
Miscellaneous.....	85.0	125.1	99.4	113.3	207.2	206.2	218.4

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Representative Years, 1923-39

(1926=100)

Group and Class	1923	1929	1932	1933	1937	1938	1939
Food	84.7	102.8	92.7	91.9	116.7	117.7	123.0
Breadstuffs.....	90.8	110.6	97.4	94.5	112.8	114.4	119.8
Fish.....	74.1	77.9	57.2	59.2	63.7	69.7	67.5
Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	59.3	127.5	109.4	116.2	190.7	188.4	199.0
Meats.....	90.1	97.3	90.6	94.4	133.1	124.1	131.4
Milk products.....	87.4	96.7	100.8	98.5	125.3	131.7	134.3
Oils and fats.....	111.5	87.8	101.9	89.9	191.9	299.8	335.8
Sugar.....	74.3	83.0	84.1	77.4	90.7	92.6	102.6
Infusions.....	97.0	112.9	114.8	124.2	153.0	147.9	159.4
Miscellaneous.....	82.9	120.2	111.6	118.7	184.6	186.3	196.9
Clothing	82.9	114.8	93.2	97.9	124.6	117.3	129.6
Boots and shoes.....	79.8	110.0	83.0	87.4	115.0	106.3	124.0
Fur goods.....	48.3	114.6	89.3	95.1	115.1	118.5	138.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	90.6	113.3	87.8	96.5	125.6	116.8	124.0
Gloves and mittens.....	93.9	133.3	97.7	121.1	172.1	154.0	155.8
Hats and caps.....	67.1	109.2	87.0	85.1	117.6	114.9	119.7
Knitted goods.....	83.9	111.4	103.2	107.5	131.8	127.5	145.5
Waterproofs.....	78.4	143.8	107.9	105.2	190.5	146.6	160.9
Miscellaneous.....	97.7	138.0	128.1	120.4	1	1	1
Drink and Tobacco	76.0	140.5	101.7	96.2	163.3	163.1	169.2
Beverages, alcoholic.....	69.2	148.0	94.0	84.6	156.9	143.2	143.7
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	86.0	146.8	137.4	131.5	245.6	294.4	326.7
Tobacco.....	81.3	133.3	108.8	113.4	149.2	159.3	169.2
Personal Utilities	85.4	101.9	70.6	71.0	107.0	103.3	108.9
Jewellery and time-pieces.....	92.4	104.2	78.3	79.7	124.2	123.5	127.4
Recreational supplies.....	93.0	85.0	28.0	23.2	51.4	53.5	55.0
Personal utilities.....	78.6	111.7	104.1	109.3	149.2	141.3	150.5
House Furnishings	78.9	137.7	89.9	87.3	140.5	129.1	135.4
Books and Stationery	93.1	131.5	127.6	122.0	168.8	172.2	173.6
Producers Materials	84.9	124.7	75.0	77.9	137.1	120.1 ²	131.0
Farm materials (fertilizers).....	78.3	130.8	381.1	505.8	1,001.0	1,239.5	1,221.4
Manufacturers materials.....	82.9	124.4	82.9	91.0	159.3	135.9	149.1
Building materials.....	88.0	123.1	54.1	47.3	88.0	83.3 ²	89.5
General materials.....	95.4	133.4	79.2	76.8	119.6	113.3	120.3
Industrial Equipment	76.3	129.5	75.6	70.2	134.4	121.0 ²	124.6
Farming equipment.....	66.8	98.9	25.4	29.6	79.3	79.3	58.2
Manufacturing equipment.....	86.2	131.4	65.0	58.2	156.9	132.3	139.6
Trading equipment.....	83.3	116.4	120.2	120.6	156.7	162.8	162.4
Service equipment.....	96.3	107.9	103.7	103.1	143.3	138.8	142.8
Light, heat and power equipment.....	66.2	149.0	100.3	87.7	159.2	145.1	149.3
General equipment.....	84.3	130.0	68.2	66.4	130.3	113.4 ²	120.9
Vehicles and Vessels	71.4	131.6	52.4	53.3	109.0	92.2	89.9
Miscellaneous	85.0	125.1	99.4	113.3	207.2	206.2	218.4
Totals, All Manufactures	81.8	122.9	81.9	82.0	132.0	122.2 ²	128.6

¹ Statistics for this group were not collected for this year. 1941 Year Book.

² Revised since the publication of the

Section 3.—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 were 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.—Table 8 shows 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 are to be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production.

8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Specific Years, 1929-39

NOTE.—The highest pre-depression year was 1929, while the lowest depression year was 1933.

Industrial Group	1933 Compared with 1929			1939 Compared with 1929			1939 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	-28.5	-44.8	+ 9.2	+ 8.8	-15.8	+31.9	+52.1	+52.6
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	+ 2.5	+ 9.9	- 3.3	+30.6	+46.9	+70.4
Textile products.....	- 7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+16.5	+12.8	- 2.6	+26.5	+47.1	+40.5
Wood and paper products..	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-12.0	-14.0	-20.0	+37.8	+61.7	+69.9
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-15.2	-22.2	-30.0	+65.0	+119.3	+155.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	+11.8	+ 9.5	+46.7	+76.3	+112.4	+152.5
Non-metallic minerals.....	-42.0	-50.5	-42.8	-21.3	-22.8	- 9.4	+35.6	+55.9	+58.5
Chemicals.....	- 7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+35.3	+39.4	+15.2	+46.7	+68.5	+71.9
Miscellaneous products....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	+13.9	+ 4.7	-15.3	+47.0	+67.0	+79.8
Averages, All Industries.	-29.7	-43.9	-49.7	- 1.3	- 5.1	-10.5	+46.4	+69.1	+77.8

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.

9.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

Industry and Group	Establishments	Capital Employed	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Salaries
	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
PROVINCE					
1 Prince Edward Island.....	222	2,682,900	230	51	209,334
2 Nova Scotia.....	1,083	101,954,082	1,944	439	3,402,366
3 New Brunswick.....	803	91,171,323	1,841	490	3,589,152
4 Quebec.....	8,373	1,182,538,441	32,354	7,519	66,219,605
5 Ontario.....	9,824	1,762,571,669	48,001	15,240	116,127,609
6 Manitoba.....	1,087	119,659,365	3,783	942	7,954,864
7 Saskatchewan.....	737	37,654,095	1,706	294	2,752,194
8 Alberta.....	961	73,284,225	2,582	477	4,841,330
9 British Columbia.....	1,710	274,969,502	5,714	1,155	12,723,124
10 Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	5	538,847	10	Nil	19,756
Totals.....	24,805	3,647,024,449	98,165	26,607	217,839,334
INDUSTRIAL GROUP					
1 Vegetable products.....	5,872	539,446,225	17,182	4,413	35,905,856
2 Animal products.....	4,362	250,335,831	12,446	2,506	20,426,743
3 Textiles and textile products.....	1,930	347,248,927	10,267	4,217	25,865,054
4 Wood and paper products.....	8,538	960,804,672	24,740	5,743	50,670,709
5 Iron and its products.....	1,394	697,893,720	14,837	3,706	36,687,804
6 Non-ferrous metal products.....	526	346,489,890	7,093	2,326	18,894,235
7 Non-metallic mineral products.....	809	290,865,285	3,634	823	8,356,148
8 Chemicals and allied products.....	808	172,459,365	5,832	2,138	16,108,687
9 Miscellaneous industries.....	566	41,480,534	2,129	735	4,924,098
1.—Vegetable Products—					
1 Aerated and mineral waters.....	447	20,132,465	1,129	236	1,973,932
2 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	216	37,858,363	2,332	575	5,012,550
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	3,115	49,162,475	2,648	811	3,874,885
4 Breweries.....	61	61,645,877	1,418	156	3,796,084
5 Coffee, tea and spices.....	88	17,032,039	732	222	1,788,142
6 Distilleries.....	14	32,149,837	325	63	1,009,499
7 Flour and feed mills.....	1,050	47,926,318	1,701	240	2,582,208
8 Foods, breakfast.....	36	4,786,352	114	44	230,871
9 Foods, stock and poultry.....	121	8,282,383	423	118	874,781
10 Foods, miscellaneous.....	137	13,359,399	645	241	1,443,940
11 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	338	45,875,538	1,063	420	2,228,643
12 Ice cream cones.....	5	626,465	14	5	26,182
13 Linseed and soybean oil.....	9	3,125,013	49	5	113,622
14 Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....	16	2,113,137	60	16	109,747
15 Malt and malt products.....	11	6,470,589	79	10	227,963
16 Rice mills.....	5	1,043,326	17	2	51,515
17 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	54	65,374,269	1,963	677	4,524,766
18 Starch and glucose.....	4	5,585,336	141	58	409,239
19 Sugar refineries.....	10	40,511,884	346	60	1,187,767
20 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	80	60,135,642	1,599	413	3,544,016
21 Tobacco processing and packing.....	19	9,079,773	194	13	406,857
22 Wine.....	36	7,169,685	190	28	488,647
Totals, Vegetable Products.....	5,872	539,446,225	17,182	4,413	35,905,856
2.—Animal Products—					
1 Animal oils and fats.....	5	364,675	10	2	19,853
2 Belting, leather.....	14	1,059,519	58	18	124,752
3 Boot and shoe findings, leather.....	19	1,549,415	55	15	144,226
4 Boots and shoes, leather.....	222	30,258,048	1,457	429	3,261,283
5 Butter and cheese.....	2,528	62,430,427	5,102	957	5,491,586
6 Cheese, processed.....	23	3,226,254	84	29	199,925
7 Condensed milk.....	23	6,060,821	126	38	259,711
8 Dairy products, other.....	51	2,874,515	133	33	247,977
9 Fish curing and packing.....	523	21,479,200	654	89	819,119
10 Fur dressing and dyeing.....	14	1,443,834	76	13	213,240
11 Fur goods.....	370	13,279,909	777	238	1,828,780
12 Gloves and mittens, leather.....	53	2,986,309	190	60	326,821
13 Hair goods, animal and human.....	4	60,414	3	Nil	3,637
14 Leather tanneries.....	84	26,537,224	371	66	1,053,599
15 Miscellaneous leather goods.....	214	6,943,538	516	125	880,461
16 Sausage and sausage casings.....	65	1,120,968	99	14	135,994
17 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	150	68,660,761	2,735	380	5,615,779
Totals, Animal Products.....	4,362	250,335,831	12,446	2,506	20,426,743
3.—Textiles and Textile Products—					
1 Awnings, tents and sails.....	70	2,150,637	129	39	221,753
2 Bags, cotton and jute.....	27	6,342,569	115	55	371,150
3 Batting and wadding.....	4	1,472,707	16	4	68,093
4 Carpets, mats and rugs.....	18	6,997,432	162	47	459,142

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1939

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.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
558	249	408,611	4,094	60,585	2,239,117	1,243,979	3,543,681	1
12,583	2,661	13,249,319	152,934	3,921,814	43,332,195	35,885,563	83,139,572	2
10,173	1,997	10,070,010	233,245	3,399,342	35,617,614	27,041,195	66,058,151	3
128,625	51,823	157,538,162	1,873,171	38,549,267	536,823,039	470,385,279	1,045,757,585	4
202,399	53,231	262,248,600	1,959,709	47,234,677	907,011,461	791,428,569	1,745,674,707	5
15,738	3,447	20,489,934	152,622	3,074,758	82,408,293	48,810,544	134,293,595	6
4,160	315	4,593,933	57,471	1,585,181	38,782,135	20,283,273	60,650,589	7
8,597	1,056	10,136,370	79,566	1,704,778	53,151,149	32,618,153	87,474,080	8
32,610	3,075	41,158,870	532,460	8,029,436	136,655,872	103,263,292	247,948,600	9
45	Nil	78,010	15	12,414	138,500	92,054	242,968	10
415,488	117,854	519,971,819	5,045,287	107,572,252	1,836,159,375	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528	
54,675	23,177	68,342,929	364,195	10,768,021	356,726,153	292,129,840	659,624,014	1
42,372	12,034	47,805,128	145,931	5,514,546	333,647,306	122,821,410	461,983,262	2
48,865	57,673	81,251,981	234,597	7,111,664	203,618,197	181,927,898	392,657,759	3
103,993	10,306	114,616,746	2,579,463	29,936,922	246,292,820	303,662,441	579,892,183	4
98,969	3,529	121,871,924	730,594	15,401,303	262,292,781	275,774,796	553,468,880	5
30,293	4,846	40,790,623	549,120	18,188,476	242,063,177	155,808,806	416,060,459	6
17,924	645	21,711,786	255,726	14,675,858	107,979,292	85,511,631	208,166,781	7
11,417	3,208	15,458,871	158,300	5,259,313	65,230,839	89,046,832	159,536,984	8
6,980	2,436	8,121,831	27,361	716,149	18,308,810	24,368,247	43,393,206	9
3,459	91	3,554,268	5,332	320,154	8,751,757	19,671,900	28,743,811	1
4,103	5,142	6,736,106	24,042	799,491	22,846,696	27,654,965	51,301,152	2
16,972	2,690	18,462,923	18,303	2,383,977	34,391,725	39,264,949	76,040,651	3
3,733	38	4,655,318	24,002	750,154	16,488,207	26,394,981	43,633,342	4
685	603	1,148,658	3,297	106,281	21,629,753	7,948,376	29,684,410	5
1,001	412	1,394,167	9,833	432,372	5,786,624	12,582,007	18,801,003	6
3,808	149	3,933,288	118,598	1,289,328	75,435,165	25,051,936	101,776,429	7
452	184	692,966	5,809	182,287	2,910,637	6,116,604	9,209,578	8
751	19	697,708	9,592	180,749	9,102,342	3,382,152	12,665,243	9
775	507	1,085,679	7,492	191,469	9,626,624	9,236,879	19,054,972	10
3,882	4,473	4,967,393	19,782	752,455	32,097,384	22,315,118	55,164,957	11
34	12	41,438	56	12,794	111,776	199,759	324,329	12
185	Nil	169,687	2,399	62,150	3,099,816	994,544	4,156,510	13
198	124	238,540	1,541	58,225	929,957	1,019,839	2,003,021	14
256	4	373,844	5,789	290,545	3,422,142	2,259,096	5,971,783	15
76	Nil	69,528	826	7,051	1,092,856	455,431	1,555,358	16
8,004	3,516	11,079,008	73,392	1,331,900	28,814,003	39,799,568	69,945,471	17
512	18	544,560	4,415	228,670	3,190,689	2,656,609	6,055,968	18
1,888	105	2,279,600	24,542	1,089,169	33,728,967	15,078,627	49,896,763	19
2,043	4,103	4,189,007	3,369	180,559	23,001,316	23,872,832	47,054,707	20
1,473	956	1,621,550	601	65,967	18,234,819	4,237,893	22,538,679	21
385	31	417,693	1,183	52,274	2,032,848	1,955,775	4,040,897	22
54,675	23,177	68,342,929	364,195	10,768,021	356,726,153	292,129,840	659,624,014	
56	Nil	56,653	389	26,496	163,078	122,459	312,033	1
108	"	100,743	205	10,014	439,759	371,662	821,435	2
420	57	360,126	2,890	62,309	657,284	943,742	1,663,335	3
9,028	6,043	10,206,010	7,411	296,334	21,528,236	19,100,943	40,925,513	4
10,875	514	11,143,953	45,434	2,032,198	87,344,396	33,185,177	122,561,771	5
190	147	278,609	1,016	28,077	3,144,534	1,880,779	5,053,390	6
653	37	661,477	5,282	377,564	9,207,911	3,665,549	13,251,024	7
300	46	345,866	2,025	63,111	1,173,185	1,481,162	2,717,458	8
3,598	1,028	2,819,675	14,649	390,534	18,114,698	10,311,304	28,816,536	9
603	112	609,585	1,392	34,979	309,186	1,337,495	1,681,660	10
1,607	1,178	2,945,018	622	82,601	11,282,880	6,914,385	18,279,866	11
632	875	1,023,289	353	22,503	2,157,877	1,958,119	4,138,499	12
13	2	11,923	75	1,806	42,239	35,724	79,769	13
3,748	127	3,635,237	16,635	517,362	17,480,088	7,587,522	25,584,972	14
1,661	800	1,861,023	1,703	68,976	4,155,678	4,178,413	8,403,067	15
266	32	252,038	559	44,351	1,753,907	698,543	2,496,801	16
8,614	1,036	11,493,903	45,291	1,455,331	154,692,370	29,048,432	185,196,133	17
42,372	12,034	47,805,128	145,931	5,514,546	333,647,306	122,821,410	461,983,262	
258	219	395,776	418	20,760	1,307,951	1,027,899	2,356,610	1
294	512	642,184	1,478	42,399	8,057,837	2,220,478	10,320,714	2
121	20	159,598	958	19,268	530,913	386,880	937,061	3
683	403	872,404	3,660	135,049	1,716,354	2,498,057	4,349,460	4

9.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Industry and Group	Establishments No.	Capital Employed \$	Employees on Salaries		
				Male No.	Female No.	Salaries \$
3.—Textiles and Textile Products—concl.						
5	Clothing, men's factory.....	375	40,791,892	2,599	852	5,727,163
6	Clothing, women's factory.....	615	28,682,365	2,108	950	5,051,476
7	Clothing contractors, men's and women's..	133	854,408	200	33	272,706
8	Cordage, rope and twine.....	10	10,376,100	85	26	269,070
9	Corsets.....	23	3,820,719	171	234	627,768
10	Cotton and wool waste.....	18	1,520,189	42	18	131,986
11	Cotton textiles, n.e.s.....	46	3,172,260	136	63	295,732
12	Cotton thread.....	6	3,183,356	137	52	295,020
13	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	36	81,272,668	673	225	1,928,737
14	Dyeing and finishing of textiles.....	26	5,997,687	146	49	413,452
15	Flax, dressed.....	5	246,699	4	Nil	2,888
16	Gloves and mittens, fabric.....	8	290,157	16	4	41,309
17	Hats and caps.....	156	7,546,844	607	223	1,383,960
18	Hosiery and knitted goods.....	174	56,365,078	1,240	710	3,496,360
19	Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.....	14	12,070,017	351	77	1,053,729
20	Oiled and waterproofed clothing.....	12	781,848	44	15	101,396
21	Silk and artificial silk.....	26	32,343,433	584	256	1,607,696
22	Woollen cloth.....	63	22,394,490	408	136	1,090,299
23	Woollen goods, n.e.s.....	30	9,353,743	120	35	474,094
24	Woollen yarn.....	33	8,658,553	162	78	414,550
25	All other industries.....	2	563,076	12	6	65,525
Totals, Textiles and Products.....		1,930	347,248,927	10,267	4,217	25,865,054
4.—Wood and Paper Products—						
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies.....	9	196,198	16	3	20,151
2	Blue printing.....	23	253,264	32	6	61,734
3	Boat building.....	119	1,819,476	178	17	211,160
4	Boxes and bags, paper.....	152	24,046,931	864	317	2,482,927
5	Boxes, wooden.....	141	8,380,867	330	49	715,671
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	80	996,141	101	6	90,737
7	Coffins and caskets.....	51	4,143,312	163	27	326,971
8	Cooperage.....	68	1,660,971	91	15	136,267
9	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping.	108	9,787,739	608	155	1,484,468
10	Excelsior.....	14	431,640	29	7	25,637
11	Flooring, hardwood.....	19	3,578,206	99	23	243,501
12	Furniture.....	378	27,923,372	1,268	317	2,496,526
13	Lasts, trees and shoe findings.....	13	1,464,337	62	36	166,503
14	Lithographing.....	41	11,290,716	489	206	1,530,164
15	Miscellaneous paper products.....	138	22,131,164	749	314	2,119,523
16	Miscellaneous wooden products.....	138	5,516,792	245	61	455,308
17	Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	737	31,079,252	1,371	214	2,048,992
18	Printing and bookbinding.....	1,293	43,807,901	3,146	823	6,403,644
19	Printing and publishing.....	812	54,788,782	6,430	2,068	13,072,440
20	Pulp and paper.....	100	597,908,918	3,730	652	10,875,243
21	Refrigerators, other than electric.....	13	540,115	45	13	79,258
22	Roofing paper, wall-board, etc.....	15	6,045,346	238	73	660,200
23	Sawmills.....	3,941	85,628,394	4,045	235	3,803,320
24	Trade composition.....	37	1,233,581	81	22	202,439
25	Woodenware.....	17	1,220,762	38	13	94,775
26	Wood turning.....	52	2,690,970	100	20	172,387
27	All other industries.....	29	12,239,525	192	51	690,763
Totals, Wood and Paper Products.		8,538	960,804,672	24,740	5,743	50,670,709
5.—Iron and Its Products—						
1	Agricultural implements.....	36	58,067,218	812	235	1,644,601
2	Aircraft.....	13	14,581,852	615	75	858,414
3	Automobiles.....	12	59,470,986	1,741	477	5,158,435
4	Automobile supplies.....	97	30,290,876	829	281	2,204,473
5	Bicycles.....	5	2,884,791	35	9	63,457
6	Boilers, tanks and engines.....	41	14,324,828	457	98	995,812
7	Bridge and structural steel.....	21	19,246,277	744	102	1,857,883
8	Castings and forgings.....	194	43,218,451	1,008	265	2,351,417
9	Hardware and tools.....	154	30,854,045	694	272	1,999,567
10	Heating and cooking apparatus.....	72	17,010,431	676	197	1,574,975
11	Miscellaneous iron and steel products.....	134	10,044,622	392	70	908,078
12	Machinery.....	232	69,053,059	2,319	677	5,454,350
13	Primary iron and steel.....	54	113,660,251	922	229	3,003,672
14	Railway rolling-stock.....	38	94,551,828	1,361	102	3,182,974
15	Sheet metal products.....	172	59,490,712	1,294	391	3,100,349
16	Shipbuilding and repairs.....	43	30,054,838	415	47	900,460
17	Wire and wire goods.....	76	31,088,655	523	179	1,428,887
Totals, Iron and Its Products.....		1,394	697,893,720	14,837	3,706	36,687,804

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1939—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
6,376	12,599	14,340,898	4,344	309,945	39,991,597	30,506,388	70,807,930	5
4,965	12,217	12,335,016	3,014	244,676	33,725,781	25,624,385	59,594,842	6
903	1,195	1,369,991	254	30,186	203,730	1,909,045	2,142,961	7
615	252	786,632	7,485	101,436	2,710,778	2,153,860	4,966,074	8
174	1,189	802,746	598	22,666	2,121,694	2,562,587	4,706,947	9
206	100	203,428	1,759	32,522	1,237,373	563,055	1,832,950	10
418	713	779,560	1,236	36,121	2,530,828	1,949,373	4,516,322	11
178	393	453,822	2,142	69,537	1,550,530	1,937,838	3,557,905	12
12,234	6,591	14,804,469	112,921	2,578,193	35,527,356	32,279,911	70,385,460	13
735	152	737,216	4,357	244,037	1,667,878	2,015,553	3,927,468	14
151	Nil	75,731	389	6,530	328,425	187,633	522,588	15
31	121	79,168	91	4,634	254,435	241,271	500,340	16
1,930	2,002	3,103,486	2,024	134,417	6,092,581	6,746,829	12,973,827	17
7,191	12,171	14,282,125	20,577	828,442	27,383,530	29,457,833	57,669,805	18
1,031	227	1,137,078	8,870	253,789	4,108,794	4,968,430	9,331,013	19
104	208	218,620	262	11,944	807,602	529,637	1,349,183	20
4,747	2,634	6,364,708	25,639	1,018,749	9,872,472	14,549,306	25,440,527	21
3,306	2,136	4,396,645	14,811	602,682	11,910,253	9,365,524	21,878,459	22
980	285	1,061,929	9,777	136,618	4,148,590	3,782,763	8,067,971	23
1,161	1,258	1,737,657	7,348	218,903	5,344,598	4,012,673	9,576,174	24
73	76	111,094	185	8,161	486,317	450,690	945,168	25
48,865	57,673	81,251,981	234,597	7,111,664	203,618,197	181,927,598	392,657,759	
29	Nil	20,276	303	4,347	48,233	138,915	191,495	1
86	5	65,896	122	6,875	79,413	204,925	291,213	2
425	2	353,285	1,804	20,838	590,308	816,387	1,427,533	3
3,138	2,423	4,667,086	13,415	305,762	17,362,523	12,163,753	29,832,038	4
3,108	250	2,379,566	16,680	162,427	3,915,141	4,858,372	8,935,940	5
207	Nil	168,680	1,382	23,508	255,728	335,602	614,838	6
652	131	647,610	2,168	47,753	1,073,666	1,571,900	2,693,319	7
450	3	397,651	1,855	25,203	1,317,560	854,223	2,196,986	8
1,561	367	3,004,487	2,783	109,239	1,347,823	6,099,161	7,556,223	9
102	11	71,757	1,148	13,261	115,591	145,135	273,987	10
786	1	625,615	5,407	57,499	1,949,361	1,510,859	3,517,719	11
8,620	367	7,462,744	21,784	504,600	10,934,029	14,190,641	25,629,270	12
501	190	458,661	1,335	26,970	464,660	922,570	1,414,200	13
1,460	580	2,508,828	3,618	94,754	4,759,862	6,289,704	11,144,320	14
1,871	1,147	2,842,503	10,951	325,623	13,915,509	10,212,820	24,453,952	15
1,187	148	1,024,321	6,379	87,695	2,189,074	2,557,755	4,834,524	16
6,542	33	5,482,310	50,981	501,521	12,204,180	11,708,148	24,413,849	17
7,007	2,497	9,714,060	14,917	485,781	13,911,211	23,756,025	38,153,017	18
8,619	1,225	13,132,922	29,821	786,934	13,845,743	47,270,818	61,903,495	19
26,132	502	33,862,136	2,037,664	25,094,978	79,933,657	103,123,660	208,152,295	20
157	Nil	136,198	2953	8,833	262,066	355,667	626,566	21
556	1	582,210	3,878	185,574	3,486,757	3,521,945	7,194,276	22
27,942	177	22,592,988	336,324	832,690	54,447,549	44,852,358	100,132,597	23
244	6	323,813	125	17,144	57,216	711,472	785,832	24
662	79	460,437	1,671	10,708	622,528	731,672	1,364,908	25
927	49	598,153	4,059	34,258	926,618	1,278,862	2,239,738	26
1,022	112	1,032,553	8,436	162,147	6,276,814	3,479,092	9,918,053	27
103,993	10,306	114,616,746	2,579,463	29,936,922	246,292,820	303,662,441	579,892,183	
4,219	40	4,380,119	21,946	449,158	6,672,529	8,913,536	16,035,223	1
2,873	33	3,793,201	3,587	100,668	1,428,168	11,109,634	12,638,470	2
12,064	145	15,415,279	74,022	818,896	71,671,753	34,972,702	107,463,351	3
6,244	765	7,642,168	44,582	798,947	19,714,235	18,198,625	38,711,807	4
425	25	521,430	1,589	41,963	1,059,104	953,592	2,054,659	5
1,935	1	2,154,748	15,494	217,111	3,673,208	4,909,487	8,799,806	6
2,103	Nil	2,688,765	30,698	232,377	6,786,893	8,821,322	15,840,592	7
8,245	117	8,839,454	46,447	1,115,615	12,273,647	18,956,569	32,345,831	8
5,019	771	5,591,259	17,320	527,626	7,385,636	15,082,162	22,995,424	9
4,113	43	4,178,913	9,090	349,729	5,659,694	9,342,240	15,351,663	10
1,614	26	1,791,587	11,315	779,203	3,478,629	4,545,554	8,303,386	11
8,922	330	10,393,511	50,595	812,624	18,099,490	29,546,294	48,458,408	12
12,592	84	17,406,845	207,005	6,174,661	29,629,376	40,130,444	75,934,451	13
16,083	23	21,867,585	117,309	1,882,557	34,070,884	24,756,763	60,710,264	14
5,943	851	6,901,290	18,959	679,815	29,612,215	21,235,199	51,527,229	15
3,028	1	4,049,719	41,129	298,877	3,814,321	7,121,769	11,234,967	16
3,547	274	4,256,051	19,507	621,476	7,262,999	17,178,904	25,063,379	17
98,969	3,529	121,871,924	730,594	15,401,303	262,292,781	275,774,796	553,468,880	

9.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Industry and Group	Establishments No.	Capital Employed \$	Employees on Salaries		
				Male No.	Female No.	Salaries \$
6.—Non-ferrous Metal Products—						
1	Aluminium products.....	23	6,761,669	182	74	413,329
2	Brass and copper products.....	129	25,105,578	925	232	2,223,376
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	190	102,245,833	4,357	1,502	11,561,270
4	Jewellery and silverware.....	116	10,631,834	434	212	1,259,283
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products...	19	1,621,736	89	42	213,193
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining...	14	192,186,465	923	166	2,670,414
7	White metal alloys.....	35	7,936,725	188	98	553,370
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metal Products..		526	346,489,890	7,098	2,326	18,894,235
7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products—						
1	Abrasive products.....	16	7,179,801	185	60	567,432
2	Asbestos products.....	14	2,003,516	72	15	170,044
3	Cement.....	8	51,251,358	87	4	198,141
4	Cement products.....	122	3,731,652	185	20	321,905
5	Clay products from domestic clay.....	149	17,940,742	234	27	526,960
6	Clay products from imported clay.....	20	4,661,821	115	43	295,990
7	Coke and gas products.....	33	94,925,764	885	278	1,703,455
8	Glass products.....	73	16,534,181	366	115	870,245
9	Gypsum products.....	9	3,660,233	30	3	60,227
10	Lime.....	59	4,802,933	75	10	128,067
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	49	7,970,460	169	33	407,919
12	Petroleum products.....	53	66,381,189	820	140	2,282,581
13	Salt.....	9	4,447,204	78	35	285,023
14	Sand-lime brick.....	5	382,745	13	1	22,582
15	Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	190	4,991,636	320	39	515,577
Totals, Non-Metallic Mineral Products		809	290,865,285	3,634	823	8,356,148
8.—Chemicals and Allied Products—						
1	Acids, alkalis and salts.....	25	36,978,482	601	121	1,707,677
2	Adhesives.....	19	2,733,476	83	22	203,952
3	Coal tar distillation.....	11	4,940,020	34	8	112,106
4	Fertilizers.....	27	17,561,474	275	79	732,432
5	Gases, compressed.....	31	5,501,069	258	101	639,422
6	Inks, printing and writing.....	33	2,944,271	173	49	585,056
7	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	174	25,282,626	1,252	657	3,755,303
8	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	145	25,246,894	768	259	2,345,872
9	Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	93	26,348,301	1,225	344	3,180,723
10	Polishes and dressings.....	49	2,559,028	167	78	366,700
11	Soaps, washing compounds, etc.....	110	14,891,150	726	215	1,650,410
12	Toilet preparations.....	86	5,919,818	259	205	809,396
13	Wood distillation.....	5	1,552,756	11	Nil	19,638
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products		808	172,459,365	5,832	2,138	16,108,687
9.—Miscellaneous Industries—						
1	Artificial flowers and feathers.....	23	394,415	40	27	84,765
2	Automobile accessories, fabric.....	11	918,559	72	24	164,560
3	Brooms, brushes and mops.....	80	4,215,460	250	89	545,456
4	Buttons.....	24	1,850,892	114	28	232,350
5	Candles.....	12	862,291	43	13	103,823
6	Fountain pens and pencils.....	9	2,227,877	128	57	311,906
7	Ice, manufactured.....	49	4,187,015	145	20	264,613
8	Jewellery cases and silverware cabinets....	4	354,640	13	16	42,969
9	Lamps, electric, and lamp shades.....	25	763,115	61	24	129,329
10	Mattresses and springs.....	74	8,431,918	356	114	871,084
11	Miscellaneous, including carpet sweepers...	3	156,634	10	4	21,919
12	Motion pictures.....	5	778,661	47	22	150,125
13	Musical instruments.....	17	3,295,334	88	21	164,514
14	Pipes, tobacco.....	4	38,158	5	Nil	4,321
15	Regalia and society emblems.....	10	126,640	13	7	21,162
16	Scientific and professional equipment.....	31	5,557,171	201	111	606,469
17	Signs, electric, neon and other.....	42	2,519,067	175	29	374,522
18	Sporting goods.....	33	1,891,478	113	39	249,056
19	Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal.....	38	806,745	82	18	138,811
20	Statuary, art goods and novelties.....	37	465,293	57	15	100,805
21	Store and display accessories.....	7	101,508	16	3	20,773
22	Toys.....	13	295,003	25	15	57,796
23	Typewriter supplies.....	8	991,473	55	27	214,496
24	Umbrellas.....	7	251,137	20	12	43,474
Totals, Miscellaneous Industries.....		566	41,430,534	2,129	735	4,924,098
Grand Totals, All Industries.....		24,805	3,647,024,449	98,165	26,607	217,839,334

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1939—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,125	123	1,329,091	8,086	160,946	4,562,803	2,454,585	7,178,334	1
3,765	295	4,482,664	27,226	617,235	18,961,128	12,533,549	32,111,912	2
10,994	3,408	14,149,822	82,569	1,266,471	39,331,766	48,462,341	89,060,578	3
2,072	672	2,836,500	3,863	115,729	7,210,524	6,903,307	14,229,560	4
200	64	258,029	313	15,609	415,902	1,508,904	1,940,415	5
11,360	Nil	16,701,705	421,610	15,891,301	166,653,361	80,057,833	262,602,495	6
777	284	1,032,812	5,453	121,185	4,927,693	3,888,287	8,937,165	7
30,393	4,846	40,790,623	549,120	18,188,476	242,063,177	155,808,806	416,060,459	
853	1	1,063,457	8,163	777,654	2,971,056	5,526,433	9,275,143	1
301	27	327,280	3,731	99,711	724,424	959,858	1,783,993	2
910	Nil	1,099,401	76,477	1,705,981	532,058	6,273,172	8,511,211	3
738	8	639,238	4,277	115,038	1,698,179	1,903,475	3,716,692	4
1,904	Nil	1,634,728	25,775	998,683	108,815	4,043,738	5,151,236	5
770	169	854,722	2,640	237,718	792,767	1,941,494	2,971,979	6
2,898	2	4,148,159	33,013	3,430,393	16,726,445	18,872,732	39,029,570	7
2,536	355	3,078,358	14,113	888,316	4,559,732	7,081,002	12,529,050	8
274	Nil	261,369	4,757	129,889	1,240,763	1,803,485	3,174,137	9
852	"	721,401	7,128	944,502	107,510	2,951,502	4,003,514	10
745	28	824,788	9,196	333,982	2,217,698	3,913,865	6,465,545	11
3,792	14	5,607,666	50,407	4,578,699	74,465,600	25,534,218	104,578,517	12
404	30	456,713	3,929	276,267	508,511	2,173,204	2,957,982	13
60	Nil	51,303	813	19,587	66,187	126,449	212,223	14
887	11	943,203	11,307	139,438	1,259,547	2,407,004	3,805,989	15
17,924	645	21,711,786	255,726	14,675,858	107,979,292	85,511,631	208,166,781	
2,393	13	3,325,221	81,373	2,548,217	6,021,716	14,486,673	23,056,606	1
307	15	316,710	2,551	89,573	905,411	1,115,822	2,110,806	2
260	Nil	281,416	1,023	163,950	2,108,544	1,375,586	3,648,080	3
853	4	1,087,180	26,310	706,003	8,140,498	4,318,663	13,165,164	4
311	?	398,296	7,371	156,372	501,108	3,352,349	4,009,829	5
295	26	371,109	2,061	41,842	1,465,418	1,947,691	3,454,951	6
1,157	1,327	2,151,588	4,669	199,899	9,804,525	17,179,838	27,184,262	7
2,360	809	3,083,955	15,372	506,546	10,242,733	15,039,627	25,788,906	8
1,798	173	2,130,893	9,116	331,316	12,080,774	13,443,416	25,855,506	9
143	80	198,619	263	22,174	1,580,112	1,859,270	3,461,556	10
1,159	306	1,491,803	7,049	376,980	9,171,373	10,596,719	20,145,072	11
218	453	495,178	753	27,221	2,792,754	4,098,598	6,918,573	12
168	Nil	126,903	389	89,220	415,873	232,580	737,673	13
11,417	3,203	15,458,871	158,300	5,259,313	65,230,839	89,046,832	159,536,984	
99	324	229,609	30	3,284	342,485	450,620	796,399	1
193	105	289,281	739	14,411	655,013	657,358	1,326,782	2
891	216	830,552	1,817	46,516	2,170,497	2,280,030	4,497,043	3
435	234	430,053	950	31,387	598,352	1,068,049	1,697,788	4
59	26	62,138	49	8,734	249,638	406,694	665,066	5
204	202	317,925	435	18,289	909,776	1,214,442	2,142,507	6
467	11	440,338	11,273	196,530	74,341	1,622,292	1,893,163	7
95	80	127,778	172	4,928	199,084	272,939	476,951	8
147	136	199,036	222	8,926	486,434	522,894	1,018,254	9
1,832	291	1,910,560	5,189	118,184	6,075,199	4,948,855	11,142,238	10
20	14	25,085	52	3,746	81,710	108,447	193,903	11
74	14	139,151	68	9,020	682,843	449,724	1,141,587	12
424	12	362,831	1,421	38,455	376,615	652,978	1,068,048	13
29	1	19,053	23	1,356	14,763	31,525	47,644	14
13	20	25,067	24	755	35,012	63,461	99,228	15
546	267	955,484	2,033	68,929	2,427,823	4,225,180	6,721,932	16
411	9	496,320	400	60,335	474,769	1,872,317	2,407,421	17
399	138	445,475	1,431	34,273	906,534	1,148,596	2,089,403	18
169	8	192,536	188	10,489	103,673	486,356	600,518	19
94	110	152,135	131	6,354	230,053	386,961	623,368	20
42	2	25,011	138	3,003	24,466	61,864	89,333	21
197	111	215,793	177	15,562	411,740	566,338	993,640	22
116	36	157,090	366	10,145	553,664	667,200	1,231,009	23
24	69	73,530	33	2,538	224,326	203,127	429,991	24
6,960	2,436	8,121,831	27,361	716,149	18,306,816	24,368,247	43,393,366	
415,488	117,854	519,971,819	5,045,287	107,572,252	1,836,159,375	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528	

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 and the increase in producers materials during the period. Another significant change is the decline in the food group. Whereas in 1922 food products comprised the leading group, in 1939 the production of producers materials took the lead by a wide margin. It should also be noted, however, that the cost of materials in this group is abnormally high.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-39, and in Detail for 1939.

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1922¹						
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	837,986,384
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	56,003,183	45,384,362	155,947,960
Vehicles and vessels.....	781	310,942,038	61,835	91,239,185	243,258,850	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	666,531	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	185,612,678	18,289	17,626,141	40,454,300	98,409,638
Clothing.....	1,922	143,332,092	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	16,022,534	38,684,649
Books and stationery.....	2,170	132,507,101	34,300	42,830,661	28,818,330	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 1922-39, and in Detail for 1939—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	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
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	642,616	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	3,337,681,366
1939						
Food.....	8,529	451,298,489	99,983	101,904,518	526,619,353	784,072,722
Drink and tobacco.....	657	190,313,279	23,489	27,051,038	74,295,571	164,812,439
Clothing.....	2,178	187,495,826	97,220	83,762,588	146,201,614	275,567,762
Personal utilities.....	623	46,866,657	12,623	13,771,704	26,408,179	57,043,684
House furnishings.....	767	93,773,837	27,647	28,417,336	40,528,394	88,800,804
Books and stationery.....	2,452	143,293,147	41,804	56,466,921	47,916,777	144,288,052
Vehicles and vessels.....	364	269,734,181	54,673	72,238,590	141,704,269	266,089,493
Producers materials.....	7,095	1,580,602,852	201,849	229,381,185	559,816,486	1,130,510,177
Industrial equipment.....	1,957	650,305,878	93,235	117,754,260	257,416,596	528,678,421
Miscellaneous.....	183	33,340,303	5,591	7,063,013	15,252,136	34,919,974
Totals, 1939.....	24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	3,474,783,528
1939—DETAIL						
Food.....	8,529	451,298,489	99,983	101,904,518	526,619,353	784,072,722
Breadstuffs.....	4,454	149,987,085	42,872	42,664,554	141,141,004	248,187,281
Fish.....	523	21,479,200	5,369	3,638,794	18,114,698	28,816,536
Fruits and vegetables.....	338	45,875,538	9,838	7,196,036	32,097,384	55,164,957
Meats.....	215	69,781,729	13,176	17,497,714	156,446,277	187,692,934
Milk products.....	2,625	74,592,017	19,264	18,629,194	100,870,026	143,583,643
Oils and fats.....	5	364,675	68	76,506	163,078	312,033
Sugar.....	10	40,511,884	2,399	3,467,367	33,728,967	49,896,763
Infusions.....	88	17,032,039	2,242	2,936,800	21,629,753	29,684,410
Miscellaneous.....	271	31,674,322	4,755	5,797,643	22,428,166	40,734,165
Drink and tobacco.....	657	190,313,279	23,489	27,051,038	74,295,571	164,812,439
Beverages, alcoholic.....	75	93,795,714	7,146	10,855,068	22,274,831	62,434,345
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	483	27,302,150	5,549	6,434,540	10,784,605	32,784,708
Tobacco.....	99	69,215,415	10,794	9,761,430	41,236,135	69,593,386
Clothing.....	2,178	187,495,826	97,220	83,762,588	146,201,614	275,567,762
Boots and shoes, leather.....	222	30,258,048	16,957	13,467,293	21,528,236	40,925,513
Fur goods.....	384	14,723,743	4,604	5,396,623	11,592,066	19,961,526
Garments and personal furn- ishings.....	1,146	74,149,384	46,795	40,527,764	76,042,802	137,252,680
Gloves and mittens.....	61	3,276,466	1,929	1,470,587	2,412,312	4,638,839

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-39, and in Detail for 1939—concluded.

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish- ments	Capital.	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1939—DETAIL—concluded						
Clothing—concluded						
Hats and caps.....	179	7,941,259	5,252	4,801,820	6,435,066	13,770,216
Knitted goods.....	174	56,365,078	21,312	17,778,485	27,383,530	57,669,805
Waterproofs.....	12	781,848	371	320,016	807,602	1,349,183
Personal utilities.....	623	46,866,657	12,623	13,771,704	26,408,179	57,043,684
Jewellery and time-pieces.....	120	10,986,524	3,594	4,266,530	7,409,608	14,706,511
Recreational supplies.....	63	5,481,815	1,582	1,495,465	1,694,889	4,151,091
Personal utilities.....	440	30,398,318	7,447	8,009,709	17,803,682	38,186,082
House furnishings.....	767	93,773,837	27,647	28,417,336	40,528,394	88,800,804
Books and stationery.....	2,452	143,293,147	41,804	56,466,921	47,916,777	144,288,652
Vehicles and vessels.....	364	269,734,181	54,673	72,238,590	141,704,269	266,089,493
Producers materials.....	7,095	1,580,602,852	201,849	229,381,185	559,816,486	1,130,510,177
Farm materials.....	27	17,561,474	1,211	1,819,612	8,140,498	13,165,164
Manufacturers materials.....	1,061	1,241,409,376	128,228	158,127,964	416,833,963	843,494,724
Building materials.....	5,383	246,294,101	54,710	51,433,422	99,404,826	204,610,338
General materials.....	624	75,337,901	17,700	18,000,187	35,437,199	69,239,951
Industrial equipment.....	1,957	650,305,878	93,235	117,754,260	257,416,596	528,678,421
Farming equipment.....	45	58,263,416	5,354	6,065,147	6,720,762	16,226,718
Manufacturing equipment.....	245	70,517,396	13,037	16,473,025	18,564,150	49,872,608
Trading equipment.....	144	8,605,808	1,841	2,324,510	1,230,913	6,221,444
Service equipment.....	298	36,227,063	6,919	8,985,641	14,218,910	38,364,468
Light, heat and power equip- ment.....	338	278,988,412	31,799	42,848,960	134,664,600	242,344,127
General equipment.....	887	197,703,783	34,285	41,056,977	82,017,261	175,649,056
Miscellaneous.....	183	33,340,303	5,591	7,063,013	15,252,136	34,919,974

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 late years the gross value of manufactures of mineral origin in Canada has exceeded that of farm origin, which included raw materials for textiles as well as foods.

In 1939, industries of the farm group had the largest number of employees, but the mineral group had by far the greatest capital investment, and paid out the most in salaries and wages. Industries of the mineral group had an average capital per employee of \$7,109 and an average salary or wage of \$1,329, while for industries of the farm origin group the respective averages were \$4,327 and \$989.

11.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1924-39.

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	487,616	534,467,675	1,436,190,791¹	2,584,306,764¹
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 origin.....	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	848,236,237
Foreign 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.....	22,216	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 origin.....	8,743	708,461,549	134,680	140,340,993	682,056,026	1,106,006,184
Foreign 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	601,423,003
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 origin.....	9,373	629,450,643	124,547	107,807,386	365,559,776	620,197,449
Foreign 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.....	697	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	55,296	74,703,925	130,275,910	264,742,168
Grand Totals, 1937.....	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,037	2,006,926,787	3,625,459,500
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 origin.....	9,326	673,003,567	158,075	152,070,575	659,488,389	1,008,885,353
Foreign origin.....	813	228,535,633	45,833	45,791,244	150,476,317	267,363,930

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, 1924-39—concluded.

Year and Origin	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1938	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
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 origin.....	9,571	669,642,719	165,467	159,411,814	635,270,697	990,671,596
Foreign origin.....	830	222,736,358	44,788	44,549,091	127,339,794	238,790,568
1939						
Farm origin.....	10,203	952,929,892	220,210	217,724,965	778,250,125	1,289,993,021
Mineral origin.....	3,474	1,498,265,618	210,752	280,054,303	669,728,573	1,321,444,094
Forest origin.....	8,430	951,016,933	142,091	160,798,500	244,944,997	572,335,960
Marine origin.....	523	21,479,200	5,369	3,638,794	18,114,698	28,816,536
Wild life origin.....	384	14,723,743	4,604	5,396,623	11,592,066	19,961,526
Mixed origin.....	1,791	208,609,063	75,088	70,197,968	113,528,916	242,232,391
Grand Totals, 1939.....	24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	3,474,783,528
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops.....	6,096	649,746,486	124,708	126,311,033	410,994,461	759,964,866
From animal husbandry.....	4,107	303,183,406	95,502	91,413,932	367,255,664	530,028,155
Totals, Farm Origin.....	10,203	952,929,892	220,210	217,724,965	778,250,125	1,289,993,021
Canadian origin.....	9,382	699,345,423	171,460	168,260,771	630,779,223	1,011,294,132
Foreign origin.....	821	253,584,469	48,750	49,464,194	147,470,902	278,698,889

Subsection 4.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

In the following statement, the ranks of the ten leading industries in 1939, from the standpoint of gross value of production, are compared with their respective ranks in representative years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1939, COMPARED AS TO RANK, REPRESENTATIVE YEARS 1922-38

Industry	Rank in—						
	1939	1938	1937	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	4	6	5	6	6	5
Automobiles.....	5	6	4	11	4	5	6
Petroleum products.....	6	7	9	6	10	11	9
Flour and feed mills.....	7	5	5	4	3	2	1
Sawmills.....	8	8	7	14	5	4	4
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	9	9	8	16	8	13	17
Bread and other bakery products.....	10	11	11	7	14	15	11

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the rapid growth of non-ferrous metal smelting. This industry, based upon the rich base-metal resources of the country, 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, 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	16,733,208	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, confection-ery, 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	13,198,625	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 and pack-ing.....	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 and phar-maceutical prepar-ations.....	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 chem-ical 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 Lead-ing 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 Indus-tries.....	24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528
Percentages 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	101,652,389 ²	91,848,831 ²	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 second in gross value of production. ² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

13.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of Products, 1940

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	234,826,742	13,466	21,766,197	187,790,596	98,059,288	305,360,547
2 Pulp and paper.....	103	642,979,942	34,719	56,073,812	108,758,862	158,230,575	298,034,843
3 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	146	73,779,777	14,301	19,441,361	191,484,016	35,321,327	228,500,487
4 Automobiles.....	10	78,816,499	16,798	31,110,945	128,833,690	59,811,659	189,807,555
5 Butter and cheese...	2,484	64,327,705	18,039	17,610,536	96,893,205	35,907,031	135,365,356
6 Sawmills.....	4,675	91,602,899	39,501	34,021,825	70,948,598	61,700,043	134,762,893
7 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	194	118,825,205	25,120	33,246,655	58,371,201	70,009,081	130,001,457
8 Flour and feed mills.	1,027	52,170,492	6,215	7,101,367	96,294,284	24,814,700	122,494,759
9 Petroleum products..	49	76,581,743	5,156	8,808,537	94,860,521	21,600,784	122,212,800
10 Primary iron and steel.....	54	133,844,814	17,774	29,207,036	54,045,692	50,969,926	114,598,409
11 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	37	87,578,818	23,616	23,110,839	53,958,165	46,320,684	103,389,868
12 Clothing, men's factory.....	378	48,843,572	26,866	25,223,961	60,087,644	40,228,396	100,669,263
13 Railwayrolling-stock	35	94,375,351	21,483	32,349,509	52,289,540	40,700,278	95,341,712
14 Machinery.....	235	92,896,451	18,145	26,016,051	30,675,072	52,372,458	84,260,652
15 Rubber goods, including footwear...	52	70,588,546	14,297	16,834,914	38,228,145	43,403,938	83,020,721
16 Bread and other bakery products...	3,089	53,095,568	23,943	23,509,613	38,560,378	41,052,025	82,539,730
17 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	172	56,768,555	23,225	20,695,578	35,756,140	32,754,554	69,427,328
18 Clothing, women's factory.....	604	29,456,346	20,549	18,891,844	40,206,626	28,140,669	68,587,845
19 Printing and publishing.....	802	55,655,340	18,062	26,582,309	14,321,069	49,348,480	64,501,471
20 Automobile supplies.	100	40,710,655	10,441	14,981,791	35,690,690	28,118,366	64,878,624
21 Sheet metal products	168	68,038,783	10,367	12,921,828	38,041,652	25,427,156	64,277,445
22 Biscuits, confectionery, chocolate, etc.	204	40,170,966	12,737	12,622,627	27,921,859	29,919,898	58,718,262
23 Sugar refineries.....	11	42,966,073	2,538	3,623,661	42,150,263	13,798,380	57,274,122
24 Brass and copper products.....	132	32,930,544	7,354	10,371,575	35,196,919	21,136,976	57,238,558
25 Foods, miscellaneous, including coffee, tea, etc.....	234	34,885,794	4,709	5,828,580	39,244,840	16,176,640	55,774,172
26 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	367	49,753,245	10,474	7,943,982	33,478,166	20,866,862	55,179,652
27 Breweries.....	61	64,954,017	5,520	9,004,800	24,876,452	24,783,421	50,611,918
28 Castings, iron.....	197	49,831,652	12,026	15,932,897	20,324,185	27,364,603	49,265,398
29 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	82	66,014,427	8,591	8,073,773	24,204,225	24,716,023	49,126,079
30 Coke and gas products.....	31	96,748,283	4,095	6,376,465	21,037,329	21,667,397	46,673,660
31 Boots and shoes, leather.....	217	29,517,070	17,149	13,958,753	24,613,366	20,839,026	45,767,912
32 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	47	48,565,107	9,707	15,753,467	18,633,954	25,481,735	44,690,937
33 Woollen cloth.....	66	27,587,011	7,798	8,182,838	24,313,179	16,768,251	41,851,298
34 Printing and book-binding.....	1,308	44,311,208	13,819	16,896,910	15,275,727	24,936,284	40,744,525
35 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	140	48,699,883	7,111	8,496,297	16,415,637	20,187,704	37,450,041
36 Planing mills, sash and door factories.	741	34,262,704	9,841	9,806,784	19,265,400	16,139,306	36,021,215
37 Boxes and bags, paper.....	153	24,706,224	7,034	7,713,004	20,874,823	14,733,251	35,949,847
38 Hardware and tools..	176	36,364,470	8,665	10,711,557	11,090,315	23,484,397	35,232,992
39 Fish processing.....	458	23,257,676	5,828	4,528,560	21,461,851	13,163,500	35,110,441
40 Aerated and mineral waters.....	462	21,940,481	5,434	6,429,224	11,287,508	22,080,824	34,027,664
Totals, Forty Leading Industries...	19,515	3,083,230,638	562,513	681,762,312	1,977,761,784	1,442,535,896	3,528,742,458
Totals, All Industries.....	25,513	4,095,716,836	762,244	920,872,865	2,449,721,903	1,942,471,238	4,529,173,316
Percentages of forty leading industries to all industries..	83.0	75.3	73.8	74.0	80.7	74.3	77.9
Primary textiles ¹	521	440,519,779	75,982	73,648,565	159,822,516	143,210,970	310,202,399

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, in salaries and wages and in gross value of production.

Section 4.—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, size of establishments and power and fuel used in manufacturing.

Subsection 1.—Capital Employed in Manufacturing Industries

The remarkable increase in capital employed in Canadian manufactures from the beginning of the twentieth century has, of course, run parallel with the 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 1939 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, but exclusive of central electric stations, was \$3,647,000,000 as compared with \$2,334,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 56 p.c. while wholesale prices have declined about 45 p.c. in the same period.

14.—Percentage Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Representative Years 1917-39

Province or Group	1917	1920	1926	1929	1933	1937	1938	1939
	p.c.	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	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	5.3	4.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8
New Brunswick.....	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
Quebec.....	28.4	30.1	30.2	31.1	31.6	32.3	32.9	32.4
Ontario.....	49.6	50.1	50.4	49.6	48.4	48.3	48.1	48.3
Manitoba.....	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3
Saskatchewan.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Alberta.....	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
British Columbia and Yukon.....	7.3	6.0	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.6
Totals.....	100.0	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	14.8
Animal products.....	8.9	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.9
Textiles and textile products.....	8.2	10.4	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.8	9.5
Wood and paper products.....	23.0	26.5	28.9	28.8	27.2	26.8	27.3	26.4
Iron and its products.....	29.8	24.8	20.4	20.6	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3.0	3.7	6.3	7.5	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	6.2	7.4	7.8	7.9	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	7.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Miscellaneous industries.....	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1

15.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1939, with Totals for Representative Years 1924-38.

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	519,834,382	2,895,317,508
Totals, 1926	21,301	1,905,620,436	707,413,136	595,037,625	3,208,071,197
Totals, 1929	22,216	2,356,913,335	867,639,319	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	554,589,664	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
Totals, 1938	25,200	2,149,402,173	739,226,808	597,054,037	3,485,683,018
PROVINCE					
Prince Edward Island.....	222	1,653,059	444,960	584,881	2,682,900
Nova Scotia.....	1,083	64,005,898	21,691,379	16,256,805	101,954,082
New Brunswick.....	803	59,256,849	15,403,247	16,511,227	91,171,323
Quebec.....	8,373	727,372,170	241,765,103	213,401,168	1,182,538,441
Ontario.....	9,824	997,402,824	395,179,051	369,989,794	1,762,571,669
Manitoba.....	1,087	76,099,309	26,111,884	17,448,172	119,659,365
Saskatchewan.....	737	21,286,640	9,891,365	6,476,090	37,654,095
Alberta.....	961	47,921,559	16,847,415	8,515,251	73,284,225
British Columbia.....	1,710	173,726,828	57,129,834	44,112,840	274,969,502
Yukon and Northwest Territories....	5	161,948	79,320	297,579	538,847
Totals, 1939	24,805	2,168,887,084	784,543,558	693,693,807	3,647,024,449
INDUSTRIAL GROUP					
Vegetable products.....	5,872	271,317,396	149,646,606	118,482,223	539,446,225
Animal products.....	4,362	126,988,070	73,015,240	50,332,521	250,335,831
Textiles and textile products.....	1,930	178,986,112	87,314,747	80,948,068	347,248,927
Wood and paper products.....	8,538	707,823,732	130,764,103	122,216,837	960,804,672
Iron and its products.....	1,394	380,873,581	158,466,579	158,553,560	697,893,720
Non-ferrous metal products.....	526	189,121,551	77,396,932	79,971,407	346,489,890
Non-metallic mineral products.....	809	207,207,477	56,738,301	26,919,507	290,865,285
Chemicals and allied products.....	808	86,990,884	40,745,755	44,722,726	172,459,365
Miscellaneous industries.....	566	19,578,281	10,455,295	11,446,958	41,480,534

Subsection 2.—Employment in Manufactures

Using 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. 365 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. Comparability exists, however, between the figures prior to 1926 and subsequent to 1930. Table 16 shows only the latter period. Unfortunately, the period covered is rather limited for the purpose in view, but it is suggested that the reader compare these data with the comparable figures for 1917-24 at p. 421 of the 1939 Canada Year Book. 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. Table 16 illustrates the development of modern industry as marked by a large increase in production with a comparatively small increase in wage-earners. During the depression years following 1930 the reduced volume of production naturally lowered the indexes of efficiency.

16.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1931-39.

NOTE.—Figures, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are published at p. 421 of the 1939 Canada Year Book.

(1935-39=100)

Year	Salaried Employees	Wage-Earners	Total Employees	Percentages Relative to 1935-39		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.		p.c.	p.c.
1931.....	91,491	437,149	528,640	85.8	84.9	80.0	93.2	94.2
1932.....	87,050	381,783	468,833	74.9	75.3	67.7	90.4	89.9
1933.....	86,636	382,022	468,658	75.0	75.3	67.8	90.4	90.0
1934.....	92,095	427,717	519,812	83.9	83.5	79.8	95.1	95.6
1935.....	97,930	458,734	556,664	90.0	89.5	88.0	97.8	98.3
1936.....	104,417	489,942	594,359	96.1	95.5	96.4	100.3	100.9
1937.....	115,827	544,624	660,451	106.9	106.1	109.1	102.1	102.8
1938.....	120,589	521,427	642,016	102.3	103.2	100.2	97.9	97.1
1939.....	124,772	533,342	658,114	104.7	105.8	106.4	101.6	100.6

Distribution of Employees in 1939.—In 1939 the 24,805 establishments covered employed 124,772 salaried employees and 533,342 wage-earners, a total of 658,114 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 190 were classed as salary earners and 810 as wage-earners; the former earned 29.5 p.c. and the latter 70.5 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

The percentages of salaries are usually relatively high in both Ontario and Quebec as compared with the other provinces, as the former contain the head offices of many large corporations with their salaried executives. Ontario had a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than the other provinces. The same situation prevails in Quebec with regard to the wage-earners, due, no doubt, to the textile industries of the province. 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, 48.9 p.c. were found in the textile group.

17.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1939

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 23.

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	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.5
New Brunswick.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.9
Quebec.....	33.0	28.3	31.9	30.4	31.0	44.0	33.8	30.3
Ontario.....	48.8	57.3	50.7	53.3	48.7	45.2	47.9	50.4
Manitoba.....	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.8	2.9	3.6	4.0
Saskatchewan.....	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9
Alberta.....	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	2.0
British Columbia.....	5.8	4.4	5.5	5.8	7.8	2.6	6.7	7.9
Yukon and N.W.T.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products.....	17.5	16.6	17.3	16.5	13.2	19.7	14.6	13.2
Animal products.....	12.7	9.4	12.0	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.2
Textiles and textile products.....	10.5	15.9	11.6	11.9	11.8	48.9	20.0	15.6
Wood and paper products.....	25.2	21.6	24.4	23.2	25.0	8.7	21.4	22.0
Iron and its products.....	15.1	13.9	14.9	16.8	23.8	3.0	19.2	23.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	7.2	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.3	4.1	6.6	7.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	0.6	3.5	4.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	5.9	8.0	6.4	7.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	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 peak of employment in June, 1929, when 575,693 wage-earners were on the payrolls, was surpassed in September, 1937, with 582,305 wage-earners. There was a drop to 536,044 in September, 1938, the highest month in that year, and a rise to 568,564 in October, 1939. In 1933 employment took an upward swing and the improvement has been generally maintained since then, although, with the exception of January and February, each month of 1938 showed a slight recession as compared with the same month of 1937. The figures for 1939 show a further recession for the first half of the year compared with 1938 but after that, especially for the months following the outbreak of war, the improvement was rapid. October, November and December were substantially better months than they were in any of the other years shown.

18.—Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and Sex, Representative Years 1922-39

Month	Total Wage-Earners						
	1922	1926	1929	1933	1937	1938	1939
January.....	324,257	417,469	502,644	340,027	484,480	503,659	490,337
February.....	336,729	430,469	519,423	347,777	502,635	508,897	496,160
March.....	349,110	444,597	536,866	355,888	518,663	513,955	503,475
April.....	360,248	457,680	555,711	358,759	536,691	522,288	509,739
May.....	382,504	478,541	574,905	377,659	558,205	534,266	530,864
June.....	393,935	491,858	575,693	392,196	569,613	534,706	531,245
July.....	391,186	494,467	573,554	393,464	564,685	525,714	529,575
August.....	389,511	489,367	567,022	402,249	559,760	534,743	543,605
September.....	392,423	490,115	564,796	410,954	582,305	536,044	562,355
October.....	385,262	486,996	553,338	405,757	564,493	519,834	568,564
November.....	378,992	467,936	527,213	396,384	546,473	511,128	563,117
December.....	367,724	449,342	499,893	380,612	521,565	485,880	544,817

Month	Wage-Earners by Sex									
	1922		1929		1933		1937		1939	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January.....	243,682	80,575	397,459	105,185	257,445	82,582	380,314	104,166	381,997	108,340
February.....	253,178	83,551	410,865	108,558	260,728	87,049	392,475	110,160	385,955	110,205
March.....	263,849	85,261	426,713	110,153	267,259	88,629	406,202	112,461	391,623	111,852
April.....	274,821	85,427	443,569	112,142	271,348	87,411	422,678	114,013	398,982	110,757
May.....	294,095	88,409	459,783	115,122	285,705	91,954	440,211	117,994	416,963	113,901
June.....	304,395	89,540	460,294	115,399	296,937	95,259	450,121	119,492	417,975	113,270
July.....	304,020	87,166	459,051	114,503	300,329	93,135	448,991	115,694	417,987	111,588
August.....	301,234	88,277	449,721	117,301	302,969	99,280	440,123	119,637	421,895	121,710
September.....	298,918	93,505	441,510	123,286	304,908	106,046	449,011	133,294	431,509	130,846
October.....	291,973	93,289	432,576	120,762	301,315	104,442	438,890	125,603	437,220	131,344
November.....	286,511	92,481	412,114	115,099	294,945	101,439	425,171	121,302	432,920	130,197
December.....	277,854	89,870	391,903	107,990	285,690	94,922	408,663	112,902	422,538	122,279

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 worked per week by its wage-earners during the month in which the greatest number had been employed. For 1938 and 1939, however, the figures represent one week in a month of *normal* employment. In any case, the figures of Table 19 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, due 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 eight years, for which the figures of Table 19 are available, is not long enough to establish a definite trend in the average hours worked.

19.—Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, Working Specified Numbers of Hours¹ per Week in the Month of Highest Employment, 1932-39

Hours Worked per Week	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Hours Worked per Week	1938 ²			1939 ²		
								Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
								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	12,868	6,981	19,849
41-43.....	9,593	9,571	9,814	11,448	11,820	11,273	31-43.....	75,842	23,283	99,125	64,780	20,817	85,597
44.....	65,063	63,598	69,217	78,564	80,202	97,209	44.....	59,983	23,780	83,763	57,667	23,461	81,128
45-47.....	31,193	33,033	38,805	44,672	51,259	61,099	45-47.....	47,877	18,391	66,268	45,703	18,328	64,031
48.....	81,894	75,558	95,669	130,830	138,500	148,399	48.....	97,257	24,338	121,625	103,636	26,870	130,506
49-50.....	67,823	66,310	71,997	62,328	67,740	76,526	49-50.....	45,981	16,313	62,294	48,378	17,444	65,822
51-53.....	14,438	15,764	16,562	19,100	18,287	21,815	51-54.....	33,744	5,852	39,596	37,439	8,726	46,165
54.....	30,098	28,770	24,520	25,935	29,712	33,361	55.....	16,493	4,082	20,575	19,766	4,550	24,316
55.....	39,817	44,465	46,437	42,261	43,377	49,470	56-64.....	56,171	4,584	60,755	56,837	4,230	61,067
56-59.....	18,131	14,150	21,938	21,068	23,369	24,926	65 or over.....	8,224	531	8,755	8,036	442	8,478
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	455,110	131,849	586,959
Av. Hours per Week...	48.9	48.7	49.2	48.7	48.7	48.8	Av. Hours per Week...	47.3	44.6	46.7	48.1	45.2	47.2

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

² Figures relate to one week in a month of normal employment.

20.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours¹ in a Month of Normal Employment, by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1939

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		
Province	MALE											
Prince Edward Island.....	No. 6	No. 57	No. 60	No. -	No. 88	No. 31	No. 174	No. 15	No. 34	No. 22	No. 487	No. 49.7
Nova Scotia.....	287	991	941	1,147	3,536	560	1,808	603	3,952	229	14,054	51.0
New Brunswick.....	475	1,902	669	463	2,320	840	2,063	468	3,769	317	13,286	50.3
Quebec.....	4,644	18,827	11,549	13,339	29,066	18,677	11,284	10,119	24,853	2,126	144,484	48.8
Ontario.....	5,832	31,699	33,965	24,663	45,513	25,472	16,603	7,972	21,490	4,993	218,202	47.4
Manitoba.....	414	5,363	2,935	1,074	2,388	1,383	1,316	293	1,072	119	16,357	44.5
Saskatchewan.....	126	819	484	226	1,040	284	530	134	712	90	4,445	48.0
Alberta.....	271	1,773	1,297	495	2,370	530	1,993	129	638	62	9,558	46.7
British Columbia.....	813	3,349	5,767	4,296	17,264	601	1,668	33	289	78	34,158	45.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	23	Nil	79	52.3
Totals.....	12,868	64,780	57,667	45,703	103,636	48,378	37,439	19,766	56,837	8,036	455,110	48.1

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

20.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours¹ in a Month of Normal Employment, by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1939
—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		
MALE—concluded												
Industrial Group	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Vegetable products.....	2,332	5,561	4,866	4,206	11,873	6,994	10,552	4,060	10,956	2,681	64,081	50.1
Animal products.....	1,099	3,399	2,550	3,319	4,061	5,335	3,928	2,209	2,270	325	28,495	47.9
Textiles and textile products.....	1,032	5,755	6,569	3,116	9,113	15,288	3,965	3,720	2,482	477	51,517	47.7
Wood and paper products.....	3,234	9,840	12,114	10,721	38,540	5,950	9,861	5,732	29,226	2,187	127,455	49.9
Iron and its products.....	3,333	30,492	16,633	13,262	20,750	10,643	6,101	2,596	6,935	1,052	111,797	45.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	274	2,102	8,075	7,659	9,313	1,525	706	698	1,031	271	31,654	46.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,064	3,678	2,418	865	5,408	1,494	1,435	498	3,006	549	20,415	47.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	254	3,085	2,331	1,634	3,200	442	449	124	431	378	12,328	45.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	196	868	2,111	921	1,378	707	442	129	500	116	7,368	46.4
FEMALE												
Province	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	4	24	Nil	1	52	3	44	Nil	24	2	154	49.2
Nova Scotia.....	71	53	267	595	371	240	386	206	712	4	2,905	50.6
New Brunswick.....	66	281	158	261	407	345	345	42	86	4	1,995	46.9
Quebec.....	2,628	8,737	7,534	7,726	15,657	7,816	3,066	2,709	1,000	56	56,729	45.4
Ontario.....	3,462	9,934	12,425	8,749	8,804	9,092	4,662	1,551	1,944	358	60,981	45.0
Manitoba.....	144	706	1,847	366	427	79	70	23	31	2	3,695	43.2
Saskatchewan.....	49	32	46	15	112	7	8	7	9	4	289	43.2
Alberta.....	65	169	368	156	266	13	25	1	18	2	1,083	43.7
British Columbia.....	492	881	816	459	774	49	120	11	406	10	4,018	43.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-
Totals.....	6,981	20,817	23,461	18,328	26,870	17,444	8,726	4,550	4,230	442	131,849	45.2
Industrial Group	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Vegetable products.....	3,273	6,018	3,335	4,289	5,654	2,867	2,711	1,119	2,903	328	32,497	45.0
Animal products.....	658	1,828	1,490	1,683	2,058	1,825	1,019	674	419	18	11,672	45.7
Textiles and textile products.....	1,952	8,669	11,794	6,341	14,497	10,776	4,232	2,388	494	16	61,159	45.7
Wood and paper products.....	625	1,234	2,364	2,021	2,645	994	329	157	125	22	10,516	44.6
Iron and its products.....	145	836	850	964	435	391	132	56	24	4	3,837	43.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	105	909	1,737	1,459	456	242	120	106	214	41	5,389	44.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	26	135	101	176	254	81	20	12	9	Nil	814	45.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	78	878	954	855	401	85	52	33	32	4	3,372	43.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	119	310	836	540	470	183	111	5	10	9	2,593	44.4

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

21.—Male Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Weekly Hours¹ in a Month of Normal Employment, 1939

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the annual number of male wage-earners employed.

Industry	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			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.
1 Sawmills.....	464	547	623	553	13,242	1,015	4,868	1,736	23,631	722	47,401	54.6	1
2 Pulp and paper.....	994	3,506	879	753	14,956	1,199	1,784	479	2,095	666	27,311	47.5	2
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	361	406	601	291	2,721	1,575	4,889	1,464	4,628	360	17,296	52.8	3
4 Railway rolling-stock.....	189	13,637	524	3,432	1,543	112	112	69	130	44	19,792	42.6	4
5 Primary iron and steel.....	260	769	270	1,179	7,478	409	572	228	2,895	219	14,279	49.9	5
6 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	74	222	11	153	1,847	9,445	367	1,095	468	122	13,804	50.0	6
7 Automobiles.....	1,466	8,387	3,562	283	45	18	31	9	13	37	13,851	37.9	7
8 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	Nil	Nil	853	3,775	6,607	4	243	Nil	380	4	11,866	47.6	8
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	147	1,295	4,755	2,752	1,006	659	194	221	267	194	11,490	45.3	9
10 Boots and shoes, leather.....	651	1,183	807	1,466	804	2,052	964	1,016	506	65	9,514	46.7	10
11 Machinery.....	117	1,507	1,872	1,036	1,180	2,360	860	224	177	91	9,424	46.3	11
12 Furniture.....	170	539	1,818	3,457	690	380	215	1,344	166	57	8,836	46.9	12
13 Printing and publishing.....	748	2,204	1,556	1,364	2,198	267	220	16	49	1	8,623	42.4	13
14 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	271	759	247	1,014	1,515	1,393	1,726	563	1,093	158	8,739	49.5	14
15 Castings and forgings.....	188	1,069	1,015	1,405	1,284	1,926	929	245	642	86	8,789	47.3	15
16 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	166	1,765	338	1,126	1,023	1,071	1,940	365	570	58	8,422	47.3	16
17 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	129	443	377	604	1,985	1,023	1,153	1,489	206	88	7,497	49.5	17
18 Printing and bookbinding.....	217	693	2,558	1,667	1,712	143	50	12	35	9	7,096	44.5	18
19 Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	201	471	1,620	462	1,214	795	872	411	1,122	64	7,232	48.8	19
20 Clothing, men's factory.....	116	689	3,217	312	1,038	330	184	31	25	5	5,947	44.3	20
21 Automobile supplies.....	322	1,420	1,101	1,395	609	865	324	325	265	41	6,667	44.8	21
22 Sheet metal products.....	189	855	1,323	773	1,265	695	288	138	488	111	6,125	46.5	22
23 Hardware and tools.....	143	420	1,382	626	280	1,330	297	330	319	55	5,182	47.2	23
24 Clothing, women's factory.....	222	2,115	1,469	294	746	204	88	47	33	38	5,256	41.8	24
25 Silk and artificial silk.....	105	291	196	186	765	2,414	237	279	461	45	4,979	49.3	25
26 Agricultural implements.....	45	407	407	166	2,783	346	237	72	273	26	4,762	47.7	26
27 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	61	412	879	409	891	609	197	284	529	34	4,305	48.1	27
28 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	73	368	296	718	880	790	322	338	342	72	4,199	48.6	28
29 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	997	1,101	269	507	296	485	707	469	2,189	1,100	8,120	50.1	29
30 Flour and feed mills.....	109	106	212	53	1,741	65	317	343	998	80	4,024	51.2	30
31 Petroleum products.....	548	2,136	137	7	792	14	97	5	87	27	3,850	39.0	31
32 Brass and copper products.....	65	503	1,027	530	702	479	167	273	189	30	3,965	46.5	32
33 Leather tanneries.....	45	114	405	223	271	1,376	687	285	289	67	3,762	50.2	33
34 Breweries.....	145	236	773	506	319	573	357	253	586	26	3,774	48.4	34
35 Wire and wire goods.....	100	297	342	453	463	393	890	234	430	134	3,756	49.7	35
36 Aerated and mineral waters.....	193	127	188	210	858	374	791	266	682	60	3,749	50.3	36
37 Woollen cloth.....	66	276	66	187	762	625	976	208	258	22	3,446	49.5	37
38 Boxes and bags, paper.....	56	228	299	574	844	474	366	122	151	42	3,156	47.9	38
39 Boxes, wooden.....	87	135	120	151	830	262	628	673	750	47	3,683	51.7	39
40 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	113	70	1,416	697	168	223	721	256	490	97	4,251	48.7	40
Totals, Forty Leading Industries².....	10,613	51,708	39,810	35,749	80,373	38,772	30,867	16,217	48,907	5,204	358,220	47.9	
Totals, All Industries².....	12,868	64,780	57,667	45,703	103,636	48,378	37,439	19,766	56,837	8,036	455,110	48.1	

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime. industries; figures are not available.

² Exclusive of figures for "butter and cheese" and "fish processing" which are among the leading

22.—Female Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Weekly Hours¹ in a Month of Normal Employment, 1939

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the annual number of female wage-earners employed.

Industry	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			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
1 Clothing, men's factory.....	322	1,404	4,445	1,170	3,059	1,214	1,068	74	9	1	12,766	45.2	1
2 Clothing, women's factory.....	485	2,705	3,975	1,297	3,881	501	184	96	35	Nil	13,159	43.7	2
3 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	471	1,212	1,254	1,487	3,362	2,144	1,539	1,225	84	8	12,786	47.0	3
4 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	107	247	18	105	1,598	4,358	193	557	49	1	7,233	48.9	4
5 Boots and shoes, leather.....	499	710	676	852	798	1,456	700	594	375	16	6,676	46.6	5
6 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	244	820	524	1,398	1,336	374	312	180	107	2	5,297	45.2	6
7 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	2,438	2,270	434	1,081	479	587	916	661	2,602	317	11,785	44.7	7
8 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	95	1,256	511	507	1,701	24	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,095	43.3	8
9 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	95	767	317	560	230	643	964	59	58	"	3,693	46.2	9
10 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	91	751	1,209	1,111	303	141	94	82	33	40	3,855	44.1	10
11 Bread and other bakery products.....	240	186	242	193	1,084	248	325	122	128	9	2,777	46.3	11
12 Silk and artificial silk.....	125	524	81	544	182	1,060	147	122	36	1	2,822	45.7	12
13 Printing and bookbinding.....	128	258	729	626	649	48	13	2	Nil	Nil	2,453	44.0	13
14 Boxes and bags, paper.....	67	180	274	661	747	452	64	24	"	"	2,469	46.1	14
15 Woollen cloth.....	57	308	52	172	514	507	557	102	27	1	2,297	47.6	15
16 Hats and caps.....	82	1,143	386	228	285	98	67	2	18	3	2,312	41.2	16
17 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	18	325	503	380	107	9	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,353	43.5	17
18 Woollen yarn.....	28	108	69	180	299	260	362	24	44	1	1,375	48.2	18
19 Printing and publishing.....	232	129	452	129	233	42	41	1	3	1	1,263	41.3	19
20 Clothing contractors, men's and women's.....	138	377	519	48	250	11	4	7	Nil	Nil	1,354	41.0	20
21 Corsets.....	1	90	316	469	310	15	Nil	Nil	"	"	1,201	45.3	21
22 Fur goods.....	29	684	240	44	286	35	72	5	4	"	1,399	41.7	22
23 Miscellaneous paper products.....	23	207	160	158	435	145	64	Nil	8	"	1,200	45.8	23
24 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	47	190	82	288	210	84	102	22	24	2	1,051	45.0	24
25 Tobacco processing and packing.....	22	118	643	118	418	944	149	30	2	Nil	2,444	47.1	25
26 Gloves and mittens, leather.....	31	55	165	161	447	117	35	22	1	"	1,034	46.3	26
27 Sheet metal products.....	53	179	131	170	228	98	16	2	9	"	886	43.9	27
28 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	24	301	117	123	182	64	34	33	23	3	904	43.8	28
29 Miscellaneous leather goods.....	22	127	230	268	186	78	22	15	Nil	Nil	948	44.7	29
30 Hardware and tools.....	4	35	160	387	11	139	59	Nil	3	"	798	46.3	30
31 Automobile supplies.....	60	359	127	199	82	25	Nil	36	1	"	889	41.3	31
32 Cotton textiles, <i>n.e.s.</i>	29	83	156	101	141	167	4	73	8	"	762	46.0	32
33 Jewellery and silverware.....	2	56	331	150	114	7	5	1	8	1	675	44.8	33
34 Coffee, tea and spices.....	3	47	232	176	163	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	627	45.0	34
35 Lithographing.....	6	5	113	221	183	16	"	"	"	"	544	46.0	35
36 Bags, cotton and jute.....	6	58	61	217	136	6	30	"	"	"	514	45.5	36
37 Foods, miscellaneous.....	45	186	120	147	55	3	9	1	2	"	568	41.3	37
38 Pulp and paper.....	18	90	66	72	105	110	45	Nil	8	"	514	45.4	38
39 Toilet preparations.....	13	137	174	108	29	9	Nil	"	Nil	"	470	42.2	39
40 Distilleries.....	32	170	111	44	1	6	"	"	"	"	364	39.4	40
Totals, Forty Leading Industries².....	6,432	18,857	20,465	16,350	24,819	16,251	8,298	4,174	3,709	407	119,612	45.3	
Totals, All Industries².....	6,981	20,817	23,461	18,328	26,870	17,144	8,726	4,550	4,230	442	131,849	45.2	

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime. industries; figures are not available.

² Exclusive of figures for "butter and cheese" and "fish processing" which are among the leading

Subsection 3.—Salaries and Wages in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

In 1939 British Columbia showed a higher average salary than any other province (Table 23), Ontario was a close second followed by Manitoba and Quebec. 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. The high figures shown for Yukon and the Northwest Territories in regard to both average salaries and average wages are due to the unusual conditions under which industry is carried on in these regions and are not representative.

British Columbia, with average wages paid of \$1,153 in 1939 led the other provinces; Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario followed, each with between \$1,025 and \$1,070. For a break-down of annual earnings of wage-earners by sex, see Table 26.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1939, with Totals for Representative Years 1917-38.

Year	Salaries				Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	
1917.....	64,918		85,353,667	1,315	541,605		412,448,177	762
1920.....	78,334		141,837,361	1,811	520,559		575,656,515	1,106
1922.....	71,586		129,836,831	1,814	384,670		359,560,399	935
1924.....	54,379	15,641	130,344,822	1,857	322,719	94,871	404,122,853	968
1926 ¹	58,245	17,092	142,353,900	1,890	374,244	109,580	483,328,342	999
1929 ¹	67,731	21,110	175,553,710	1,976	454,768	122,922	601,737,507	1,042
1930 ¹	64,161	20,550	169,992,216	2,007	416,790	113,195	527,563,162	995
1931 ²	71,198	20,293	172,289,095	1,883	337,636	99,513	415,277,895	950
1932.....	68,264	18,786	151,355,790	1,739	288,817	92,966	322,245,926	844
1933.....	67,875	18,761	139,317,946	1,608	287,266	94,756	296,929,878	777
1934.....	71,963	20,132	148,760,126	1,615	326,598	101,119	355,090,929	830
1935.....	76,213	21,717	160,455,080	1,638	353,790	104,944	399,012,697	870
1936.....	81,409	23,008	173,198,057	1,659	379,977	109,965	438,873,377	896
1937.....	91,092	24,735	195,983,475	1,692	427,285	117,339	525,743,562	965
1938.....	95,270	25,319	207,386,381	1,719	409,172	112,255	498,282,208	956

¹ The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1931 to 1939 are strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1925 but not with those for the intervening years. The figures for the latest years—as for the earliest—represent the earnings for complete man-years of work, with no allowance for periods of unemployment. 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 at all.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1939, with Totals for Representative Years 1917-38—concluded.

Year, Province or Industrial Group	Salaries				Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	
PROVINCE¹								
Prince Edward Island.....	230	51	209,334	745	558	249	408,611	506
Nova Scotia.....	1,944	439	3,402,366	1,428	12,583	2,661	13,249,319	869
New Brunswick.....	1,841	490	3,589,152	1,540	10,173	1,997	10,070,010	827
Quebec.....	32,354	7,519	66,219,605	1,661	128,625	51,823	157,538,162	873
Ontario.....	48,001	15,240	116,127,609	1,836	202,399	53,231	262,248,600	1,026
Manitoba.....	3,783	942	7,954,864	1,684	15,738	3,447	20,489,934	1,068
Saskatchewan.....	1,706	294	2,752,194	1,376	4,160	315	4,593,933	1,027
Alberta.....	2,582	477	4,841,330	1,583	8,597	1,056	10,136,370	1,050
British Columbia.....	5,714	1,155	12,723,124	1,852	32,610	3,075	41,158,870	1,153
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	10	-	19,756	1,976	45	-	78,010	1,734
Totals, 1939.....	98,165	26,607	217,839,334	1,746	415,488	117,854	519,971,819	975
INDUSTRIAL GROUP¹								
Vegetable products.....	17,182	4,413	35,905,856	1,663	54,675	23,177	68,342,929	878
Animal products.....	12,446	2,506	20,426,743	1,366	42,372	12,034	47,805,128	879
Textiles and textile products.....	10,267	4,217	25,865,054	1,786	48,865	57,673	81,251,981	763
Wood and paper products..	24,740	5,743	50,670,709	1,662	103,993	10,306	114,616,746	1,003
Iron and its products.....	14,837	3,706	36,687,804	1,979	98,969	3,529	121,871,924	1,189
Non-ferrous metal products	7,098	2,326	18,894,235	2,005	30,293	4,846	40,790,623	1,161
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,634	823	8,356,148	1,875	17,924	645	21,711,786	1,169
Chemicals and allied products.....	5,832	2,138	16,108,687	2,021	11,417	3,208	15,458,871	1,057
Miscellaneous industries....	2,129	735	4,924,098	1,719	6,980	2,436	8,121,831	863

¹ For a break-down of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Table 26.

Average Annual Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—In only eleven industries did the average salaries exceed \$2,000 in 1939; in ten they ranged from \$1,800 to \$2,000; in twelve they ranged from \$1,500 to \$1,800; while in the remaining seven they were below \$1,500. In 1939 the lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling, butter and cheese, and bread and other bakery products industries each of which includes a large proportion of small establishments.

The highest wages, those above \$1,250, were paid in eight industries, in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. The highest of this group was petroleum products with \$1,473 and the lowest, automobiles with \$1,263. In twelve others average wages ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,250. In most of these twenty industries the proportion of women workers is low. In twelve 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 and in which the proportion of female workers is high.

24.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1939, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1938

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid. For a break-down of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Tables 27 and 28.

Industry	Salaries					Wages				
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries		Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages	
	Male	Female		1939	1938	Male	Female		1939	1938
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	3,730	652	10,875,243	2,482	2,539	26,132	502	33,862,136	1,271	1,192
2 Sawmills.....	4,045	235	3,803,320	889	861	27,942	177	22,592,988	803	805
3 Printing and publishing.....	6,430	2,068	13,072,440	1,538	1,513	8,619	1,225	13,132,922	1,334	1,334
4 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	4,357	1,502	11,561,270	1,973	1,874	10,994	3,408	14,149,822	982	976
5 Railway rolling-stock....	1,361	102	3,182,974	2,176	2,264	16,083	23	21,867,585	1,358	1,310
6 Bread and other bakery products.....	2,648	811	3,874,885	1,120	1,064	16,972	2,690	18,462,923	939	939
7 Automobiles.....	1,741	477	5,158,435	2,326	2,287	12,064	145	15,415,279	1,263	1,263
8 Primary iron and steel.....	922	229	3,003,672	2,610	2,586	12,592	84	17,406,845	1,373	1,284
9 Clothing, men's factory.....	2,599	852	5,727,163	1,660	1,602	6,376	12,599	14,340,898	756	732
10 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	923	166	2,670,414	2,452	2,457	11,360	Nil	16,701,705	1,470	1,445
11 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	1,240	710	3,496,360	1,793	1,693	7,191	12,171	14,282,125	738	713
12 Clothing, women's factory.....	2,108	980	5,051,476	1,636	1,623	4,965	12,217	12,335,016	718	713
13 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2,735	380	5,615,779	1,803	1,783	8,614	1,036	11,493,903	1,191	1,176
14 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	673	225	1,928,737	2,148	2,099	12,234	6,591	14,804,469	786	761
15 Butter and cheese.....	5,102	957	5,491,586	906	914	10,875	514	11,143,953	978	975
16 Printing and bookbinding.....	3,146	823	6,403,644	1,613	1,614	7,007	2,497	9,714,060	1,022	1,001
17 Machinery.....	2,319	677	5,454,350	1,821	1,812	8,922	330	10,393,511	1,123	1,087
18 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	1,963	677	4,524,766	1,714	1,759	8,004	3,516	11,079,008	962	932
19 Boots and shoes, leather.....	1,457	429	3,261,283	1,729	1,719	9,028	6,043	10,206,010	677	665
20 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	2,332	575	5,012,550	1,724	1,667	4,103	5,142	6,736,106	729	710
21 Castings and forgings.....	1,008	265	2,351,417	1,847	1,953	8,245	117	8,839,454	1,057	1,033
22 Sheet metal products.....	1,294	391	3,100,349	1,840	1,771	5,943	851	6,901,290	1,016	994
23 Furniture.....	1,268	317	2,496,526	1,575	1,511	8,620	367	7,462,744	830	808
24 Automobile supplies.....	829	281	2,204,473	1,936	1,955	6,244	765	7,642,168	1,090	1,063
25 Breweries.....	1,418	156	3,796,084	2,412	2,352	3,733	38	4,655,318	1,235	1,240
26 Silk and artificial silk.....	584	256	1,607,696	1,914	1,921	4,747	2,634	6,364,708	862	810
27 Petroleum products.....	820	140	2,282,581	2,378	2,376	3,792	14	5,607,666	1,473	1,514
28 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1,599	413	3,544,016	1,761	1,750	2,043	4,103	4,189,007	682	675
29 Hardware and tools.....	694	272	1,999,567	2,070	1,910	5,019	771	5,591,259	966	914
30 Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	1,371	214	2,048,992	1,293	1,240	6,542	33	5,482,310	834	816
31 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	1,063	420	2,228,643	1,503	1,467	3,882	4,473	4,967,393	595	584
32 Boxes and bags, paper.....	864	317	2,482,927	2,102	2,100	3,138	2,423	4,667,086	839	813
33 Brass and copper products.....	925	232	2,223,376	1,922	1,881	3,765	295	4,482,664	1,104	1,032
34 Flour and feed mills.....	1,701	240	2,582,208	1,330	1,298	3,808	149	3,933,288	994	954
35 Agricultural implements.....	812	235	1,644,601	1,571	1,528	4,219	40	4,380,119	1,028	1,088
36 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	1,252	657	3,755,303	1,967	1,948	1,152	1,327	2,151,588	868	851
37 Coke and gas products.....	885	278	1,703,455	1,465	1,574	2,898	2	4,148,159	1,430	1,438
38 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	676	197	1,574,975	1,804	1,802	4,113	43	4,178,913	1,006	975
39 Wire and wire goods.....	523	179	1,428,887	2,035	1,950	3,547	274	4,256,051	1,114	1,032
40 Aerated and mineral waters.....	1,129	236	1,973,932	1,446	1,541	3,459	91	3,554,268	1,001	980
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	72,546	19,223	156,200,355	1,702	-	318,986	89,720	403,576,717	987	-
Grand Totals, All Industries.....	98,165	26,607	217,839,334	1,746	1,719	415,488	117,854	519,971,819	975	956

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 since the distribution of industries has very definitely a regional significance.

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. So that, while in general the same observations apply, a close study of the differences between the averages shown in Tables 23 and 24 will be of value to the student.

25.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hour Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners, 1934-39

Year	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
MALE				
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1934.....	930	20.31	0.407	49.9 ¹
1935.....	966	20.41	0.413	49.4 ¹
1936.....	995	20.92	0.423	49.4 ¹
1938.....	1,055	21.49	0.454	47.3
1939.....	1,076	22.23	0.462	48.1
FEMALE				
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1934.....	539	11.80	0.251	46.9 ¹
1935.....	570	12.04	0.259	46.5 ¹
1936.....	577	12.20	0.262	46.5 ¹
1938.....	594	12.10	0.271	44.6
1939.....	619	12.78	0.283	45.2

¹ Estimated on the basis of hours worked by female wage-earners in 1938 and 1939 as compared with those worked by male wage-earners in those years.

26.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners, Classified by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1939

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
MALE				
	\$	\$	\$	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	581	12.88	0.259	49.7
Nova Scotia.....	939	19.20	0.376	51.0
New Brunswick.....	894	18.18	0.361	50.3
Quebec.....	984	20.03	0.410	48.8
Ontario.....	1,127	23.85	0.503	47.4
Manitoba.....	1,165	23.61	0.531	44.5
Saskatchewan.....	1,059	20.62	0.430	48.0
Alberta.....	1,096	22.23	0.476	46.7
British Columbia.....	1,201	23.73	0.518	45.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	1,734	33.28	0.636	52.3
Totals¹.....	1,076	22.23	0.462	48.1
Vegetable products.....	1,006	19.75	0.394	50.1
Animal products ¹	957	20.18	0.421	47.9
Textiles and textile products.....	929	19.96	0.418	47.7
Wood and paper products.....	1,040	20.59	0.413	49.9
Iron and its products.....	1,206	26.11	0.580	45.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1,241	25.24	0.543	46.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,184	24.04	0.509	47.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,169	22.25	0.493	45.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	947	19.44	0.419	46.4

¹ Exclusive of dairy factories and fish-processing plants.

26.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners, Classified by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1939—concluded

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
FEMALE				
	\$	\$	\$	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	288	7.50	0.152	49.2
Nova Scotia.....	539	11.03	0.218	50.6
New Brunswick.....	493	10.01	0.213	46.9
Quebec.....	596	12.14	0.267	45.4
Ontario.....	640	13.54	0.301	45.0
Manitoba.....	623	12.64	0.293	43.2
Saskatchewan.....	592	11.53	0.267	43.2
Alberta.....	676	13.72	0.314	43.7
British Columbia.....	652	12.89	0.298	43.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	-	-	-	-
Totals¹	619	12.78	0.283	45.2
Vegetable products.....	576	11.32	0.252	45.0
Animal products ¹	603	12.72	0.278	45.7
Textiles and textile products.....	622	13.37	0.293	45.7
Wood and paper products.....	632	12.52	0.281	44.6
Iron and its products.....	703	15.21	0.346	43.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	660	13.43	0.300	44.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	747	15.16	0.337	45.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	657	12.51	0.289	43.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	628	12.88	0.290	44.4

¹ Exclusive of dairy factories and fish-processing plants.

27.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Male Wage-Earners Employed in the Forty Leading Industries, 1939

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the annual number of male wage-earners employed.

Industry	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1 Sawmills.....	805	16.01	0.293	54.6
2 Pulp and paper.....	1,284	27.66	0.582	47.5
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	1,002	19.32	0.366	52.8
4 Railway rolling-stock.....	1,358	27.25	0.640	42.6
5 Primary iron and steel.....	1,378	27.75	0.556	49.9
6 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	859	17.58	0.352	50.0
7 Automobiles.....	1,266	28.99	0.765	37.9
8 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	1,470	27.92	0.587	47.6
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1,095	23.54	0.520	45.3
10 Boots and shoes, leather.....	776	17.44	0.373	46.7
11 Machinery.....	1,145	23.59	0.617	46.3
12 Furniture.....	839	18.41	0.393	46.9
13 Printing and publishing.....	1,437	27.55	0.650	42.4
14 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1,243	23.80	0.481	49.5
15 Castings and forgings.....	1,062	22.65	0.479	47.3
16 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	1,089	22.39	0.473	47.3
17 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	941	20.77	0.420	49.5
18 Printing and bookbinding.....	1,157	23.02	0.517	44.5
19 Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	835	17.77	0.364	48.8
20 Clothing, men's factory.....	1,049	22.09	0.499	44.3
21 Automobile supplies.....	1,142	25.58	0.571	44.8
22 Sheet metal products.....	1,044	21.47	0.462	46.5
23 Hardware and tools.....	1,018	21.64	0.458	47.2
24 Clothing, women's factory.....	1,009	23.17	0.554	41.8
25 Silk and artificial silk.....	987	20.47	0.415	49.3
26 Agricultural implements.....	1,031	26.61	0.558	47.7
27 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	1,010	21.55	0.448	48.1
28 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	938	18.93	0.390	48.6
29 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	753	15.58	0.311	50.1
30 Flour and feed mills.....	1,009	19.33	0.378	51.2
31 Petroleum products.....	1,476	28.95	0.742	39.0
32 Brass and copper products.....	1,139	24.63	0.530	46.5
33 Leather tanneries.....	950	19.19	0.382	50.2
34 Breweries.....	1,240	23.55	0.487	48.4
35 Wire and wire goods.....	1,152	26.64	0.536	49.7
36 Aerated and mineral waters.....	1,013	19.38	0.385	50.3
37 Woollen cloth.....	997	18.90	0.382	49.5
38 Boxes and bags, paper.....	1,038	22.66	0.473	47.9
39 Boxes, wooden.....	730	17.56	0.340	51.7
40 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	1,337	26.30	0.540	48.7
Totals, Forty Leading Industries	1,090	22.44	0.468	47.9
Totals, All Industries	1,076	22.23	0.462	48.1

28.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Forty Leading Industries, 1939

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the annual number of female wage-earners employed.

	Industry	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
		Annual	Weekly	Hourly	No.
		\$	\$	\$	
1	Clothing, men's factory.....	607	12.79	0.283	45.2
2	Clothing, women's factory.....	599	13.76	0.315	43.7
3	Hosiery and knitted goods.....	617	13.63	0.290	47.0
4	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	652	13.35	0.273	48.9
5	Boots and shoes, leather.....	529	11.89	0.255	46.6
6	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	562	11.34	0.251	45.2
7	Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	456	9.44	0.211	44.7
8	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	588	12.07	0.279	43.3
9	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	673	13.84	0.300	46.2
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	620	13.33	0.302	44.1
11	Bread and other bakery products.....	545	10.51	0.227	46.3
12	Silk and artificial silk.....	639	13.24	0.290	45.7
13	Printing and bookbinding.....	643	12.80	0.291	44.0
14	Boxes and bags, paper.....	581	12.68	0.275	46.1
15	Woolen cloth.....	702	13.31	0.280	47.6
16	Hats and caps.....	651	14.49	0.352	41.2
17	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	676	13.30	0.306	43.5
18	Woolen yarn.....	553	12.87	0.267	48.2
19	Printing and publishing.....	611	11.70	0.283	41.3
20	Clothing contractors, men's and women's.....	527	13.77	0.336	41.0
21	Corsets.....	529	11.04	0.244	45.3
22	Fur goods.....	821	16.34	0.392	41.7
23	Miscellaneous paper products.....	635	13.15	0.287	45.8
24	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	759	14.54	0.323	45.0
25	Tobacco processing and packing.....	607	15.26	0.324	47.1
26	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	551	11.97	0.259	46.3
27	Sheet metal products.....	816	16.80	0.383	43.9
28	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	556	10.74	0.245	43.8
29	Miscellaneous leather goods.....	668	12.46	0.279	44.7
30	Hardware and tools.....	624	13.26	0.286	46.3
31	Automobile supplies.....	667	14.92	0.361	41.3
32	Cotton textiles, n.e.s.....	641	13.58	0.295	46.0
33	Jewellery and silverware.....	651	13.01	0.290	44.8
34	Coffee, tea and spices.....	621	11.48	0.255	45.0
35	Lithographing.....	659	12.83	0.279	46.0
36	Bags, cotton and jute.....	657	13.03	0.286	45.5
37	Foods, miscellaneous.....	610	11.58	0.280	41.3
38	Pulp and paper.....	629	13.55	0.299	45.4
39	Toilet preparations.....	604	12.10	0.287	42.2
40	Distilleries.....	589	12.16	0.309	39.4
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	615	12.72	0.281	45.3
	Totals, All Industries.....	619	12.78	0.283	45.2

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—When the index number representing the average yearly wages is divided by the index number of the cost of living, on the same base, a measure of 'real' wages is obtained. Index numbers for 1931 to 1939 are given in Table 29. In 1931 real wages were 93.4 on the 1935-39 base; in 1937, 1938 and 1939 they showed substantial improvement.

29.—Average Yearly Earnings, and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living and Real Wages of Wage-Earners, in Manufacturing Industries, 1931-39

NOTE.—Figures on the 1917 base, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are published at p. 421 of the 1939 Canada Year Book.

Year	Wages Paid	Average Wage-Earners	Average Yearly Earnings	Index Numbers (1935-39=100)		
				Average Yearly Earnings	Cost of Living	Real Value of Average Yearly Earnings
	\$	No.	\$			
1931.....	415,277,895	437,149	950	101.9	109.1	93.4
1932.....	322,245,926	381,783	844	90.6	99.0	91.5
1933.....	296,929,878	382,022	777	83.4	94.4	88.3
1934.....	355,090,929	427,717	830	89.1	95.7	93.1
1935.....	399,012,697	458,734	870	93.3	96.2	97.0
1936.....	438,873,377	489,942	896	96.1	98.1	98.0
1937.....	525,743,562	544,624	965	103.5	101.2	102.3
1938.....	498,282,208	521,427	956	102.6	102.2	100.4
1939.....	519,971,819	533,342	975	104.6	101.5	103.1

Percentages of Salaries and Wages to Net Value of Products.—Table 30 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 and the first half of 1939, 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 78.2 p.c. during the period 1924-39 while wage-earners increased but 27.7 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 may be more readily adjusted to the price levels of the products.

30.—Percentages of Salaries and Wages Paid to the Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1924-39

Year	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture ¹	Salaries Paid	Wages Paid	Percentage—		
				of Salaries to Value Added	of Wages to Value Added	of Total Salaries and Wages to Value Added
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1924.....	1,075,458,459	130,344,822	404,122,853	12.1	37.6	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.....	1,422,286,778	207,386,381	498,282,208	14.5	34.9	49.4
1939.....	1,531,051,901	217,839,334	519,971,819	14.2	34.0	48.2

¹ Equivalent to "net value of products"; see footnote 1, Table 1, p. 348.

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 the 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 that it has been necessary to introduce in the method of taking 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.

31.—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 1939.

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	2,302	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 or 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			1939 ²		
Under \$25,000.....	15,846	119,766,944	7,558	15,623	120,903,054	7,738
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000.....	2,625	93,736,051	35,709	2,803	99,558,383	35,519
50,000 " 100,000.....	2,040	144,718,010	70,940	2,215	156,410,769	70,614
100,000 " 200,000.....	1,413	198,268,333	140,317	1,584	225,582,130	142,413
200,000 " 500,000.....	1,251	391,284,269	312,777	1,285	390,626,844	303,990
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	512	358,345,875	699,894	689	466,441,130	676,983
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	447	949,275,501	2,123,659	520	1,091,293,939	2,098,642
5,000,000 or over.....	68	747,008,831	10,985,423	81	923,724,311	11,404,004
Totals and Averages.....	24,202	3,002,403,814	124,056	24,800³	3,474,540,560³	140,192

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.

³ These figures do not include Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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 1939 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 1939, 61.5 p.c.

32.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1936 and 1939

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 31.

32.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1936 and 1939—concluded

Group	1936 ¹			1939 ¹		
	Establishments	Employees	Average Employed	Establishments	Employees	Average Employed
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees.....	13,441	26,659	2.0	13,002	28,020	2.2
5 to 20 employees.....	6,353	62,298	9.8	6,985	68,151	9.8
21 " 50 ".....	2,151	69,017	32.1	2,330	75,324	32.3
51 " 100 ".....	1,042	72,902	70.0	1,158	81,646	70.5
101 " 200 ".....	657	91,966	140.0	695	97,063	139.7
201 " 500 ".....	411	126,368	307.5	458	139,687	305.0
501 or over.....	147	145,149	987.4	172	168,168	977.7
Totals and Averages...	24,202	594,359	24.6	24,800²	658,059²	26.5

¹ See footnote 2, Table 31.

² See footnote 3, Table 31.

Size of Establishments in Leading Industries.—Table 33 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 the annual report, "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada", Table 34. 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.

33.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, Each with a Gross Production of \$40,000,000 or Over, in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1939

NOTE.—For principal statistics of these industries, see Table 12, p. 379.

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.....	59	59.0	93.1
3 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	41	27.3	89.5
4 Butter and cheese.....	13	0.5	16.0
5 Automobiles.....	5	41.7	98.3
6 Petroleum products.....	17	32.1	94.4
7 Flour and feed mills.....	20	1.9	64.0
8 Sawmills.....	17	0.4	28.7
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	16	3.4	65.9
10 Bread and other bakery products.....	7	0.2	14.3
11 Primary iron and steel.....	15	27.8	88.6
12 Clothing, men's factory.....	8	2.1	20.5
13 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	19	52.8	87.6
14 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	16	29.6	89.4
15 Printing and publishing.....	12	1.5	48.2
16 Railway rolling-stock.....	17	44.7	88.7
17 Clothing, women's factory.....	3	0.5	5.4
18 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	15	8.6	40.3
19 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	6	1.8	36.8
20 Sheet metal products.....	13	7.6	60.4
21 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	15	6.9	61.6
22 Sugar refineries.....	10	100.0	100.0
23 Machinery.....	6	2.6	30.4
24 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	9	11.3	91.2
25 Breweries.....	13	21.3	61.8

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

This part of the chapter is introduced by a general analysis of the concentration of the 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 by far the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1939 amounted to \$2,791,000,000 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.

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 16.6 p.c. of the gross production compared with 38.7 p.c. for Ontario and 32.7 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, 52 establishments with individual gross production of over \$1,000,000, compared with 292 for Ontario, 184 for Quebec, 21 for Manitoba, 18 for Alberta, 13 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, but in a broad way the factor of size is reflected throughout the statistics.

1.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in Each Province, by Size of Establishment (Gross Production per Unit), 1939

Province and Group	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Canada—						
Under \$25,000.....	15,623	148,514,340	55,232	38,202,686	69,425,825	120,903,054
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	2,803	85,903,455	29,944	26,655,348	53,581,388	99,558,383
50,000 to 100,000.....	2,215	129,109,695	42,109	41,113,326	82,512,663	156,410,769
100,000 to 200,000.....	1,584	207,714,040	58,917	60,345,764	115,790,391	225,582,130
200,000 to 500,000.....	1,285	372,476,930	93,146	100,697,980	197,924,705	390,626,844
500,000 to 1,000,000...	689	488,998,535	103,454	114,081,110	228,554,602	466,441,130
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	520	1,345,082,229	184,300	228,345,206	557,208,848	1,091,293,939
5,000,000 or over.....	81	868,686,378	90,957	128,271,967	531,022,453	923,724,311
Totals, Canada ¹	24,800	3,646,485,602	658,059	737,713,387	1,836,020,875	3,474,540,560
Prince Edward Island—						
Under \$25,000.....	190	902,516	593	216,259	758,021	1,198,438
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	19	465,391	152	100,559	450,399	664,289
50,000 to 100,000.....	8	493,032	178	158,495	266,584	568,796
100,000 to 200,000.....	3	821,961	165	142,632	764,113	1,112,158
200,000 to 500,000.....	2					
Totals, P.E. Island	222	2,682,900	1,088	617,945	2,239,117	3,543,681

¹Exclusive of the five establishments in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

1.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in Each Province, by Size of Establishment (Gross Production per Unit), 1939—continued

Province and Group	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—						
Under \$25,000.....	826	4,372,640	3,110	1,368,273	2,660,060	5,005,278
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	90	2,842,833	1,227	869,190	1,594,584	3,206,863
50,000 to 100,000.....	68	3,978,151	1,566	1,141,086	2,859,550	4,821,712
100,000 to 200,000.....	45	6,455,435	1,835	1,596,620	3,377,020	6,530,838
200,000 to 500,000.....	27	10,689,628	1,799	1,774,528	4,318,644	8,315,195
500,000 to 1,000,000...	14	8,735,968	2,369	1,988,255	4,401,341	9,000,982
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	10	42,361,614	3,772	4,703,375	13,229,313	26,572,568
5,000,000 or over.....	3	22,517,813	1,949	3,210,358	10,891,683	19,686,136
Totals, Nova Scotia.....	1,083	101,954,082	17,627	16,651,685	43,332,195	83,139,572
New Brunswick—						
Under \$25,000.....	606	3,635,788	2,294	1,009,853	2,420,678	4,362,065
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	67	1,685,768	752	540,550	1,176,946	2,282,698
50,000 to 100,000.....	52	3,933,498	1,232	953,151	1,722,025	3,495,303
100,000 to 200,000.....	29	3,887,922	1,454	1,170,581	2,326,765	4,262,868
200,000 to 500,000.....	24	6,179,298	1,918	1,563,367	4,328,663	7,543,954
500,000 to 1,000,000...	14	12,583,954	1,743	2,033,077	4,586,402	9,138,533
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	9	59,265,095	5,108	6,388,583	19,056,195	34,972,730
5,000,000 or over.....	2					
Totals, New Brunswick.....	803	91,171,323	14,501	13,659,162	35,617,614	66,058,151
Quebec—						
Under \$25,000.....	5,750	48,790,260	20,033	12,508,784	25,198,752	43,690,741
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	828	23,398,798	9,584	7,718,011	16,114,869	29,009,972
50,000 to 100,000.....	592	31,179,359	12,891	11,291,552	22,523,527	41,483,097
100,000 to 200,000.....	447	56,102,863	18,522	17,199,387	33,277,770	63,999,935
200,000 to 500,000.....	337	78,921,372	26,272	25,160,995	50,645,442	96,607,643
500,000 to 1,000,000...	235	141,038,835	37,059	35,641,405	72,482,994	145,732,132
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	156	491,895,493	65,703	76,459,138	153,995,011	336,739,139
5,000,000 or over.....	28	311,211,461	30,257	37,778,495	162,584,674	288,494,926
Totals, Quebec.....	8,373	1,182,538,441	220,321	223,757,767	536,823,639	1,045,757,585
Ontario—						
Under \$25,000.....	5,428	66,988,768	19,980	16,285,109	29,353,297	46,869,121
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	1,292	39,441,176	12,708	11,812,985	25,538,525	46,294,318
50,000 to 100,000.....	1,031	64,421,235	18,706	19,463,605	37,759,098	73,375,128
100,000 to 200,000.....	777	107,183,562	28,288	30,222,533	55,344,057	110,749,843
200,000 to 500,000.....	673	214,586,592	49,800	55,971,606	102,066,583	207,677,234
500,000 to 1,000,000...	331	258,537,079	51,901	60,658,858	112,561,471	236,587,197
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	256	598,644,379	87,658	110,112,420	269,453,794	525,116,054
5,000,000 or over.....	36	412,768,878	49,830	73,849,093	274,904,636	499,005,812
Totals, Ontario.....	9,824	1,762,571,669	318,871	378,376,209	907,011,461	1,745,674,707
Manitoba—						
Under \$25,000.....	647	5,628,244	2,299	1,700,950	2,339,589	4,565,686
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	118	4,017,101	1,317	1,167,434	2,187,199	4,215,507
50,000 to 100,000.....	137	7,073,115	2,234	2,206,181	5,637,476	9,850,267
100,000 to 200,000.....	78	9,048,623	2,682	2,823,212	6,199,343	11,044,653
200,000 to 500,000.....	57	16,360,488	3,975	4,545,879	9,776,185	18,249,694
500,000 to 1,000,000...	29	21,602,237	3,342	4,488,743	9,863,699	19,650,975
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	18	43,495,771	6,681	9,405,207	21,613,695	38,896,573
5,000,000 or over.....	3	12,433,786	1,380	2,107,192	24,791,107	27,820,240
Totals, Manitoba.....	1,087	119,659,365	23,910	28,444,798	82,408,293	134,293,595

1.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in Each Province, by Size of Establishment (Gross Production per Unit), 1939—concluded

Province and Group	Establishment	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—						
Under \$25,000.....	551	4,149,877	1,419	892,990	1,176,459	2,736,715
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	61	1,898,714	490	475,119	1,187,810	2,182,856
50,000 to 100,000.....	46	2,024,802	489	505,369	2,085,717	3,339,327
100,000 to 200,000.....	44	4,299,969	943	1,216,913	3,395,084	6,004,179
200,000 to 500,000.....	21	4,936,567	1,011	1,302,999	3,314,815	6,633,802
500,000 to 1,000,000...	4	1,506,311	265	404,495	1,143,820	2,209,476
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	7	8,449,113	1,256	1,589,172	14,213,092	20,041,535
5,000,000 or over.....	3	10,338,742	602	959,070	12,265,338	17,502,699
Totals, Saskatchewan...	737	37,654,095	6,475	7,346,127	38,782,135	60,650,589
Alberta—						
Under \$25,000.....	656	5,694,524	2,061	1,474,130	2,200,357	4,779,434
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	106	3,549,399	961	936,035	2,063,773	3,827,192
50,000 to 100,000.....	92	4,348,343	1,205	1,220,285	3,622,162	6,472,802
100,000 to 200,000.....	48	4,347,042	1,326	1,626,907	3,587,617	6,645,834
200,000 to 500,000.....	27	10,396,678	1,600	2,032,305	4,218,726	8,407,884
500,000 to 1,000,000...	14	13,039,952	1,769	2,466,559	4,834,596	10,405,697
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	16	31,908,287	3,790	5,221,479	32,623,918	46,935,237
5,000,000 or over.....	2					
Totals, Alberta.....	961	73,284,225	12,712	14,977,700	53,151,149	87,474,080
British Columbia—						
Under \$25,000.....	969	8,351,723	3,443	2,746,338	3,288,512	7,695,576
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	222	8,604,215	2,753	3,035,465	3,267,283	7,874,688
50,000 to 100,000.....	189	11,658,160	3,608	4,173,602	6,036,624	13,004,337
100,000 to 200,000.....	113	15,837,687	3,762	4,396,715	8,036,387	15,896,582
200,000 to 500,000.....	117	30,035,263	6,711	8,296,565	18,737,942	36,526,678
500,000 to 1,000,000...	48	31,954,199	5,006	6,399,718	18,880,219	33,716,138
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	48	98,911,818	12,218	17,267,949	49,356,846	86,719,784
5,000,000 or over.....	4	69,566,357	5,053	7,565,642	29,251,999	46,514,817
Totals, British Columbia	1,710	274,969,502	42,554	53,881,994	136,655,872	217,948,600

Section 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1939

In Prince Edward Island the predominant agricultural and fishery resources make butter and cheese, fish processing, and slaughtering and meat packing 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. On these resources are based the leading manufactures of primary iron and steel, fish processing, 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, 1939

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.....	30	324,623	112	72,646	499,268	651,261
2 Fish processing.....	71	192,875	299	67,783	459,291	615,383
3 Printing and publishing.....	4	246,351	105	96,003	27,382	193,039
4 Castings and forgings.....	3	336,346	56	49,470	25,992	148,007
5 Bread and other bakery products.....	11	127,003	49	31,026	77,588	139,548
6 Sawmills.....	53	122,953	80	21,705	62,814	127,979
7 All other leading industries ²	5	438,057	109	78,105	763,377	990,036
Totals, Leading Industries.....	177	1,788,208	810	416,738	1,915,712	2,865,253
Totals, All Industries.....	222	2,682,900	1,088	617,945	2,239,117	3,543,681
NOVA SCOTIA						
1 Primary iron and steel.....	6	22,015,230	2,252	3,248,185	7,028,632	15,223,484
2 Fish processing.....	154	3,707,611	1,944	1,135,251	4,046,791	6,531,571
3 Pulp and paper.....	5	14,123,208	742	1,165,365	1,783,886	5,523,373
4 Sawmills.....	444	1,848,303	1,781	606,942	1,668,435	2,954,498
5 Butter and cheese.....	28	1,212,854	327	324,839	1,725,068	2,609,265
6 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	3	2,710,758	922	720,085	1,222,348	2,588,466
7 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	18	1,474,353	820	391,222	1,830,907	2,522,304
8 Railway rolling-stock.....	3	5,484,233	404	482,782	2,521,419	2,507,399
9 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	8	2,292,022	801	679,154	1,000,017	2,310,092
10 Printing and publishing.....	33	1,856,233	700	814,731	361,817	1,956,937
11 Bread and other bakery products.....	74	900,460	509	388,924	969,064	1,778,170
12 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	8	4,333,021	459	700,618	395,140	1,625,010
13 Fertilizers.....	3	817,436	107	114,611	729,569	1,031,906
14 Coffee, tea and spices.....	4	562,839	97	102,149	753,930	1,013,199
15 All other leading industries ²	5	21,115,567	1,266	1,854,584	11,197,005	19,327,070
Totals, Leading Industries.....	796	84,454,128	13,131	12,729,442	37,234,628	69,502,744
Totals, All Industries.....	1,083	101,954,082	17,627	16,651,685	43,332,195	83,139,572
NEW BRUNSWICK						
1 Pulp and paper.....	6	38,452,014	2,434	3,201,050	6,840,717	15,630,514
2 Sawmills.....	282	4,376,746	2,404	1,292,533	3,182,032	5,626,273
3 Coffee, tea and spices.....	5	1,629,259	258	313,802	2,819,176	4,162,702
4 Fish curing and packing.....	116	2,848,183	953	412,515	2,095,392	3,469,313
5 Fertilizers.....	3	1,218,348	101	132,517	1,173,915	1,805,493
6 Butter and cheese.....	36	963,887	271	225,790	1,204,328	1,693,822
7 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	6	650,829	178	269,955	1,254,063	1,634,494
8 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	6	1,385,363	626	450,293	806,178	1,627,315
9 Bread and other bakery products.....	84	900,794	505	368,829	806,215	1,548,530
10 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	3	1,242,801	454	472,792	448,979	1,387,612
11 Printing and publishing.....	22	1,395,538	402	508,393	202,405	1,147,463
12 All other leading industries ²	5	19,038,599	2,358	2,763,743	8,791,819	14,229,503
Totals, Leading Industries.....	574	74,102,361	10,944	10,412,212	29,625,219	53,963,034
Totals, All Industries.....	803	91,171,323	14,501	13,659,162	35,617,614	66,058,151

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, 1939

Among the assets of Quebec that 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 large labour forces are 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 eighth in 1939.

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 10 p.c. of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the Province, furnished 50 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 70 p.c., the value of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 85 p.c., the value of women's factory clothing 67 p.c. of the Dominion totals for these products.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1939

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ploy-ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	44	309,642,235	15,442	21,318,707	39,000,140	103,564,981
2 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	4	55,956,416	2,674	3,995,420	52,664,621	86,005,322
3 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	14	44,426,717	13,232	11,284,643	25,747,093	49,176,421
4 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	51	51,022,836	6,901	6,509,387	19,899,253	39,986,847
5 Clothing, women's factory.....	337	18,354,105	13,243	10,940,691	22,948,043	39,782,799
6 Clothing, men's factory.....	206	22,723,419	11,519	9,729,095	22,999,784	39,584,165
7 Slaughtering and meat packing...	31	11,333,371	2,153	2,582,341	30,381,765	36,007,706
8 Petroleum products.....	7	25,633,897	990	1,680,886	23,350,561	33,329,907
9 Butter and cheese.....	1,178	17,156,120	5,188	3,671,605	25,151,722	32,739,823
10 Railway rolling-stock.....	11	40,755,721	7,317	10,702,470	13,770,652	25,309,944
11 Boots and shoes, leather.....	138	16,085,815	11,156	8,243,406	13,170,378	24,638,057
12 Bread and other bakery products.	965	13,059,678	6,295	5,668,652	9,592,502	20,399,991
13 Electrical apparatus and supplies..	27	23,244,787	5,010	6,501,725	8,777,582	20,375,847
14 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	56	17,945,149	7,784	6,196,615	9,333,490	19,744,841
15 Silk and artificial silk.....	19	19,987,848	5,681	5,321,748	7,237,731	18,751,820
16 Sawmills.....	1,796	16,036,417	7,681	3,739,234	9,570,131	17,129,042
17 Breweries.....	8	24,179,281	2,049	3,147,010	6,182,397	15,056,893
18 Printing and publishing.....	71	12,930,559	4,803	6,274,990	3,525,846	14,762,131
19 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	14	11,800,078	4,141	3,589,964	5,456,164	14,123,918
20 Miscellaneous chemical products..	43	16,017,759	2,730	3,328,099	5,375,063	13,650,068
21 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	56	8,935,864	3,413	2,944,630	6,409,034	13,066,645
22 Sheet metal products.....	33	17,196,324	2,320	2,632,067	7,336,872	12,785,021
23 Aerated and mineral waters.....	142	8,473,583	1,922	2,016,398	3,828,018	12,428,325
24 Machinery.....	40	20,774,247	3,745	4,806,781	4,623,211	11,742,345
25 Flour and feed mills.....	183	5,949,641	750	908,484	8,706,847	10,826,272
26 Paints, pigments and varnishes...	28	12,806,995	1,367	1,985,465	5,157,640	10,477,490
27 Miscellaneous food products.....	49	6,293,611	934	980,871	5,064,976	10,209,022
28 Coke and gas products.....	5	11,640,038	648	1,011,091	3,257,010	10,042,883
29 Brass and copper products.....	30	8,045,224	1,488	1,881,980	6,353,127	9,900,233
30 Primary iron and steel.....	14	14,358,351	2,473	3,088,867	3,461,268	9,410,406
31 Printing and bookbinding.....	389	11,349,865	3,560	4,105,116	3,111,764	9,285,229
32 Medicinal and pharmaceutical pre- parations.....	68	9,223,265	1,567	2,096,750	2,918,942	8,796,367
33 Fur goods.....	143	5,643,581	1,691	2,081,606	5,422,371	8,594,093
34 Castings and forgings.....	52	11,761,047	2,229	2,419,241	3,543,816	8,080,601
35 Boxes and bags, paper.....	40	6,828,884	2,044	1,870,791	4,554,355	7,865,476
36 Furniture.....	85	7,972,582	2,942	2,755,930	3,188,352	7,544,317
37 Fruit and vegetable preparations..	58	6,261,164	1,706	1,145,387	4,637,432	7,539,246
38 Miscellaneous paper products.....	45	5,543,815	1,233	1,271,729	3,774,913	6,924,923
39 Wire and wire goods.....	20	8,606,456	1,110	1,337,060	1,533,567	6,864,895
40 Miscellaneous textiles.....	8	9,241,372	1,085	1,397,646	2,586,130	6,639,237
Totals, Forty Leading In- dustries².....	6,508	965,198,117	174,216	177,164,578	443,604,563	853,143,549
Totals, All Industries.....	8,373	1,182,538,441	220,321	223,757,767	536,823,039	1,045,757,585
Percentages of forty leading indus- tries to totals of all industries in the Province.....	77.7	81.7	79.1	79.2	82.7	81.5

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 403.

² Statistics for sugar refining, which is also one of the leading industries of this Province, cannot be published, since there are less than three establishments reporting.

Section 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1939

The gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario in 1939 represented about 50 p.c. of the total for the whole Dominion, while that of Quebec amounted to about 30 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario, as the following percentages show: 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; the wide range of natural resources of forests, minerals, water powers, and agriculture; a large population and excellent water and rail transportation facilities to other parts of the country, have all encouraged industrial development. Other factors 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.

Industries producing capital or durable goods, which constitute an important factor in the manufactures of Ontario, were particularly hard hit during the early years of the depression preceding the present war. 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 1939 increased the relative value to 50.2 p.c.

Outstanding among industries in which Ontario was pre-eminent, were those of automobile manufacturing and agricultural implements, which were 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 1939, were as follows: leather tanneries, 88 p.c.; rubber goods, 80 p.c.; furniture 56 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 67 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 76 p.c.; castings and forgings, 64 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 64 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 57 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 59 p.c.; sheet metal products, 60 p.c.; biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, 58 p.c.; coke and gas products, 54 p.c.; brass and copper products, 64 p.c.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1939

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	96,617,868	6,045	9,996,657	83,021,910	134,726,912
2 Automobiles.....	7	54,144,811	13,620	19,495,482	67,881,020	102,102,931
3 Slaughtering and meat packing....	67	27,549,218	5,297	7,201,703	65,228,513	79,480,472
4 Electrical apparatus and supplies..	140	78,298,175	15,027	18,917,134	30,144,956	67,733,158
5 Pulp and paper.....	38	174,672,911	9,579	14,714,523	26,596,101	65,486,349
6 Flour and feed mills.....	627	23,363,064	3,205	3,399,012	44,278,443	58,336,183
7 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	35	53,540,653	9,993	11,992,985	23,344,495	55,784,921
8 Butter and cheese.....	951	27,655,635	7,558	7,618,426	37,096,438	52,663,274
9 Primary iron and steel.....	25	75,269,867	8,594	13,378,862	18,586,517	48,925,939

¹ See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 403.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1939—concluded

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ploy-ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
10 Automobile supplies.....	65	29,549,075	7,832	9,513,070	19,462,884	37,975,560
11 Fruit and vegetable preparations..	163	32,198,337	5,733	4,473,232	20,762,973	37,165,022
12 Bread and other bakery products.	1,278	24,207,387	11,185	11,228,933	15,901,911	36,385,954
13 Machinery.....	149	44,405,353	7,689	9,947,969	12,524,253	34,223,166
14 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	99	34,501,779	12,131	10,485,932	16,229,485	34,138,670
15 Petroleum products.....	12	19,111,045	2,031	3,408,743	23,266,811	32,087,996
16 Sheet metal products.....	83	31,999,667	5,129	6,118,079	17,468,020	31,027,265
17 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	86	22,380,268	6,212	6,649,437	12,735,227	29,947,939
18 Printing and publishing.....	295	24,512,157	7,823	11,961,011	6,928,676	29,252,775
19 Clothing, men's factory.....	114	14,180,921	8,433	8,432,280	12,787,750	24,165,978
20 Leather tanneries.....	32	23,847,872	3,637	4,059,252	15,590,180	22,604,923
21 Printing and bookbinding.....	578	23,073,716	7,124	8,716,295	8,411,681	21,932,660
22 Tobacco processing and packing..	10	8,424,254	2,316	1,837,886	17,522,289	21,523,232
23 Coke and gas products.....	18	54,320,483	2,463	3,553,487	9,647,794	21,033,396
24 Castings and forgings.....	86	25,407,382	5,975	7,112,262	7,573,192	20,551,366
25 Brass and copper products.....	81	15,457,578	3,267	4,295,270	11,893,249	20,514,059
26 Boxes and bags, paper.....	88	14,401,043	3,991	4,505,675	10,774,609	18,256,088
27 Medicinal and pharmaceutical pre- parations.....	91	14,330,730	2,631	3,615,220	6,317,528	16,986,043
28 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	18	26,195,740	5,186	4,355,803	7,936,573	16,977,703
29 Breweries.....	22	20,560,189	1,977	3,225,072	6,007,078	16,443,889
30 Soaps and washing compounds....	50	11,506,361	1,752	2,348,931	7,682,838	16,405,817
31 Acids, alkalies and salts.....	14	25,217,182	1,786	3,064,382	3,883,698	16,293,914
32 Clothing, women's factory.....	229	8,640,325	5,751	5,334,775	8,597,149	16,184,380
33 Sawmills.....	741	21,178,321	5,762	4,072,339	8,925,073	16,011,798
34 Hardware, tools and cutlery.....	112	22,657,086	4,820	5,662,707	5,424,414	15,788,267
35 Woollen cloth.....	36	16,271,654	4,162	3,974,757	8,385,607	15,668,729
36 Agricultural implements.....	25	56,937,657	5,006	5,776,313	6,322,535	15,292,756
37 Boots and shoes, leather.....	66	12,552,967	5,250	4,809,600	7,519,103	14,817,586
38 Miscellaneous paper products.....	78	14,514,032	2,480	3,251,572	8,324,289	14,671,351
39 Furniture.....	189	17,042,971	6,310	5,921,137	6,067,802	14,437,486
40 Railway rolling-stock.....	16	22,520,356	3,615	4,947,320	8,409,641	14,002,059
Totals, Forty Leading Industries	6,821	1,343,216,090	238,377	283,373,525	735,462,705	1,358,007,966
Totals, All Industries.....	9,824	1,762,571,669	318,871	378,376,209	907,011,461	1,745,674,707
Percentages of forty leading indus- tries to totals of all industries in the Province.....	69.4	76.2	74.8	74.9	81.1	77.8

See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 403.

Section 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1939

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 providing for the more necessary needs of 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, especially in the Winnipeg area. 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 1939, amounting to \$55,512,088, followed by flour milling with \$30,950,835, and butter and cheese with \$26,218,609. These three industries for the processing of the agricultural products of the Provinces accounted for 40 p.c. of their total manufacturing production.

5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1939

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ploy- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
MANITOBA						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	9	11,236,135	1,731	2,524,479	23,104,865	26,779,130
2 Railway rolling-stock.....	4	14,783,291	4,033	5,763,820	5,962,906	12,146,547
3 Butter and cheese.....	90	4,501,952	1,289	1,584,359	6,505,644	9,760,277
4 Flour and feed mills.....	38	4,047,431	481	485,323	4,602,507	6,126,143
5 Clothing, men's factory.....	28	2,063,915	1,331	1,033,710	2,561,007	4,114,406
6 Printing and publishing.....	84	3,525,959	1,181	1,659,753	765,922	3,978,103
7 Bread and other bakery products.	140	2,082,433	1,159	1,147,309	1,621,107	3,663,771
8 Printing and bookbinding.....	80	4,124,550	1,178	1,439,833	1,191,337	3,152,296
9 Coffee, tea and spices.....	10	2,343,317	212	287,112	2,277,150	3,037,840
10 Clothing, women's factory.....	26	1,154,503	927	803,938	1,747,229	2,741,507
11 Breweries.....	6	2,479,674	404	636,518	818,663	2,709,508
12 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	18	1,632,511	550	479,971	999,472	2,493,827
13 Malt and malt products.....	3	2,742,551	122	245,031	1,268,335	2,299,769
14 Bags, cotton and jute.....	4	1,649,716	171	215,319	1,692,441	2,198,932
15 Aerated and mineral waters.....	25	1,347,878	330	414,375	624,645	2,164,895
16 Petroleum products.....	5	1,231,709	134	151,271	1,453,756	1,884,891
17 Fur goods.....	40	1,342,674	439	460,077	1,028,901	1,701,984
18 Boxes and bags, paper.....	7	1,295,604	292	346,586	949,281	1,645,290
19 Primary iron and steel.....	4	1,732,926	406	538,227	424,684	1,610,745
20 Mattresses and springs.....	4	1,397,321	359	367,915	790,954	1,562,563
21 Sheet metal products.....	12	1,897,794	348	382,570	888,010	1,489,384
22 Sawmills.....	83	1,540,371	547	381,083	483,617	1,206,727
23 Medicinal and pharmaceutical pre- parations.....	7	1,174,160	134	152,500	514,555	1,205,342
24 Paints, pigments and varnishes...	5	1,470,328	208	256,417	683,287	1,202,866
25 All other leading industries ²	6	20,860,097	808	1,175,332	10,762,362	14,546,009
Totals, Leading Industries.....	738	93,658,809	18,765	22,932,828	73,722,637	115,272,772
Totals, All Industries.....	1,067	119,659,365	23,910	28,444,798	82,408,293	134,293,595
SASKATCHEWAN						
1 Flour and feed mills.....	63	8,177,268	585	749,294	9,997,517	14,891,856
2 Petroleum products.....	11	4,659,959	452	655,759	6,669,751	10,074,461
3 Butter and cheese.....	68	3,256,436	885	987,282	5,407,158	7,740,636
4 Slaughtering and meat packing...	7	2,573,942	589	761,264	5,310,633	6,087,882
5 Printing and publishing.....	134	2,206,607	883	1,171,080	469,846	3,351,151
6 Bread and other bakery products.	125	1,815,534	608	548,860	979,560	2,137,833
7 Breweries.....	5	2,433,443	189	282,193	587,067	1,799,516
8 Aerated and mineral waters.....	21	658,054	144	161,491	293,702	793,563
9 Sawmills.....	147	621,837	499	172,857	253,254	775,507
10 Planing mills, sash and door fac- tories.....	14	648,640	154	141,702	193,662	443,079
11 All other leading industries ²	3	6,087,138	645	767,850	7,505,783	10,798,937
Totals, Leading Industries.....	598	33,138,858	5,633	6,399,632	37,667,933	57,894,421
Totals, All Industries.....	737	37,654,095	6,475	7,346,127	38,782,135	60,650,589
ALBERTA						
1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	12	9,180,618	1,899	2,561,329	18,752,679	22,645,076
2 Petroleum products.....	11	6,849,617	481	719,616	6,277,687	10,291,323
3 Flour and feed mills.....	90	5,434,230	732	841,979	6,439,800	9,932,836
4 Butter and cheese.....	111	4,335,816	1,001	1,096,942	6,039,939	8,717,696
5 Bread and other bakery products.	160	2,245,451	880	931,600	1,580,304	3,509,278
6 Railway rolling-stock.....	3	7,102,614	1,223	1,754,179	1,594,589	3,440,909
7 Breweries.....	5	4,516,698	238	405,107	1,123,912	2,852,666
8 Printing and publishing.....	91	3,034,742	817	1,193,301	475,295	2,728,139
9 Sawmills.....	144	1,430,967	1,042	618,276	595,924	1,615,493
10 Clothing, men's factory.....	5	843,797	341	350,035	659,660	1,288,305
11 Printing and bookbinding.....	50	1,524,546	407	516,773	317,299	1,033,991
12 All other leading industries ²	6	9,979,428	688	822,411	4,253,637	7,649,821
Totals, Leading Industries.....	688	56,478,524	9,749	11,811,548	48,110,725	75,705,533
Totals, All Industries.....	961	73,284,225	12,712	14,977,709	53,151,149	87,474,080

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 403.

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, 1939

Except for the major industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec, British Columbia leads in manufacturing production. The rich forests have given the wood industries a pre-eminence in the Province. Sawmilling, in 1939, accounted for 22 p.c. of the manufacturing production of the Province and for 55 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 processing, based principally on the estuarial salmon fisheries. British Columbia accounted for 61 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, 1939

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Sawmills.....	251	38,472,479	12,603	15,491,339	29,706,269	54,685,280
2 Fish processing.....	67	14,323,276	1,658	1,877,638	11,022,543	17,473,982
3 Pulp and paper.....	6	50,576,149	2,555	3,953,198	10,165,135	16,005,957
4 Slaughtering and meat packing...	12	5,862,670	831	1,140,036	10,108,110	11,901,799
5 Petroleum products.....	4	4,271,032	274	527,142	7,948,618	9,144,073
6 Fruit and vegetable preparations..	64	4,976,382	1,212	979,568	4,194,897	6,677,352
7 Bread and other bakery products	276	3,815,185	1,928	2,020,143	2,858,812	6,467,546
8 Coffee, tea and spices.....	13	2,544,027	315	382,481	4,979,186	6,211,548
9 Butter and cheese.....	36	3,023,104	817	1,053,650	3,714,831	5,985,717
10 Printing and publishing.....	78	5,080,636	1,628	2,526,100	1,088,554	5,533,757
11 Sheet metal products.....	22	7,304,123	485	687,935	3,505,714	5,518,623
12 Sash, door and planing mills.....	58	5,130,436	1,338	1,506,486	2,133,772	4,804,946
13 Fertilizers.....	5	9,115,176	446	780,155	2,027,144	4,219,038
14 Breweries.....	11	6,080,352	309	523,662	1,255,883	3,636,353
15 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	17	7,377,871	928	1,312,731	735,323	2,925,345
16 Miscellaneous paper products.....	9	1,521,131	288	345,462	1,680,130	2,518,362
17 Food, stock and poultry.....	29	2,824,782	293	340,839	1,842,072	2,491,949
18 Coke and gas products.....	4	13,030,622	360	515,926	773,955	2,461,926
19 Furniture.....	54	1,797,187	814	834,276	1,039,843	2,349,706
20 Boxes, wooden.....	20	1,638,696	664	686,262	1,042,310	2,155,150
21 Miscellaneous chemical products..	10	2,078,194	245	408,771	707,839	2,096,094
22 Acids, alkalies and salts.....	3	777,471	218	378,746	298,040	1,901,088
23 Printing and bookbinding.....	107	2,206,516	676	785,192	531,363	1,635,728
24 Paints, pigments and varnishes...	9	1,909,110	201	286,274	641,957	1,408,043
25 Wire and wire goods.....	7	1,454,822	143	217,452	751,700	1,382,014
26 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	31	916,798	403	393,354	617,508	1,345,473
27 Boxes and bags, paper.....	9	859,957	209	260,484	688,984	1,312,800
28 Machinery.....	24	1,998,274	408	615,329	394,893	1,283,586
29 Other leading industries ²	12	44,371,505	4,501	6,397,172	25,645,035	39,358,381
Totals, Leading Industries.....	1,248	245,337,963	36,750	47,227,803	132,100,420	224,891,616
Totals, All Industries.....	1,710	274,969,502	42,554	53,881,994	136,655,872	247,948,600
Percentage of leading industries to total of all industries in the Province.....	73.0	89.2	86.3	87.7	97.4	90.7

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 403. ² 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, aircraft, 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.

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 in 1939 accounted for over 93·6 p.c. and 90·4 p.c., respectively, of the totals for those provinces, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish processing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportions fell to 71·1 p.c. and 70·0 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, 1939.

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 less than three establishments and production of over \$1,000,000 each. It was not possible to publish this information, except in summary form in Table 9 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	37	1,803,206	3,543,681	50·9
Nova Scotia.....	10	305	57,801,273	83,139,572	69·5
New Brunswick.....	10	260	48,929,554	66,058,151	74·1
Quebec.....	65	3,815	945,861,244	1,045,757,585	90·4
Ontario.....	104	6,540	1,633,496,619	1,745,674,707	93·6
Manitoba.....	5	741	112,800,676	134,293,595	84·0
Saskatchewan.....	4	235	46,591,312	60,650,589	76·8
Alberta.....	6	432	73,627,278	87,474,080	84·2
British Columbia.....	12	1,189	176,182,968	248,191,568	70·0
Totals.....	217	13,554	3,097,094,130	3,474,783,528	89·1

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-39

NOTE.—The dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry is included for the years prior to 1936.

City and Year	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	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
	1939	2,501	423,234,648	105,315	114,602,118	254,188,246	483,246,583
Toronto.....	1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
	1934	2,627	392,090,083	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
	1939	2,885	447,009,768	98,702	122,553,435	240,532,281	482,532,331
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
	1939	461	206,584,330	31,512	39,563,423	70,829,034	152,746,340
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
	1939	222	80,436,233	17,729	25,938,890	63,907,106	122,474,320
Vancouver.....	1933	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	28,588,106	55,160,883
	1934	773	84,254,515	13,206	13,595,812	34,258,919	63,475,103
	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
	1939	829	92,797,032	17,957	22,382,192	56,565,511	101,267,243
Winnipeg.....	1933	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,280
	1934	612	75,513,530	15,745	15,985,206	31,761,326	60,860,444
	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
	1939	648	73,255,368	17,571	20,717,273	44,873,043	81,024,272

¹Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity. For cost of fuel and electricity in 1939, 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, 1939

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.....	37	1,528,466	430	358,621	29,315	1,052,859	1,803,206
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney.....	30	29,008,894	2,507	3,637,250	1,445,194	8,373,298	20,062,146
Halifax.....	96	14,664,593	3,191	3,518,410	232,099	5,504,674	12,645,080
Dartmouth.....	10	6,533,044	362	442,684	143,905	3,712,173	5,608,207
Trenton.....	3	7,559,167	896	1,033,450	184,430	3,675,436	4,872,782
Liverpool.....	7	12,120,967	545	927,332	695,570	1,468,989	4,676,002
Truro.....	70	4,195,500	1,192	986,206	70,216	1,970,085	3,781,024
Yarmouth.....	27	2,454,313	541	422,265	68,835	738,711	1,691,407
New Glasgow.....	24	1,915,372	503	532,473	90,421	655,972	1,547,489
Windsor.....	13	1,060,680	353	256,722	22,590	1,004,868	1,529,268
Amherst.....	25	3,079,188	629	488,207	73,729	696,554	1,387,868
New Brunswick—							
Saint John.....	122	20,869,426	3,030	3,254,260	409,999	12,992,961	20,986,480
Moncton.....	44	6,492,403	2,040	2,376,272	162,435	3,994,053	7,081,075
Dalhousie.....	4	18,394,752	746	1,081,807	1,116,235	1,812,277	5,258,289
Edmundston.....	10	6,204,329	617	720,169	564,784	2,040,234	4,301,448
Bathurst.....	11	8,971,508	746	988,339	362,056	1,759,841	3,937,826
St. Stephen.....	15	1,716,596	539	464,484	39,671	1,049,700	1,999,366
Milltown.....	3	4,631,785	549	463,375	46,377	953,372	1,750,998
Sackville.....	12	1,353,271	483	471,653	25,282	456,711	1,443,406
Fredericton.....	25	1,247,406	361	295,755	27,182	513,188	1,099,984
Newcastle.....	14	1,105,379	337	212,330	8,868	766,785	1,070,682
Quebec—							
Montreal.....	2,501	423,234,648	105,315	114,602,118	7,667,848	254,188,246	483,246,583
Montreal East.....	10	44,708,586	1,887	2,688,885	2,186,225	48,229,644	63,289,783
Quebec.....	298	50,528,573	10,199	9,271,766	1,669,675	17,367,869	34,753,306
Three Rivers.....	50	55,452,876	5,415	5,855,361	2,910,700	10,678,267	27,503,951
Sherbrooke.....	73	22,602,929	5,420	5,302,915	425,527	7,384,052	16,428,347
La Salle.....	11	19,176,795	1,314	1,702,198	1,102,071	7,442,107	14,698,804
Drummondville.....	26	17,871,808	4,329	4,288,301	637,132	4,532,241	14,680,628
Shawinigan Falls.....	26	38,129,104	3,012	3,636,414	1,715,330	5,763,494	14,495,813
Lachine.....	32	20,392,779	2,788	4,162,256	351,375	5,361,643	13,656,228
Hull.....	47	14,581,518	2,497	2,815,905	617,951	6,947,030	12,928,260
St. Hyacinthe.....	58	10,704,335	4,201	3,158,998	253,994	6,688,170	12,392,828
Granby.....	32	12,262,524	3,296	2,727,076	192,988	5,094,932	11,904,242
Magog.....	15	8,713,955	1,783	1,553,108	296,952	7,482,797	10,535,124
Valleyfield.....	28	10,996,718	3,081	2,602,690	762,850	4,666,385	9,670,745
St. Johns.....	39	10,208,633	2,730	2,527,951	280,840	3,849,999	8,635,289
St. Jérôme.....	30	7,879,069	2,157	1,890,049	134,906	3,129,447	7,897,072
Outremont.....	13	5,514,546	787	910,348	44,477	3,365,168	7,258,033
Grand Mère.....	17	16,560,407	1,533	1,538,292	623,263	2,618,115	6,699,812
Belœil.....	11	5,084,624	513	883,677	98,448	2,477,072	5,556,589
Kenogami.....	3	16,301,893	896	1,256,909	631,618	1,845,902	5,511,012
La Tuque.....	15	12,410,189	809	1,133,113	392,734	3,226,534	5,464,690
Westmount.....	10	2,150,828	1,058	1,411,095	82,324	1,560,760	4,455,217
St. Pierre.....	9	7,216,741	954	1,308,426	275,811	1,399,284	4,112,368
Victoriaville.....	27	3,703,617	1,415	1,300,355	61,991	2,206,000	3,980,732
St. Laurent.....	14	4,157,262	1,034	927,761	73,974	1,890,542	3,667,011
Buckingham.....	10	8,885,842	535	722,289	609,857	1,383,074	3,608,065
Windsor.....	10	4,307,698	707	853,245	247,131	1,372,107	3,516,164
Louiseville.....	12	2,596,255	828	738,693	87,486	1,827,850	3,131,945
Brownsburg.....	5	2,785,788	641	834,576	29,351	1,150,070	3,065,477
Cowansville.....	14	3,155,462	1,007	914,512	82,152	1,479,162	2,943,227
Joliette.....	39	1,966,451	967	721,734	80,171	1,452,215	2,919,537
Lachute.....	9	4,152,333	701	617,698	20,994	1,154,668	2,880,088
East Angus.....	7	5,226,247	543	670,774	323,588	1,272,278	2,768,373
Longueuil.....	11	1,996,102	1,122	1,255,075	27,157	695,023	2,666,141
Dolbeau.....	4	11,616,963	302	444,145	468,492	793,302	2,506,347
Beauharnois.....	11	2,852,606	539	562,129	79,150	975,049	2,316,009
Montmagny.....	22	3,189,008	835	704,677	42,857	1,043,233	2,181,149
Coaticook.....	16	2,081,798	728	470,957	33,007	1,263,837	2,176,368
Plessisville.....	14	1,324,445	565	419,611	21,118	1,165,719	1,992,217
Farnham.....	12	3,662,019	550	466,394	86,885	892,675	1,870,198
Verdun.....	27	931,609	391	324,419	15,919	1,037,552	1,797,842
Acton Vale.....	9	1,212,242	567	390,021	33,111	848,184	1,771,565
Cap de la Madeleine..	16	2,105,700	386	289,812	25,686	1,065,242	1,649,001
Jonquière.....	12	1,068,573	283	396,170	71,085	750,702	1,417,218
St. Rémi.....	9	1,071,028	176	129,087	21,386	714,719	1,292,451

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting the 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, 1939—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—concluded							
Berthier.....	7	3,583,146	303	211,349	52,709	679,292	1,285,984
Rock Island.....	13	1,144,302	464	375,903	27,687	429,550	1,265,922
Chandler.....	5	1,919,641	272	277,136	199,557	779,936	1,238,877
Rimouski.....	13	1,892,642	428	295,472	3,027	659,195	1,180,787
Notre Dame de Port-neuf.....	8	526,885	124	101,692	31,818	506,107	1,163,854
Lauzon.....	4	2,124,726	289	366,178	31,675	319,767	1,134,867
Marieville.....	15	816,142	431	251,427	12,976	754,601	1,127,062
Ste. Thérèse.....	17	1,288,341	351	280,467	26,840	514,320	1,087,997
Waterloo.....	13	996,830	426	341,422	32,226	494,457	1,069,612
Sorel.....	18	969,199	360	293,519	49,198	312,121	1,047,155
Terrebonne.....	12	633,433	348	269,938	11,452	552,684	1,013,258
Ontario—							
Toronto.....	2,885	447,009,768	98,702	122,553,435	7,306,351	240,532,281	482,532,331
Hamilton.....	461	206,584,330	31,512	39,563,423	5,267,577	70,829,034	152,746,340
Windsor.....	222	80,436,233	17,729	25,938,890	1,673,417	63,907,106	122,474,320
London.....	243	38,674,632	9,941	11,576,846	637,418	20,696,829	45,385,185
Kitchener.....	153	37,094,776	9,680	10,199,119	612,099	22,123,176	43,950,376
Oshawa.....	44	24,450,659	5,824	7,290,409	449,940	25,277,381	37,273,645
Peterborough.....	74	20,019,146	5,132	5,607,145	407,422	16,460,327	30,776,537
Ottawa.....	200	33,238,918	7,103	8,776,183	646,311	12,063,936	28,582,935
New Toronto.....	22	27,517,068	3,045	4,658,241	521,929	13,437,997	27,886,476
Sarnia.....	44	15,757,012	2,830	4,141,433	1,219,323	17,444,021	26,205,143
Brantford.....	110	35,622,374	6,549	6,945,428	534,955	12,351,993	25,708,393
Niagara Falls.....	62	32,534,185	3,624	4,696,548	1,677,484	9,330,799	25,605,308
St. Catharines.....	91	23,126,509	5,555	6,382,713	449,591	10,480,773	22,329,061
Sault Ste. Marie.....	46	48,010,418	3,563	5,104,463	1,818,012	8,720,579	19,493,517
Welland.....	48	26,975,825	3,862	4,578,385	1,037,414	8,220,819	18,657,748
Cornwall.....	43	30,327,891	4,744	4,993,547	1,016,912	7,349,164	17,958,786
Chatham.....	56	15,391,244	2,103	2,333,795	305,837	11,644,258	16,764,397
Guelph.....	81	13,376,642	4,277	4,340,098	356,692	7,445,155	15,326,817
Galt.....	79	16,308,675	4,650	4,706,975	278,011	6,022,244	14,153,408
Leamington.....	16	6,375,157	1,288	1,190,221	124,841	7,204,480	12,959,402
Leaside.....	27	10,652,299	1,692	2,267,039	139,275	6,253,243	12,050,127
Thorold.....	18	13,128,430	1,487	2,386,571	1,179,601	4,731,738	11,616,547
Simcoe.....	27	9,895,940	1,121	1,040,185	90,472	7,208,789	11,290,221
Brockville.....	33	6,299,481	1,109	1,181,356	155,880	7,448,737	10,555,146
Woodstock.....	48	7,945,649	2,373	2,398,305	175,894	4,631,381	9,272,124
Stratford.....	48	7,909,342	2,316	2,788,582	176,411	5,167,315	9,023,034
Delhi.....	6	1,262,322	644	545,689	14,364	7,528,131	8,530,361
Fort William.....	37	28,227,383	1,500	2,153,946	836,789	2,729,999	8,514,326
Kapuskasing.....	5	34,690,643	1,014	1,578,194	517,174	2,666,400	8,313,971
Merritton.....	12	6,055,213	1,056	1,454,890	242,688	3,964,763	7,249,883
Preston.....	29	6,658,294	1,953	1,996,420	114,562	3,311,957	6,602,674
Port Arthur.....	30	16,250,015	1,165	1,652,020	635,006	2,199,550	5,991,929
Kingston.....	54	9,152,397	1,516	1,562,545	134,139	3,539,188	5,886,186
Waterloo.....	41	8,873,724	1,353	1,379,426	104,600	2,642,023	5,819,199
Owen Sound.....	50	5,975,023	1,662	1,572,628	122,584	2,340,295	4,967,127
Wallaceburg.....	17	4,031,008	1,033	1,235,200	305,262	2,174,540	4,934,005
Belleville.....	42	9,042,424	1,171	1,101,494	207,179	2,067,772	4,916,126
Fort Francis.....	11	6,734,396	705	1,081,177	419,659	2,331,824	4,839,496
Paris.....	21	5,272,280	1,212	1,045,192	118,212	2,199,637	4,835,800
Kingsville.....	13	2,695,313	577	474,490	19,900	3,276,481	4,229,295
Ingersoll.....	24	4,839,449	864	921,433	107,764	2,406,853	4,191,792
Amherstburg.....	10	3,417,449	446	616,359	357,115	870,491	4,126,567
Tillsonburg.....	21	1,726,390	641	465,691	59,277	2,928,604	4,080,974
Port Hope.....	25	4,095,921	795	959,035	104,351	1,557,687	3,987,627
Newmarket.....	11	4,395,345	854	950,812	57,149	2,525,465	3,958,676
Kenora.....	18	9,613,221	470	766,844	440,526	1,699,426	3,932,646
Trenton.....	21	3,268,757	708	746,719	154,195	2,087,202	3,829,124
Hespeler.....	14	4,335,631	1,192	1,097,699	178,021	1,891,327	3,815,739
Goderich.....	16	2,024,713	335	356,532	102,178	2,192,102	3,764,476
Cardinal.....	4	3,721,840	510	645,611	153,047	1,986,840	3,675,347
St. Thomas.....	36	3,059,325	1,013	1,004,200	71,414	1,749,938	3,643,487
Fort Erie.....	29	5,019,181	737	904,059	37,503	1,100,044	3,620,633
Bowmanville.....	12	2,916,076	576	613,492	82,196	1,340,521	3,602,237
Petrolia.....	12	2,527,175	256	317,153	245,676	2,439,522	3,509,323
Chippewa.....	4	1,329,165	197	339,396	182,044	775,254	3,496,605
Georgetown.....	14	3,374,617	625	713,295	103,329	1,942,302	3,163,049
Orillia.....	37	3,738,878	1,012	1,015,321	85,775	1,452,805	3,144,715
Weston.....	19	4,080,925	911	1,046,950	83,700	1,570,906	3,359,275
Barrie.....	18	1,498,668	446	455,408	45,150	2,353,070	3,268,456

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting the 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, 1939—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							
Pembroke.....	34	3,410,113	872	803,935	47,328	1,502,813	3,069,779
Brampton.....	22	3,105,474	936	998,259	35,309	1,559,880	3,037,201
Cobourg.....	24	2,700,958	515	579,910	79,908	1,369,895	3,023,641
Perth.....	19	3,800,562	885	938,880	46,677	1,341,373	3,012,676
Gananoque.....	15	3,683,133	445	496,032	63,605	974,213	2,974,889
Fergus.....	12	1,776,923	685	819,289	44,553	1,510,550	2,930,950
Dunnville.....	20	3,638,669	784	751,745	44,201	1,264,175	2,691,224
Aylmer.....	10	1,296,364	145	168,247	30,362	1,667,127	2,658,339
St. Mary's.....	19	5,405,018	415	422,008	308,893	1,142,841	2,649,854
Huntsville.....	11	2,428,694	327	295,980	28,887	1,570,099	2,564,138
Hawkesbury.....	7	2,685,946	502	683,370	323,400	1,334,628	2,435,773
Sudbury.....	35	2,732,637	540	610,114	43,886	1,125,273	2,225,276
Renfrew.....	21	2,606,449	654	609,295	67,606	1,086,840	2,192,432
Lindsay.....	29	1,914,012	575	476,990	63,471	1,023,335	2,123,421
Hanover.....	15	2,314,691	669	549,495	37,890	1,019,472	1,940,126
Carleton Place.....	14	2,484,323	664	634,532	57,183	804,958	1,918,540
Burlington.....	11	1,297,893	318	318,516	33,886	1,025,182	1,873,865
Aurora.....	7	2,088,638	415	438,935	25,507	1,178,114	1,863,068
Dundas.....	17	3,509,824	686	841,850	41,609	673,856	1,851,301
Smith's Falls.....	17	3,518,825	588	583,685	50,994	862,418	1,787,077
Midland.....	10	1,434,595	171	170,601	17,898	1,296,014	1,583,591
Grimsby.....	16	940,368	458	350,012	20,322	809,805	1,582,323
Arnrior.....	16	2,376,213	283	311,869	39,461	596,361	1,498,957
Humberstone.....	7	793,070	371	350,102	6,948	722,224	1,442,101
Milton.....	12	1,865,371	306	313,939	85,963	463,975	1,407,868
Timmins.....	24	1,850,012	438	440,824	37,891	651,507	1,393,376
Dryden.....	13	5,703,001	283	340,168	122,896	561,535	1,346,123
Chesterville.....	4	567,608	64	65,338	27,697	1,015,169	1,342,733
Tillsonburg.....	8	613,998	217	174,165	32,632	880,380	1,269,913
North Bay.....	24	1,289,329	315	342,213	26,462	584,157	1,253,803
Listowel.....	13	669,340	331	283,562	32,601	678,899	1,243,228
Campbellford.....	12	787,363	287	258,202	40,471	821,862	1,229,514
Kincardine.....	11	949,033	418	328,293	29,825	638,122	1,141,958
New Liskeard.....	15	2,730,907	262	292,618	16,646	630,051	1,137,222
Elmira.....	13	1,125,743	280	282,155	22,134	561,759	1,136,861
Almonte.....	11	895,957	381	290,839	21,392	519,650	1,071,540
Strathroy.....	15	900,698	231	182,172	17,993	676,680	1,068,008
Meaford.....	14	810,780	350	288,592	16,267	551,892	1,052,142
Wingham.....	12	698,413	276	239,153	15,802	582,515	1,013,459
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg.....	648	73,255,368	17,571	20,717,273	1,491,823	44,873,043	81,024,272
St. Boniface.....	47	11,320,187	1,585	2,156,805	248,411	16,902,397	21,625,521
Transcona.....	5	6,866,032	1,592	2,421,131	204,805	3,121,495	6,027,008
Selkirk.....	10	2,195,840	453	611,331	162,966	777,350	2,150,032
Brandon.....	31	1,707,564	347	381,406	45,489	1,178,973	1,973,843
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	104	11,045,260	2,107	2,706,098	498,764	10,823,745	17,191,268
Moose Jaw.....	41	8,277,542	894	1,149,317	303,088	9,901,445	14,839,829
Saskatoon.....	70	6,323,776	1,130	1,469,649	220,450	6,866,746	11,535,010
Prince Albert.....	20	2,021,068	409	472,908	55,359	2,061,076	3,025,205
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	191	26,651,733	4,225	5,718,341	707,125	19,651,198	32,659,913
Edmonton.....	179	20,611,030	4,455	5,566,986	399,898	19,893,319	29,871,108
Medicine Hat.....	22	4,940,551	577	621,785	50,843	2,890,996	4,787,331
Lethbridge.....	31	2,635,488	413	506,726	44,224	1,152,061	2,887,227
Raymond.....	4	3,465,269	213	231,466	37,686	1,054,607	2,366,143
Redcliffe.....	5	1,879,426	234	310,122	81,097	498,496	1,055,556
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	829	92,797,032	17,957	22,382,192	1,397,159	56,565,511	101,267,243
New Westminster.....	84	12,705,938	2,409	2,972,915	256,137	9,711,602	16,343,782
Victoria.....	143	10,114,648	2,299	2,862,936	204,957	3,993,091	9,141,121
Port Alberni.....	9	3,410,306	763	1,121,114	2,247	2,753,404	4,936,594
North Vancouver.....	19	4,605,159	643	905,630	64,589	162,339	3,237,122
Prince Rupert.....	22	4,803,300	335	473,578	40,470	1,526,356	2,741,124
Kelowna.....	18	1,128,380	304	336,155	19,571	645,944	1,248,922
Nelson.....	23	1,339,145	288	354,808	28,283	505,127	1,240,907
Port Moody.....	3	683,218	289	330,922	2,981	662,381	1,236,609
Duncan.....	9	627,350	403	371,953	5,444	650,384	1,145,131
Mission.....	12	518,367	129	124,452	14,001	625,923	1,043,042

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity.

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION

CONSPECTUS

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This survey of conditions in the construction industry is divided into three Sections. Section 1 deals with the effects of Dominion Government expenditures on civil construction in general under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and the Home Improvement Plan, 1936, together with controls made necessary by war-time conditions; and a summary of the expenditures in connection with the armed forces and Government aid to construction required in connection with war industries. Section 2 shows the value of construction contemplated, as shown by contracts awarded and building permits issued, to the end of 1941, 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 1940 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. 422-423.

Section 1.—The Government and the Construction Industry

Subsection 1.—Government Aid to Civil Housing

The construction industry, characteristically sensitive to general economic influences, suffered far more from the severe depression of 1929-33 than most sections of industry. To alleviate depressed conditions in such an important industry, and also in recognition of the widespread benefits that result directly and indirectly from construction activity, the Dominion Government did much after 1934 to stimulate building by encouraging private construction.

An outline of the provisions of the National Housing Act appears at pp. 368-370 of the 1941 Year Book, while additional details regarding Part II of the Act, designed to assist local housing authorities, are given at pp. 469-470 of the 1940 Year Book. The numbers of loans granted under the Government Home Improvement Plan, which was in existence from Nov. 1, 1936, to Oct. 31, 1940, are shown, by provinces and for each year, at pp. 370-371 of the 1941 Year Book.

Part I of the Dominion Housing Act is the only Part of the Act under which loaning operations are still being carried out. Under war-time restrictions, loans are granted for the construction of single-family dwellings only. Of the loans granted in 1941, 20 p.c. were for amounts of \$2,500 or under, 48 p.c. for \$3,000 or under and 72 p.c. for \$3,500 or under; the maximum loan was \$4,000 and the average unit loan \$3,127. Altogether 473 localities have taken advantage of the Act. 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.

1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, 1937-41, with Totals, October, 1935, to December, 1941.

NOTE.—Figures for 1935 and 1936 are given at p. 469 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province	Loans					Family Units Provided				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	4	5	2	1	Nil	4	5	2	1	-
Nova Scotia.....	186	139	144	94	72	186	149	147	95	72
New Brunswick.....	48	50	50	30	25	51	55	66	30	25
Quebec.....	303	355	512	397	425	524	745	1,244	807	425
Ontario.....	604	1,076	2,823	3,152	2,458	839	2,119	3,691	3,469	2,458
Manitoba.....	36	110	264	429	602	36	170	351	492	602
Saskatchewan.....	2	5	30	24	22	2	5	101	24	22
Alberta.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia.....	243	784	724	1,101	1,089	319	890	765	1,155	1,089
Totals.....	1,426	2,524	4,549	5,228	4,693	1,961	4,138	6,367	6,073	4,693

Province	Amounts					Totals, 1935-41		
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Loans	Units	Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	Nil	18	18	97,834
Nova Scotia.....	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	247,930	728	745	2,992,800
New Brunswick.....	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	90,375	215	239	931,272
Quebec.....	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,428,137	2,223	4,220	15,608,510
Ontario.....	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	7,568,169	10,474	12,998	41,843,341
Manitoba.....	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	1,993,960	1,453	1,663	5,804,177
Saskatchewan.....	8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	79,100	83	154	413,597
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-
British Columbia.....	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	3,265,552	3,951	4,228	12,853,494
Totals.....	8,066,195	14,641,949	20,307,718	17,883,082	14,673,223	19,145	24,265	80,545,025

After the commencement of hostilities in September, 1939, there was little need for further support to private building enterprise, although the existing Government housing policy was continued. It soon became evident that the Government's contribution to construction for defence, together with the necessary financing to meet expansion in war industry, would quickly take up the slack that still remained. This has proved to be the case, while at the same time civilian construction has become subject to war-time restrictions and priority rulings, so that it has become of secondary importance.

Government Control of Civil Construction Since the Outbreak of War.—In May, 1941, authority to control new construction, repairs to buildings, expansion of existing facilities and replacement or new installation of equipment was given to the Priorities Officer, and exercised through a Construction Control Division set up in the Priorities Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. In August, 1941, a Controller of Construction was appointed and the powers of the Priorities Officer in this field were conferred upon him.

A policy of curtailment has been followed. Applications for licences are scrutinized to ascertain whether projects are essential, and whether the type of construction could be modified to conserve scarce materials. The granting of a licence does not confer on the licensee any priority rights to the delivery of equipment, materials or supplies to complete a project.

New and considerably extended powers were conferred upon the Controller of Construction in January, 1942. Under these new regulations, except under licence by the Controller, no person may start, or continue with, a project involving:—

- (1) Installation of equipment in any plant at a cost exceeding \$5,000.
- (2) Construction, repairs, additions or alterations to any plant at a cost exceeding \$5,000.*
- (3) Construction, repairs, additions, alterations or installation of equipment in any building other than a plant, where the total cost of the construction, including the cost of equipment, etc., exceeds \$5,000.†

The only exemption from this new order is where the equipment, plant or buildings are owned or financed by the Federal Government.

Control over production and use of construction materials, and construction material production facilities, is given to the Controller of Construction. As this may involve overlapping with the powers of other Controllers, it is provided that in such cases orders of the other Controller will govern.

Under the previous Orders in Council governing the control of construction, the jurisdiction of the Controller of Construction did not apply to one-, two- and three-family houses, agricultural, mining, logging, commercial fishing and railway buildings and structures, churches, public hospitals, educational institutions, or any buildings financed by or under the control of any provincial government; these categories are now brought within his control.

Subsection 2.—Construction for War Purposes

Construction related to Canada's war effort may be divided into the following groups:—

- (1) Building of defence projects for Air: (a) Aerodromes and training schools under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan; (b) Development of Canada's Home War Establishment for Air; (c) Royal Air Force schools in Canada.
- (2) Building of Army defence projects.
- (3) Construction of Naval projects, including harbour installations.
- (4) Construction of new industrial plants and plant extensions involving Government capital assistance.
- (5) Provision of necessary housing incidental to industrial expansion for war purposes.

Most contracts under groups (1) to (3), and some contracts under (4) are awarded by the Construction Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. For the calendar year 1941 the value of these contracts, 1,208 in number, amounted to \$97,538,743, as compared with 756 contracts aggregating \$85,154,764 in 1940.

* In the case of a plant, equipment to the value of \$5,000 may be installed without a permit in addition to a total value of \$5,000 so allowed for construction, repairs, additions or alterations.

† In the case of any building other than a plant, the maximum value of a project permitted without licence is \$5,000. In such case, the cost of construction, repairs, alterations, additions or installation of equipment, if forming part of one project, must be considered together as one amount in calculating the maximum value permitted without licence.

Contracts under (5) are let by Wartime Housing Limited, a Government-owned company established for this purpose.

Supervision of purely defence projects (1), (2) and (3) is under the Department of National Defence, although the Department of Transport awards contracts for and supervises the building of most of the paved runways for air fields.

Construction relating to that portion of capital assistance extended to industry for the erection of chemical and explosives plants has been carried on under the supervision of the Allied War Supplies Corporation, a Government-owned company set up for this purpose. This Corporation places contracts with such firms as Defence Industries Limited (a subsidiary of Canadian Industries Limited), Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, and others for the production of chemicals, explosives and propellants. Supervision of these projects, of which there are now over 35, is carried out jointly by the Allied War Supplies Corporation and the firm concerned. In addition, substantial capital assistance has been extended to firms engaged in aircraft production, shipbuilding and ship repair, and in the broad field of munitions production. In some instances the war projects are wholly owned and operated by the Government (e.g., Dominion Arsenals), while in others the projects are Government owned and privately operated (e.g., Defence Industries Limited and Allied Brass Limited). In the majority of cases the projects are partially financed by the Government and operated by private industry.

Wartime Housing Limited, established under the Department of Munitions and Supply, provides the necessary housing for employees of war plants, many of which have been located in sparsely settled localities requiring new housing facilities. In other municipalities war expansion has intensified the need for additional living accommodation.

Government expenditures on construction amounted to \$171,200,000 for the calendar year 1941 divided as follows: Armed Services, \$123,500,000; that part of capital assistance to private enterprise earmarked for construction, \$37,000,000; and Wartime Housing Limited, \$10,700,000. Commitments have been made for the continued expansion of war projects during 1942.

Regarding employment on defence projects, it was estimated that approximately 71,000 workers were employed in on-site construction work at July 31, 1941, as compared with 64,000 at Dec. 31, 1941. The numbers of persons engaged in the production of construction materials at the same dates were estimated at 27,000 and 24,000, respectively; in addition, an estimated 25,000 employees were engaged during 1941 in the manufacture of machinery and equipment for installation in new plants and plant extensions.

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 1911-41, or since the beginning of MacLean's record of contracts awarded as shown in Table 2, 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.

2.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-41

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts
	\$		\$		\$
1911.....	345,425,000	1922.....	331,843,800	1933.....	97,289,800
1912.....	463,083,000	1923.....	314,254,300	1934.....	125,811,500
1913.....	384,157,000	1924.....	276,261,100	1935.....	160,305,000
1914.....	241,952,000	1925.....	297,973,000	1936.....	162,588,000
1915.....	83,916,000	1926.....	372,947,900	1937.....	224,056,700
1916.....	99,311,000	1927.....	418,951,600	1938.....	187,277,900
1917.....	84,841,000	1928.....	472,032,600	1939.....	187,178,500
1918.....	99,842,000	1929.....	576,651,800	1940.....	346,009,800
1919.....	190,028,000	1930.....	456,999,600	1941.....	393,991,300
1920.....	255,605,000	1931.....	315,482,000		
1921.....	240,133,300	1932.....	132,872,400		

The value of construction contracts awarded in 1941 increased by \$47,981,500, or 13.9 p.c. as compared with the first complete calendar year of the War, viz., 1940, but was over 100 p.c. greater than either of the two previous years. Engineering construction accounted for 27.5 p.c. of the 1941 total, followed by business buildings, industrial construction and residences with percentages of 25.5, 23.6 and 23.4, respectively. As compared with 1940, increases of 108.2 p.c. were registered for engineering work and of 36.5 p.c. for residences, while business buildings decreased in value by 38.7 p.c. and industrial construction was lower by 23.8 p.c.

3.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, by Provinces and Types of Construction, 1936-41

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Province	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	339,900	459,000	1,781,400	946,100	2,135,100	413,800
Nova Scotia.....	8,073,800	11,220,000	10,537,600	9,505,400	12,106,900	25,309,300
New Brunswick.....	9,495,100	9,878,200	7,203,800	5,694,800	6,900,100	11,013,300
Quebec.....	45,749,500	71,940,800	65,778,900	62,846,600	96,326,300	154,541,200
Ontario.....	72,393,300	97,777,400	73,070,100	82,605,500	146,806,100	145,598,600
Manitoba.....	6,994,400	7,945,100	6,115,200	5,374,400	28,003,700	11,701,600
Saskatchewan.....	2,200,600	6,704,900	3,969,000	3,246,100	12,566,700	11,098,700
Alberta.....	6,297,400	4,901,000	8,130,000	5,234,900	23,940,100	15,598,800
British Columbia.....	11,044,000	13,230,300	10,641,900	11,724,700	17,224,800	18,716,000
Grand Totals.....	162,588,000	224,056,700	187,277,900	187,178,500	346,009,800	393,991,300
Type of Construction						
RESIDENTIAL—						
Apartments.....	3,921,100	5,815,100	7,807,900	9,829,000	8,530,700	6,177,300
Residences.....	38,936,800	50,391,900	47,217,700	57,622,200	59,139,200	86,222,100
TOTALS, RESIDENTIAL....	42,857,900	56,207,000	55,025,600	67,451,200	67,669,900	92,399,400
BUSINESS—						
Churches.....	2,625,300	2,662,100	4,440,100	4,697,700	2*523,300	2,808,900
Public garages.....	2,746,100	4,429,800	3,418,100	3,755,600	2,564,500	3,347,900
Hospitals.....	2,127,800	7,425,100	7,027,600	7,468,700	8,760,200	6,445,100
Hotels and clubs.....	2,031,500	2,715,100	2,899,600	3,187,400	3,844,200	2,220,200
Office buildings.....	3,149,000	5,911,600	5,076,900	4,773,300	4,974,100	5,464,700
Public buildings.....	7,126,200	8,066,200	13,118,600	9,889,500	57,903,500	50,870,100
Schools.....	4,133,600	6,378,600	11,141,600	7,375,300	6,139,600	5,743,600
Stores.....	6,625,400	7,315,100	10,069,800	7,160,600	8,080,700	9,406,100
Theatres.....	2,516,000	2,397,600	1,867,100	1,418,500	1,290,000	2,115,300
Warehouses.....	4,690,100	7,987,600	4,267,700	5,218,600	8,519,400	12,130,200
TOTALS, BUSINESS.....	37,771,000	55,288,800	63,327,100	54,945,200	104,599,500	100,552,100
INDUSTRIAL.....	14,973,700	33,779,800	15,982,200	22,753,000	121,760,800	92,805,300
ENGINEERING—						
Bridges.....	7,751,200	7,584,800	4,273,100	3,067,300	2,639,200	3,550,900
Dams and wharves.....	3,119,400	4,374,800	5,285,800	8,441,700	3,834,800	12,440,900
Sewers and watermains.....	2,515,800	2,946,000	3,428,500	4,133,800	3,880,900	6,772,400
Roads and streets.....	23,649,200	35,840,200	16,732,600	23,565,400	28,844,400	25,093,000
General engineering.....	29,949,800	28,035,300	23,223,000	2,820,900	12,780,300	60,377,300
TOTALS, ENGINEERING...	66,985,400	78,781,100	52,943,000	42,029,100	51,979,600	108,234,500

Building Permits.—Statistics of building permits were first collected in 1910, when the series covered 35 cities; in 1920 it was extended to cover 58 municipalities, including unincorporated suburban areas as, with the advent of the automobile, a growing percentage of those working in cities were residing outside the municipal boundaries of the cities in which they earned their living. In 1940 the series was again extended to cover 204 municipalities.

Building permits issued in 1941 registered an increase of 19.7 p.c. compared with 1940, while construction contracts awarded increased by 13.9 p.c.

4.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1940-41

NOTE.—Statistics for these series covering years previous to 1941 will be found in the corresponding table of earlier editions of the Year Book. For the 35 cities marked • the record goes back to 1910; the 23 places marked ◦ were added in 1920.

Province and Municipality	1940	1941	Province and Municipality	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Prince Edward Island...	123,785	77,775	Quebec—concluded		
◦Charlottetown.....	123,785	77,775	St. Hyacinthe.....	317,885	309,860
Nova Scotia.....	3,861,423	4,859,761	St. Jean.....	775,400	272,907
Amherst.....	43,650	620,195	St. Jérôme.....	141,350	355,335
Bridgewater.....	15,850	13,300	St. Joseph-de-Grantham	63,890	305,860
Dartmouth.....	383,757	263,896	St. Lambert.....	184,135	221,196
Glace Bay.....	502,804	390,445	St. Laurent.....	451,579	522,825
•Halifax.....	1,395,747	2,038,199	◦Shawinigan Falls.....	606,585	2,142,775
Liverpool.....	49,060	10,215	•Sherbrooke.....	1,656,950	1,502,435
Lunenburg.....	66,500	12,500	Sorel.....	677,607	287,572
◦New Glasgow.....	56,223	92,036	•Three Rivers.....	470,271	811,030
New Waterford.....	47,485	48,520	Val d'Or.....	149,331	30,123
North Sydney.....	31,500	40,700	Valleyfield.....	287,955	366,435
•Sydney.....	707,197	777,428	Verdun.....	1,306,440	1,826,490
Sydney Mines.....	257,450	82,100	•Westmount.....	406,046	163,703
Truro.....	253,030	372,075			
Yarmouth.....	51,170	98,152	Ontario.....	53,592,620	63,154,650
New Brunswick.....	1,699,697	4,215,545	Amherstburg.....	20,125	78,415
Campbellton.....	17,546	53,935	Barrie.....	140,206	183,695
Chatham.....	30,525	2,200	◦Belleville.....	147,440	237,020
Dalhousie.....	19,960	15,850	Bowmanville.....	4,305	14,700
◦Fredericton.....	288,020	32,670	Bracebridge.....	14,100	19,800
•Moncton.....	1,022,920	3,660,054	Brampton.....	146,870	135,285
Newcastle.....	21,304	38,200	•Brantford.....	166,747	320,132
•Saint John.....	292,122	406,386	Brockville.....	133,660	105,292
St. Stephen.....	7,300	6,250	Burlington.....	201,920	249,368
Quebec.....	27,935,864	32,901,333	Campbellford.....	10,325	9,400
Cap-de-la-Madeleine.....	88,520	480,937	◦Chatham.....	472,887	449,902
Chicoutimi.....	623,440	515,525	Cobourg.....	17,775	15,825
Coaticook.....	7,925	6,465	Cochrane.....	15,500	12,050
Drummondville.....	299,975	414,510	Collingwood.....	4,325	57,227
Granby.....	404,663	647,162	Cornwall.....	108,406	189,807
Grand 'Mère.....	111,000	77,400	Dundas.....	481,355	126,080
Hampstead.....	149,325	171,260	Eastview.....	113,556	86,520
Hull.....	115,990	815,398	East York Twp.....	1,455,458	2,037,786
Iberville.....	28,680	25,600	Etobicoke Twp.....	1,474,785	2,030,035
Joliette.....	468,370	200,170	Forest Hill.....	1,136,305	872,550
Jonquièrre.....	126,125	521,850	Fort Erie.....	130,063	142,484
Lachine.....	911,497	704,424	Fort Frances.....	195,639	35,127
Laprairie.....	22,885	15,800	•Fort William.....	931,476	2,609,508
La Tuque.....	127,525	57,030	◦Galt.....	343,070	345,355
Lévis.....	62,900	129,136	Gananoque.....	20,450	21,500
Longueuil.....	345,850	722,150	Gloucester Twp.....	48,550	133,265
Mégantic.....	78,892	25,345	Goderich.....	32,556	36,701
•Montreal (•Maison-neuve)	11,436,732	12,743,917	•Guelph.....	232,230	259,447
Montreal East.....	943,605	197,650	Haileybury.....	5,940	2,965
Montreal North.....	36,905	76,310	•Hamilton.....	5,562,493	4,979,719
Montreal West.....	69,850	35,000	Hanover.....	26,825	51,775
Mount Royal.....	1,100,861	894,096	Hawkesbury.....	5,800	6,200
Noranda.....	194,725	41,025	Huntsville.....	26,110	70,183
Outremont.....	273,300	797,550	Ingersoll.....	56,365	63,350
Point-aux-Trembles.....	53,630	52,695	Kapuskasing.....	13,950	51,400
Pointe Claire.....	201,935	101,388	Kenora.....	68,895	117,116
•Quebec.....	1,762,971	2,648,947	•Kingston.....	946,889	1,171,261
Rimouski.....	91,750	162,450	Kirkland Lake (Twp. of Teck).....	296,635	139,399
Rivière du Loup.....	39,875	22,227	•Kitchener.....	839,301	1,074,680
Rouyn.....	151,079	65,465	Leamington.....	60,400	55,465
Ste. Agathe-des-Monts.....	63,975	373,350	Leaside.....	2,869,815	3,568,390
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue.....	45,685	40,550	Lindsay.....	36,800	49,750
			Listowel.....	121,600	9,800
			•London.....	1,038,575	980,985
			Long Branch.....	241,946	300,160
			Mimico.....	344,780	322,785
			Napanee.....	2,775	11,875
			New Liskeard.....	72,395	57,090
			Newmarket.....	18,100	26,050

4.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1940-41—conc.

Province and Municipality	1940	1941	Province and Municipality	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Ontario—concluded			Manitoba—concluded		
New Toronto.....	1,103,037	457,460	Transcona.....	74,303	115,253
oNiagara Falls.....	267,048	328,873	•Winnipeg.....	3,326,450	4,006,850
North Bay.....	167,800	249,213			
North York Twp.....	2,953,768	2,921,071	Saskatchewan	2,849,150	3,154,599
Oakville.....	81,718	134,633	Biggar.....	11,050	7,250
Orillia.....	141,945	127,394	Estevan.....	2,825	21,035
oOshawa.....	512,920	1,057,464	Melville.....	26,195	86,370
•Ottawa.....	3,802,745	4,890,254	•Moose Jaw.....	113,308	391,666
oOwen Sound.....	105,377	429,647	North Battleford.....	69,445	109,400
Paris.....	36,565	35,245	Prince Albert.....	269,845	375,366
Parry Sound.....	267,310	150,820	•Regina.....	1,053,573	1,156,801
Pembroke.....	87,559	114,262	•Saskatoon.....	1,150,065	704,985
Perth.....	25,450	36,050	Swift Current.....	53,673	92,356
•Peterborough.....	1,260,251	1,066,711	Weyburn.....	19,560	3,090
Petrolia.....	11,500	4,600	Yorkton.....	79,611	206,280
•Port Arthur.....	697,977	2,676,197			
Port Colborne.....	270,064	275,307	Alberta	5,917,743	6,830,128
Preston.....	74,710	124,002	•Calgary.....	2,679,290	2,677,376
Renfrew.....	11,200	3,550	Drumheller.....	104,150	24,660
oRiverside.....	201,715	278,920	•Edmonton.....	2,638,695	3,423,925
•St. Catharines.....	1,245,646	1,587,347	•Lethbridge.....	465,673	462,797
St. Mary's.....	4,220	7,035	oMedicine Hat.....	29,935	241,370
•St. Thomas.....	152,898	374,953			
oSarnia.....	372,420	533,006	British Columbia	11,928,915	14,509,083
oSault Ste. Marie.....	612,110	1,151,255	Chilliwack.....	94,200	90,565
Scarboro Twp.....	566,092	734,363	Cranbrook.....	33,478	20,032
Simcoe.....	91,485	69,250	Fernie.....	1,688	2,825
Smith's Falls.....	44,650	72,800	oKamloops.....	124,951	160,315
•Stratford.....	177,674	111,095	Kelowna.....	122,255	151,745
Sudbury.....	1,322,000	689,730	oNanaimo.....	152,091	185,087
Swansea.....	368,612	278,882	Nelson.....	133,803	72,778
Tillsonburg.....	25,550	36,150	•New Westminster.....	862,331	848,098
Timmins.....	610,080	318,005	oNorth Vancouver.....	229,425	858,526
•Toronto.....	10,563,481	9,171,360	oPrince George.....	18,950	19,160
Trenton.....	115,440	87,785	Prince Rupert.....	62,394	347,848
Wallaceburg.....	10,050	22,205	Revelstoke.....	11,812	19,261
Waterloo.....	234,025	346,345	Rossland.....	31,360	21,765
oWelland.....	423,945	655,745	Trail.....	109,084	161,548
Weston.....	293,684	367,161	•Vancouver.....	8,053,725	9,216,520
Whitby.....	21,150	94,609	Vernon.....	120,248	190,825
•Windsor.....	2,015,114	4,150,316	•Victoria.....	1,767,120	2,142,195
oWoodstock.....	196,435	296,301			
oYork Twp.....	1,183,727	2,712,605	Totals—		
Manitoba	5,096,011	5,598,645	204 Municipalities.....	113,005,208	135,301,519
•Brandon.....	360,446	258,648	Totals—		
Brooklands.....	9,327	8,485	58 Municipalities.....	80,274,350	101,047,815
Dauphin.....	22,905	76,755	Totals—		
North Kildonan.....	22,200	42,240	35 Municipalities.....	70,789,456	85,003,123
Portage la Prairie.....	189,850	114,450			
oSt. Boniface.....	1,051,260	929,614			
Selkirk.....	34,050	40,500			
The Pas.....	5,220	5,850			

The indexes given in Table 5 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

was probably much more than is indicated by the declines in the indexes of wholesale prices and wages from the relatively high averages shown since the First World War.

5.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 35 Cities and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries, 1910-41

NOTE.—These cities are the 35 referred to (•) in Table 4.

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	183.2	170.5	62.1
1922.....	129,338,017	162.2	162.5	60.0
1923.....	117,243,806	167.0	166.4	66.4
1924.....	113,329,707	159.1	169.1	71.2
1925.....	110,314,698	153.5	170.4	75.8
1926.....	143,052,669	149.2	172.1	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	142.6	174.6	83.5
1941.....	85,003,123	159.2 ⁴	184.6	139.8

¹ Compiled by the Department of Labour.

² As reported by employers.

³ Not available.

⁴ Preliminary.

Employment in Building Construction, 1941.—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 139.8 in 1941; this was an increase of 67 p.c. over 1940 and was the highest point reached since the compilation of the index.

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 roadbed 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, and as it is not possible to break down the figures some duplications would result if these total expenditures were added to industrial construction performed by contractors. Also, data concerning the value of work done by farmers and others working on their own account are not available. The statistics presented in Tables 6 to 9, therefore, are not by any means all-inclusive.

I.—EXPENDITURES BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ON MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT, 1937-40.

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steam Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	58,309,150	55,217,352	57,624,668	63,864,526
Maintenance of equipment.....	73,166,522	69,233,176	70,994,034	82,738,679
Totals, Steam Railways.....	131,475,672	124,450,528	128,618,702	146,603,205
Electric Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	2,561,156	2,509,225	2,686,891	2,771,379
Maintenance of equipment.....	3,276,960	3,407,339	3,286,397	4,865,755
Totals, Electric Railways.....	5,838,116	5,916,564	5,973,288	7,637,134
Telegraph maintenance.....	678,009 ¹	648,586 ¹	663,869 ¹	660,331
Telephone maintenance.....	11,829,389	12,080,383	12,369,344	13,327,823
Grand Totals.....	149,821,186¹	143,096,061¹	147,625,203¹	168,228,493

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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 1940 figures, comparable statistics are now available covering the years 1935-40. Summary statistics are given in Tables 6, 7 and 8.

No relationship exists between the total value of construction as shown in these tables, and the value of contracts awarded as indicated in Table 2 of Section 2, p. 418. 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

6.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, 1937-40

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1935 are given in the corresponding table of the 1940 Year Book, p. 472, and for 1936 at p. 377 of the 1941 edition.

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940
Firms reporting..... No.	10,855	12,964	13,595 ¹	12,849
Salaried employees..... "	22,431	25,278	26,809	25,810
Salaries paid..... \$	30,398,287	34,809,919	34,841,305	35,781,693
Wage-earning employees (average)..... No.	129,221	121,913	121,605	124,020
Wages paid..... \$	120,239,004	112,595,479	118,601,138	144,447,805
Employees..... No.	151,652	147,191	148,414	149,830
Salaries and wages paid..... \$	150,637,291	147,405,398	153,442,443	180,229,498
Cost of materials used..... \$	175,844,435	176,562,208	189,497,342	267,228,786
Value of work performed ² \$	351,874,114	353,223,285	373,203,680	474,122,778
New construction ² \$	244,946,916	240,549,164	258,662,409	352,301,695
Alterations, maintenance and repairs ² .. \$	106,927,198	112,674,121	114,541,271	131,821,083
Subcontract work performed..... \$	46,975,118	54,024,399	59,354,069	95,863,363
New construction..... \$	40,025,508	45,322,673	49,980,711	84,837,043
Alterations, maintenance and repairs... \$	6,949,610	8,701,726	9,373,358	11,026,321

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Includes subcontract work indicated

in the lower part of the table.

7.—Value of Work Performed by the Construction Industry in Canada, 1937-40

Province or Group	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Province				
Prince Edward Island.....	754,448	1,331,442	1,948,064	4,147,583
Nova Scotia.....	20,180,404	18,038,687	19,890,449	28,637,404
New Brunswick.....	17,557,146	14,974,820	14,886,121	13,002,828
Quebec.....	101,460,731	100,830,603	118,529,680	127,438,996
Ontario.....	148,352,327	151,435,842	144,829,394	192,304,380
Manitoba.....	12,475,326	14,247,661	14,848,706	25,232,785
Saskatchewan.....	8,436,495	11,020,224	13,429,064	21,243,412
Alberta.....	11,198,894	13,166,662	17,856,669	27,350,018
British Columbia and Yukon.....	31,458,343	28,177,344	26,985,533	34,765,372
Totals.....	351,874,114	353,223,285	373,203,680	474,122,778
Group				
Contractors, builders, etc.....	278,209,051	281,484,690	286,712,459	379,654,887
Municipalities.....	20,128,323	22,863,476	23,723,692	19,618,187
Harbour Commissions.....	1,616,949	1,481,456	1,407,686	1,263,090
Provincial Government Departments.....	45,435,326	38,136,854	46,249,892	35,860,979
Dominion Government Departments.....	6,484,465	9,256,809	15,109,951	37,725,635
Type of Work Performed				
Building construction.....	130,538,998	134,912,175	159,041,080	257,800,560
Street, highway, power, water, etc., construction.....	158,661,078	156,411,564	150,362,784	154,293,950
Harbour and river construction.....	14,658,272	15,216,967	17,940,155	10,537,595
Trade construction.....	48,015,766	46,682,579	45,859,661	51,490,673

8.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1940

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1935 to 1939 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Province or Group	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Values of Work Performed		
				New Construction	Alterations and Repairs	Total
Province	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,070	1,230,212	2,269,190	3,900,457	247,126	4,147,583
Nova Scotia.....	8,855	11,284,681	15,589,741	22,613,827	6,023,577	28,637,404
New Brunswick.....	5,242	4,835,938	6,825,426	9,712,623	3,290,205	13,002,828
Quebec.....	47,041	55,241,020	66,877,923	94,231,903	33,207,093	127,438,996
Ontario.....	58,205	70,967,116	113,645,562	138,920,679	53,383,701	192,304,380
Manitoba.....	6,423	8,027,422	14,319,806	18,646,411	6,586,374	25,232,785
Saskatchewan.....	4,693	5,668,490	12,173,867	16,474,214	4,769,198	21,243,412
Alberta.....	7,252	8,640,213	15,903,730	20,637,538	6,712,480	27,350,018
British Columbia and Yukon	11,049	14,334,406	19,623,541	27,164,043	7,601,329	34,765,372
Totals.....	149,836	180,229,498	267,228,786	352,361,695	121,821,083	474,122,778
Group						
Contractors, builders, etc....	103,898	131,247,964	227,378,273	295,677,227	83,977,660	379,654,887
Municipalities.....	11,208	12,023,830	6,613,314	7,237,815	12,380,372	19,618,187
Harbour Commissions.....	728	806,203	294,427	174,884	1,088,206	1,263,090
Provincial Govt. Depts.....	21,377	18,001,253	13,394,980	17,259,285	18,601,694	35,860,979
Dominion Govt. Depts.....	12,619	18,150,248	19,547,792	31,952,484	5,773,151	37,725,635

Table 9 classifies the various types of construction carried out in 1940. 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 1940.

9.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1940

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1935 to 1939 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Type of Construction	New Construction	Repairs, Alterations and Maintenance	Total Value
	\$	\$	\$
Building Construction—			
Dwellings and apartments.....	50,458,660	9,466,537	59,925,197
Hotels, clubs and restaurants.....	1,511,077	1,371,193	2,882,270
Churches, hospitals, etc.....	14,597,342	2,611,077	17,208,419
Office buildings, stores, theatres and amusement halls....	14,284,399	8,665,426	22,949,825
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings.....	75,274,332	17,286,776	92,561,108
Garages and service stations.....	2,440,520	2,385,010	4,825,530
Radio stations.....	234,185	85,411	319,596
Armouries.....	34,797,054	1,783,703	36,580,757
Aeroplane hangars.....	18,379,614	Nil	18,379,614
All other building construction.....	705,612	1,462,632	2,168,244
Totals, Building Construction.....	212,682,795	45,117,765	257,800,560
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks.....	35,339,931	27,274,912	62,614,843
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.....	4,804,672	2,383,977	7,188,649
Water, sewage and drainage systems.....	8,446,075	3,389,611	11,835,686
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs, transmission lines and underground conduit.....	31,371,489	6,087,825	37,459,314
Railway construction, steam and electric.....	819,698	625,644	1,445,342
Aerodromes or landing fields.....	27,615,799	290,944	27,906,743
Telephone and telegraph lines.....	181,075	139,787	320,862
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery.....	3,966,224	1,556,287	5,522,511
Totals, Street, etc., Construction.....	112,544,963	41,748,987	154,293,950
Harbour and River Construction.....	7,611,580	2,896,015	10,537,595
Trade Construction.....	19,432,357	32,058,316	51,490,673
Grand Totals.....	352,361,695	121,821,083	474,122,778

In Tables 10 and 11 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 1935-40 are studied. The month of highest employment in the industry as a whole, in 1940, was October with 188,544 wage-earners and the lowest was February with 64,204.

10.—Employment of Wage-Earners in the Construction Industry and Their Remuneration, 1940

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1935 to 1939 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

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.....	45,428	6,699	369	6,752	7,553	66,801
February.....	45,829	6,786	431	5,674	5,484	64,204
March.....	46,857	7,281	568	9,865	5,014	69,585
April.....	55,190	8,488	694	10,511	3,788	78,671
May.....	72,118	10,844	633	20,951	6,285	110,831
June.....	86,274	12,241	613	23,466	6,242	128,836
July.....	99,711	12,602	691	26,361	11,605	150,970
August.....	112,658	12,497	730	30,639	15,412	171,936
September.....	118,512	11,730	772	26,875	22,901	180,790
October.....	124,176	11,286	713	28,170	24,199	188,544
November.....	110,385	9,306	617	21,037	17,279	158,624
December.....	88,237	7,162	529	8,417	14,101	118,446
Monthly Averages....	83,781	9,744	613	18,227	11,655	124,020
Wages Paid during Year.....	\$ 101,899,831	\$ 9,802,987	\$ 594,815	\$ 14,730,664	\$ 17,419,508	\$ 144,447,805

11.—Average Wage-Earners Employed in the Construction Industry and Total Wages Paid, by Provinces, 1940

Province	Monthly Average of Wage-Earners Employed	Total Wages Paid During Year
	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	986	1,066,779
Nova Scotia.....	7,853	9,992,907
New Brunswick.....	4,764	4,139,575
Quebec.....	40,100	44,956,663
Ontario.....	46,211	54,877,348
Manitoba.....	5,210	6,287,710
Saskatchewan.....	4,012	4,751,449
Alberta.....	6,177	7,179,522
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8,707	11,195,852

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 greatest 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 secondly, 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 17½ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods "not otherwise provided" being raised from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and ad valorem equivalent, on the importations of 1881, to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, 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 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the '80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards, but in the '90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thorough-going extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder twine, barbed wire, pig-iron, flour, and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig-iron were not reduced but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This reciprocal tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India. 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 33½ 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*

In past years this subsection has dealt with the subject of tariff relationships with other countries, under two headings, viz., (1) Empire countries, and (2) foreign countries.

* Revised by W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Owing to the effects of the War on external trade, much new material, especially in relation to government control of trade, has had to be introduced into this Part of the Year Book and since much of the material on tariff relationships has remained unchanged, only those countries with which new arrangements have been made are dealt with below. The reader is referred to pp. 382-393 of the 1941 Year Book for standing agreements with British and foreign countries. These, however, are subject to the following modifications:—

The Canada-New Zealand Trade Agreement of 1932 has required yearly renewals to keep it in force. It was extended on Sept. 30, 1941, without fixed date of expiry, to continue indefinitely until terminated on six months' notice by either party. The tariff quota of heavy cattle, on which United States duty was reduced from 3 to 1½ cents per pound in the Trade Agreement with Canada of Nov. 17, 1938, was the subject of a Presidential Proclamation on Dec. 22, 1941. The proclamation allocated the quota on the same basis as in 1941, that is, 193,950 head to Canada and 31,050 to all other exporting countries. The most-favoured-nation clause of this agreement gives Canada duty reductions or assurance of continuance of existing rates on 84 United States tariff items which comprise the United States concessions to Argentina in a Trade Agreement of Oct. 14, 1941.

A Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, which left Canada in August, 1941, for a tour of South American countries, negotiated Trade Agreements with Chile, Argentina and Brazil, executed a commercial Modus Vivendi with Ecuador, and arranged for a joint declaration with the Foreign Political Economic Commission of Peru favouring a Trade Agreement with that country.

Ecuador.—The first of these agreements to be concluded was a commercial Modus Vivendi between Canada and Ecuador effected by exchange of Notes at Quito on Aug. 26, 1941. It established reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment as regards tariffs, control of foreign exchange, and imports. Exception was made of advantages given by Canada to other parts of the British Empire and by Ecuador to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic. The Modus Vivendi removed from Canadian goods an Ecuador surcharge of 50 p.c. applicable in the absence of a Trade Agreement to imports from countries whose trade balance with Ecuador is favourable to them by more than 30 p.c. and to which Canada had been liable since 1936. It also gave Canada on some articles the benefit of rates usually 30 p.c. below the normal tariff. An Order in Council of Sept. 25, 1941, gave effect in Canada to the tariff provisions of the exchange of Notes and they became operative in both countries on Oct. 1, 1941, for an indefinite period, subject to termination on three months' prior notice.

Peru.—On Sept. 2, 1941, the Canadian Trade Mission and the Foreign Political Economic Commission of Peru exchanged Notes at Lima which affirmed that the Governments of Canada and Peru desire to place their commercial relations on a permanent basis. Liberal commercial policies of Canada and Peru, the Note said, make it possible to consider the conclusion of a reciprocal most-favoured-nation Trade Agreement. The two Governments undertook to maintain exchange of information through their representatives with a view to arriving at an agreement when certain Peruvian negotiations with another country were further advanced.

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH CHILE, ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL

Chile.—A Trade Agreement signed at Santiago on Sept. 10, 1941, provisionally operative for one year beginning Oct. 15, pending coming into force of the agreement, definitively, brought Canada and Chile into reciprocal most-favoured-nation relationship in matters concerning import duties, subsidiary charges, and customs formalities, as well as laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods. Chilean goods were formerly subject to the General or highest tariff of Canada, and there were in Chile, mainly in consequence of a Trade Agreement of 1936 with France, some rates of duty lower than the tariff then applicable to Canadian goods. Advantages extended by Canada to the British Empire and by Chile exclusively to the contiguous countries of Argentina, Bolivia and Peru are not subject to the terms of the agreement. In matters relating to control of foreign exchange and imports, each government guarantees the other as favourable treatment as that accorded to any other foreign country under like circumstances. Nitrate of soda and iodine, important natural products of Chile, are protected from any quantitative control, duties or charges in Canada less favourable than would apply to like articles, natural or synthetic, from any other foreign country. Nothing in the agreement is to be construed so as to prevent enforcement of such measures as the Government of either country may adopt relating to neutrality or to public security, or should it be engaged in war.

Argentina.—The tariff relationship between Canada and Argentina, which has been governed by a treaty of 1825 between the United Kingdom and Argentina, was placed on a more secure and better-defined basis in a Trade Agreement signed at Buenos Aires on Oct. 2, 1941. The agreement went into force provisionally on Nov. 15, the provisional application being terminable on three months' notice. Argentine tariff concessions granted to the United Kingdom in a 1933 treaty had been extended to all countries, but reductions in duty conceded to the United States in an agreement of Oct. 14, 1941, were not so generalized. These latter reductions are definitely applicable to Canada under the new agreement. It provides, reciprocally, for most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to customs duties and subsidiary charges, rates and allocations of foreign exchange, made available for commercial transactions, and to allotment of quotas either in respect of exchange or quantitative control of imports. Exceptions are made with regard to advantages accorded by Canada to other parts of the British Empire or accorded by Argentina exclusively to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, or Uruguay, as well as Argentine exchange privileges extended to Peru, or concessions which either party may accord in granting foreign exchange as a consequence of financial or payments arrangements with another country. If either country maintains a monopoly for importation, production or sale of a commodity or grants exclusive privileges to any agency, it assures the commerce of the other country fair and equitable treatment in respect of foreign purchases. Nothing in the agreement is to be construed so as to prevent enforcement of such measures as the Government of either country concerned may see fit to adopt relating to neutrality.

Brazil.—An exchange of Notes of June 12, 1937, under which Canada and Brazil accorded each other most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters, was superseded by a formal Trade Agreement, more extensive in scope, signed at Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 17, 1941, and in force, provisionally, from that date, the provisional application being terminable on three months' notice. The new agreement pro-

vides for mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters concerning customs duties and subsidiary charges, formalities of customs entries, and regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods. Most-favoured-nation treatment in Brazil entitles imports to the benefit of a minimum tariff usually about one-fifth lower than the General Tariff, and on some goods further reductions as established in a Brazilian-United States Trade Agreement of Feb. 2, 1935. Advantages accorded by Canada to other parts of the British Empire and by Brazil to contiguous territories are excluded from the operation of the agreement. Canada and Brazil assure each other treatment in matters relating to control of foreign exchange and of imports not less favourable than is accorded to any other foreign country under like circumstances and conditions. In the event of the adoption by either country of quantitative restrictions, the agreement guarantees to the other country an equitable share of the trade. The commerce of each of the two contracting countries is guaranteed fair and equitable treatment in the other, as regards foreign purchases, if either one maintains a monopoly for importation, production, or sale of any commodity, or grants exclusive import or selling privileges to any agency.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE CHILEAN, ARGENTINE AND BRAZILIAN AGREEMENTS

The Trade Agreements with Chile, Argentina and Brazil contain other features that are common to them all. Goods are exempted from internal taxes, fees, or exactions, other or higher than are payable on like articles of national or any other origin, except as required by laws in force when the agreements were signed. Assurance is given of no higher duties or more burdensome regulations on goods exported from the territory of one party to the territory of the other than would apply to exports to any third country. Exception is made of advantages accorded to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic, and concessions resulting from a customs union to which any of the countries may become a party. Each agreement allows enforcement of such measures as the Government concerned sees fit to adopt relating to importation or exportation of gold or silver; or to control of import, export or sale for export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and, in exceptional circumstances, other military supplies. In the event of either party adopting a measure which is considered by the other party to nullify or impair any object of the agreement entered into, even though not conflicting with its terms, the country which adopts the measure is to consider proposals from the other, with a view to a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matter. Similarly, the countries concerned are to accord sympathetic consideration to, and afford, when requested, opportunity for consultation regarding representations from each other on customs regulations, control of foreign exchange, quantitative restrictions, observance of customs formalities, and application of sanitary laws and regulations. The Chilean, Argentine and Brazilian Agreements call for approval of the Canadian Parliament, with subsequent ratification by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and corresponding ratification in each of the other contracting States. Thirty days after exchange of the instruments of ratification at Ottawa, these Trade Agreements go into force definitively for two years. Their duration is automatically continued thereafter for one-year periods, subject to termination on six months' notice by either party. Resolutions approving the three Trade Agreements were passed by the Canadian House of Commons on Mar. 3, 1942, and by the Senate on Mar. 11.

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 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 Mar. 31, 1942. 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, Commercial Attaché, B. Mitre 478, Buenos Aires (1).
<i>Australia</i> —	L. M. Cosgrave. Address for letters—P.O. Box No. 3952V. Office—City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets.
Sydney (territory covers Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies).	Frederick Palmer, 44 Queen St., Melbourne, C. 1.
Melbourne (territory covers States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania).	
<i>Brazil</i>	L. S. Glass, Commercial Attaché. 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 West Indies</i> —	G. A. Newman. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Life Insurance Building.
Trinidad (territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana).	

* Revised by C. H. Payne, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded

- British West Indies*—concluded
 Jamaica (territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras).
Chile—(Territory includes Bolivia.).....
Cuba—(Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.)
Egypt—(Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Iran and Turkey.)
Ireland and Northern Ireland.....
Mexico—(Territory includes Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.)
New Zealand—(Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.)
Panama—(Territory includes the Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Netherlands West Indies.)
Peru—(Territory includes Ecuador.).....
South Africa—
 Cape Town (territory includes Cape Province and South West 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.....
 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—
 Washington.....
 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)...
- F. W. Fraser. Address for letters—P.O. Box 225, Kingston. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers.
 M. J. Vechslor. Address for letters—British Legation, Santiago.
 C. S. Bissett. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Calle Aguiar 367, Havana.
 Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasrel Nil, Cairo.
 E. L. McColl, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Ireland; and 36 Victoria Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
 Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-Bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City.
 C. B. Birkett, Acting Trade Commissioner. 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.
 W. G. Stark, Acting Trade Commissioner. 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.
 H. L. Brown, Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 715, Johannesburg. Office—Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street, 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, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Canfrucum.
 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.
 James Cormack, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave., Bristol.
 G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Cable address—Cantracom.
 H. A. Scott, Commercial Attaché. Office—Canadian Legation, Washington.
 M. B. Palmer, Tribune Tower Building, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 J. C. Britton, Acting Trade Commissioner, 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".

Section 3.—The War in Its Relation to Government Control of External Trade*

In order that this chapter of the Year Book should explain more fully the influences that are bringing about the re-orientation of trade now taking place and reflected by the statistical tables in their resultant effect only, paragraphs describing the various controls that have been organized under such legislation as the War Exchange Conservation Act, the Enemy Trading Regulations, etc., are here introduced. Studied in conjunction with Section 1 on the tariff relationships existing between Canada and other countries, they will give to the student a more complete picture of the organization that has been established by the Government to cope with the special circumstances induced by the War.

Subsection 1.—Canadian War-Time Restrictions

Enemy Trading Regulations.—The "Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939)" were brought into force by Order in Council P.C. 2512 of Sept. 5, 1939, under and by virtue of the War Measures Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 206). These, as amended, were replaced by "Consolidated Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939)" as provided in Order in Council P.C. 3959 of Aug. 21, 1940. Further, slight amendments to the Regulations were effected by Orders in Council P.C. 5353 of Oct. 3, 1940, and P.C. 9797 of Dec. 16, 1941. The regulations prescribe conditions governing enemy property and related subjects.

Because of occupation by an enemy State, or by reason of real or apprehended hostilities, the following were brought within the scope of provisions of the Enemy Trading Regulations: 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).

With the expansion of the war zone, various additional territories were brought within the scope of the Enemy Trading Regulations, and consequent control by the Custodian of Enemy Property. These Regulations were applied to Greece on May 1, 1941; to French Somaliland on May 27; to Syria and Lebanon on May 27, but withdrawn on Sept. 15; to Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland on Aug. 2. As from Dec. 7, 1941, a state of war was declared against Hungary, Roumania and Finland. A proclamation declaring existence of a state of war with Japan as from Dec. 7 was issued on Dec. 8. Enemy Trading Regulations were applied as of midnight Dec. 6 to Japan, Karafuto, Korea, Manchuria, Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa, Japanese Mandated Islands, Japanese-Occupied China including the whole of the Chinese coastline, Indo-China, International and French Concessions at Shanghai, and any other territory occupied by Japan at the time. Due to further war developments, Enemy Trading Regulations were extended to Thailand on Dec. 22, 1941; Hong Kong on Dec. 24, 1941; Philippine Islands on Jan. 14, 1942; Singapore and the Malay Peninsula on Feb. 15, 1942, and the Netherlands East Indies on Mar. 7, 1942.

* The material in this section was prepared in co-operation with W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. P. J. O'Meara, K.C., B.A., Assistant Under Secretary of State; G. R. Heasman, B.Com., Chief, Export Permit Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce; and L. F. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Department of National Revenue.

The Regulations define "enemies" and "enemy territories". Attempts to trade with the enemy, and proposals or agreements to so trade are included under the general prohibition of such trading. Other offences included in the scope of the Regulations are: dealing in the property of enemies for the purpose of enabling them to obtain money or credit thereon; aiding or abetting any person, whether resident in Canada or not, to so deal in enemy property; knowingly discharging any enemy debt, promissory note or bill of exchange, or purchasing enemy currency.

Penalties for trading, or attempting to trade, with the enemy are quite severe; on summary conviction they extend to 12 months imprisonment or a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or both fine and imprisonment; and upon conviction on indictment to imprisonment up to 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to both fine and imprisonment. Penalties for offences against the Regulations, other than actual or attempted trading with the enemy, are punishable by fine up to \$500, or 6 months imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment.

In addition to the cessation of actual trading with the enemy, external trade is directly affected by the sequestration of enemy property, much of which is probably held for trading purposes. The Secretary of State is the Custodian of Enemy Property and such property, whether or not it has been disclosed, is vested in him by virtue of the Regulations, which confer on the Custodian all the rights that enemies themselves had in the property including the form of dealing with such property in such manner as he may in his sole discretion decide.

The term "enemy property" includes such items as dividends and interest, insurance and bequests payable to such enemies.

Control of Canadian Exports by Export Permit.—At present all of Canada's exports are under some form of export control, either by reason of destination or because of the supply position. Many products have been placed under export control so that the Canadian list may conform as closely as possible with those products under export control in the United States in order that Canada may not be used as a 'back door' for products that are being allowed to be exported freely from the United States to Canada. The development of this system of control has been along the following lines.

The export of arms, ammunition and implements of war from Canada was prohibited in 1937 except under export permits issued by the Minister of National Revenue. At the outbreak of war numerous Orders in Council were passed prohibiting the export of certain products except under export permits. As the War progressed many additional products were placed under export control and not allowed to leave Canada unless accompanied by export permits issued by certain specified boards, administrators or controllers. From this multiplicity of governmental agencies issuing export permits there developed early in 1941, a situation that was confusing to exporters.

The Government, therefore, on Apr. 8, 1941, by Order in Council P.C. 2448, provided for the establishment of an Export Permit Branch in order to centralize under one authority the responsibility for the issuing of export permits. It also consolidated in one schedule all those commodities that had been placed under export control by Orders in Council. The commodities were grouped in accordance with the classification of the Bureau of Statistics and one new group, taken from Order in Council P.C. 1838 of July 30, 1937, confined to arms, ammunition, implements and munitions of war, was added. The Government further decided that,

since the Minister of Trade and Commerce is chiefly responsible for and concerned with the promotion of Canadian export trade, the new Branch should be established under that Department. Accordingly on May 5, 1941, the Department of Trade and Commerce became solely responsible for export control. It was laid down, however, in the Order in Council establishing the new Branch that, before an export permit was issued on behalf of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Export Permit Branch should consult with, and secure the advice of, a responsible official of any board, administrator or controller established to deal with the particular product for which the export permit was requested.

After receipt by the Export Permit Branch, export permit applications are examined by controllers or administrators who have been especially appointed to specific Government Departments or are mainly concerned with conserving supplies of a particular product or products. The controllers and administrators consider the applications chiefly from the point of view of supply both for Canada's own war requirements and for the war requirements of her Allies. While Canada may have a surplus of many metals, there is a deficiency in most metals when the requirements of all the Allied countries are taken into account. Canada's own civilian requirements have to be carefully studied as well, also the needs of industries vital to the economy of British Empire countries and friendly nations. Some products, such as bacon and cheese, are conserved in order that commitments to the United Kingdom may be fulfilled, while other supplies, such as animal feedstuffs, have had to be conserved in order that there might be sufficient feedstuffs available to produce the necessary pork and milk products for the United Kingdom. Finally, the consignee, if in a foreign country, has to be checked against lists of persons with whom it is forbidden to trade. An application may be submitted to two or even three authorities before a permit is finally granted.

Under Section 10 of Order in Council P.C. 2448, it is provided that, in order to co-ordinate policy in matters of economic warfare and in normal international commercial relations, the Export Permit Branch should consult with the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy as to the principles to be followed in granting or refusing licences and as to any recommendations or proposals concerning policy. On Nov. 27, 1941, by Order in Council P.C. 9269, effect was given to this provision by establishing an Advisory Committee on Export Control. It was also considered expedient to establish an Executive Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee for the purpose of passing on applications for export permits in accordance with the policy of the Government. The Order in Council P.C. 9269 provided that the Executive Sub-Committee should be presided over by a Chairman who would be free of all other official duties and in a position to devote his full time to this office. The other members of the Executive Sub-Committee consist of representatives of the Wartime Industries Control Board, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of External Affairs. This Executive Committee also acts as a Board of Review where applications for export permits have been refused.

Control of Imports.—Restrictions.—Canada's inability to convert surplus sterling assets into United States dollars led to a severe shortage of 'hard currency' early in the War. This necessitated curtailing non-essential imports from the United States and other non-Empire countries, while encouraging imports from sterling areas. The War Exchange Tax (June 25, 1940) provided for a 10 p.c. tax on the value for duty of all imports from non-Empire countries and the War Exchange

Conservation Act (Dec. 2, 1940) prohibited the import of a long list of consumption goods that were regarded as non-essential or that could be obtained from within the sterling area in sufficient volume to meet essential requirements. In addition, the Act made certain other products (chiefly cocoa beans, bananas, peanuts, raw tobacco, petroleum, business machines, trucks, buses, hardwood, raw furs and silk) subject to import licence. These measures were supplemented by high excise taxes on many of the durable consumer goods affected (automobiles, radios, refrigerators, etc.), the main purpose being to discourage expansion of their manufacture in Canada as imports were eliminated or curtailed.

The principle underlying all restrictions is that war production must be facilitated, rather than hindered, by the controls adopted. Officials of the Department of National Revenue, who administer the War Exchange Conservation Act, maintain close contact with controllers and administrators regarding import requirements. Imports of certain products (wool, sugar, etc.) have been specifically placed under the control of Administrators and in the case of machine tools and certain strategic materials (silk, rubber, etc.) imports are largely channeled through Government-owned companies. Finally, increasing integration of the priority systems of Canada and the United States and the recent formulation of import shipping priorities, in order to reserve limited shipping space for the most essential requirements, represent other important aspects of war-time import restrictions.

Subsidies and Tariff Adjustments.—The War Exchange Conservation Act facilitated imports from the United Kingdom. Duties on United Kingdom cottons, artificial silks and certain other goods were removed and (on Apr. 30, 1941) imports from the United Kingdom were allowed discounts from the British Preferential Tariff of 25 p.c. on woollens, boots and shoes and 50 p.c. in the case of almost all other goods, except liquor. These tariff adjustments tended to counterbalance restrictions against certain imports from the United States and to help British importers overcome the disadvantage of rising production and transportation costs; at the same time they enabled Canada to utilize some excess sterling balances. The imposition of the retail price-ceiling on Dec. 1, 1941, necessitated further measures of this type to ensure a continued flow of essential imported goods for sale in Canada. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board assured importers that, where necessary, in view of the rising prices abroad, assistance would be provided to them either directly by subsidies provided through the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, or indirectly by reduction in duties and taxes on imported goods, to enable the price-ceiling to be maintained. As preliminary measures, on Dec. 22, 1941, all special or dumping duties on imported goods (except fresh fruits and vegetables) were removed and the Minister of National Revenue was authorized by Order in Council to accept the export selling price as the basis of valuation for duty purposes in the case of commodities that are recommended to receive such treatment by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with the approval of the Minister of Finance. In addition, on Jan. 20, 1942, an Order in Council provided that import and excise duties imposed in any country from which Canada imports goods would be disregarded in estimating the value for duty purposes.

The general principle underlying all import subsidy arrangements is that consumer goods imported will cost the importer no more than is 'appropriate' in relation to ceiling-prices. The importation of war supplies has, of course, been exempted from the operation of the ceiling and of import price control.

Subsection 2.—Empire and Foreign Import Restrictions Affecting Canadian Exports

Canadian export trade is, of course, affected by restrictions on imports imposed by Empire and other countries with which the Dominion trades and, in order to show both sides of the picture, the following summary of such import licensing, prohibitions and exchange-control restrictions as affect outgoing commerce is presented.

EMPIRE COUNTRIES

The United Kingdom.—Restrictions adopted in the United Kingdom in Sept., 1939, to safeguard exchange resources, were extended from time to time and by June, 1940, practically all commodities were subject to import licence. During 1941, more than 90,000 import licences were issued, and a still greater number of applications for licences had to be considered by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade. During the two years 1940 and 1941, apart from a few cargoes diverted to the United Kingdom when European countries were overrun by Germany, there were no importations into the United Kingdom of such goods as toys, household glassware, pottery, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, leather footwear, printing and textile machinery, toilet preparations, furniture, motor-cars, and other articles of common use, as well as many foods that formed part of the general diet in pre-war years.

Australia.—A customs import licensing system was adopted in Australia on Dec. 1, 1939, to control imports from non-sterling countries, and on Dec. 8, 1941, was extended to apply to luxury or non-essential goods from the sterling area (New Zealand excepted). At the end of 1941, out of 2,250 designations of goods, 1,250 were in a category not to be licensed from any country. A limited number of articles are dealt with on the merits of each application for licence. The others are admitted to the extent of 25 p.c. and upwards of the imports of the same goods into Australia during the year ended June 30, 1939.

New Zealand.—A schedule announced in New Zealand on July 23, 1941, for the control of imports during 1942, shows 328 items of tariff nomenclature with no import allocation; 80 items admissible only from the United Kingdom and Crown Colonies; 57 items only from British countries; and 176 items from all sources. These permitted imports are nearly all subjected to 50 p.c. reduction in value as compared with values licensed in 1940. There were 152 items dependent upon the merits of individual requests for permission to import.

Union of South Africa.—On Sept. 15, 1941, imports from non-sterling countries into the Union of South Africa became subject to licence from a newly created Imports and Exports Control Board. At the same time, goods in 40 of the 335 items of the Customs Tariff were, in whole or in part, placed in a category for which import licences were not to be issued. The prohibited merchandise included manufactured foodstuffs, whisky, tobaccos, toilet preparations, toys, furs, jewellery, musical instruments, lawn mowers, vacuum cleaners, ladies' handbags, and various other goods regarded as luxuries. Total purchases from Canada in 1939 of such goods amounted to £61,269.

Southern and Northern Rhodesia.—Restrictions in Southern Rhodesia were introduced against non-Empire trade early in 1941 and, on Jan. 1, 1942, imports from all sources became subject to import licence. All goods entering Northern

Rhodesia were made subject to import licence on May 3, 1941. Many were allowed from the sterling area under open general licence, and some from all countries, but since Oct. 24, 1941, except for about a dozen items, imports from Canada required individual licences.

India.—The Government of India, on May 20, 1940, subjected goods under 68 tariff items to the requirement of licence from an Import Trade Controller. Most of these were admitted under open general licence from Empire sources. Import control was extended from time to time. As consolidated on Aug. 23, 1941, restricted or prohibited lists of goods comprised 247 items. Restriction of imports from United Kingdom and other sterling areas was practically removed by issue of open general licences and in the same way relaxed to some extent for imports from Canada.

Colonial Empire.—A circular of June 5, 1941, sent from the Secretary of State for the Colonies at London to Colonial Governments urged greater curtailment of imports, particularly goods of non-essential nature. An effort made at a British West Indian conference held in August, 1941, to bring the import licensing policy of the different islands into uniformity was followed by various import control orders which contained more specific lists of the articles considered unessential imports.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Some South American countries, through foreign-exchange control, accord preferred treatment in providing means of payment for classes of goods which the country regards as most needed importations. Imports from sterling countries and from neighbouring States are favoured under Argentine exchange regulations. Articles regarded as 'primary essentials' from Canada and the United States may be paid for at as low a rate as 3.73 Argentine pesos to the U.S. dollar. For 'secondary essentials' and some goods limited to quotas, the exchange rate is about 4.23 pesos. Automobiles, farm implements and a few other articles, are in an import category conditional on the corresponding export of Argentine products to North America, payment being allowed on the basis of about 4.50 pesos to the dollar. For many articles exchange is auctioned and costs about 4.95 pesos to the dollar. Some goods are in a prohibited category. The Chilean Exchange Control Commission on May 26, 1941, authorized importation of a list of essential goods at the exchange rate of 25 pesos to the dollar, compared with the normal rate of 31 pesos. A Colombian decree of Apr. 8, 1940, provides an "official" or comparatively low rate of exchange when the goods are considered to be of primary necessity. Three other classes of merchandise are graded in order of essentiality and exchange to pay for them is issued at varying premiums over the official rate. Venezuela, on Mar. 29, 1941, established two groups of commodities for which exchange to import was fixed at a 'controlled' or favourable rate, and a third group at a 'free' rate, which cost 12 p.c. more. Under exchange control, as re-introduced into Ecuador on June 3, 1940, an import permit was issued relative to each importer's capital and previous volume of trade and on July 17, 1941, it was announced that permits would be restricted to indispensable articles such as flour, lard, newsprint, motor-trucks, cement, drugs and some other staple goods. Monthly exchange quotas are allotted in Uruguay to individual countries, the amount depending on respective Uruguayan exports. In Brazil, import control has not been stringent on account of an ample supply of foreign exchange. Mexico and Peru have not adopted any exchange-control measures.

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 editions prior to that of 1941. 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 for varying periods. An effort has been made to preserve continuity with statistics of former editions in spite of slight lack of comparability involved in the change from a fiscal-year to a calendar-year basis. Exports of non-monetary gold, formerly included, have been excluded from all export statistics, as explained in greater detail at pp. 442-443.

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 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 merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less than

* 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”.

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 means of 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 at 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 \$4.86½ 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 the 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 (14.4 p.c. in 1940) 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 should deal only with physical movements; sales or purchases of gold that do not involve actual movement are more properly regarded as an 'invisible' item to be 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, which supplement the trade figures, are given below.

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.

NET EXPORTS OF NON-MONETARY GOLD, 1937-41

Month	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	10.1	11.0	18.1	21.6	19.2
February.....	10.8	11.2	12.9	12.4	14.7
March.....	16.3	17.6	15.5	16.2	19.7
April.....	10.3	9.3	10.6	18.0	14.3
May.....	10.3	14.3	15.9	16.9	16.1
June.....	13.5	11.5	17.2	15.1	18.4
July.....	10.1	11.5	15.2	15.9	17.3
August.....	12.3	16.6	9.0	17.6	12.6
September.....	11.6	15.1	17.3	16.5	21.2
October.....	11.3	15.5	22.8	18.9	17.4
November.....	12.1	15.3	15.0	16.6	15.4
December.....	16.4	11.6	14.9	17.3	17.4
Totals.....	145.1	160.5	184.4	203.0	203.7

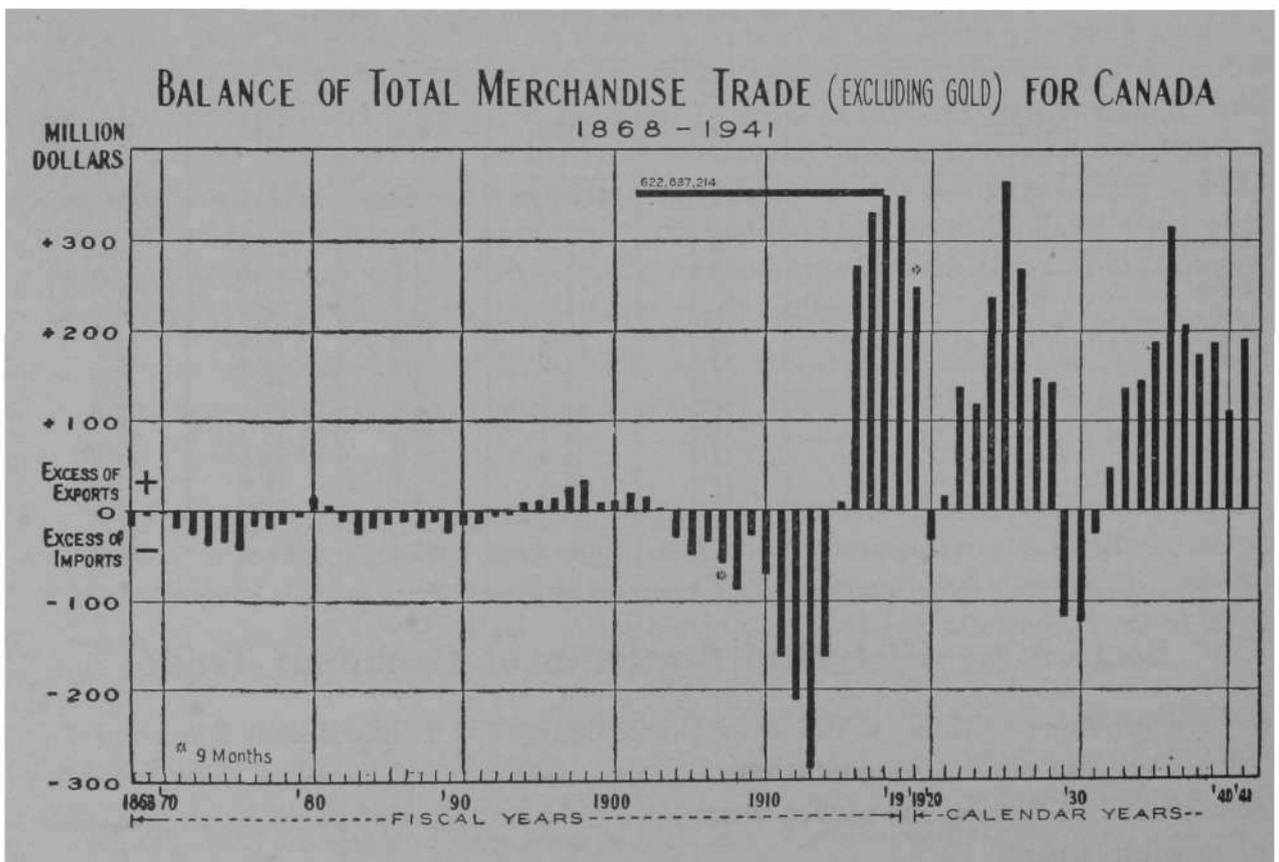
Section 1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade

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 period of great 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 excesses of imports.

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 the subsections dealing with those particular features of trade.



1.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold) with All Countries, 1919-41

NOTE.—These figures are available on a calendar-year basis only since 1919; for figures for the fiscal years 1868-1919, see the Canada Year Book 1940, pp. 526 and 527.

Year	Imports			Exports			Balance of Trade: Excess of Exports (+), Imports (-)
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Domestic Produce	Foreign Produce	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	249,073,538	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	1,029,699,449	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....	582,934,898	499,015,821	1,081,950,719	1,178,954,420	14,263,172	1,193,217,592	+111,266,873
1941....	732,791,033	716,000,617	1,448,791,650	1,621,003,175	19,451,366	1,640,454,541	+191,662,891

2.—Duties Collected on Imports, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, Fiscal Years 1911-41

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	1922....	121,487,394 ¹	3.22	1933....	77,271,965	3.86
1912....	87,576,037	2.78	1923....	133,803,370 ¹	2.58	1934....	73,154,472	3.37
1913....	115,063,688	2.74	1924....	135,122,345	2.49	1935....	84,627,473	2.97
1914....	107,180,578	3.59	1925....	120,222,454	3.09	1936....	82,784,317	3.20
1915....	79,205,910 ¹	4.77	1926....	143,933,111	2.83	1937....	92,282,059	2.71
1916....	103,940,101 ¹	3.55	1927....	158,966,367	2.66	1938....	103,719,952	2.48
1917....	147,631,455 ¹	2.54	1928....	171,872,768	3.09	1939....	87,610,300	2.76
1918....	161,595,629 ¹	2.51	1929....	200,479,505	3.02	1940....	113,829,427	2.48
1919....	158,046,334 ¹	3.13	1930....	199,011,628	3.30	1941....	148,199,846	1.76
1920....	187,524,182 ¹	2.49	1931....	149,250,992	4.45			
1921....	179,667,683 ¹	3.36	1932....	113,997,851	4.87			

¹ Includes war tax.

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. Subsection 1 outlines the effect of the War on world trade. In Subsection 2 reference is made to Canada's place in the world economy, thus providing a background for the detailed treatment of trade by continents and leading world countries appearing in Subsection 3; with the United Kingdom and the British Empire in Subsection 4; and with the United States and other foreign countries in Subsection 5.

Subsection 1.—The War and World Trade*

The War has altered the structure of world trade. An indication of this will be seen from a perusal of the government controls, etc., that have been made effective in Canada, as outlined at pp. 434-439. Another factor that has hampered external trade has been the difficulty of exchange transactions between many countries. The statement on p. 447 gives the foreign trade of fifteen countries for 1938; the figures are taken from the League of Nations publication "International Trade Statistics" and converted into millions of Canadian dollars. The imports of the fifteen countries amount to about \$19,000,000,000 out of total world imports of \$24,000,000,000. Asterisks indicate the countries between which the flow of trade has now been stopped. The statement merely points out the obvious effects of the War as a result of the circumstances that German and Italian trade is now confined to Europe; that Japan, due to her position, is, since making war, cut off from trade with all the other fourteen countries of the table; and that neutrals trade with all countries except in so far as they are prevented by blockade or counter-blockade. The figures of trade between countries that are marked with asterisks aggregate about \$4,250,000,000, or over 35 p.c. of the total of \$11,750,000,000.

Needless to say, the remaining two-thirds of the trade indicated in the statement has been vastly transformed since 1938. International exchange on the continent of Europe is now part of the administration of the Nazi "New Order" compelling subject peoples to provide supplies for the German war machine. On the Allied side, external trade has been freely converted, along with the other sections of each country's economy, into those fields that will best support the war effort. Thus, although five-sixths of Canada's external trade in 1938 was with countries still accessible, yet all of her trading activities have been oriented towards the prosecution of the War. Imports from the United States for 1941 are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of 1938. Exports to the United Kingdom have likewise increased enormously. Emphasis in both import and export trade has been shifted; the former being now largely made up of basic materials for the war effort, and in the latter purely commercial goods have given place to the sinews of war.

* Prepared under the supervision of A. L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), Director of Economic Research, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FIFTEEN COUNTRIES, 1938

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate that Trade has presumably ceased owing to hostilities.

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Importing Country	Exporting Country							
	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	British India	Canada	France	Germany	Italy
Argentina.....	-	0.0	24.0*	20.4	6.2	20.1*	47.2*	25.7*
Australia.....	0.3	-	4.5*	12.1	31.7	3.8*	16.4*	3.3*
Belgium.....	160.4*	110.6*	-	101.8*	52.8*	564.9	441.6	36.2
British India.....	0.0	0.8	1.1*	-	0.3	0.5*	4.7*	1.0*
Canada.....	2.1	9.0	6.2*	8.2	-	6.1*	9.9*	2.6*
France.....	27.1*	43.7*	91.3	36.8*	17.9*	-	95.2	16.6
Germany.....	87.2*	21.8*	78.4	65.8*	29.5*	58.2	-	99.8
Italy.....	14.3*	11.3*	9.0	14.2*	2.2*	13.1	157.7	-
Japan.....	6.9*	23.7*	4.3*	52.4*	26.0*	4.0*	48.9*	1.7*
Netherlands.....	35.4*	1.3*	89.7	14.9*	12.5*	35.9	166.4	7.2
New Zealand.....	0.1	28.4	2.1*	2.2	19.2	0.9*	4.4*	0.6*
Sweden.....	9.8	1.4	18.9	2.5	1.1	15.5	123.3	7.7
Union of South Africa.....	1.9	4.0	16.1*	7.6	16.9	5.3*	38.1*	5.6*
United Kingdom..	189.3	354.5	91.4*	245.8	386.4	116.0*	148.5*	35.4*
United States.....	41.2	9.0	42.2*	59.3	261.4	54.3*	65.4*	41.2*
	Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Sweden	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom	United States	Total Imports
Argentina.....	15.1*	8.9*	0.2	6.4	0.0	85.3	82.1	465.3
Australia.....	25.0*	2.6*	7.8	6.1	1.1	182.0	69.9	438.6
Belgium.....	17.3*	353.2	1.4*	78.0	35.8*	311.9*	434.8*	3,936.1
British India.....	5.7*	0.5*	0.1	3.4	0.1	17.7	4.2	56.5
Canada.....	4.6*	3.8*	4.6	2.1	2.0	119.3	424.8	677.5
France.....	10.6*	34.3	4.0*	18.8	11.9*	93.6*	151.3*	1,328.9
Germany.....	10.1*	80.0	3.5*	105.8	49.3*	114.3*	163.6*	2,200.9
Italy.....	1.6*	7.1	0.0*	9.6	5.2*	37.2	69.6*	588.5
Japan.....	-	1.1*	2.3*	6.5*	2.9*	18.0*	261.8*	761.9
Netherlands.....	4.0*	-	0.6	16.5	1.9*	63.7*	84.8*	782.4
New Zealand.....	4.8*	1.1*	-	1.6	0.4	105.2	27.2	219.6
Sweden.....	3.2*	29.1	0.3	-	0.9	95.4	85.3	524.1
Union of South Africa.....	13.7*	7.3*	0.1	7.9	-	203.6	81.9	470.7
United Kingdom..	47.7*	144.1*	230.1	120.9	74.7	-	580.7	4,525.2
United States.....	127.7*	31.2*	5.7	45.2	16.1	118.6	-	1,971.8

Subsection 2.—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.

* This material, as it appears in more extended form at pp. 404-408 of the 1941 Year Book, has been summarized from Part I, c. 7, Book I, of the "Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations". Table 3 has been compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

3.—Per Capita Trade of Twenty Principal Trading Countries, 1929-40

Country	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina.....	160.68	116.66	97.58	53.24	58.53	56.04	72.97	74.27	98.64	70.62	74.35	72.52
Australia.....	200.27	137.19	93.87	77.08	98.34	108.17	121.65	139.20	159.49	154.15	117.63	140.01
Belgium.....	237.01	198.18	168.41	120.37	135.27	153.43	141.18	167.17	214.93	181.92	172.38	51.19
Brazil.....	21.89	14.28	9.82	8.23	10.59	11.52	13.92	12.51	14.31	12.46	14.74	14.99
British India.....	6.67	5.06	3.05	2.30	2.55	2.91	2.95	4.16	3.83	3.26	3.30	4.13
Canada.....	243.05	183.96	116.15	88.95	57.78	106.73	115.37	141.07	163.05	136.11	148.32	181.07
Denmark.....	254.12	240.01	193.42	130.51	136.96	151.29	148.34	166.94	192.93	188.88	189.69	159.67
France.....	103.22	90.93	70.94	52.65	60.56	63.45	57.42	59.83	60.99	52.85	1	1
Germany.....	99.48	79.84	60.42	42.88	45.01	50.88	50.76	55.48	63.02	59.93	1	1
Italy.....	46.65	37.00	28.53	21.02	23.41	25.90	24.78	20.12	30.15	26.78	1	1
Japan.....	31.11	22.47	18.14	13.79	15.88	19.80	20.52	22.46	20.18	15.67	1	1
Netherlands.....	248.21	210.94	169.88	123.03	131.32	142.64	129.43	135.61	175.22	160.12	161.16	1
New Zealand.....	340.72	281.36	179.48	138.58	157.78	202.22	209.89	254.92	323.94	298.46	249.12	248.98
Norway.....	172.12	164.52	121.73	82.59	97.79	113.80	121.46	143.05	179.61	167.13	186.15	132.48
Spain.....	31.72	24.68	9.22	6.64	7.34	8.26	8.17	1	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	136.82
Switzerland.....	236.26	212.29	179.33	138.39	159.13	177.00	165.33	156.85	174.37	140.92	183.70	187.83
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	58.21
United Kingdom.....	195.91	162.06	113.51	87.35	97.43	115.16	118.01	132.62	165.72	148.00	134.58	189.20
United States.....	78.93	55.26	37.58	26.06	27.00	29.30	33.83	37.71	49.10	39.20	43.08	49.66

¹ Not available.

Subsection 3.—Trade by Continents and Leading Countries

Trade by Continents.—The large increase in Canada's imports in 1940 was not contributed to in equal measure by all continents, the effect of the War on the re-orientation of the channels of trade being shown in Table 4. A large part of the increase in imports was occasioned by the necessity of importing raw materials and finished parts for the vast flow of munitions of war to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. As would be expected, a severe decline occurred in imports from Continental Europe, the percentage having dropped from 4.9 p.c. in 1939 to 1.8 p.c. in 1940. On the other hand, North America supplied 71.1 p.c. of Canada's imports in 1940 as compared with 68.4 p.c. in 1939. In spite of the submarine menace, the United Kingdom managed to supply 14.9 p.c. of Canada's imports as compared with 15.2 p.c. in the previous year, the dollar value of such imports having increased from \$114,000,000 to \$161,200,000 or by 41.4 p.c.

As regards exports, North America, which led in 1938 and 1939, gave place to the United Kingdom, owing largely to the export of munitions of war; the same

traffic accounted for the doubling of the percentage of Canada's exports to Africa. Continental Europe, Asia and Oceania were in lower places as consumers of Canadian goods than they occupied in previous years.

4.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Continents, 1936-40

Item and Continent	Values (Millions of Dollars)					Percentages of Total				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Imports										
Europe—										
United Kingdom.....	123.0	147.3	119.3	114.0	161.2	19.4	18.2	17.6	15.2	14.9
Other Europe.....	39.5	46.4	39.9	37.1	19.2	6.2	5.7	5.9	4.9	1.8
North America—										
United States.....	369.2	490.5	424.8	496.9	744.2	58.1	60.6	62.7	66.1	68.8
Other North America....	17.9	17.2	17.4	17.1	24.6	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.3
South America.....	28.4	24.9	21.8	21.0	36.2	4.5	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3
Asia.....	33.5	45.3	32.6	38.1	63.2	5.3	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.8
Oceania.....	16.0	22.3	16.2	18.6	25.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Africa.....	7.7	15.0	5.5	8.2	7.6	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.7
Totals, Imports.....	635.2	808.9	677.5	751.0	1,082.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Exports (Domestic)										
Europe—										
United Kingdom.....	395.4	402.1	339.7	328.1	508.1	42.2	40.3	37.2	35.5	43.1
Other Europe.....	78.0	71.8	78.1	57.9	28.7	8.3	7.2	8.5	6.3	2.4
North America—										
United States.....	333.9	360.0	345.9	380.4	443.0	35.6	36.1	37.9	41.1	37.6
Other North America....	24.0	30.0	27.0	28.7	41.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5
South America.....	12.8	19.4	14.1	16.2	21.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8
Asia.....	32.3	42.8	36.6	44.8	35.7	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.8	3.0
Oceania.....	40.5	47.1	51.2	46.1	45.2	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.0	3.8
Africa.....	20.9	24.2	20.8	22.7	55.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.8
Totals, Exports.....	937.8	997.4	913.4	924.9	1,179.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Trade by Countries.—Table 5 shows how predominant are the two great English-speaking countries as sources of supply of Canadian imports and as customers for Canadian exports. Trade with these two leading countries is more fully covered in Subsections 3 and 4 of this Section.

5.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1937-40

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1940

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (-) 1940 compared with—		
1937	1938	1939	1940		1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939
Imports											
1	1	1	1	United States.....	490,522	424,731	496,898	744,231	+51.7	+75.2	+49.8
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	147,294	119,292	114,007	161,216	+9.5	+3.5	+5.0
3	3	3	3	British Straits Settlements.	15,796	10,278	13,145	27,076	+71.4	+16.3	+10.6
4	5	4	4	Australia.....	12,061	9,044	11,269	16,571	+37.4	+83.2	+47.1
6	6	5	5	British India.....	9,469	8,455	10,358	16,042	+69.4	+89.7	+54.9
16	8	10	6	Colombia.....	4,790	6,903	5,437	9,851	+105.6	+42.7	+81.9
15	7	7	7	British Guiana.....	5,587	7,113	6,891	8,965	+60.5	+26.0	+30.9
12	25	12	8	Argentina.....	6,242	2,149	4,406	6,542	+4.8	+204.4	+46.2
34	34	29	9	Brazil.....	848	769	1,111	6,243	+636.2	+711.8	+461.9

5.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1937-40—concluded

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousand of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (-) 1940 compared with—		
1937	1938	1939	1940		1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939
Imports—concluded											
14	12	11	10	Japan.....	5,875	4,643	4,864	5,887	+0.2	+26.8	+21.0
9	13	14	11	New Zealand.....	7,579	4,562	4,266	5,738	-24.3	+25.8	+24.5
10	11	9	12	France.....	6,695	6,105	6,028	4,699	-29.8	-24.7	-22.0
11	15	18	13	Ceylon.....	6,366	3,679	3,562	4,640	-27.1	+26.1	+30.2
18	20	21	14	China.....	4,452	2,466	2,776	4,524	+1.6	+42.9	+63.0
13	9	13	15	Jamaica.....	5,881	6,192	4,357	4,178	-29.0	-32.5	-4.1
106	106	82	16	San Domingo.....	1	1	16	3,792	-	-	-
23	26	16	17	Barbados.....	3,233	2,132	3,874	3,582	+10.8	+68.0	-7.5
19	16	19	18	Switzerland.....	3,446	3,488	3,459	3,547	+2.9	+1.7	+2.5
7	28	15	19	British South Africa.....	8,245	1,991	3,991	3,443	-58.2	+72.9	-13.7
8	10	8	20	Belgium.....	7,866	6,181	6,772	3,393	-56.9	-45.1	-49.9
26	30	27	21	Venezuela.....	2,467	1,469	1,943	3,118	+26.4	+112.3	+111.9
30	23	22	22	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,541	2,352	2,668	3,111	+101.9	+32.3	+16.6
27	21	20	23	Fiji Islands.....	2,450	2,394	2,777	3,100	+26.5	+33.7	+120.0
25	24	26	24	Newfoundland.....	2,511	2,194	1,955	3,075	+22.5	+40.1	+57.3
Totals, the Above 24 Countries.....					761,216	638,582	716,830	1,056,564	+13.0	+43.7	+41.5
Grand Totals, Imports.....					808,896	677,451	751,055	1,081,950	+33.7	+59.7	+44.1
British Empire.....					236,596	186,099	188,900	267,383	+42.3	+65.8	+44.9
Foreign countries.....					572,300	491,352	562,155	814,567	+38.8	+65.4	+47.4
Exports (Domestic)											
1	1	2	1	United Kingdom.....	402,062	339,689	328,099	508,096	+26.4	+49.6	+54.9
2	2	1	2	United States.....	360,012	270,461	380,392	442,984	+23.0	+63.8	+16.5
6	7	5	3	British South Africa.....	16,600	15,547	17,965	37,874	+128.1	+143.6	+110.8
3	3	3	4	Australia.....	30,597	32,982	32,029	33,860	+10.7	+2.7	+5.7
10	11	8	5	Newfoundland.....	9,126	8,403	8,506	12,640	+38.5	+50.4	+48.6
11	10	12	6	France.....	8,362	9,152	6,973	11,924	+42.6	+30.3	+71.0
4	4	4	7	Japan.....	25,799	20,770	28,168	11,367	-55.9	-45.3	-59.6
15	19	13	8	British India.....	4,652	2,986	5,396	11,242	+141.6	+276.4	+108.3
7	6	6	9	New Zealand.....	14,689	16,371	11,954	9,785	-33.4	-65.9	-21.7
51	51	48	10	Egypt.....	393	396	369	8,396	-	-	-
19	17	17	11	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,896	3,714	4,211	7,422	+90.5	+99.8	+76.2
12	14	18	12	Argentina.....	7,294	4,675	4,117	6,107	-16.3	+30.6	+48.3
16	16	19	13	Eire.....	4,425	4,440	3,597	5,776	+30.5	+30.1	+60.6
18	15	15	14	Jamaica.....	4,113	4,442	4,313	5,717	+39.0	+28.7	+32.5
14	18	14	15	Brazil.....	5,003	3,522	4,407	5,063	+1.2	+43.8	+33.0
39	47	42	16	British East Africa.....	996	676	793	4,790	+380.9	+608.5	+504.0
20	22	20	17	Mexico.....	3,419	2,340	3,004	4,328	+26.6	+84.9	+44.1
23	21	21	18	British Straits Settlements.....	2,715	2,448	2,782	4,281	+57.7	+74.9	+53.9
13	12	7	19	Norway.....	6,223	7,854	10,904	3,210	-48.4	-59.1	-70.6
30	30	31	20	British Guiana.....	1,490	1,398	1,586	2,579	+73.1	+84.5	+62.6
17	20	22	21	China.....	4,152	2,885	2,636	2,503	-39.7	-13.2	-3.9
25	24	29	22	Other British West Indies.....	1,915	1,778	1,608	2,223	+16.1	+25.0	+38.2
Totals, the Above 22 Countries.....					917,933	756,929	863,809	1,142,167	+24.4	+50.9	+32.2
Grand Totals, Domestic Exports.....					997,367	837,584	924,926	1,178,954	+18.2	+40.8	+27.5
British Empire.....					506,221	442,902	430,806	655,957	+29.6	+48.1	+52.3
Foreign countries.....					491,146	394,682	494,120	522,997	+6.5	+32.5	+5.8

¹ Less than \$1,000.

Imports from Principal Countries.—The percentage of imports from countries from which Canada obtains important industrial materials is tending to rise owing to increased industrial activity in the Dominion. Particularly notable are the increases in the amounts purchased from included Empire countries and the Latin Americas. In Table 6 will be found the values of imports from all important countries in recent years.

6.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1937-40

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire				
United Kingdom.....	147,291,551	119,292,430	114,007,409	161,216,352
Eire.....	46,575	27,097	133,102	372,277
Aden.....	5,251	8,626	2,862	792
Africa—British East.....	3,413,139	1,734,911	2,626,308	1,738,890
British South.....	8,245,924	1,991,295	3,990,881	3,443,466
Southern Rhodesia.....	857,346	3,175	717	139,634
British West—Gambia.....	39	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gold Coast.....	1,108,588	630,751	250,940	1,003,753
Nigeria.....	572,785	362,069	54,395	78,860
Sierra Leone.....	4,423	11,287	5,007	4,941
Other.....	851	Nil	243	Nil
Bermuda.....	75,591	68,529	65,244	61,406
British East Indies—British India.....	9,468,958	8,181,479	9,807,576	16,042,369
Burma.....	Nil	273,276	550,850	570,230
Ceylon.....	6,366,499	3,678,529	3,562,391	4,640,673
Straits Settlements.....	15,796,187	10,277,630	13,144,970	27,076,156
Other.....	48,967	127,392	112,031	166,835
British Guiana.....	5,586,902	7,113,453	6,891,319	8,965,041
British Honduras.....	43,114	102,198	97,178	187,852
British Sudan.....	24,535	27,189	19,218	25,701
British West Indies—Barbados.....	3,234,799	2,131,749	3,874,026	3,582,302
Jamaica.....	5,880,768	6,192,385	4,357,494	4,177,634
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,540,978	2,352,406	2,668,420	3,111,311
Other.....	1,578,833	2,382,849	1,579,563	1,413,472
Falkland Islands.....	2	30	23	Nil
Gibraltar.....	8	152	179	“
Hong Kong.....	780,901	784,756	782,062	861,631
Malta.....	453	1,755	5,758	6,484
Newfoundland.....	2,510,575	2,194,196	1,955,307	3,075,036
Oceania—Australia.....	12,061,259	9,043,630	11,268,594	16,570,676
Fiji.....	2,449,651	2,393,918	2,777,401	3,099,664
New Zealand.....	7,579,052	4,561,824	4,266,131	5,737,817
Other British Oceania.....	Nil	16,285	Nil	Nil
Palestine.....	21,334	131,353	42,677	11,930
Totals, British Empire.....	236,595,838	186,098,604	188,900,276	267,383,135
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia.....	3,790	2,180	2,020	203
Albania.....	Nil	2,153	Nil	Nil
Argentina.....	6,242,263	2,149,160	4,406,456	6,541,862
Austria.....	429,069	83,108	Nil	Nil
Belgium.....	7,866,267	6,180,793	6,778,343	3,392,958
Belgian Congo.....	5,834	1,427	469	2,561
Bolivia.....	58,495	8,360	2,510	34,415
Brazil.....	847,805	768,915	1,111,291	6,243,342
Bulgaria.....	15,156	353	2,669	3,816
Chile.....	67,744	178,522	226,158	174,688
China.....	4,451,608	2,466,186	2,775,861	4,524,113
Colombia.....	4,790,298	6,903,426	5,437,078	9,850,734
Costa Rica.....	77,691	76,131	124,471	112,587
Cuba.....	835,274	439,924	888,649	1,430,735
Czechoslovakia.....	2,882,224	2,528,353	191,291	Nil
Denmark.....	181,461	173,787	197,169	67,776
Greenland.....	557,043	511,601	255,350	1,415,300
Ecuador.....	36,955	27,715	17,891	25,676
Egypt.....	617,309	546,825	1,030,102	980,664
Estonia.....	27,054	20,106	20,287	820
Finland.....	94,462	68,481	87,707	11,445
France.....	6,695,112	6,104,841	6,027,204	4,698,843
French Africa.....	55,439	64,692	67,203	30,888
French East Indies.....	72,772	217,532	189,649	44,189
French Guiana.....	960	Nil	1,424	Nil
French Oceania.....	3,693	905	7,631	4,053
French West Indies.....	1,647	617	Nil	5,833
Madagascar.....	29,378	36,138	36,115	6,365
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	22,373	10,353	5,338	7,956
Germany.....	11,982,695	9,930,456	8,947,155	349,037
Greece.....	59,156	29,472	39,676	120,026

6.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1937-40—concluded

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded				
Guatemala.....	52,270	84,862	163,698	59,011
Haiti.....	58,983	62,011	51,579	227,441
Honduras.....	66,712	37,896	16,502	45,976
Hungary.....	163,636	161,373	154,552	96,961
Iceland.....	403	3,403	9,132	25,549
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	287,153	303,244	479,398	515,221
Italy.....	3,425,772	2,631,434	2,354,135	1,342,971
Tripoli.....	384	344	549	340
Italian Africa, other.....	Nil	Nil	31	Nil
Japan.....	5,874,940	4,642,762	4,864,090	5,887,330
Korea.....	534	1,311	1,291	Nil
Latvia.....	8,807	15,422	9,571	15,946
Liberia.....	Nil	38,346	32,348	Nil
Lithuania.....	1,715	384	5,496	"
Mexico.....	623,806	576,393	479,150	733,797
Morocco.....	13,549	69,209	38,087	39,613
Netherlands.....	3,359,469	3,755,896	3,795,085	1,170,442
Netherlands East Indies.....	902,295	785,719	775,388	1,811,233
Netherlands Guiana.....	Nil	Nil	596	77,732
Netherlands West Indies.....	49	69	269,533	851,576
Nicaragua.....	1,151	Nil	315	1,805
Norway.....	750,309	733,179	680,345	268,241
Panama.....	5,295	16,170	72,660	23,322
Paraguay.....	37,495	58,821	100,170	63,843
Persia (Iran).....	173,124	84,259	71,471	83,937
Peru.....	4,585,772	3,004,743	601,224	712,418
Poland and Danzig.....	230,770	261,382	178,978	3,466
Portugal.....	369,772	272,140	274,726	531,304
Azores and Madeira.....	151,284	179,280	152,926	207,115
Portuguese Africa.....	23,862	676	2,845	51,308
Portuguese Asia.....	Nil	1,567	1,737	43
Roumania.....	97,313	43,675	30,498	10,626
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	661,322	256,284	442,948	98,779
Salvador.....	Nil	16,528	44,945	44,420
San Domingo (Dominican Republic).....	32	341	16,011	3,791,690
Siam (Thailand).....	53,020	9,962	41,640	57,204
Spain.....	939,555	793,307	662,516	1,110,777
Canary Islands.....	4,152	14,272	8,718	11,872
Sweden.....	2,427,178	2,114,030	2,289,220	1,986,823
Switzerland.....	3,445,841	3,488,186	3,459,279	3,547,119
Syria.....	6,591	12,602	3,074	3,397
Turkey.....	313,378	250,987	404,938	175,084
United States.....	490,504,978	424,730,567	496,898,466	744,231,156
Alaska.....	55,139	101,570	153,560	143,163
American Virgin Islands.....	Nil	Nil	52	Nil
Guam.....	42	"	Nil	"
Hawaii.....	218,831	145,191	287,770	389,366
Philippine Islands.....	671,956	385,911	450,867	690,523
Puerto Rico.....	7,578	5,621	6,547	84,918
Uruguay.....	184,093	136,530	307,711	431,157
Venezuela.....	2,467,185	1,468,752	1,943,103	3,118,309
Yugoslavia.....	61,965	63,627	188,620	62,375
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	572,300,487	491,352,750	562,155,253	814,567,584
Grand Totals.....	808,896,325	677,451,354	751,055,534	1,081,950,719

Exports to Principal Countries.—The United States and the United Kingdom together took 80·7 p.c. of Canada's exports in 1940. While exports to countries in the belligerent zones were curtailed after the outbreak of war, the increases in exports to most Empire countries and to certain countries in South and Central 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

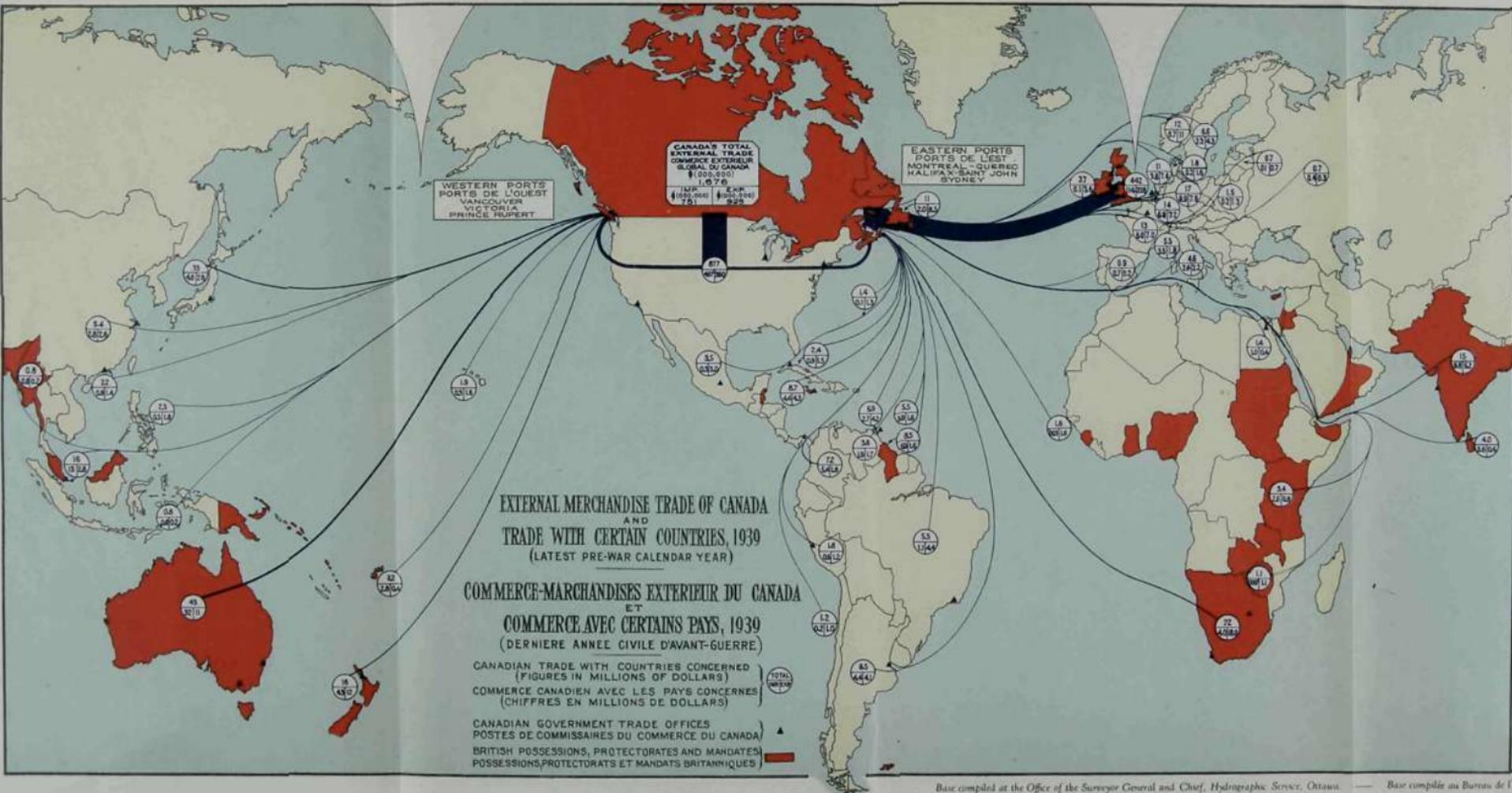
and consume more Canadian goods than the Canadian export statistics indicate. In many cases the country of final destination is not known at the time when goods leave Canada and, therefore, exports to countries such as the United Kingdom, which carries on a large entrepôt trade, are higher than would 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.

7.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1937-40

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire				
United Kingdom.....	402,062,094	339,688,685	328,099,242	508,095,949
Eire.....	4,425,293	4,439,543	3,596,563	5,775,895
Aden.....	131,252	89,033	140,015	102,107
Africa—British East.....	996,069	676,164	792,868	4,790,012
British South.....	16,599,591	15,546,687	17,965,280	37,874,145
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,160,707	1,074,391	1,136,469	1,865,067
British West—Gambia.....	65,163	19,555	18,510	13,923
Gold Coast.....	470,075	183,567	224,210	329,615
Nigeria.....	279,958	81,210	64,231	103,118
Sierra Leone.....	292,477	191,617	149,057	155,485
Bermuda.....	1,549,540	1,413,846	1,369,015	1,566,952
British East Indies—British India.....	4,651,994	2,863,058	5,165,873	11,241,674
Burma.....	Nil	123,410	229,765	361,492
Ceylon.....	236,356	192,118	438,379	392,017
Straits Settlements.....	2,715,314	2,448,040	2,782,401	4,281,111
Other.....	9,101	5,450	5,803	8,005
British Guiana.....	1,439,686	1,397,862	1,536,489	2,579,192
British Honduras.....	289,681	279,563	222,868	317,770
British Sudan.....	142,094	210,181	34,548	99,210
British West Indies—Barbados.....	1,272,532	1,077,350	1,604,425	1,999,004
Jamaica.....	4,112,842	4,442,408	4,313,025	5,716,705
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,896,260	3,714,336	4,210,742	7,422,510
Other.....	1,915,386	1,777,553	1,608,058	2,223,036
Falkland Islands.....	276	1,074	14	759
Gibraltar.....	6,670	7,024	9,472	7,749
Hong Kong.....	1,850,879	2,223,249	1,463,307	1,718,829
Malta.....	367,519	402,860	381,571	22,425
Newfoundland.....	9,125,666	8,403,377	8,506,242	12,640,233
Oceania—Australia.....	30,596,568	32,982,051	32,028,744	33,860,272
Fiji.....	515,976	367,200	455,777	337,798
New Zealand.....	14,689,322	16,370,857	11,953,931	9,785,502
Other British Oceania.....	13,595	45,394	19,671	3,087
Palestine.....	291,265	163,724	229,981	266,491
Totals, British Empire.....	506,221,201	442,902,437	430,806,546	655,057,139
Foreign Countries				
Afghanistan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,672
Albania.....	2,401	7,982	339	Nil
Argentina.....	7,294,191	4,675,489	4,116,923	6,107,215
Austria.....	50,701	8,369	Nil	Nil
Belgium.....	17,011,087	9,555,209	7,260,981	1,289,803
Belgian Congo.....	115,662	106,473	108,467	153,380
Bolivia.....	133,150	117,482	121,987	237,053
Brazil.....	5,002,552	3,521,766	4,406,789	5,062,829
Bulgaria.....	32,989	8,568	8,037	69,602
Chile.....	928,178	604,373	956,592	1,436,333
China.....	4,152,354	2,885,072	2,636,386	2,503,512
Colombia.....	1,443,768	1,270,196	1,780,851	1,437,709
Costa Rica.....	108,501	99,248	145,526	210,810
Cuba.....	1,868,343	1,185,934	1,497,352	1,858,853
Czechoslovakia.....	855,128	3,164,222	180,632	Nil
Denmark.....	1,088,507	1,528,137	1,580,940	117,140
Greenland.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	33,880

7.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1937-40—concluded

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded				
Ecuador.....	72,103	51,514	61,045	130,721
Egypt.....	393,017	395,791	369,018	8,395,558
Estonia.....	1,589	1,706	12,689	10,865
Finland.....	553,364	482,402	317,544	89,393
France.....	8,361,981	9,152,226	6,973,358	11,924,203
French Africa.....	140,737	803,691	105,501	44,856
French East Indies.....	22,767	28,065	361,714	44,325
French Guiana.....	14,137	6,128	420	39,495
French Oceania.....	97,731	80,394	82,902	24,773
French West Indies.....	197,202	172,409	74,797	230,886
Madagascar.....	12,681	9,099	15,879	1,045
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	299,158	270,173	256,182	277,842
Germany.....	11,737,187	18,260,567	7,868,966	Nil
Greece.....	365,146	1,564,675	270,803	737
Guatemala.....	88,498	119,527	190,165	203,705
Haiti.....	164,718	120,266	105,107	128,159
Honduras.....	175,763	169,635	193,495	127,751
Hungary.....	9,373	3,543	683	91,752
Iceland.....	26,401	17,705	74,795	547,827
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	26,678	40,289	41,990	99,051
Italy.....	2,748,408	1,745,343	2,231,342	942,850
Italian Africa, other.....	Nil	Nil	208	Nil
Japan.....	25,798,857	20,770,130	28,167,607	11,366,892
Korea.....	3,669	489	113	17
Latvia.....	119,304	275,608	666,298	Nil
Liberia.....	19,194	19,947	24,328	20,206
Lithuania.....	1,380	912,393	64,325	5,898
Mexico.....	3,419,192	2,339,533	3,003,750	4,328,406
Morocco.....	1,417,940	97,194	92,853	37,859
Netherlands.....	12,520,989	10,267,088	7,356,924	1,395,652
Netherlands East Indies.....	722,442	902,475	1,057,121	1,532,897
Netherlands Guiana.....	51,209	38,941	42,490	70,703
Netherlands West Indies.....	185,678	203,990	179,033	222,923
Nicaragua.....	76,266	74,970	90,288	130,667
Norway.....	6,223,370	7,854,175	10,903,889	3,210,222
Panama.....	376,421	304,270	262,706	532,246
Paraguay.....	10,278	10,993	5,748	13,897
Persia (Iran).....	141,940	79,823	135,281	32,837
Peru.....	1,236,661	892,089	1,244,776	1,527,210
Poland and Danzig.....	869,859	1,034,735	1,280,489	Nil
Portugal.....	270,752	135,274	169,532	1,356,546
Azores and Madeira.....	5,942	3,895	7,316	101,883
Portuguese Africa.....	2,104,365	1,394,533	1,630,508	1,985,288
Portuguese Asia.....	1,392	1,251	1,234	1,144
Roumania.....	55,143	41,977	13,412	61,160
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	456,961	936,961	275,314	591
Salvador.....	59,219	47,243	77,445	194,141
San Domingo (Dominican Republic).....	137,138	296,232	111,616	191,574
Spain.....	3,638	100,938	210,819	346,824
Canary Islands.....	6,703	2,524	22	1,212
Spanish Africa.....	3,216	Nil	Nil	2,047
Sweden.....	2,979,369	5,411,427	4,283,892	586,920
Switzerland.....	617,942	735,584	1,849,761	744,157
Syria.....	98,944	63,616	58,284	13,064
Thailand.....	26,001	20,461	44,107	264,201
Turkey.....	19,347	1,916,262	244	1,066
United States.....	360,012,143	270,461,189	380,392,047	442,984,157
Alaska.....	183,821	120,224	125,828	133,673
American Virgin Islands.....	36,179	34,221	43,865	52,617
Guam.....	1,349	2,954	785	4,710
Hawaii.....	1,166,786	1,363,558	1,607,951	1,160,411
Philippine Islands.....	1,884,299	1,465,089	1,819,075	1,517,536
Puerto Rico.....	423,298	329,042	548,441	656,526
Uruguay.....	433,925	215,830	138,126	610,077
Venezuela.....	1,320,430	1,256,162	1,702,267	1,719,511
Yugoslavia.....	46,615	12,472	19,743	1,128
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	491,145,717	394,681,480	494,119,558	522,997,261
Grand Totals.....	997,366,918	837,583,917	924,926,104	1,178,954,420



WESTERN PORTS
PORTS DE L'OUEST
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
PRINCE RUPERT

CANADA'S TOTAL
EXTERNAL TRADE
COMMERCIAL DU CANADA
\$1,076
(\$100,000) (\$100,000)
7.1 8.2

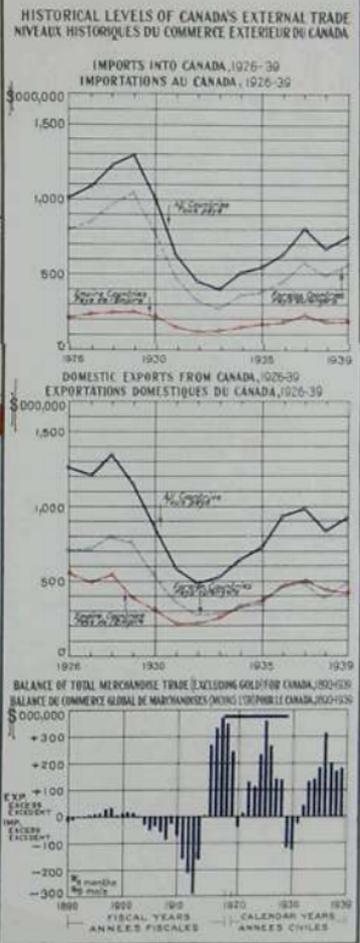
EASTERN PORTS
PORTS DE L'EST
MONTREAL - QUEBEC
HALIFAX - SAINT JOHN
SYDNEY

EXTERNAL MERCHANDISE TRADE OF CANADA
AND
TRADE WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1939
(LATEST PRE-WAR CALENDAR YEAR)

COMMERCE-MARCHANDISES EXTERIEUR DU CANADA
ET
COMMERCE AVEC CERTAINS PAYS, 1939
(DERNIERE ANNEE CIVILE D'AVANT-GUERRE)

CANADIAN TRADE WITH COUNTRIES CONCERNED
(FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
COMMERCE CANADIEN AVEC LES PAYS CONCERNES
(CHIFFRES EN MILLIONS DE DOLLARS)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE OFFICES
POSTES DE COMMISSAIRES DU COMMERCE DU CANADA
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATES
POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATS ET MANDATS BRITANNIQUES



Base compiled at the Office of the Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic Service, Ottawa — Base compilée au Bureau de l'Arpenteur Général et Chef du Service Hydrographique, Ottawa.

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 carried on predominantly with the United Kingdom and the United States, both great trading countries, whose people speak the English language, and with whose standards of living and tastes Canadians have much in common. The fluctuating positions of the two countries in this regard, from Confederation to the outbreak of the Second World War, are discussed at pp. 414-415 of the 1941 Year Book.

In 1940 the United Kingdom regained the position as the chief market for Canadian exports which she had held since 1932, with the single exception of the year 1939. War-time demand for foodstuffs, wood products, military vehicles and munitions was the chief cause for the increase of nearly 55 p.c.

The values of import and export trade with the United Kingdom for certain fiscal years ended 1886 to 1921 and for the calendar years from 1926 are shown in Table 8. Details of the commodities that made up that trade in the calendar years 1937-40 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	67,196,902
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
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.....	118,670,227	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	445,371,823
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
1940.....	161,216,352	744,231,156	106,166,783	70,336,428	267,383,135	814,567,584

8.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries—
concluded

Item and Year	Canadian Trade with—					
	United Kingdom	United States	Other British Empire	Other Foreign Countries	Total British Empire	Total Foreign Countries
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	82,546,306	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
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
1940.....	508,095,949	442,984,157	147,861,190	80,013,124	655,957,139	522,997,281
Imports	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
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
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
1940.....	14.9	68.8	9.8	6.5	24.7	75.3
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
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
1940.....	43.1	37.6	12.5	6.8	55.6	44.4

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 of the 1941 Year Book.

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. 459, shows the average ad valorem rates of duty on imports from the United Kingdom, United States and all countries in each year since 1919. 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 adjustments are made, the average rate of duty on imports from the United Kingdom is lower for each year since 1922, and the difference in favour of the United Kingdom is 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, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—This table and that at pp. 418-419 of the 1941 Year Book continue 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, 1939			Imports, 1940		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire						
United Kingdom.....	52,588,567	61,418,842	114,007,409	54,370,884	106,845,468	161,216,352
Eire.....	9,737	123,365	133,102	12,050	360,227	372,277
Africa—British East.....	757,284	1,869,024	2,626,308	124,689	1,614,201	1,738,890
British South.....	784,410	3,206,471	3,990,881	596,579	2,846,887	3,443,466
Southern Rhodesia.....	717	1	717	108	139,576	139,684
Gold Coast.....	250,570	370	250,940	401,521	602,232	1,003,753
Bermuda.....	7,677	57,567	65,244	4,035	57,371	61,406

¹ None recorded.

9.—Dutiable and Free Imports from Principal British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Country	Imports, 1939			Imports, 1940		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—concluded						
British East Indies—						
British India.....	5,185,048	4,622,528	9,807,576	6,818,977	9,223,392	16,042,369
Burma.....	235,815	315,035	550,850	386,973	183,257	570,230
Ceylon.....	2,168,566	1,393,825	3,562,391	2,869,696	1,770,977	4,640,673
Straits Settlements.....	782,646	12,362,324	13,144,970	827,795	26,248,361	27,076,156
British Guiana.....	4,539,671	2,351,648	6,891,319	5,724,361	3,240,680	8,965,041
British West Indies—						
Barbados.....	2,376,489	1,497,537	3,874,026	1,617,497	1,964,805	3,582,302
Jamaica.....	2,323,200	2,034,294	4,357,494	2,311,856	1,865,678	4,177,534
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,143,327	525,093	2,668,420	2,451,554	659,757	3,111,311
Other.....	769,998	809,565	1,579,563	662,941	750,531	1,413,472
Hong Kong.....	615,041	167,021	782,062	658,083	203,548	861,631
Newfoundland.....	7,881	1,947,426	1,955,307	10,583	3,064,453	3,075,036
British Oceania—						
Australia.....	4,717,811	6,550,783	11,268,594	5,938,319	10,632,357	16,570,676
Fiji.....	2,775,774	1,627	2,777,401	3,099,393	271	3,099,664
New Zealand.....	142,789	4,123,342	4,266,131	178,372	5,559,445	5,737,817
Totals, British Empire¹.....	83,312,500	105,587,776	188,900,276	89,235,439	178,147,696	267,383,135
Foreign Countries						
Argentina.....	1,939,251	2,467,205	4,406,456	3,664,116	2,377,746	6,541,862
Belgium.....	4,154,911	2,623,432	6,778,343	2,031,384	1,361,574	3,392,958
Brazil.....	817,203	294,088	1,111,291	1,737,986	4,505,356	6,243,342
China.....	2,525,809	250,052	2,775,861	4,045,780	478,333	4,524,113
Colombia.....	647,764	4,789,314	5,437,078	688,053	9,162,681	9,850,734
Cuba.....	811,978	76,671	888,649	1,378,276	52,459	1,430,735
Czechoslovakia.....	154,965	36,326	191,291	Nil	Nil	Nil
Denmark.....	122,857	74,312	197,169	54,768	13,008	67,776
Greenland.....	?	255,350	255,350	?	1,415,300	1,415,300
Egypt.....	74,963	955,139	1,030,102	113,143	867,521	980,664
France.....	4,671,433	1,355,771	6,027,204	3,741,447	957,396	4,698,843
Germany.....	6,969,152	1,978,003	8,947,155	300,868	48,169	349,037
Iraq.....	475,298	4,100	479,398	515,221	?	515,221
Italy.....	1,937,584	416,551	2,354,135	1,139,100	203,871	1,342,971
Japan.....	4,038,192	825,898	4,864,090	5,052,620	834,710	5,887,330
Mexico.....	470,771	8,379	479,150	520,252	213,545	733,797
Netherlands.....	2,248,197	1,546,888	3,795,085	702,544	467,898	1,170,442
Netherlands East Indies..	640,301	135,087	775,388	1,442,427	368,800	1,811,233
Norway.....	585,476	94,869	680,345	236,364	31,877	268,241
Peru.....	10,094	591,130	601,224	5,273	707,145	712,418
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	322,432	120,516	442,948	40,901	57,878	98,779
San Domingo (Dominican Republic).....	16,011	?	16,011	3,791,478	212	3,791,690
Spain.....	518,483	144,033	662,516	801,983	308,794	1,110,777
Sweden.....	1,755,292	533,928	2,289,220	1,187,922	398,901	1,586,823
Switzerland.....	2,772,422	686,857	3,459,279	3,074,123	472,996	3,547,119
Turkey.....	228,707	176,231	404,938	131,673	43,411	175,084
United States.....	302,558,696	194,339,770	496,898,466	454,669,117	289,562,039	744,231,156
Philippine Islands.....	264,664	186,203	450,867	310,768	379,755	690,523
Venezuela.....	53,857	1,889,246	1,943,103	46,532	3,071,777	3,118,309
Totals, Foreign Countries².....	344,158,133	217,997,125	562,155,258	493,699,459	329,868,125	814,567,584
Grand Totals.....	427,470,633	323,584,901	751,055,534	582,934,898	499,015,821	1,081,950,719

¹ Includes 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, 1919-40

NOTE.—These figures are available on a calendar-year basis only since 1919; for the fiscal years 1868 to 1910, see the Canada Year Book 1927-28, p. 499, and for 1911 to 1919 the 1941 edition, p. 420.

Year	United Kingdom			United States		
	Dutiable to Total Dutiable	Free to Total Free	Percentage of All Imports	Dutiable to Total Dutiable	Free to Total Free	Percentage of All Imports
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1919.....	10.4	7.4	9.3	75.9	33.5	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
1940.....	9.3	21.4	14.9	78.0	58.0	68.8

11.—Average Ad Valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable¹ and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries, 1919-40

NOTE.—For the fiscal years 1868 to 1918, see 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 to 1940 may be found at p. 20, Vol. I, "Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1940", 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
	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.
1919.....	22.3	15.3	20.9	11.6	21.5	12.3	1932.....	29.2	21.9	27.4	17.9	29.3	19.7
1920.....	22.1	16.2	22.5	14.0	22.5	14.7	1933.....	25.8	16.6	28.1	17.4	30.1	19.0
1921.....	20.9	16.6	20.3	12.9	20.6	14.1	1934.....	26.2	14.2	28.6	16.8	29.2	16.9
1922.....	24.8	20.1	23.0	13.9	24.5	16.2	1935.....	26.2	13.8	27.4	16.3	28.1	16.2
1923.....	24.5	20.1	22.5	13.8	24.9	16.7	1936.....	26.7	12.7	26.3	15.6	26.7	14.7
1924.....	22.3	18.3	22.3	13.2	22.9	15.1	1937.....	25.8	12.0	23.8	14.3	24.9	13.7
1925.....	22.1	18.2	23.1	13.0	23.3	15.1	1938.....	23.8	11.0	23.0	13.6	23.9	13.0
1926.....	21.6	18.4	23.9	13.2	24.7	15.5	1939.....	25.3	11.7	22.9	13.8	24.2	13.6
1927.....	23.9	19.7	23.1	13.2	24.1	15.4							
1928.....	25.6	20.6	23.3	13.5	24.2	15.5	Ended Dec. 31—						
1929.....	25.9	20.6	23.4	14.1	24.4	15.8	1939.....	27.0	12.4	21.3	13.0	24.2	13.8
1930.....	25.5	20.0	23.3	14.4	24.3	15.9	1940.....	24.8	8.4	20.3	12.4	23.9	12.9
1931.....	26.9	19.5	24.8	15.2	26.0	16.4							

¹ See text at p. 457.

Subsection 4.—Trade with United States and Other Foreign Countries

The relative importance of the United Kingdom and the United States in the trade of Canada from Confederation to the outbreak of the Second World War is discussed at pp. 414-415 of the 1941 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of the War there has been a sharp expansion in imports from the United States. Although most of this has been in iron and its products, increases have been general in other groups. To a large extent this rise is a reflection of the war expenditures of the Dominion Government. The large volume of British purchases in Canada has also contributed to the rise since the United States is the source of many of the parts and materials required as well as of machine tools and other capital equipment employed in new kinds of production. Furthermore, the increased volume of industrial activity accompanying the War has enhanced the national income with the result that the greater demands for consumers goods have also led to increased imports from the United States.

While Canada's exports to the United States have also increased since the start of the War, this increase has not been on a scale comparable with the sharp rise in imports. The exchange problem that has arisen with the War is described in the Section on the balance of international payments (see p. 511).

A record of the value and proportion of trade with the United States since 1886 is given in Table 8, pp. 455-456. The commodities of Canadian export and import trade with the United States are shown in Tables 16 and 17, pp. 468-499.

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 decreased from 9.5 p.c. to 2.7 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries but in 1940 they rose to 4.6 p.c.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going via the United States showed a considerable decline between 1927 and 1939, 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. In 1940, owing to war conditions, they rose to 14.4 p.c.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries Via the United States, 1940

Country	Imports Via United States		Domestic Exports Via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
	\$		\$	
British Empire				
United Kingdom.....	42,263	1	27,637,364	5.4
Eire.....	Nil	—	74,060	1.3
Australia.....	11,398	0.1	5,767,522	17.0
Bermuda.....	300	0.5	19,891	1.3
British East Africa.....	183,903	10.6	4,415,735	92.2

¹ Less than 0.1 p.c.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries Via the United States, 1940—concluded

Country	Imports Via United States		Domestic Exports Via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
British Empire—concluded				
British South Africa.....	402,979	11.7	18,278,956	48.3
British Guiana.....	Nil	—	44,063	1.7
British India.....	634,397	4.0	2,741,309	24.4
British West Indies.....	24,077	0.2	559,283	3.2
Burma.....	Nil	—	123,369	34.1
Ceylon.....	—	—	124,207	32.2
Gold Coast.....	81,599	8.1	156,113	47.4
Hong Kong.....	15,760	1.8	420,284	24.5
Malta.....	Nil	—	16,258	72.5
Newfoundland.....	1,730	1	11,318	0.0
New Zealand.....	13,442	0.2	1,215,827	12.4
Palestine.....	1,682	14.1	154,701	58.1
Southern Rhodesia.....	Nil	—	668,665	35.9
Straits Settlements.....	50,009	0.2	3,363,607	78.6
Totals, British Empire²	1,463,539	0.5³	66,098,440	10.1³
Foreign Countries				
Argentina.....	2,236,386	34.2	5,136,621	84.1
Belgium.....	810,855	23.9	456,286	35.4
Brazil.....	1,453,348	23.3	4,503,851	89.0
Chile.....	31,306	17.9	1,258,967	87.7
China.....	1,104,767	24.4	722,321	28.9
Colombia.....	205,859	2.1	1,253,388	87.2
Cuba.....	261,076	18.2	1,227,346	66.0
Denmark.....	18,064	26.7	65,601	56.0
Egypt.....	319,504	32.6	640,709	7.6
France.....	1,021,575	21.7	5,782,709	48.5
Germany.....	41,288	11.8	Nil	—
Guatemala.....	47,314	80.2	168,341	82.6
Honduras.....	19,169	41.7	118,835	93.0
Italy.....	365,979	27.3	62,078	6.6
Japan.....	751,524	12.8	2,509,178	22.1
Mexico.....	405,993	55.3	3,065,249	70.8
Netherlands.....	199,365	17.0	1,160,910	83.2
Netherlands East Indies.....	234,076	12.9	753,334	49.1
Norway.....	76,821	28.6	1,721,451	53.6
Panama.....	3,297	14.1	457,059	85.7
Peru.....	128,263	18.0	1,142,461	74.8
Philippine Islands.....	183,364	26.6	547,544	36.1
Poland.....	Nil	—	Nil	—
Portugal.....	167,278	28.8	454,237	33.5
Portuguese Africa.....	2,504	4.9	759,241	38.2
Puerto Rico.....	4,037	4.8	521,904	79.5
Spain.....	255,463	23.0	228,772	66.0
Sweden.....	962,611	60.7	397,123	67.7
Switzerland.....	1,607,583	46.3	200,587	27.0
Turkey.....	61,070	34.9	1,066	100.0
Venezuela.....	17,219	0.6	1,688,375	98.2
Totals, Foreign Countries²	14,006,424	19.9³	39,938,021	49.9³
Grand Totals	15,469,963	4.6³	106,036,461	14.4³

¹ Less than 0.1 p.c. ² Includes other countries not specified.

³ Percentage worked out on

totals of Tables 6 or 7 less United States imports or exports.

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—During the First World War and the years immediately following when production and exports by many European countries were curtailed, imports from the United States rose to a high proportion, 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. in 1886 to 23.0 p.c. in 1928 but they have since declined, and in 1940 amounted to 6.8 p.c. of the total value of exports. A record of the value and percentage of trade with other foreign countries since 1886 is given in Table 8, pp. 455-456.

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 and 1940. The impact of the War on the Canadian economy resulted in an increase in both imports and exports. Imports showed an increase in value in every group and of volume in all except animals and products, and wood and paper.

Exports showed increases in both value and volume in all groups except agricultural and vegetable products (see Table 18, p. 502). The most notable increases in value were registered by: miscellaneous commodities, 136.4 p.c.; iron and steel products, 102.4 p.c.; fibres and textiles, 50.0 p.c.; and wood and wood products, 43.5 p.c.

In the export trade the relative positions of the groups were little altered in 1940 as compared with 1939; the five leading groups—wood and paper, agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals, animals and products and iron and its products—occupied the same positions in both years, and accounted for 89.3 p.c. of the total domestic exports in 1940 as compared with 90.8 p.c. of the 1939 total. Miscellaneous commodities were in sixth place (eighth in 1939), non-metallic minerals in seventh (sixth in 1939) and chemicals and allied products in eighth place (seventh in 1939). Fibres and textiles occupied ninth place in both years, and despite the increase of 50 p.c. over the previous year, accounted for only 1.8 p.c. of the total domestic exports as compared with 1.6 p.c. in 1939.

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1939 and 1940

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1939	1940	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1939	1940
All Countries										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	97.6	210.7	97.6	127.8	157.3	201.2	588.9	204.1	220.1	218.3
Animals and Products.....	41.1	53.5	17.5	32.8	35.4	76.6	168.0	55.6	131.8	164.7
Fibres and Textiles.....	109.2	184.2	69.0	100.9	147.3	1.9	7.1	4.8	14.4	21.6
Wood and Paper.....	37.4	46.4	22.8	33.7	38.1	63.2	288.3	134.0	242.5	348.0
Iron and Its Products.....	143.8	219.6	67.3	183.2	298.9	15.5	75.6	16.3	63.1	127.7
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35.6	50.8	22.0	42.1	71.1	53.3 ²	74.7	44.2	182.9	194.7
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85.3	152.7	95.3	132.8	161.2	9.3	27.1	9.7	29.3	33.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17.1	31.3	27.9	43.7	51.8	4.9	16.5	11.0	24.3	31.2
Miscellaneous Commodities..	52.1	59.1	33.2	54.1	120.8	5.7	17.0	10.2	16.5	39.0
Totals, All Countries....	619.2	1,008.3	452.6	751.1	1,081.9	431.6	1,261.2	489.9	924.9	1,178.9

¹ Year ended Mar. 31, 1914.

² Includes gold.

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1939	1940	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1939	1940
United Kingdom										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	16.2	37.7	21.5	13.0	8.7	146.8	339.3	108.8	94.2	121.0
Animals and Products.....	5.7	6.2	2.5	4.3	3.8	35.4	73.3	28.8	73.6	102.6
Fibres and Textiles.....	60.6	72.1	27.2	41.2	53.8	0.2	0.9	1.2	3.5	6.1
Wood and Paper.....	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.6	12.8	16.4	12.1	43.9	83.1
Iron and Its Products.....	17.3	15.4	12.5	19.3	21.8	1.4	6.9	5.2	16.0	53.4
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	4.8	5.7	3.7	5.1	12.3	16.6 ²	13.8	15.1	83.4	101.7
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	6.3	10.4	12.3	12.0	18.2	0.4	1.8	1.3	3.4	6.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.3	5.0	4.7	7.4	7.5	0.6	3.3	2.9	5.7	8.3
Miscellaneous Commodities..	13.2	8.4	5.6	8.7	32.5	1.0	3.5	2.8	4.4	25.6
Totals, United Kingdom.	132.1	164.7	93.5	114.0	161.2	215.2	459.2	178.2	328.1	508.1
United States										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	44.1	97.0	33.7	45.4	56.8	34.1	61.1	4.7	79.5	64.5
Animals and Products.....	23.3	35.0	9.7	16.9	21.0	32.3	69.7	15.3	44.1	48.7
Fibres and Textiles.....	32.5	70.4	25.5	41.6	62.7	1.2	3.3	0.9	2.3	2.9
Wood and Paper.....	31.7	39.9	17.2	28.7	33.8	45.2	244.1	105.2	165.8	214.8
Iron and Its Products.....	121.4	196.8	51.6	158.1	273.3	2.0	10.1	2.1	5.0	6.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	27.7	40.3	16.3	29.2	44.8	34.2 ²	33.1	14.8	49.5	67.5
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.2	126.8	69.5	106.1	125.1	7.2	17.5	5.5	16.2	19.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.6	20.2	17.3	30.7	41.5	3.2	8.4	4.7	9.7	10.8
Miscellaneous Commodities..	31.8	42.3	22.7	40.2	85.2	4.0	10.6	5.5	8.3	8.5
Totals, United States....	396.3	668.7	263.5	496.9	744.2	163.4	457.9	158.7	380.4	443.0

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 82.9 in 1940. These calendar years approximate the years shown in Table 14, whether fiscal or calendar years.

The effect of both long- and short-term fluctuations on the trends of trade is summarized at pp. 425-426 of the 1941 Year Book and a table at pp. 426-427 of that volume gives comparative figures of imports for five decades to 1939, the latest year for which comparisons can be made upon a peace-time basis.

The statistics for 1940, appearing in Table 14, are naturally affected by the changes in the Canadian economy necessitated by the War. For example imports under the first item, "Machinery, except farm", fell to \$12,200,000 in 1933, recovered gradually to \$28,900,000 in 1936, rose to \$46,400,000 in 1937, fell to \$36,900,000 in 1938, recovered to \$42,800,000 in 1939 and increased by over \$28,000,000, or 67 p.c., in 1940, owing largely to the necessity for importing machinery to equip Canada's new war-time factories and to increase production in other lines where Canadian products were needed to replace imported ones. Rolling-mill products fluctuated over the decade in much the same manner as machinery, the increase in 1940 over 1939 being over \$23,000,000, or almost 72 p.c., bringing

the group into second place in 1940 as compared with fourth in 1939. Automobile parts, which ranked fifth in both 1939 and 1940, showed an increase of 88 p.c. in the latest year. Other groups that registered sharp increases in 1940 as compared with 1939 were, in order of value, with percentage increases in parentheses: rubber products (117); raw cotton (53); electrical apparatus (55); and woollen noils and tops (117). Scrap iron and steel, which during the decade had never reached \$2,100,000 in value of imports, increased by 181 p.c. in the latest year and imports of tin, which in the same period had never totalled \$3,000,000, except in 1937, showed an increase of 118 p.c. in 1940 over 1939.

Groups showing decided decreases in the value of imports during the decade were: alcoholic beverages, which decreased from \$38,000,000 in 1930 to \$15,000,000 in 1934, to \$9,000,000 in 1935 and \$5,900,000 in 1940; and artificial silk, which fell from \$13,800,000 in 1930 to \$6,000,000 in 1931 and \$2,100,000 in 1935, reached \$4,100,000 in 1937 and \$5,500,000 in 1939 and increased again to \$6,700,000 in 1940.

14.—Leading Imports Over Five Decades, 1890-1940

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1940, and include only those valued at \$5,000,000 or more.

No.	Commodity	Fiscal Years				Calendar Years	
		1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Machinery, except farm.	1,877,551	5,159,952	14,690,878	36,716,791	50,434,725	71,496,542
2	Rolling-mill products...	5,645,704	11,905,937	15,692,052	39,985,746	46,508,984	55,610,396
3	Coal.....	8,013,156	11,012,223	27,516,678	60,072,629	56,694,366	49,630,132
4	Petroleum, crude.....	1	23,344	1,189,081	20,306,693	41,362,227	48,373,401
5	Automobile parts.....	1	1	269,586	12,674,823	23,358,763	47,580,369
6	Rubber products.....	1,512,427	2,942,044	6,151,157	18,059,435	12,842,452	35,114,831
7	Farm implements, etc..	161,277	2,148,867	2,661,207	14,578,106	21,944,231	30,673,217
8	Sugar and products.....	6,452,654	8,610,845	14,962,770	73,618,354	26,496,027	29,114,803
9	Fruits.....	2,400,851	3,133,407	8,316,462	33,463,270	30,973,926	27,942,504
10	Cotton, raw.....	3,539,249	4,229,198	9,384,801	33,854,457	14,216,310	25,057,813
11	Electrical apparatus....	317,315	810,900	3,688,538	15,550,254	30,281,152	21,250,135
12	Cotton goods.....	3,792,584	6,399,705	17,928,093	49,088,060	21,924,835	19,417,177
13	Woollen goods, carpets.	10,900,600	9,427,575	20,767,010	45,545,127	27,930,638	17,047,437
14	Books and printed matter.....	1,404,583	1,588,432	4,127,179	11,228,018	16,827,309	16,655,462
15	Automobiles.....	1	1	1,732,215	15,035,545	20,560,287	16,438,482
16	Flax, hemp and jute....	1,416,217	3,551,037	5,340,312	15,923,836	11,807,906	14,993,008
17	Petroleum, refined.....	690,283	830,025	2,326,681	10,566,592	22,638,611	13,837,540
18	Noils, tops, waste wool.	12,100	151,510	599,446	5,830,957	2,812,234	13,176,253
19	Wool, raw.....	1,729,058	1,574,834	1,587,175	2,672,211	3,194,583	13,174,896
20	Engines and boilers....	188,759	778,364	2,019,558	12,997,757	10,827,352	12,385,134
21	Clay and products.....	948,876	1,593,255	3,418,844	6,371,567	10,746,631	11,125,118
22	Tea.....	3,073,643	3,604,027	5,347,854	8,336,163	12,659,556	10,805,144
23	Glass and glassware....	1,268,314	1,658,694	2,932,104	6,926,459	8,284,741	10,140,591
24	Oils, vegetable.....	612,671	826,882	1,872,265	15,973,417	11,517,903	10,049,902
25	Aluminium.....	159	12,543	794,490	2,747,385	6,296,272	8,945,554
26	Furs.....	1,058,001	2,106,441	5,768,075	12,887,520	9,585,433	8,885,540
27	Paper.....	1,208,683	1,378,749	4,567,810	9,949,574	12,907,658	8,858,180
28	Vegetables.....	337,859	625,749	1,751,265	5,722,600	9,363,138	7,711,990
29	Stone and products.....	862,037	1,029,711	1,773,953	3,687,702	7,059,423	7,584,272
30	Silk, raw.....	193,529	277,708	393,011	3,090,845	7,299,042	7,521,009
31	Grain and grain products.....	3,034,049	8,298,884	7,806,665	9,806,073	16,627,636	7,387,511
32	Dye, tanning materials.	484,217	711,508	1,412,099	5,623,720	3,372,435	7,265,081
33	Wood, unmanufactured.	1,444,727	3,775,240	8,324,585	14,112,391	11,028,838	6,933,760
34	Silk, artificial.....	1	1	1	1	13,780,922	6,692,400
35	Tin and products.....	1,258,194	2,313,894	3,512,615	3,284,669	1,496,938	6,346,380
36	Hides and skins, raw...	1,703,093	4,214,012	8,235,819	22,654,661	6,046,567	6,180,839
37	Beverages, alcoholic...	1,695,161	1,938,112	4,459,566	9,135,536	37,936,640	6,030,721
38	Coke.....	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	5,635,212	5,899,180
39	Scrap iron and steel....	161	793,037	344,679	499,083	1,202,423	5,796,979
40	Leather.....	1,173,777	1,879,333	4,202,934	17,102,702	9,728,114	5,658,836
41	Wood, manufactured...	1,355,230	824,195	3,085,079	7,893,284	9,209,556	5,652,744
42	Iron ore.....	551	282,191	3,345,550	4,601,716	3,324,190	5,513,215
43	Paints and varnishes...	672,885	1,012,535	1,376,023	3,821,880	4,663,681	5,500,622
44	Brass and products.....	554,545	851,606	2,228,215	4,531,015	5,434,454	5,134,885

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.

At pp. 427-428 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book the effect of long- and short-term fluctuations in Canada's exports is discussed. In the latest year, newsprint and wheat retained the two leading positions, showing increases of almost 31 p.c. and 10 p.c., respectively, over the 1939 values. Planks and boards, which were in fourth position in 1939, moved up to third place and showed an increase of 38 p.c. over the 1939 figure of \$48,829,000. Meats, which reached a high point of \$42,000,000 in 1937, declined in 1938 and 1939 and registered a war-time increase of 69 p.c. in 1940 as compared with 1939. Wood-pulp, which also reached its former high point of \$42,000,000 in 1937 and declined in the following two years, increased in 1940 by nearly 97 p.c. over the 1939 figure of \$31,001,000. Automobiles and automobile parts were two other groups that registered increases in 1940 out of line with their gradual progression up to 1939, the increases in the latest year being 141 p.c. and 244 p.c., respectively. Other commodities in this category, arranged in order of value in 1940, with percentage increases over 1939 shown in parentheses, were: aluminium in bars, etc. (28); flour (69); iron in pigs (149); and paper board (124). Exports of fruits, which were at almost the same level in 1939 as in 1930, decreased by 44 p.c. in the latest year, owing largely to the shortage of shipping space. Rubber tires and tubes, which declined from \$14,000,000 in 1930 to \$8,000,000 in 1939, showed a further sharp drop of 32 p.c. in 1940.

15.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Five Decades, 1890-1940

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1940, and include only those valued at \$5,000,000 or more. Certain items, such as strategic minerals, are omitted owing to war-time restrictions.

Commodity	Fiscal Years				Calendar Years	
	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newsprint.....	1	1	2,612,243	53,640,122	133,370,932	151,360,196
Wheat.....	388,861	11,995,488	52,609,351	185,045,806	185,786,026	119,530,365
Planks and boards.....	17,637,308	22,015,990	33,100,387	75,216,193	36,743,267	67,736,934
Meats.....	895,767	13,615,621	8,013,680	96,161,234	7,569,023	63,289,240
Wood-pulp.....	168,180	1,816,016	5,204,597	41,333,482	39,059,979	60,930,149
Automobiles.....	1	1	405,011	14,833,607	18,798,783	54,306,062

¹ None recorded.

15.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Five Decades, 1890-1940—concluded

Commodity	Fiscal Years				Calendar Years	
	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish.....	8,099,674	10,564,688	15,179,015	40,687,172	30,097,635	29,843,173
Wheat flour.....	521,383	2,791,885	14,859,854	94,262,922	37,540,495	26,351,695
Cheese.....	9,372,212	19,856,324	21,607,692	36,336,863	13,207,021	15,723,486
Furs, raw.....	1,874,327	2,264,580	3,749,005	20,628,109	15,202,168	15,617,244
Machinery, except farm.....	143,815	446,391	924,510	6,416,591	6,108,818	13,457,598
Iron: pigs, ingots, etc.....	1	137,651	228,183	6,595,688	2,761,587	12,899,923
Pulpwood.....	80,005	902,772	6,076,638	8,454,863	13,611,617	12,521,860
Cattle.....	6,949,417	8,704,523	10,792,156	46,064,631	3,398,076	12,442,420
Stone and products.....	949,158	575,749	955,636	3,531,916	5,605,393	10,645,731
Automobile parts.....	1	1	1	3,097,466	1,587,571	10,289,530
Farm implements, etc.....	367,198	1,692,155	4,319,385	11,614,400	10,302,404	9,537,256
Paper board.....	1	1	1	4,568,066	2,250,458	8,791,893
Fertilizers.....	4,291	51,410	373,315	6,694,037	5,606,400	8,584,098
Whisky.....	25,383	396,671	1,010,657	1,504,132	21,746,593	7,886,707
Abrasives.....	1	1	1	1,474,177	2,899,424	7,734,459
Shingles, wood.....	340,872	1,131,506	2,331,443	10,848,602	4,132,181	7,606,118
Silver ore and bullion.....	201,615	1,354,053	15,009,937	14,255,601	9,581,752	7,165,504
Rolling-mill products.....	1	1	1	7,428,807	1,535,143	6,885,898
Leather, unmanufactured.....	727,087	1,535,440	1,296,480	11,742,268	4,722,852	6,521,486
Oats.....	256,156	2,143,179	1,566,612	9,349,455	1,061,147	6,177,281
Sodium compounds.....	1	1	1	1	3,139,883	5,935,442
Platinum or platinum metals, in concentrates, etc.....	1	1	61,717	39,058	1,610,945	5,898,616
Fruits, chiefly apples.....	1,073,890	3,305,662	5,492,197	8,347,549	10,401,267	5,862,481
Tires and tubes, rubber.....	1	1	1	7,395,172	14,352,652	5,460,675
Vegetables.....	597,074	503,993	1,534,228	11,656,483	9,941,890	5,174,687
Bran and shorts.....	86,225	145,206	1,842,620	2,983,843	2,851,542	5,110,379

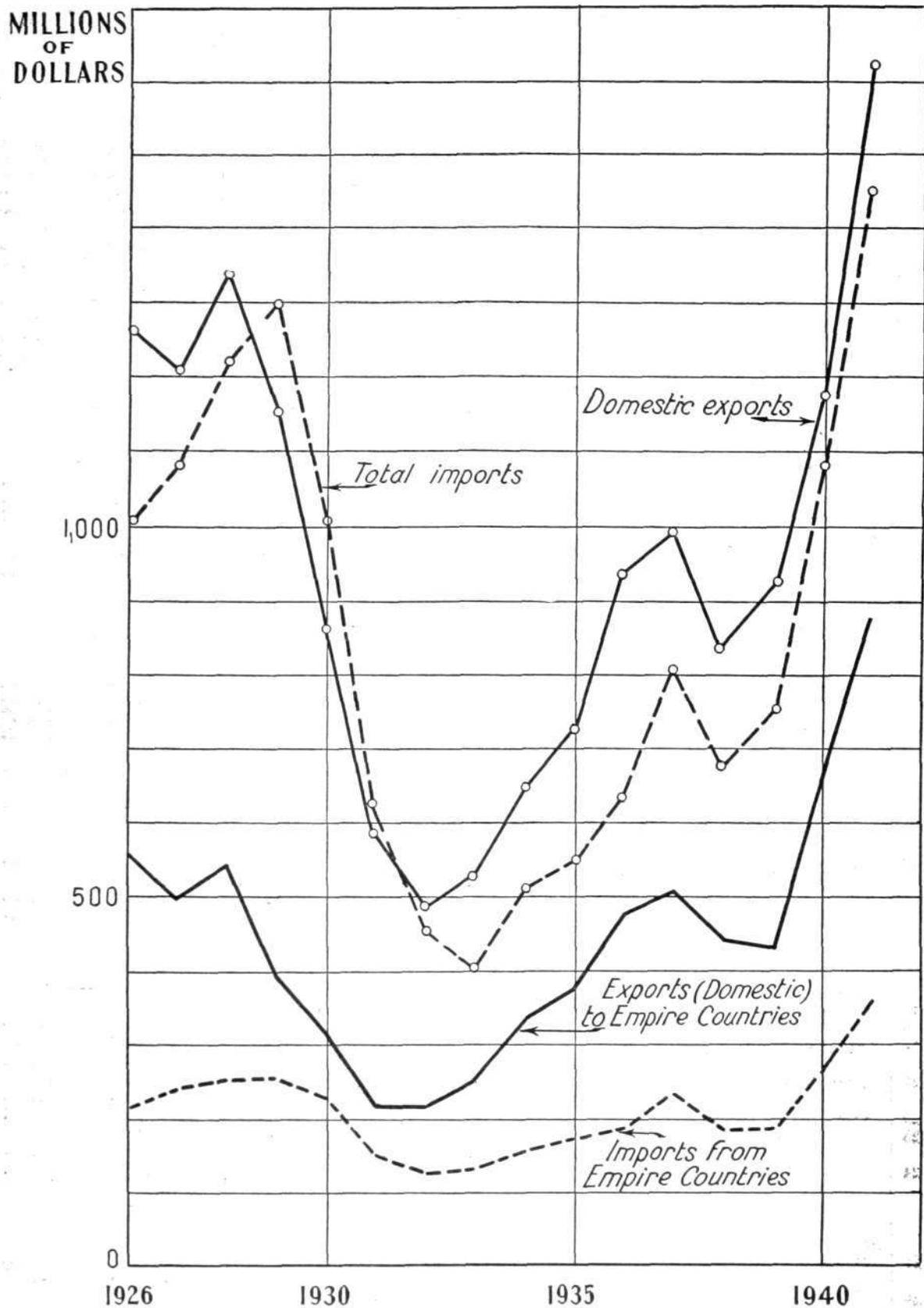
¹ None recorded.

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 1937-40 are given in Table 16, while corresponding statistics for domestic exports appear in Table 17.

War-time restrictions prohibit the publication of statistics of trade of individual items by countries and the figures of imports and exports between Canada and the United Kingdom and the United States are, therefore, confined to sub-group and group totals until such time as the restrictions in publication are removed. In the case of exports of non-ferrous metals, only the totals of precious metals and the group total can be given.

CANADA'S IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS

1926 - 1941



16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
A. MAINLY FOOD					
Fresh Fruits—					
1	Bananas..... stem	3,528,403	3,463,045	2,886,392	2,657,892
	\$	2,231,119	2,179,160	2,398,173	3,698,995
2	Grapefruit..... lb.	52,517,057	58,996,594	67,542,955	57,326,398
	\$	1,441,660	1,228,795	1,269,902	1,256,520
3	Grapes..... lb.	30,842,369	30,642,582	33,491,925	43,408,307
	\$	1,016,564	895,497	1,072,762	1,293,049
4	Lemons..... box	381,129	388,822	405,971	407,837
	\$	1,679,923	1,147,764	1,348,245	1,317,070
5	Oranges..... cu. ft.	5,022,693	6,449,058	6,934,585	6,434,444
	\$	7,708,540	5,668,324	6,212,292	7,339,181
6	Pears..... lb.	17,230,605	13,210,229	26,945,918	13,473,588
	\$	489,280	312,968	636,143	393,895
7	Strawberries..... lb.	5,481,941	4,868,447	6,570,557	4,639,160
	\$	423,617	394,954	504,857	443,419
	Totals, Fresh Fruits²..... \$	17,153,041	13,611,769	15,383,945	17,617,463
Dried Fruits—					
8	Currants..... lb.	6,034,179	5,513,138	5,078,050	6,179,004
	\$	554,871	547,690	473,972	561,692
9	Dates..... lb.	14,352,695	15,535,755	16,263,383	13,139,731
	\$	374,881	390,212	537,590	619,984
10	Prunes and dried plums..... lb.	18,764,508	15,445,020	18,375,659	15,895,933
	\$	846,305	571,700	780,673	711,730
11	Raisins..... lb.	37,858,877	30,685,966	35,772,665	47,531,337
	\$	3,405,796	2,939,807	3,205,703	4,415,314
	Totals, Dried Fruits²..... \$	5,794,396	4,993,178	5,723,175	6,867,255
Preserved Fruits—					
12	Peaches and apricots, canned..... lb.	4,705,789	2,002,085	3,106,202	3,764,069
	\$	296,270	124,335	180,484	246,880
13	Pineapples, canned..... lb.	20,145,127	20,153,535	22,218,534	16,572,066
	\$	690,561	632,035	778,810	818,857
	Totals, Preserved Fruits²..... \$	1,845,605	1,625,886	1,828,890	2,064,956
14	Fruit juices..... \$	719,686	716,850	1,026,146	1,392,830
Nuts—					
15	Coconuts..... \$	243,801	210,673	176,515	230,784
16	Nuts, not shelled..... lb.	44,944,401	43,662,722	46,137,944	51,883,964
	\$	1,845,919	1,649,441	1,672,164	2,051,585
17	Nuts, shelled..... lb.	9,782,500	8,948,098	11,482,868	11,295,361
	\$	1,827,955	1,597,080	1,836,011	1,826,028
	Totals, Nuts²..... \$	3,951,807	3,489,399	3,724,468	4,166,871
Vegetables—					
18	Onions..... \$	252,953	504,166	227,590	201,360
19	Potatoes, sweet..... \$	146,841	137,300	180,059	191,159
20	Potatoes, <i>n.o.p.</i> , except seed..... cwt.	148,554	166,405	634,832	597,684
	\$	210,981	225,010	707,537	774,960
21	Tomatoes, fresh..... lb.	39,973,055	49,198,777	45,755,494	38,002,395
	\$	1,439,932	1,301,253	1,499,951	1,463,161
22	Other fresh vegetables..... \$	3,453,865	3,158,089	3,535,450	3,989,924
23	Vegetables, canned..... lb.	2,970,388	3,210,852	3,963,568	7,609,628
	\$	259,707	269,496	316,232	511,464
24	Pickles and sauces..... \$	347,588	334,961	384,495	458,107
	Totals, Vegetables²..... \$	6,224,471	6,051,048	6,988,965	7,711,990
Grains and Products—					
25	Biscuit..... lb.	2,525,147	2,572,679	2,784,902	1,599,992
	\$	391,144	360,439	381,220	270,394
26	Corn..... bu.	16,544,025	9,349,924	7,864,992	7,878,855
	\$	10,874,256	5,474,758	4,571,474	3,863,723
27	Rice..... cwt.	766,375	592,986	800,894	625,475
	\$	1,520,897	1,249,777	1,483,145	1,354,498
	Totals, Grains and Products²..... \$	17,850,836	17,273,789	8,905,942	7,387,511

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.

² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
Nil	Nil	Nil		414,994	491,673	687,459		1
-	-	-		683,573	798,148	1,262,838		2
30,415	Nil	Nil		46,858,549	52,899,777	63,381,312		3
939	-	-		1,309,835	1,103,221	1,186,866		4
47,390	1,300	26,000		30,465,049	30,045,763	32,963,299		5
3,121	134	2,443		994,868	860,236	1,045,588		6
2,413	498	348	1	200,381	348,486	395,547	1	7
9,531	1,435	1,478		1,064,279	1,049,662	1,325,410		8
205,881	4,244	8,255		4,012,610	5,988,169	6,491,845		9
245,830	4,919	8,782		6,823,885	5,320,342	5,842,272		10
Nil	12,690	Nil		16,987,526	12,950,829	26,719,347		11
-	638	-		478,104	302,712	626,265		12
Nil	Nil	Nil		5,481,911	4,868,447	6,570,557		13
-	-	-		423,614	394,954	504,857		14
260,349	10,625	13,291	1,701	13,658,530	11,331,836	13,578,933	16,132,037	15
973	255	8,750		Nil	766	Nil		16
149	26	868		-	96	-		17
808,621	1,397,443	363,560		881,289	605,486	750,765		18
20,269	38,262	11,704	1	46,510	36,198	41,972	1	19
17	48	34,500		18,764,419	15,444,952	18,341,159		20
9	8	1,184		846,284	571,687	779,489		21
519,021	198,385	107,200		6,296,021	5,645,418	7,126,896		22
23,938	9,648	5,219		370,149	282,541	371,216		23
56,058	51,926	20,237	29,399	1,720,531	1,254,624	1,738,763	1,590,189	24
153	Nil	Nil		268,068	124,467	190,723		25
15	-	-	1	17,336	7,590	11,354	1	26
7,468	Nil	Nil		368,989	169,838	241,557		27
715	-	-		29,502	15,965	19,133		28
80,491	71,048	68,318	57,177	233,798	184,656	233,215	284,435	29
18,358	12,284	10,743		500,747	493,205	753,349		30
Nil	Nil	Nil		605	556	455		31
360,515	803,397	731,452	1	2,868,194	3,115,360	3,045,341	1	32
45,368	62,929	54,420		400,046	402,689	450,653		33
220,871	86,512	64,159		1,048,758	1,295,845	1,297,762		34
65,839	31,548	24,715		389,904	394,204	438,493		35
111,388	95,171	79,269	11,591	790,580	797,619	889,603	716,499	36
5,411	7,763	7		141,402	358,733	155,246		37
Nil	Nil	Nil		149,690	136,593	178,996		38
"	"	46		144,763	163,966	634,273		39
-	-	66		202,194	220,192	706,121		40
216	Nil	365	1	17,318,589	25,417,107	24,787,903	1	41
34	-	61		702,882	755,216	989,235		42
887	517	347		3,367,834	3,069,199	3,446,951		43
3,631	791	1,804		1,069,646	1,493,377	2,353,124		44
282	64	219		90,101	115,239	170,743		45
209,012	198,286	215,081		48,742	50,484	80,589		46
236,277	226,686	238,932	211,759	4,771,138	4,785,787	5,726,255	6,616,039	47
2,109,521	1,981,195	1,544,267		330,803	489,884	1,137,940		48
323,961	281,419	249,398		55,512	67,493	118,334		49
25,228	9	Nil	1	310,303	7,207,841	3,162,115	1	50
22,060	18	-		287,550	4,064,287	1,857,048		51
2,464	241	61		88,062	215,836	246,918		52
6,025	891	272		246,080	444,616	550,192		53
495,427	370,586	306,867	219,098	4,912,728	14,310,637	4,629,275	3,403,102	54

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded					
Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
1	Olive oil..... gal.	253,549	346,099	261,337	218,910
	\$	466,298	464,365	353,083	370,379
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food ² \$	701,207	656,905	742,002	796,284
Sugar and Its Products—					
2	Confectionery..... lb.	6,642,017	5,442,855	4,552,960	2,880,038
	\$	842,591	682,395	614,533	480,244
3	Molasses and syrups..... gal.	12,558,180	13,117,678	14,521,221	15,392,093
	\$	2,181,953	2,021,353	2,146,302 ³	2,860,120
4	Sugar, not above No. 16 D.S..... cwt.	4,763,145	6,242,630	5,360,741	2,835,247
	\$	8,987,429	11,491,677	10,616,580	7,168,262
5	Sugar, for refining, above No. 16 D.S..... cwt.	4,458,529	3,332,802	4,982,885	7,714,982
	\$	8,291,360	6,069,898	9,609,025	18,002,162
6	Sugar, above No. 16 D.S., other, <i>n.o.p.</i> cwt.	75,766	99,953	79,904	178,221
	\$	331,336	298,627	374,077	587,527
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products ² \$	20,645,026	20,580,607	23,374,465	29,114,803
7	Cocoa and chocolate..... \$	3,166,548	2,065,015	2,298,147	2,949,268
8	Coffee and chicory..... lb.	38,398,164	43,139,830	47,314,575	42,481,638
	\$	4,170,822	3,931,552	4,603,508	3,666,333
9	Spices..... \$	894,372	813,562	977,117	968,552
10	Tea..... lb.	40,122,186	37,591,064	43,393,607	42,682,730
	\$	10,013,430	9,579,902	10,090,807	10,805,144
11	Yeast..... lb.	1,348,600	1,480,599	1,380,628	1,212,295
	\$	195,852	193,612	197,366	187,057
12	Hops..... lb.	1,454,948	1,087,490	782,232	979,050
	\$	444,145	298,535	237,565	424,499
13	Liquorice..... lb.	1,120,937	1,026,819	1,246,875	1,112,096
	\$	121,424	111,167	140,218	139,721
	TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD ² \$	94,013,384	86,095,834	86,434,660	96,310,302
B. OTHER THAN FOOD					
Beverages, Alcoholic—					
14	Brandy..... pf. gal.	158,330	143,339	127,828	139,371
	\$	859,223	667,072	532,952	562,268
15	Gin..... pf. gal.	85,427	78,769	62,927	52,338
	\$	296,384	271,143	216,249	171,766
16	Rum..... pf. gal.	274,953	265,057	305,594	359,174
	\$	1,265,201	407,955	425,496	493,252
17	Whisky..... pf. gal.	768,943	779,847	1,057,361	854,702
	\$	4,277,671	4,475,052	4,344,154	3,704,485
18	Wines, non-sparkling and sparkling..... \$	1,043,298	904,884	813,399	888,408
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic ² \$	8,049,715	6,970,046	6,539,969	6,030,721
19	Gums and resins..... \$	2,313,294	1,404,177	1,720,865	2,140,250
20	Oilcake and meal..... cwt.	338,916	625,090	556,032	552,435
	\$	491,003	740,520	716,535	773,756
Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
21	Cotton-seed oil, crude..... cwt.	190,167	140,419	103,715	177,638
	\$	1,142,954	574,768	582,088	679,551
22	Oil for soap..... gal.	11,533,292	10,492,071	10,644,601	5,467,549
	\$	5,901,757	3,875,341	2,972,364	3,315,168
23	Peanut oil, crude, for edible purposes..... cwt.	668,739	935,133	398,944	319,411
	\$	4,130,854	3,902,730	1,624,534	1,204,547
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, not Food ² \$	15,774,646	11,212,620	8,672,599	9,253,618
24	Plants, shrubs, trees and vines..... \$	992,636	906,988	868,294	443,938
Rubber and Products—					
25	Rubber, crude..... lb.	80,992,738	57,562,865	70,816,852	114,215,803
	\$	15,672,483	8,144,296	11,357,055	22,962,210
26	Recovered, powdered and substitute..... cwt.	195,153	148,684	213,555	227,588
	\$	907,755	646,718	932,771	1,065,616
27	Tires, pneumatic..... \$	326,287	323,913	561,557	6,685,363
	Totals, Rubber and Product ³ \$	19,478,956	11,289,825	16,116,311	35,114,831

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. ² Totals include other items not specified. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded					
Seeds—					
1	Flaxseed..... bu.	1,210,765	713,247	1,116,229	874,440
	\$	1,603,007	936,637	1,261,029	1,355,440
2	Grass seed..... lb.	1,186,743	2,372,283	6,162,005	7,427,568
	\$	131,229	167,889	353,494	528,296
	Totals, Seeds ² \$	2,890,528	1,742,370	2,176,504	2,554,049
Tobacco—					
3	Tobacco, raw..... lb.	2,569,177	4,458,578	4,414,955	3,857,310
	\$	904,294	1,809,002	1,891,001	1,730,996
4	Tobacco, manufactured..... lb.	184,735	176,783	177,863	201,898
	\$	471,733	441,677	484,162	577,311
	Totals, Tobacco ² \$	1,376,027	2,250,679	2,375,163	2,308,307
5	Broom corn..... \$	256,878	186,170	261,420	283,941
6	Turpentine, spirits of..... gal.	1,262,379	1,267,654	1,437,072	1,312,903
	\$	488,412	345,991	420,143	489,070
	TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD ² \$	54,133,365	39,025,664	41,400,486	60,939,293
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products²..... \$	148,146,749	125,121,498	127,835,146	157,249,595
II. Animals and Animal Products					
7	Animals, living..... \$	1,374,874	1,357,533	891,436	646,294
8	Bone, ivory and shell products..... \$	436,746	335,753	426,543	529,108
9	Feathers and quills..... \$	191,256	155,635	194,442	209,552
Fish—					
10	Fish, fresh..... \$	717,729	931,786	886,773	941,161
11	Fish, dried, salted, smoked..... \$	248,797	287,981	268,280	438,649
12	Fish, preserved or canned..... \$	1,002,585	1,059,856	1,300,158	881,109
	Totals, Fish..... \$	1,969,111	2,279,623	2,455,211	2,260,919
Furs—					
13	Furs, undressed..... \$	5,348,694	3,743,548	5,053,506	6,896,806
14	Furs, dressed..... \$	1,743,121	946,826	947,700	861,777
15	Hatters fur..... \$	814,959	758,106	916,182	904,949
	Totals, Furs ² \$	8,169,840	5,650,624	7,133,052	8,885,540
16	Hair and bristles..... \$	868,295	507,374	725,949	1,127,315
17	Hides and skins, raw..... cwt.	404,673	252,089	490,708	440,215
	\$	6,329,054	2,935,975	6,173,395	6,180,839
Leather, Unmanufactured—					
18	Glove leather..... \$	508,671	372,912	519,811	544,106
19	Tanned leather..... \$	243,360	161,870	173,160	143,969
20	Waxed or glazed leather..... \$	1,744,364	1,221,810	1,588,421	1,339,858
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured ² \$	3,661,130	2,612,239	3,218,396	3,167,285
Leather, Manufactured—					
21	Boots and shoes..... pair	549,680	594,531	819,330	502,028
	\$	953,299	1,111,990	1,486,465	1,201,747
22	Gloves and mitts..... \$	867,372	734,525	652,126	560,027
23	Harness and saddlery..... \$	140,507	118,389	152,799	153,048
	Totals, Leather, Manufactured ² \$	2,374,255	2,351,546	2,744,095	2,491,551
Meats—					
24	Canned meats..... lb.	11,846,161	10,567,788	15,156,562	10,611,305
	\$	647,898	642,238	1,001,547	842,537
25	Pork, in brine..... lb.	1,960,005	3,413,936	3,281,762	1,871,189
	\$	239,404	284,348	238,680	128,319
	Totals, Meats ² \$	1,154,679	1,565,086	4,439,379	4,962,318

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.

² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
147	154	36		19	211	Nil		1
592	922	205	1	60	517	-		2
36,949	41,033	44,594		884,167	2,167,558	5,921,633		
4,466	4,652	4,982		76,443	127,058	298,355		
425,780	189,014	98,618	101,162	374,296	346,099	601,937	914,291	
162,121	143,890	225,109		2,327,895	3,946,034	3,701,584		3
44,236	48,666	131,486	1	788,193	1,453,875	1,323,156		4
106,159	102,481	105,366		60,603	55,745	56,165		
351,716	333,576	371,944		79,321	72,646	76,456		
395,952	382,242	503,430	623,712	867,514	1,526,521	1,399,612	1,206,831	
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	208,729	161,426	233,893		5
244	584	12,700		1,262,056	1,267,027	1,416,659	1	6
415	604	4,847		487,922	345,039	412,296		
12,532,059	10,898,089	7,699,658	5,879,367	15,116,160	11,669,918	14,911,127	22,927,313	
19,377,889	16,389,835	13,032,751	8,661,993	44,416,082	46,963,227	45,369,656	56,839,417	
235,240	101,659	80,185		1,066,682	1,192,838	785,524		7
121,996	84,757	137,837		156,440	139,964	183,860		8
61,402	33,763	39,687	1	60,951	73,079	102,638		9
863	1,024	601		327,393	463,886	443,230		10
39,417	36,243	14,657		37,536	42,781	55,317		11
60,829	43,906	31,690		219,171	217,672	413,439		12
101,109	81,173	46,948	25,577	584,100	724,339	911,986	678,902	
1,254,760	916,685	696,432		3,095,330	2,495,457	3,828,945		13
229,741	74,250	64,813	1	879,189	428,764	334,228		14
160,351	109,207	191,695		156,514	126,659	202,573		15
1,676,407	1,135,686	1,018,417	920,528	4,293,135	3,148,940	4,455,938	6,813,080	
53,144	9,894	10,055		687,658	417,448	612,763		16
12,985	5,705	4,751		111,250	123,100	183,269		17
142,286	69,319	48,691	1	1,842,870	1,223,840	2,509,223		
48,702	21,267	56,112		459,860	350,963	461,681		18
203,968	108,470	107,407		38,909	25,149	42,066		19
837,031	589,599	662,338		862,955	610,743	903,305		20
2,101,059	1,452,905	1,597,805	1,477,916	1,498,947	1,092,231	1,557,931	1,637,401	
233,642	154,189	148,233		150,217	307,219	514,179		21
383,829	310,720	306,728	1	390,564	638,130	1,004,773		22
80,518	57,543	64,411		11,209	11,203	16,718		23
81,935	67,074	88,025		53,261	47,076	62,804		
705,363	558,898	568,213	536,521	695,212	943,475	1,412,264	1,459,347	
56,511	29,830	38,709		113,963	55,886	48,704		24
16,948	12,300	11,138	1	13,174	9,746	7,912		25
Nil	Nil	Nil		1,960,005	3,413,936	3,281,762		
-	-	-		239,404	284,348	238,680		
141,844	140,914	169,483	204,344	367,303	730,682	3,075,560	3,821,310	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
Milk and Its Products—					
1	Butter..... lb.	65,918	5,231,838	5,644	4,001
	\$	15,724	1,411,958	1,656	1,712
2	Cheese..... lb.	1,410,336	1,386,645	1,396,713	970,460
	\$	327,565	311,635	377,867	272,199
	Totals, Milk and Its Products ¹ \$	462,098	1,788,308	454,843	454,972
Oils, Fats, Greases—					
3	Fish oils..... gal.	423,752	334,747	422,848	237,352
	\$	481,689	395,770	537,313	511,851
4	Grease for soap and leather..... cwt.	133,111	81,778	99,578	111,692
	\$	733,249	337,841	345,881	458,741
5	Lard and compounds..... lb.	458,324	207,251	655,080	93,970
	\$	29,519	15,282	45,248	9,135
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases ² \$	1,562,891	937,692	1,192,533	1,545,665
6	Eggs in the shell..... doz.	37,408	33,534	56,947	74,214
	\$	17,887	14,960	23,573	19,055
7	Eggs, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	71,925	59,363	73,681	59,030
8	Gelatine, edible..... lb.	2,337,459	2,052,472	2,343,481	2,319,912
	\$	523,114	463,550	495,464	544,219
9	Sausage casings..... \$	1,179,036	1,152,901	1,070,835	1,166,651
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products ² . \$	31,528,395	25,226,625	32,757,666	35,365,835
III. Fibres and Textiles					
Cotton and Its Products—					
10	Cotton, raw..... lb.	158,192,013	134,760,525	159,532,357	216,626,942
	\$	19,912,756	12,872,808	16,425,282	25,057,813
11	Cotton linters..... lb.	8,141,915	10,132,585	11,055,350	10,517,948
	\$	461,906	356,289	389,977	535,374
12	Cotton yarn..... lb.	5,847,960	4,858,742	5,391,919	7,813,896
	\$	3,272,157	2,441,789	2,940,164	4,937,227
13	Fabrics, bleached..... lb.	1,240,378	826,384	1,233,970	1,081,275
	\$	677,201	462,926	618,594	616,813
14	Fabrics, unbleached..... lb.	8,350,211	5,130,429	9,153,062	10,674,511
	\$	2,778,036	1,504,091	2,414,514	3,251,716
15	Fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured..... lb.	10,230,255	8,708,823	10,603,689	10,438,455
	\$	5,731,495	4,885,938	5,849,399	6,718,732
16	Velveteens and corduroys..... lb.	586,214	545,486	537,567	522,127
	\$	369,675	294,528	303,859	332,724
17	Embroideries..... \$	285,207	243,988	285,488	442,873
18	Handkerchiefs..... \$	707,233	631,597	677,361	762,031
19	Lace..... \$	435,865	302,248	268,915	354,538
20	Wearing apparel..... \$	1,449,212	1,497,350	1,539,600	1,489,132
	Totals, Cotton and Its Products ² \$	40,615,160	29,535,139	36,647,857	50,530,610
Flax, Hemp and Jute—					
21	Hemp, dressed or undressed..... cwt.	14,288	17,125	10,445	874
	\$	119,481	100,736	80,237	26,207
22	Flax, hemp and jute yarn..... lb.	5,250,360	3,698,204	3,990,513	4,153,077
	\$	788,600	571,560	640,978	919,110
23	Linen thread..... lb.	321,295	203,563	253,645	320,164
	\$	316,793	200,384	266,493	491,864
24	Fabrics of flax or hemp..... \$	1,158,666	946,941	888,033	1,241,423
25	Fabrics of jute..... yd.	104,372,261	95,697,717	98,782,867	118,365,004
	\$	3,898,065	3,135,628	4,013,616	7,722,993
26	Handkerchiefs..... \$	609,704	487,533	443,192	486,272
27	Towels..... \$	229,877	184,503	152,240	111,788
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute ² \$	10,501,487	8,542,578	9,195,611	14,993,003

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
53,548	951,260	1,281	1	10,306	8,688	3,907	1	
11,584	238,337	382		3,556	2,624	1,078		
49,205	42,683	51,886		88,019	90,212	203,898		
16,554	15,014	18,551		26,388	25,154	74,461		
33,062	255,585	21,839	16,632	97,176	69,080	93,220	76,834	
79,487	88,431	88,075	1	79,734	77,689	82,179	3	
128,567	130,330	125,760		152,005	144,690	241,055		
8,611	8,451	11,504		17,903	12,849	13,051		
29,972	27,220	40,999		143,813	79,552	79,711		
4,077	913	2,309		60,073	105,486	473,372		
232	66	206	7,518	11,065	36,640			
176,435	164,779	178,724	157,696	383,360	277,900	461,196	794,922	
513	83	39	1	23,743	18,489	40,922	6	
1,029	97	41		12,194	9,630	17,905		
697	661	148		71,178	58,145	77,139		
964,747	915,839	725,779		68,090	59,998	93,537		
264,612	240,653	201,072		27,710	22,923	30,801		
15,722	117,777	Nil	38,352	22,345	6,110			
6,115,189	4,640,392	4,304,185	3,757,192	12,557,770	10,795,308	16,935,800	21,002,685	
313,906	253,425	106,654	1	154,662,719	130,517,903	149,047,432	10	
54,303	30,567	14,135		19,314,192	12,320,153	15,206,453		
Nil	Nil	Nil		7,674,803	9,941,761	11,014,670		
5,135,560	3,883,049	4,477,936		435,170	338,015	388,359		
2,915,947	2,023,212	2,488,878		686,692	956,171	909,477		
1,071,849	634,279	644,557		332,862	404,849	446,099		
565,366	354,350	333,455		130,700	171,210	508,039		
3,753,376	2,685,962	2,648,130		74,619	84,033	248,553		
1,428,238	950,248	841,316		4,572,797	2,420,851	6,106,526		
6,076,103	4,395,934	4,975,098		1,341,080	546,327	1,498,077		
3,402,262	2,608,662	2,840,272		2,182,360	2,736,190	4,359,620		
112,145	33,836	19,642		1,437,702	1,586,953	2,522,887		
106,143	29,895	16,966		50,899	71,846	141,140		
178,754	88,956	72,478	50,973	57,629	122,577			
465,915	395,942	371,413	57,666	84,224	113,377			
330,657	216,758	197,951	7,750	14,351	28,551			
387,212	325,023	287,718	20,299	13,500	15,799			
			410,648	573,500	774,855			
12,520,952	9,360,526	9,941,219	9,872,134	24,727,020	17,166,934	23,115,399	33,195,284	
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2,179	5,826	3,496	21	
4,827,688	3,127,085	3,134,270		24,607	45,273	40,326		
712,053	492,698	537,573		137,198	102,198	148,932		
314,088	195,378	238,652		32,598	25,919	37,218		
311,741	193,360	251,059		1,711	2,607	14,127		
1,108,962	899,536	857,831		2,219	3,474	15,013		
5,194,360	3,395,750	2,705,776		28,199	24,631	14,918		
513,255	331,903	321,590		302,391	101,612	1,562,905		
489,579	375,448	348,605		12,560	5,189	121,326		
179,052	132,506	131,201		2,713	2,915	3,906		
			3,757	2,136	1,318			
4,871,008	3,673,392	3,504,258	5,008,098	724,450	708,504	920,952	1,754,873	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded					
Silk and Its Products—					
1	Silk, raw..... lb.	2,445,871	2,507,683	2,304,618	2,392,833
	\$	4,831,824	4,305,859	6,340,725	7,521,009
2	Velvets and plushes..... \$	317,692	344,012	278,886	309,729
3	Other silk fabrics..... \$	1,361,308	1,150,012	1,111,150	1,076,482
4	Wearing apparel..... \$	741,331	510,648	464,615	324,388
	Totals, Silk and Its Products ¹ \$	8,020,319	6,817,000	8,678,489	9,777,226
Wool and Its Products—					
5	Wool, raw..... lb.	24,426,661	15,524,409	19,077,696	35,560,779
	\$	8,585,242	4,156,674	4,509,490	13,174,896
6	Noils..... lb.	807,796	545,855	546,960	923,771
	\$	458,461	242,093	231,130	480,692
7	Worsted tops..... lb.	11,159,949	9,978,648	11,768,327	17,093,259
	\$	6,916,533	5,000,680	5,576,324	12,439,155
8	Woollen yarn..... lb.	3,736,103	2,815,153	3,004,323 ²	3,339,292
	\$	3,427,666	2,353,667	2,480,203 ²	3,563,364
9	Carpets and rugs..... \$	889,949	784,558	807,524	1,175,503
10	Dress goods to be dyed..... lb.	1,419,717	1,126,494	1,212,547	1,188,657
	\$	1,654,609	1,291,303	1,362,731	1,788,194
11	Overcoatings..... lb.	1,747,455	876,772	728,585	671,201
	\$	1,780,197	907,992	753,113	838,875
12	Tweeds..... lb.	1,309,487	1,001,436	858,559	822,174
	\$	1,311,570	998,256	854,014	935,346
13	Worsted and serges..... lb.	4,765,776	4,364,157	4,696,371	6,032,993
	\$	6,065,949	5,703,128	6,039,629	9,147,074
14	Blankets..... lb.	720,821	615,172	636,296	517,590
	\$	434,677	367,665	369,432	341,018
15	Socks and stockings..... doz. pair	124,186	127,023	121,631	110,100
	\$	520,872	511,593	475,473	500,085
16	Other wearing apparel..... \$	1,275,650	1,032,217	945,415	938,779
	Totals, Wool and Its Products ² \$	35,625,589	25,184,471	26,242,286	46,963,392
Silk, Artificial—					
17	Silk yarn, artificial..... lb.	2,022,144	1,756,813 ²	3,128,339 ²	3,482,255
	\$	1,316,707	997,864 ²	1,646,929 ²	2,401,849
18	Fabrics, artificial silk..... \$	2,034,754	1,737,908	1,835,770	1,509,628
	Totals, Artificial Silk ² \$	4,075,009	3,749,327	5,457,111	6,692,400
19	Fibre, manila..... cwt.	76,073	33,009	87,959	121,357
	\$	598,389	192,475	415,555	660,511
20	Fibre, sisal, istle, etc..... cwt.	373,328	411,604	468,883	756,269
	\$	2,075,240	1,751,588	1,736,464	3,518,817
21	Binder twine..... cwt.	126,698	196,159	257,152	112,490
	\$	1,020,670	1,268,925	1,491,964	996,688
22	Fishing lines..... \$	1,665,990	1,479,759	1,348,586	1,810,826
23	Gloves..... \$	470,212	462,558	330,136	328,845
24	Hats and caps..... \$	621,878	560,674	544,371	482,643
25	Oilcloth..... lb.	5,368,275	5,920,384	5,760,116	5,693,935
	\$	625,958	606,747	574,083	651,598
26	Rags and waste..... cwt.	588,340 ²	389,864 ²	443,291 ²	598,819
	\$	3,406,732 ²	1,946,927 ²	2,385,701 ²	3,657,445
27	Surgical dressings..... \$	254,639	205,201	296,303	276,574
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles ² \$	115,273,202	87,443,217	100,866,078	147,328,745
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
Wood, Unmanufactured—					
28	Logs..... M ft.	7,514	24,584	18,786	17,426
	\$	119,640	405,102	375,069	411,010
29	Railroad ties..... No.	286,999	203,619	277,351	197,413
	\$	383,895	270,562	359,366	295,769
30	Lumber..... M ft.	119,921	80,356	77,041	81,849
	\$	4,731,427	3,256,051	3,392,033	4,475,728
31	Veneers..... \$	579,232	397,526	428,846	552,915
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured ² \$	6,523,151	5,050,154	5,238,240	6,933,760

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.
² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.	
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940		
1,380	6,733	674		2,330,277	2,458,724	2,296,346		1	
2,760	11,048	1,173		4,584,098	4,208,476	6,325,214			
35,064	18,125	14,794	1	148,594	170,310	158,240	1		
133,956	124,546	116,219		464,155	321,656	443,050			
156,801	134,888	119,010		383,543	252,956	207,948		4	
642,859	438,516	354,395	313,267	5,820,654	5,181,095	7,383,180	8,663,004		
5,529,205	4,112,420	4,321,803		3,983	2,704	255,900		5	
2,157,920	1,230,016	1,219,705		2,417	2,161	119,230			
656,391	422,396	452,170		438	Nil	254		6	
398,733	210,686	207,562		233	-	148			
9,185,438	8,263,072	9,890,381		5,582	327	22,867		7	
5,769,838	4,061,148	4,680,403		4,667	243	19,629			
3,699,938	2,751,667	2,944,186 ^a		4,754	4,692	10,602 ^a		8	
3,350,380	2,230,438	2,349,228 ^a		6,512	6,902	14,234 ^a			
360,470	348,589	415,116		53,186	16,787	13,378		9	
1,413,987	1,119,200	1,191,890		63	Nil	26			
1,646,099	1,283,638	1,342,353	1	141	-	15		10	
1,703,156	855,200	713,888		981	104	1,645	1		
1,723,207	886,424	736,896		1,440	245	2,278		11	
1,304,217	997,335	855,192		491	164	1,478			
1,802,829	992,373	849,776		1,313	456	1,630		12	
4,679,761	4,267,099	4,641,309		2,816	1,315	5,805			
5,931,159	5,556,239	5,951,487		7,954	3,143	14,840		13	
715,795	607,347	623,612		4,463	4,873	11,920			
430,336	361,158	360,463		3,720	4,398	8,288		14	
123,151	126,093	120,892		162	71	43			
514,439	505,920	471,477		978	494	337		15	
1,069,896	844,248	646,607		133,757	135,825	245,784			
26,435,399	19,996,722	20,742,576	30,525,388	356,810	273,108	506,155	5,681,166		
1,522,547	784,171 ^a	1,208,675 ^a	1	103,376	183,774 ^a	351,962 ^a		17	
1,001,555	519,896 ^a	739,720 ^a			98,694	136,861 ^a	259,348 ^a		1
1,252,350	1,114,321	1,110,263			435,415	358,259	481,372		
2,370,550	1,870,425	2,462,853	3,514,635	1,019,003	1,106,466	1,861,749	2,398,284		
Nil	Nil	Nil		10,217	15,961	52,435		19	
-	-	-		105,158	103,140	281,198			
2,717	7,853	659		176,055	281,334	378,530		20	
22,657	32,605	3,976		988,812	1,223,115	1,441,886			
75,577	77,444	113,480		3,545	1,704	8,658		21	
648,402	582,783	733,136		29,142	13,340	60,235			
1,235,968	1,103,522	959,870	1	303,208	236,268	301,644		22	
158,402	114,211	85,972			15,325	25,832	26,810		1
276,157	238,772	223,155			242,976	229,567	261,794		
3,675,154	4,501,284	4,544,290		1,649,782	1,392,755	1,137,387		23	
368,183	406,741	384,064		255,504	198,769	187,153			
66,856 ^a	22,532 ^a	16,661 ^a		429,046 ^a	305,921 ^a	377,403 ^a		26	
645,777 ^a	245,136 ^a	156,712 ^a		2,069,516 ^a	1,315,525 ^a	1,862,993 ^a			
209,666	153,858	170,834		41,986	49,103	122,027		27	
52,642,628	40,094,905	41,193,836	53,846,418	39,050,348	30,168,324	41,563,506	63,724,434		
Nil	Nil	Nil		7,514	24,581	18,773		28	
-	-	-		119,640	404,922	374,791			
90	Nil	Nil	1	286,909	203,619	277,351		29	
210	-	-			383,685	270,562	359,366		1
36	53	31			119,386	79,265	76,227		
4,495	9,086	7,338		4,677,028	3,185,589	3,324,117		30	
7,925	5,820	7,538		519,343	361,570	387,819			
15,451	18,162	16,235	10,229	6,277,847	4,878,316	5,081,679	6,655,397	31	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concl.					
Wood, Manufactured—					
1	Cork manufactures..... \$	899,232	708,672	810,978	1,151,297
2	Furniture..... \$	1,131,483	957,442	727,474	802,881
3	Staves..... \$	231,376	217,873	305,335	334,138
4	Wood-pulp..... cwt. \$	421,075	339,594	430,885	399,925
		695,819	561,474	763,141	814,387
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured ¹ \$	5,005,294	4,295,518	4,658,735	5,652,744
Paper—					
5	Boxes and containers..... \$	509,022	451,150	545,913	527,634
6	Paper board..... lb. \$	20,834,334	30,448,397	38,341,268	35,877,389
		1,031,060	1,174,081	1,427,008	1,620,869
7	Printing paper..... lb. \$	7,835,860	6,972,970	9,405,083	5,726,124
		794,519	668,741	864,021	764,033
8	Wrapping and packing paper..... lb. \$	8,651,628	7,350,832	9,180,210	5,335,919
		773,195	721,536	783,822	573,723
	Totals, Paper ¹ \$	7,981,545	7,520,328	8,653,987	8,858,180
Books and Printed Matter—					
9	Advertising pamphlets, etc..... lb. \$	3,828,171	3,622,991	3,410,219	2,941,031
		1,669,158	1,604,942	1,548,623	1,500,629
10	Bibles, prayer books, etc..... \$	397,523	539,286	506,803	502,548
11	Newspapers and magazines..... \$	6,356,982	6,878,774	6,710,848	7,894,626
12	Photographs, chromos, etc..... \$	406,705	437,183	497,663	599,088
13	Text books..... \$	1,323,537	1,283,337	1,286,307	1,278,446
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter ¹ \$	14,489,097	15,277,098	15,152,187	16,655,462
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper² \$	33,999,087	32,143,098	33,703,149	38,100,146
V. Iron and Its Products					
14	Iron ore..... ton. \$	2,124,972	1,302,430	1,764,844	2,418,237
		4,721,387	2,830,482	4,179,353	5,513,215
15	Pigs, ingots, etc..... cwt. \$	403,493	282,141	253,722	1,205,187
		1,108,232	718,835	898,633	3,515,277
16	Scrap iron and steel..... ton \$	175,107	100,000	178,362	416,783
		2,066,343	856,755	2,063,635	5,796,979
17	Castings and forgings..... \$	3,280,407	2,573,486	2,733,091	4,318,041
Rolling-Mill Products—					
18	Bars, rods and rails..... cwt. \$	1,200,348	639,979	799,954	1,856,527
		4,638,551	2,715,553	3,144,679	7,556,702
19	Sheets, plates, hoop, band and strip..... cwt. \$	9,812,131	5,536,749	7,278,876	11,478,329
		36,511,277	20,680,319	26,088,504	40,979,419
20	Structural iron and steel..... cwt. \$	1,515,460	851,749	1,278,742	2,721,717
		3,642,591	2,074,572	3,102,336	7,073,025
	Totals, Rolling-Mill Products ² \$	44,792,419	25,470,444	32,335,519	55,610,396
Tubes and Pipes—					
21	Boiler tubes..... \$	808,581	634,180	758,406	837,601
22	Seamless tubing, 5c. per lb. or over..... \$	645,024	447,892	457,277	1,251,364
23	Wrought or seamless tubing..... \$	516,229	350,088	467,509	860,127
24	Fittings for pipes..... \$	496,656	415,940	525,814	972,437
	Totals, Tubes and Pipes ² \$	2,626,917	1,971,728	2,340,204	4,448,190
25	Wire..... \$	2,380,733	1,468,178	1,741,754	2,330,358
26	Chains..... \$	613,488	523,482	560,117	2,121,435
Engines and Boilers—					
27	Automobile engines..... No. \$	56,454	8,805	6,697	4,021
		5,060,806	2,123,195	1,878,671	2,717,632
28	Marine engines..... No. \$	872	654	899	986
		274,414	181,824	206,302	500,840

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.

² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
62,800	51,139	42,461		395,856	327,413	484,388		1
148,735	107,945	60,949		867,331	742,138	599,429		2
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	231,334	217,873	305,335	1	3
"	"	9		421,075	339,594	430,876		4
-	-	54		695,819	561,474	763,087		
314,984	260,012	191,954	183,974	3,942,568	3,423,624	3,980,918	4,941,674	
57,763	34,228	32,391		438,837	404,835	504,281		5
643,878	466,701	346,884		19,531,738	29,225,583	37,146,744		6
68,001	50,885	33,639		927,757	1,087,867	1,359,163		
1,992,049	1,219,460	861,905		4,565,361	4,728,982	7,085,386	1	7
170,402	121,987	81,280		523,753	465,306	685,368		
1,047,234	712,617	645,083		6,007,791	5,534,376	7,294,804		8
85,048	58,404	51,208		576,852	573,800	647,954		
1,424,696	1,139,758	950,699	883,420	5,615,986	5,561,537	6,834,459	7,366,141	
460,575	385,752	302,729		3,286,899	3,155,469	3,038,466		9
185,649	152,238	132,734		1,448,717	1,423,574	1,391,485		
1,473	233,060	166,321		138,973	165,840	212,580		10
408,942	328,749	301,737		5,934,593	6,535,113	6,395,560		11
74,757	55,653	55,881		315,928	366,152	427,700		12
494,253	445,833	422,627		740,354	747,803	799,806		13
2,297,143	2,158,168	1,887,548	1,534,723	11,633,151	12,541,332	12,790,156	14,845,666	
4,052,274	3,576,100	3,046,436	2,612,346	27,469,552	26,404,809	28,687,212	33,808,878	
Nil	14,667	63		1,416,015	631,031	1,205,261		14
-	42,295	635		3,391,877	1,538,369	3,050,641		
119,890	21,255	2,586		260,389	253,534	240,285		15
236,923	37,167	175,736		737,361	571,921	638,982		
64	18	Nil		171,236	96,678	177,771		16
1,023	185	-		2,025,082	829,024	2,057,184		
592,570	595,167	882,535	1	2,684,217	1,978,137	1,849,829		17
154,875	84,042	71,795		840,359	441,983	628,207		18
1,146,549	700,502	528,181		2,812,532	1,543,961	2,289,845		
2,992,140	1,492,865	1,473,475		6,506,135	3,807,845	5,521,725		19
15,257,496	8,230,902	7,273,364		20,464,364	11,908,405	18,105,596		
80,660	37,367	67,573		1,308,180	767,676	1,186,033		20
191,333	105,942	162,476		3,230,421	1,875,572	2,891,232		
16,595,378	9,037,346	7,964,121	8,506,509	26,507,317	15,327,938	23,286,673	46,932,098	
285,536	209,240	144,477		488,146	399,351	605,899		21
242,793	228,765	163,053	1	390,202	218,473	291,906		22
134,651	100,530	68,944		376,599	238,180	398,359		23
11,436	7,227	3,314		482,153	405,931	520,335		24
681,647	552,860	397,595	335,122	1,851,428	1,361,425	1,924,449	4,107,650	
1,499,849	999,383	958,120		788,677	421,561	741,813		25
210,003	161,199	182,271		363,504	327,155	355,901		26
15	3	7	1	56,439	8,802	6,690		27
33,496	18,111	15,203		5,026,991	2,104,944	1,863,178		
14	17	3		842	631	894		28
13,678	24,856	4,883		245,363	149,532	200,407		

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
V. Iron and Its Products—concluded					
Engines and Boilers—concluded					
1	Engines, diesel and parts..... No.	701	592	467	852
	\$	1,807,837	1,687,056	1,337,272	2,073,498
2	Other internal-combustion engines..... No.	11,958	8,887	6,301	9,159
	\$	897,778	725,437	687,406	1,006,400
	Totals, Engines and Boilers ² \$	11,093,446	7,789,106	7,603,499	12,385,134
Farm Implements—					
3	Traction engines (farm)..... No.	12,404	15,038	14,684	23,558
	\$	10,803,859	11,673,297	11,451,160	17,061,064
4	Traction engine parts..... \$	2,628,950	3,145,717	3,551,441	5,175,737
	Totals, Farm Implements ² \$	17,233,658	20,319,626	20,917,487	30,673,217
Hardware and Cutlery—					
5	Cutlery..... \$	1,154,154	1,026,529	1,005,368	1,144,178
6	Needles and pins..... \$	442,932	381,307	424,310	528,646
7	Nuts and washers..... \$	330,124	182,388	216,790	470,813
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery ² \$	2,593,636	2,147,033	2,329,189	3,202,589
Machinery, except Agricultural—					
8	Adding and calculating machines..... \$	1,272,935	1,082,018	1,275,120	1,904,195
9	Air-compressing machinery..... \$	676,469	906,462	888,703	541,174
10	Cranes and derricks..... \$	642,161	414,559	509,382	1,454,595
11	Logging equipment..... \$	828,483	510,088	599,998	933,920
12	Metal-working machinery..... \$	6,860,985	4,116,977	5,797,594	23,118,704
13	Mining machinery..... \$	6,399,222	5,257,411	5,581,000	6,052,827
14	Paper-mill machines..... \$	517,572	298,160	366,781	728,154
15	Printing presses..... \$	1,956,811	1,217,755	1,629,687	1,897,715
16	Pumps, power..... \$	764,586	675,877	803,291	1,768,743
17	Sewing machines..... \$	654,976	529,425	776,952	1,144,138
18	Textile machinery..... \$	4,591,567	4,161,795	4,166,554	6,688,956
19	Typewriting machines..... \$	246,191	167,704	238,035	594,138
20	Washing machines..... \$	726,062	652,302	841,907	797,243
	Totals, Machinery, except Agricultural ² \$	46,427,680	36,916,119	42,830,738	71,496,542
21	Stamped and coated products..... \$	1,732,467	1,529,835	1,803,270	1,976,050
22	Tools..... \$	2,687,656	2,172,096	2,376,554	4,101,114
Automobiles and Parts—					
23	Freight..... No.	2,802	1,709	1,699	1,633
	\$	2,791,879	2,005,852	1,949,018	2,476,863
24	Passenger..... No.	17,267	13,445	16,585	15,386
	\$	13,393,081	10,714,345	13,724,752	12,961,619
25	Parts..... \$	32,774,909	24,694,191	25,308,323	47,580,369
	Totals, Automobiles and Parts..... \$	48,959,869	37,414,328	40,982,093	63,018,851
26	Railway cars and parts..... \$	961,063	600,658	379,198	830,607
27	Drums, tanks, cylinders..... \$	497,454	441,440	321,341	999,134
28	Furniture..... \$	559,595	495,865	735,817	782,523
29	Stoves and furnaces..... \$	1,558,864	1,669,873	2,332,520	3,027,757
30	Valves..... \$	643,857	499,516	543,198	1,034,962
	Totals, Iron and Its Products ² \$	211,002,837	162,554,216	183,159,650	298,902,743
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
Aluminium—					
31	Alumina, bauxite and cryolite..... cwt.	6,219,124	7,494,629	10,210,575	13,963,054
	\$	4,397,782	2,919,632	3,708,494	6,409,606
32	Aluminium ingots, bars, rods, plates, etc.. cwt.	23,386	20,289	25,484	21,037
	\$	783,903	721,483	879,322	813,945
33	Aluminium kitchen-ware..... \$	82,580	84,725	116,965	166,107
	Totals, Aluminium ² \$	6,579,401	4,899,254	5,950,197	8,945,554

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.

²Totals include other items.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
434	385	231		211	158	213		1
731,723	624,677	390,037	1	817,492	716,780	782,371	1	2
543	91	87		11,411	8,788	6,203		
30,701	16,778	10,914		835,444	704,010	675,380		
1,230,789	1,672,316	1,861,702	2,363,040	9,580,379	5,753,260	5,573,089	9,999,772	
368	760	175		12,033	14,260	14,490		3
223,299	425,906	92,073	1	10,576,390	11,232,997	11,344,409	1	4
38,828	51,091	24,641		2,580,854	3,088,432	3,515,177		
490,588	682,728	283,084	128,313	16,275,597	19,196,007	20,098,391	30,235,856	
533,993	461,194	451,406		328,603	308,630	382,173		5
292,770	246,554	255,283	1	111,219	101,097	131,023	1	6
11,154	12,625	6,825		318,377	168,980	209,352		7
894,166	763,053	747,334	865,386	1,281,863	1,000,297	1,286,518	2,260,662	
871	561	192		1,237,755	1,050,468	1,241,366		8
58,662	90,739	53,515		612,656	812,192	834,272		9
92,524	44,213	45,397		548,463	370,346	459,723		10
438	9,385	23,871		820,678	486,356	554,357		11
279,560	306,917	594,524		6,502,288	3,711,847	5,014,082		12
611,196	519,124	384,460		5,750,008	4,696,582	5,160,441		13
59,102	15,232	21,020		413,347	225,166	319,806	1	14
220,580	191,073	142,642		1,644,610	955,378	1,446,396		15
33,781	40,275	31,972		729,042	628,627	768,011		16
122,824	116,076	58,728		515,273	403,504	704,222		17
808,944	1,282,946	516,372		3,482,666	2,665,821	3,438,548		18
10,574	13,720	18,139		220,075	143,062	212,652		19
157	66	85		725,905	652,236	841,772		20
3,833,362	4,179,615	3,243,740	4,424,897	41,261,396	31,692,642	38,356,576	66,566,808	
237,377	165,621	171,045		1,406,210	1,301,875	1,582,461		21
498,671	388,416	401,849		1,709,947	1,372,694	1,670,867		22
101	52	21		2,700	1,655	1,678		23
99,196	30,300	14,040	1	2,690,833	1,975,134	1,934,978	1	24
1,341	609	660		15,895	12,821	15,923		25
933,870	355,576	440,912		12,445,969	10,352,682	13,281,627		
150,490	145,467	84,219		32,608,920	24,526,900	25,214,428		
1,183,556	531,343	539,171	490,829	47,745,722	36,854,716	40,431,033	62,523,766	
11,077	16,722	11,337		947,754	583,936	367,861		26
12,898	22,105	12,423		470,105	403,091	289,377		27
19,458	67,172	26,176	1	525,842	417,228	696,757	1	28
41,961	71,154	77,183		1,507,743	1,589,016	2,245,049		29
75,308	53,195	37,049		563,333	445,989	505,817		30
29,794,323	21,646,236	19,253,070	21,791,014	173,864,866	134,844,204	158,138,245	273,253,260	
726	863	438		2,553,898	1,170,057	1,213,852		31
1,718	2,116	2,240		2,914,246	933,536	1,158,963		32
19,922	16,861	17,515	1	3,365	2,606	7,958	1	33
633,227	557,557	541,793		146,391	113,869	336,909		
6,625	8,922	7,683		69,032	68,737	99,647		
993,432	808,996	744,542	154,993	3,971,085	1,966,767	2,590,378	4,167,619	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
1	Brass and manufactures..... \$	3,436,468	2,552,964	2,761,210	5,134,885
2	Copper and manufactures..... \$	1,246,866	793,693	931,153	1,312,384
3	Lead and manufactures..... \$	190,289	140,745	171,026	216,697
4	Nickel and manufactures..... \$	1,472,720	1,401,338	1,581,970	1,832,861
Precious Metals and Manufactures—					
5	Electro-plated ware..... \$	1,379,171	1,141,374	1,259,785	1,583,674
6	Silver, unmanufactured..... \$	870,388	850,488	1,532,891	519,247
	Totals, Precious Metals ² \$	3,231,721	2,775,996	3,507,434	8,198,541
7	Tin (totals)..... \$	3,178,621	2,257,526	2,909,745	6,346,380
8	Tin in blocks, pigs, etc..... cwt.	58,798	52,752	58,257	118,378
		3,115,643	2,205,449	2,833,089	6,235,268
9	Zinc..... \$	900,406	765,782	974,887	1,178,522
10	Alloys..... \$	635,034	295,306	398,706	1,024,255
11	Clocks and watches..... \$	2,263,509	2,252,176	2,085,180	3,147,572
Electrical Apparatus—					
12	Batteries, storage..... \$	180,367	91,191	133,647	302,451
13	Dynamos, generators..... \$	774,228	535,458	396,404	772,374
14	Fixtures, electric light..... \$	815,966	779,964	939,429	1,312,636
15	Lamps, incandescent..... \$	272,198	246,658	341,930	396,806
16	Motors..... \$	2,368,865	1,933,579	1,822,699	2,852,209
17	Spark plugs, etc..... \$	21,139	11,624	13,374	28,316
18	Switches, etc..... \$	855,134	751,178	550,284	1,345,774
19	Telephones..... \$	971,730	799,832	1,113,753	1,703,451
20	Transformers..... \$	256,540	409,265	224,752	426,304
21	Tubes, radio..... \$	290,698	213,433	586,084	494,698
22	Wireless apparatus..... \$	2,858,135	2,298,955	2,469,127	3,534,685
	Totals, Electrical Apparatus ² \$	15,506,144	13,053,526	13,751,833	21,250,135
23	Gas apparatus..... \$	154,241	154,913	158,727	173,753
24	Metallic articles for agr. implements, n.o.p.. \$	2,308,746	1,808,808	1,796,680	2,610,490
25	Manganese, oxide of..... cwt.	1,544,529	421,000	595,736	1,409,201
		802,269	463,673	621,931	777,416
26	Ores of metals, n.o.p..... \$	1,285,915	1,179,564	811,532	1,004,654
27	Printing materials..... \$	671,025	731,311	728,517	752,960
28	Vessels, equipment for..... \$	580,313	852,295	451,299	2,236,022
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals ² \$	47,016,307	38,395,767	42,108,374	71,143,931
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
29	Asbestos..... \$	1,149,057	911,551	1,072,443	1,620,385
Clay and Clay Products—					
30	Bricks, fire..... \$	2,878,111	1,917,628	2,489,152	3,481,622
31	China clay..... cwt.	1,103,891	758,794	877,425	1,110,317
		445,073	324,933	376,750	483,399
32	Tableware of china..... \$	3,666,720	3,563,964	3,023,375	4,396,440
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products ² \$	9,108,976	7,657,202	7,934,630	11,125,118
Coal and Coal Products—					
33	Anthracite coal..... ton	3,488,278	3,475,801	4,288,461	4,014,255
		17,317,449	18,079,657	21,938,333	23,123,417
34	Bituminous coal..... ton	10,829,861	9,131,267	10,307,296	13,091,783
		20,115,050	16,929,704	18,878,575	25,687,653
35	Coal for ships..... ton	350,966	402,462	399,490	388,203
		720,537	804,363	749,835	811,393
36	Coke for fuel..... ton	314,120	248,085	356,537	454,644
		1,823,062	1,400,481	1,894,401	2,554,281
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products ² \$	42,394,780	39,171,716	45,826,821	55,709,894
Glass—					
37	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc..... \$	1,213,405	1,088,107	1,226,281	1,336,238
38	Common window glass..... sq. ft.	47,007,536	36,300,373	48,801,227	46,972,533
		1,307,307	972,995	1,159,896	1,739,181

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

² Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.	
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940		
437,224	331,242	245,302	1	2,865,990	2,091,388	2,439,977	1		
201,663	91,187	68,218		1,002,003	672,521	819,538		2	
94,218	64,572	62,697		72,758	53,654	61,111		3	
170,697	153,201	128,876		1,097,267	1,021,218	1,249,341		4	
163,461	93,944	122,210	1	1,139,489	978,879	1,078,420	5		
345,764	102,998	355,204		524,624	747,490	1,177,372	6		
1,281,845	772,843	936,723	5,993,160	1,835,677	1,893,801	2,483,136	2,134,526		
1,077,588	757,389	925,811	1	180,227	31,928	215,697	1		
20,410	17,300	18,164		2,476	180	3,029		8	
1,065,122	730,772	901,143		129,800	7,587	163,755		9	
15,849	14,547	13,377		694,745	623,945	871,574		10	
180,903	78,348	76,900		195,575	140,734	278,709		9	
35,850	37,859	30,075		910,152	818,520	959,078		11	
111,783	11,110	26,205		68,215	79,857	107,099		12	
176,817	131,092	96,127		489,178	365,530	268,073		13	
24,213	27,850	23,387		735,258	701,548	879,889		14	
4,695	9,630	3,547		122,280	132,800	220,864		15	
435,906	337,833	247,542		1,891,223	1,498,789	1,514,013		16	
715	83	1,162	20,323	11,541	12,169	17			
91,678	163,433	28,709	724,747	470,493	494,719	18			
77,469	95,476	106,144	893,438	702,522	1,006,392	19			
113,916	221,229	81,417	114,087	83,233	129,160	20			
10,084	1,106	3,904	280,609	212,327	582,180	21			
213,931	195,172	115,994	2,642,053	2,102,910	2,353,054	22			
1,989,126	1,825,051	1,366,766	2,126,625	12,732,689	10,492,929	11,843,703	18,719,314		
8,115	10,983	7,624	1	133,248	125,899	149,718	1		
9,850	16,219	16,013		2,234,083	1,724,736	1,701,183		23	
189	353	275		46,692	40,325	450,743		24	
499	1,026	760		92,303	89,172	561,179		25	
288,329	160,034	2,555		479,574	328,714	231,522		26	
31,310	45,294	27,096		635,084	680,851	696,181		27	
134,641	463,641	169,494		410,684	364,154	271,225		28	
7,391,579	5,897,707	5,108,456		12,263,391	31,141,637	24,364,956		29,243,188	44,825,319
415,667	286,440	342,809		1	720,181	607,365		713,312	1
216,531	172,673	193,845			2,659,965	1,736,015		2,293,430		29
774,618	536,912	725,293	326,512		221,882	152,132	30		
313,156	235,859	299,980	130,373		89,074	76,770	31		
3,219,581	3,289,341	2,792,850	35,514		41,502	49,751	32		
4,166,926	4,050,397	3,610,781	5,202,226	4,217,650	3,064,904	3,887,187	5,526,630		
1,131,961	1,198,230	1,022,627	1	1,893,467	1,819,471	2,756,219	1		
5,593,286	6,320,313	5,665,955		10,109,959	9,886,861	14,070,966		33	
79,091	59,657	76,792		10,724,267	9,048,637	10,198,269		34	
295,901	243,503	316,612		19,751,378	16,626,063	18,452,064		35	
77	Nil	Nil		350,889	402,462	399,490		35	
116	-	-		720,421	804,863	749,835		36	
3,173	3,139	1,672		294,177	240,940	352,701		36	
17,268	23,365	12,434		1,739,568	1,361,795	1,872,179		36	
6,023,339	6,603,332	6,016,748	8,689,992	34,621,903	30,616,809	37,483,096	46,986,104		
68,671	56,437	50,251	1	922,567	828,715	1,048,569	1		
13,522,521	13,763,377	12,935,490		76,452	316,040	171,172		37	
478,501	440,453	398,470		2,572	9,453	11,414		38	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded					
Glass—concluded					
1	Plate glass sq. ft.	6,076,722	2,951,795	2,979,167	3,313,732
	\$	1,869,555	1,001,278	1,056,335	1,192,067
2	Tableware of glass \$	1,138,911	912,214	949,354	1,053,878
	Totals, Glass ² \$	8,541,800	6,670,261	7,915,113	10,140,591
3	Graphite and its products \$	177,166	148,504	160,419	335,257
Petroleum and Asphalt—					
4	Asphalt \$	188,274	196,768	206,898	286,465
5	Crude petroleum gal.	1,362,082,028	1,228,630,083	1,298,367,561	1,491,929,019
	\$	46,701,769	41,100,864	39,677,194	48,373,401
6	Fuel oil for ships gal.	24,369,010	31,198,446	41,057,202	54,453,217
	\$	750,118	866,359	975,164	1,573,152
7	Gasoline gal.	72,478,101	119,038,120	109,021,177	105,586,068
	\$	5,388,134	7,719,907	7,998,336	7,010,249
8	Kerosene, refined gal.	3,866,642	5,866,423	7,776,493	6,496,485
	\$	287,574	396,134	531,180	90,570
9	Lubricating oils gal.	15,407,215	16,465,965	18,067,304	18,506,716
	\$	3,422,361	3,187,348	3,957,615	4,481,379
	Totals, Petroleum and Asphalt ² \$	59,012,412	55,606,622	55,913,177	66,154,927
10	Diamond dust or bort \$	4,630,037	3,950,698	4,129,532	2,708,414
11	Sand, silica cwt.	4,256,803	3,441,451	3,354,427	5,574,549
	\$	373,760	338,832	349,256	556,683
12	Carbons, electric \$	479,958	247,358	382,717	389,852
13	Diamonds, unset \$	1,304,201	983,112	1,405,792	1,915,305
14	Salt cwt.	2,329,185	2,162,651	2,352,566	2,250,225
	\$	466,190	453,765	507,368	557,768
15	Sulphur cwt.	4,513,683	1,873,938	3,044,329	4,311,946
	\$	3,669,082	1,471,741	2,453,836	3,628,348
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals ² \$	136,473,376	121,721,363	132,823,892	161,198,044
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
16	Acids \$	1,935,963	1,694,454	2,120,343	2,587,804
17	Cellulose products (totals) \$	1,937,617	1,720,535	1,906,851	2,337,021
Drugs and Medicines—					
18	Medicinal preparations \$	2,045,044	1,955,672	2,274,321	2,599,633
19	Preparations for spraying \$	817,920	932,119	1,186,513	1,164,043
	Totals, Drugs and Medicines ² \$	3,510,064	3,378,899	3,991,883	4,337,292
Dyeing and Tanning—					
20	Aniline and coal-tar dyes lb.	5,365,138	4,116,655	5,556,816	5,687,662
	\$	3,746,327	2,981,076	4,005,511	4,699,763
21	Oak, quebracho and similar extracts lb.	23,380,470	10,681,398	19,376,911	17,237,029
	\$	789,605	354,907	738,560	799,120
	Totals, Dyeing and Tanning ² \$	5,702,396	4,313,078	6,257,072	7,265,081
22	Explosives \$	502,124	451,675	856,095	821,433
23	Fertilizers \$	3,385,925	3,872,579	3,948,314	4,140,853
24	Glycerine lb.	1,230,173	3,055,157	5,208,279	4,925,266
	\$	383,651	292,353	557,298	579,725
Paints and Varnishes—					
25	Carbon black lb.	17,414,877	13,687,792	17,343,282	19,711,941
	\$	723,459	371,389	479,236	634,344
26	Lithopone lb.	22,162,600	17,731,708	21,252,811	23,615,059
	\$	777,752	632,273	765,522	939,294
27	Oxides lb.	8,083,946	6,075,727	6,347,043	6,399,440
	\$	844,149	718,329	954,927	1,057,951
28	Ready-mixed paints gal.	187,724	168,145	180,524	150,248
	\$	309,263	284,288	304,656	319,829
29	Varnish gal.	125,979	71,446	93,386	116,057
	\$	200,595	130,959	190,071	263,581
30	Zinc white lb.	14,481,533	12,492,235	10,539,650	11,698,775
	\$	742,500	489,850	450,954	642,747
	Totals, Paints and Varnishes ² \$	4,997,904	3,774,148	4,661,956	5,500,622

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. specified.

² Totals include other items not

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.	
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940		
1,848,268	1,091,120	692,242	1	1,860,725	1,213,000	1,680,966	1		
620,380	407,130	276,026		568,439	378,592	561,178			
109,421	73,068	105,768		615,360	510,871	579,524			
1,668,786	1,348,898	1,358,597	2,565,227	4,068,724	3,527,971	4,719,109	6,575,333		
69,453	64,375	58,838	1	104,924	77,195	95,516	3		
148	167	1,906		183,588	193,017	197,095			
27,553	12,860	4,933		1,011,156,942	907,940,296	998,021,628			
5,078	2,388	1,003		36,813,410	31,349,738	32,811,227			
Nil	Nil	Nil		24,369,010	31,198,446	28,096,149			
6.682	Nil	Nil		750,118	866,359	705,669			
661	Nil	Nil		53,972,140	101,075,785	93,516,797			
5,485	Nil	Nil		4,183,335	6,780,105	7,123,067			
921	Nil	Nil		3,890,577	5,865,980	7,776,362			
115,314	81,684	76,933	285,508	396,054	531,152				
40,914	29,096	30,637	15,275,522	16,371,494	17,967,371				
			3,374,356	3,151,224	3,917,317				
94,032	69,870	50,547	31,567	47,570,783	44,633,564	47,564,800	51,259,283		
89,548	18,838	15,594	1	4,387,163	3,907,186	4,075,217	10		
4,645	832	2,019		4,247,716	3,292,020	3,284,632			
798	249	249		372,320	316,817	330,246			
1,192	1,597	1,030		478,148	244,918	381,385			
183,018	108,534	89,217		104,447	49,617	154,774			
653,296	509,947	541,151		935,280	911,967	1,104,406			
193,057	172,203	199,245		194,282	189,680	234,347			
635	1,240	254		4,511,961	1,872,536	3,043,850			
1,382	2,006	460		3,665,677	1,469,348	2,452,047			
13,299,830	13,044,704	12,020,001		18,219,844	104,650,924	91,922,690		106,095,420	125,108,024
709,303	545,595	597,914		1	984,486	915,067		1,353,490	16
100,579	103,705	114,029			1,743,360	1,533,325		1,626,946	
510,423	578,847	526,612			1,137,565	1,017,906		1,347,100	
124,949	150,687	167,160		1,010,913	619,390	735,229		918,958	1
808,595	828,650	843,610		1,010,913	2,014,094	2,014,691		2,483,004	2,894,803
732,520	612,383	751,910	1	2,571,746	1,922,721	3,385,930	20		
456,025	426,533	454,224		1,414,166	1,081,085	2,107,475			
727,574	315,850	233,450		11,941,891	5,576,354	7,074,671			
27,244	12,800	8,118		354,198	156,923	222,752			
725,108	603,020	674,236	957,865	2,395,505	1,788,539	3,311,720	5,205,747		
38,542	67,457	268,541	1	434,411	345,834	560,966	22		
32,516	5,626	5,606		1,860,072	2,167,218	2,879,292			
168,403	4,480	1,933,452		205,723	2,897,162	2,927,335			
50,491	711	217,865		62,857	281,081	300,795			
111,504	49,948	51,932	1	17,303,373	13,637,814	17,291,350	25		
5,909	1,857	3,495		717,550	369,532	475,741			
10,132,452	9,276,970	7,353,075		3,352,128	2,584,971	5,457,330			
388,984	347,036	270,750		142,642	113,003	235,562			
1,704,866	1,325,635	1,341,071		4,146,204	3,296,211	4,817,679			
230,051	181,761	208,402		554,706	472,077	709,278			
34,965	26,972	27,956		148,281	137,521	148,109			
43,873	36,367	44,841		259,179	241,086	255,234			
8,626	6,440	6,866		116,457	64,406	85,844			
14,212	10,610	11,537		181,058	118,701	176,742			
10,073,137	10,159,284	8,299,403	3,298,398	1,149,966	1,844,636				
519,636	384,610	317,926	178,934	69,662	121,900				
1,877,089	1,484,850	1,384,288	1,674,764	2,656,345	1,952,706	2,909,275	3,752,299		

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concl.					
1	Perfumery..... \$	466,457	440,390	533,689	740,545
Soap—					
2	Laundry soap..... lb. \$	4,812,027	3,204,285	4,318,289	1,917,833
3	Toilet soap..... \$	297,810	202,389	282,281	134,100
		121,998	121,231	137,292	165,411
	Totals, Soap ² \$	585,778	459,503	565,900	396,286
Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> —					
4	Sulphate of alumina..... cwt. \$	729,494	591,419	667,011	797,873
		746,817	638,162	761,207	976,706
5	Ammonia and its compounds..... \$	617,508	734,981	673,328	898,486
6	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead..... lb. \$	4,518,567	5,486,418	6,373,494	8,946,573
		2,032,333	2,485,032	2,927,440	4,077,687
7	Chlorine, liquid..... lb. \$	7,947,320	7,721,550	10,662,096	7,389,594
		170,936	165,982	213,207	173,571
8	Calcium chloride..... cwt. \$	74,463	156,682	114,210	107,221
		69,262	152,887	107,513	112,932
9	Potash and potassium compounds..... \$	385,283	379,913	419,022	442,498
10	Sodium compounds..... \$	2,837,389	2,598,444	3,180,833	3,288,042
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> ² \$	7,739,443	7,917,938	9,364,124	11,480,402
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products². \$	37,413,987	35,205,579	43,765,905	51,824,659
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
11	Films..... \$	1,302,665 ³	1,317,957 ³	1,178,579 ³	1,327,575
12	Dolls..... \$	135,956	119,269	61,557	53,504
13	Toys..... \$	1,476,459	1,386,246	1,347,027	1,575,019
	Totals, Amusement and Sporting Goods ² \$	3,801,493	3,624,161	3,389,001	3,977,653
14	Brushes..... \$	437,103	383,037	355,265	384,610
15	Containers (outside coverings)..... \$	2,057,550	1,654,896	1,651,189	1,647,850
Household and Personal Equipment—					
16	Buttons..... \$	290,978	205,218	226,398	326,392
17	Cases and boxes, fancy..... \$	710,366	692,164	689,340	777,973
18	Jewellery, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	759,293	888,822	1,048,284	1,079,446
19	Pocket books, etc..... \$	803,811	740,327	763,541	741,162
20	Refrigerators ⁴ \$	1,134,259	1,080,375	1,189,013	3,870,152 ⁴
21	Tobacco pipes, etc..... \$	484,589	399,852	385,846	446,281
	Totals, Household, etc., Equipment ² \$	6,459,334	6,151,637	6,509,798	9,414,510
22	Musical instruments..... \$	1,010,028	1,235,688	1,037,839	1,075,746
Scientific and Educational Equipment—					
23	Philosophical and scientific apparatus..... \$	648,867	697,146	724,479	864,074
24	Surgical and dental instruments..... \$	1,674,595	1,696,837	1,948,117	2,314,648
	Totals, Scientific and Educational Equipment ² \$	4,284,860	4,323,126	4,761,601	6,290,771
25	Ships and vessels..... \$	384,607	472,621	328,834	1,595,465
26	Vehicles, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	1,824,788	3,182,412	5,862,740	11,083,361
27	Works of art..... \$	2,163,192	2,287,335	1,318,030	894,164
28	Special imports..... \$	14,006,392	15,606,869	16,773,671	70,751,687
29	Cartridges..... \$	184,944	454,265	534,749	1,229,750
30	Electric energy..... kwh. \$	3,717,716	3,656,168	4,236,401	4,453,010
		68,708	69,071	61,629	61,112
31	Express parcels..... \$	1,898,774	1,806,954	1,810,687	1,953,955
32	Pencils, lead..... \$	268,060	210,762	186,465	189,222
33	Post Office parcels..... \$	2,952,933	2,620,592	2,373,888	2,763,058
34	Precious stones..... \$	311,308	177,660	204,975	256,840
35	Settlers' effects..... \$	3,140,300	3,098,582	3,966,553	3,516,352
36	Waste-paper and other waste, <i>n.o.p.</i> cwt. \$	842,889	538,127	912,876	1,274,063
		762,913	337,340	536,214	987,008
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities².... \$	48,641,785	49,639,991	54,095,674	120,837,621
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption \$	808,896,325	677,451,354	751,055,534	1,081,950,719

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. ² Totals include other items not specified. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ⁴ Includes "Refrigerators, parts of" since Jan. 1, 1940.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—concl.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
168,229	140,573	143,267		226,015	233,483	310,812		1
574,780	283,947	331,592	1	4,083,303	2,825,535	3,966,133	1	2
36,862	21,653	24,131		251,750	175,432	256,700		3
77,063	67,143	75,507		26,728	36,151	47,427		
137,295	109,011	118,624	115,178	364,503	288,684	396,618	270,968	
131,362	113,072	120,389		591,167	447,847	543,960		4
113,567	102,699	106,367		627,800	514,703	652,522		
461,582	638,266	551,802		101,949	73,623	97,922		5
38,853	Nil	Nil		4,479,714	5,486,418	6,373,494		6
17,576	-	-		2,014,757	2,485,032	2,927,449		
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	7,947,320	7,721,550	10,692,096	1	7
154	273	358		170,936	165,982	213,207		
218	411	453		70,364	155,292	113,406		8
71,428	119,411	79,380		66,397	151,636	106,830		
1,083,430	1,036,123	1,074,270		65,604	61,935	169,841		9
				1,606,834	1,416,726	1,987,549		10
2,133,563	2,229,157	2,174,062	1,551,713	5,043,137	5,221,554	6,808,894	9,803,177	
7,857,577	6,971,467	7,374,727	7,545,841	22,520,157	22,309,180	30,668,134	41,493,038	
115,027 ³	97,076 ³	88,924 ³		1,009,038 ³	1,056,482 ³	959,228 ³		11
8,087	13,223	7,589	1	42,996	36,400	27,539	1	12
177,116	175,310	180,357		704,520	725,250	930,336		13
579,223	568,094	564,411	570,393	2,313,244	2,297,712	2,397,906	3,018,514	
143,897	121,655	112,867		173,508	171,811	193,261		14
827,823	639,978	598,292		479,163	443,940	560,263		15
15,624	13,326	14,008		183,602	138,747	172,873		16
161,216	153,779	132,774	1	377,294	398,444	452,087	1	17
47,695	51,317	53,662		522,833	614,806	852,636		18
189,016	135,779	115,696		430,086	430,403	561,176		19
1,036	1,755	Nil		1,133,223	1,078,615	1,188,762		20
182,631	151,558	124,300		51,507	41,448	44,995		21
978,642	852,024	735,953	680,967	4,229,237	4,164,686	4,972,002	8,353,691	
88,374	77,151	73,736		683,217	941,647	785,565		22
56,246	54,252	45,407	1	501,001	533,729	610,795	1	23
176,307	141,763	162,262		713,504	677,153	974,649		24
642,917	692,642	518,081	953,965	2,998,574	2,984,573	3,741,046	5,190,378	
9,987	24,381	15,252		369,464	446,176	312,078		25
421,211	737,197	2,734,796		1,400,229	2,444,128	3,125,921		26
400,855	361,175	245,273		1,588,768	1,673,087	730,890		27
1,786,572	1,942,564	1,689,705		10,949,933	12,635,162	14,212,317		28
47,497	329,803	334,029		136,357	123,648	180,187		29
Nil	Nil	Nil		3,717,716	3,656,168	4,236,401		30
10,969	16,846	11,075	1	68,708	69,071	61,629	1	31
73,564	59,538	54,949		1,875,899	1,779,550	1,793,852		32
219,609	182,149	168,208		98,851	93,386	103,606		33
90,474	37,968	41,587		2,724,591	2,430,545	2,197,640		34
274,388	262,995	579,834		107,891	69,311	80,125		35
24,092	14,450	6,898		2,653,363	2,616,276	2,393,474		36
21,985	9,501	3,127		817,795	521,061	905,372		
				738,125	322,645	532,018		
6,850,262	7,121,084	8,673,947	32,518,403	34,833,642	36,957,869	40,206,305	85,176,101	
147,291,551	119,292,430	114,007,409	161,216,352	490,504,978	424,730,567	496,898,466	744,231,156	

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries.

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
A. MAINLY FOOD					
Fruits—					
1	Apples, fresh..... bbl.	2,053,958	2,730,003	1,721,919	741,168
	\$	7,214,898	9,680,337	5,853,481	2,541,973
2	Fruits, canned..... lb.	27,778,769	33,862,583	52,700,974	33,295,554
	\$	1,896,952	2,055,901	3,154,885	1,976,507
	Totals, Fruits ² \$	10,278,309	13,085,043	10,533,749	5,862,481
Vegetables—					
3	Potatoes..... bu.	986,343 ³	849,024 ³	755,645 ³	1,145,272 ³
	\$	657,605	476,871	544,185	887,648
4	Turnips..... bu.	2,425,854	2,434,577	2,245,044	2,336,831
	\$	782,985	817,867	862,269	908,480
5	Canned vegetables..... lb.	59,059,865	68,762,731	145,704,205	57,067,171
	\$	2,685,240	3,151,947	7,009,967	2,835,059
6	Pickles and sauces..... \$	1,626,890	1,909,456	1,611,985	347,426
	Totals, Vegetables ² \$	5,876,915	6,504,335	10,257,109	5,174,687
Grains and Products—					
Grains—					
7	Barley..... bu.	10,880,530	17,445,767	16,794,866	2,006,394
	\$	7,916,779	8,734,577	7,881,541	1,117,488
8	Oats..... bu.	4,495,293	6,886,473	12,115,598	14,396,287
	\$	2,435,582	2,698,250	4,142,375	6,177,281
9	Rye..... bu.	1,848,228	1,108,913	3,838,862	2,611,488
	\$	2,053,480	542,629	2,044,645	1,367,341
10	Wheat..... bu.	96,008,341	114,178,301	162,904,587	139,169,671
	\$	124,439,579	89,393,814	109,050,542	119,530,365
	Totals, Grains ² \$	137,550,504	102,295,617	124,499,926	129,627,637
11	Brans, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	2,139,772	1,558,274	5,031,404	4,834,250
	\$	3,052,110	1,649,847	4,344,955	5,110,379
12	Cereal foods..... \$	4,269,526	3,887,416	2,892,153	2,040,254
13	Malt..... bu.	2,012,223	1,578,388	2,144,101	1,903,759
	\$	2,943,866	1,697,203	1,962,536	1,730,431
14	Oatmeal and rolled oats..... cwt.	578,591	712,093	784,164	1,180,480
	\$	2,924,908	3,385,164	3,432,205	4,487,704
15	Wheat flour..... bbl.	4,087,011	3,911,886	5,342,172	6,970,902
	\$	23,872,495	17,637,743	16,378,301	26,351,695
	Totals, Grains and Products ² \$	176,043,294	131,899,633	155,413,468	172,306,998
Sugar—					
16	Confectionery..... \$	493,323	551,100	516,071	482,659
17	Maple sugar..... lb.	3,546,180	7,519,106	7,812,046	2,912,023
	\$	521,928	1,203,002	1,216,340	437,914
	Totals, Sugar ² \$	1,247,893	2,015,131	2,194,799	1,642,639
	TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD ² \$	194,324,143	154,329,674	179,195,283	186,200,224
B. OTHER THAN FOOD					
Beverages, Alcoholic—					
18	Whisky..... pf. gal.	5,380,317	2,498,499	1,473,612	1,687,458
	\$	20,993,002	10,804,529	7,913,760	7,886,707
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic ² \$	21,175,107	10,942,139	8,102,947	9,333,581
Rubber—					
19	Belting of rubber..... \$	819,353	618,745	661,830	490,885
20	Canvas shoes, rubber soles..... pair	1,934,901	1,857,430	2,093,408	881,175
	\$	935,381	945,776	1,079,809	518,571
21	Boots and shoes, rubber..... pair	5,004,265	4,250,481	4,337,117	3,257,137
	\$	4,577,098	3,524,635	4,018,247	4,022,184
22	Heels and soles..... \$	408,848	335,309	257,129	234,712
23	Motor-vehicle tire casings..... \$	8,722,371	7,232,942	7,374,194	4,981,302
24	Motor-vehicle inner tubes..... \$	755,328	671,610	649,141	479,373
	Totals, Rubber ² \$	17,764,673	14,904,542	15,767,344	12,950,485

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.

² Excluding seed potatoes.

³ Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
1,838,309	2,473,815	1,427,491		3,272	11,643	13,472		1
6,490,358	8,709,817	4,811,580	1	11,173	47,233	63,509	1	2
25,588,400	32,081,627	50,892,978		630,756	212,893	258,854		
1,714,455	1,891,279	2,990,845		40,937	11,826	25,858		
8,580,658	11,411,504	8,750,451	3,533,257	644,042	416,527	555,289	1,400,900	
Nil	Nil	Nil		350,664 ^a	177,352 ^a	238,105 ^b		3
-	-	-		252,672	91,941	148,389		
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2,417,470	2,415,059	2,239,452	1	4
-	-	-		779,416	808,843	859,170		
51,195,671	59,554,211	134,201,527		3,180	228,125	1,552,886		5
2,246,756	2,618,607	6,266,228		20 ^c	19,099	122,765		
1,477,617	1,709,376	1,412,877		58	35	373		6
3,724,412	4,347,073	7,795,969	2,546,420	1,039,726	925,049	1,149,761	1,496,482	
7,078,583	13,723,285	8,353,505		2,953,727	1,556,219	6,805,387		7
4,813,802	7,226,843	3,802,037		2,514,165	556,287	3,276,179		
3,317,709	5,527,444	3,850,998		68,536	10,284	6,429,148		8
1,730,268	2,070,940	1,173,767		35,282 ^d	4,938	2,239,498		
302,054	113,090	34,230	1	30 ^e	280,483	2,970,046	1	9
505,271	71,095	19,689		242	113,025	1,479,310		
73,927,157	61,203,208	61,871,365		1,160,408	20,144,466	72,482,516		10
95,794,483	51,666,177	40,079,245		1,498,116	12,035,225	50,693,027		
102,748,003	61,675,259	45,833,947	81,079,629	4,498,339	12,723,173	57,738,816	40,318,801	
608,535	1,102,896	113,093		1,454,237	398,036	4,857,952		11
756,489	1,263,100	125,944		2,171,719	318,709	4,617,412		
4,006,889	3,489,815	2,464,136		71,234	79,562	68,250		12
19,037	97,075	59,978		1,727,873	1,246,646	1,701,886		13
29,811	102,219	57,453	1	2,478,285	1,292,010	1,464,150	1	
514,162	643,395	679,776		4	6	633		14
2,517,445	2,973,480	2,931,660		26	23	2,004		
2,319,464	2,104,143	2,988,895		46,131	76,271	151,037		15
13,537,821	9,585,603	9,079,073		208,050	187,057	339,925		
123,935,398	79,539,935	60,945,511	105,314,520	10,200,565	14,937,182	64,745,426	47,799,924	
125,030	186,383	174,887		9,751	6,676	7,528		16
28,179	19,920	25,294	1	3,456,148	7,441,364	7,654,980	1	17
5,056	3,587	4,294		508,408	1,190,766	1,193,411		
138,988	197,800	187,551	12,062	656,733	1,309,110	1,574,751	1,132,825	
136,848,260	95,884,431	77,975,002	111,764,528	12,603,284	17,631,541	68,089,354	51,877,560	
26,077	24,039	40,390		5,306,678	2,433,484	1,376,586		18
122,315	120,411	195,432	1	20,655,092	10,493,138	7,454,277	1	
127,088	121,409	196,483	1,339,632	20,787,103	10,572,901	7,527,623	7,580,581	
221,559	156,491	169,339		842	1,908	832		19
1,276,786	1,315,952	1,538,473		353	574	277		20
581,291	628,002	735,170		343	724	395		
4,028,062	3,457,314	3,358,306	1	2,804	2,594	1,058	1	21
3,491,668	2,693,665	2,971,801		5,588	4,414	1,894		
335,161	272,556	196,246		40	Nil	65		22
271,757	183,700	200,046		45,801	17,779	56,694		23
8,674	12,633	9,774		379	1,868	3,280		24
5,559,597	4,692,583	5,037,044	4,489,161	221,367	137,646	225,021	886,436	

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded				
	B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded				
	Seeds—				
1	Clover seed..... bu.	266,286	276,401	228,864	111,270
	\$	2,354,723	1,570,188	1,310,498	1,035,920
2	Flaxseed..... bu.	13,147	12,838	17,644	64,659
	\$	68,819	76,047	79,795	120,085
3	Grass seed..... bu.	75,243	104,226	307,949	345,255
	\$	164,599	176,586	439,938	506,433
4	Potatoes, seed..... bu.	2,271,223	1,308,845	1,947,422	1,785,834
	\$	2,328,755	1,101,143	1,966,040	1,598,949
	Totals, Seeds ² \$	4,977,139	3,011,103	3,870,077	3,358,333
5	Tobacco leaf..... lb.	10,040,804	16,341,049	32,210,012	9,921,576
	\$	2,846,525	5,474,479	10,182,967	2,487,692
6	Hay and fodder..... \$	2,547,795	1,448,267	1,883,986	2,342,385
	TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD ² \$	50,259,008	36,567,040	40,922,773	32,063,587
	Tota's, Agricultural and Vegetable Products..... \$	244,583,151	190,896,714	220,118,056	218,263,811
	II. Animals and Animal Products				
	Animals, Living—				
7	Cattle..... No	321,760	179,224	293,425	233,781
	\$	15,677,093	9,181,199	15,353,121	12,442,420
8	Horses..... No	11,243	5,914	5,953	5,416
	\$	1,442,085	757,553	726,493	674,131
9	Swine..... No	82,893	5,500	5,826	7,203
	\$	1,348,764	30,429	30,331	38,784
	Totals, Animals, Living ² \$	19,695,426	10,641,148	16,804,325	13,736,489
	Fishery Products—				
	Fish, Fresh—				
10	Lobsters..... cwt.	113,630	106,879	107,926	115,429
	\$	2,438,400	1,952,697	2,011,163	2,016,561
11	Salmon..... cwt.	146,421	121,243	128,536	113,476
	\$	1,652,145	1,567,860	1,664,176	1,507,111
12	Whitefish..... cwt.	131,426	125,626	131,398	167,405
	\$	1,605,862	1,514,870	1,444,331	2,031,893
	Totals, Fish, Fresh ² \$	12,182,340	11,344,363	12,308,881	14,110,712
	Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—				
13	Codfish, dried..... cwt.	225,533	231,315	256,247	260,926
	\$	1,382,329	1,362,741	1,470,204	1,753,761
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc. ² \$	4,154,152	3,927,830	3,884,157	4,063,411
	Fish, Preserved—				
14	Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	37,167	41,170	33,739	17,781
	\$	1,984,167	1,898,838	1,431,294	715,383
15	Salmon, canned..... cwt.	591,793	488,400	592,911	462,535
	\$	7,533,648	7,128,194	8,627,557	8,226,315
16	Sardines..... cwt.	78,643	71,260	87,056	107,239
	\$	693,890	629,037	724,647	953,464
	Totals, Fish, Preserved ² \$	10,437,150	10,021,065	11,548,982	11,669,050
	Totals, Fishery Products ² \$	27,983,996	26,530,513	28,881,452	31,650,889
	Furs—				
	Furs, Undressed—				
17	Beaver..... \$	1,140,738	924,032	1,356,936	2,025,457
18	Fox..... \$	8,368,691	7,230,705	6,133,153	3,847,896
19	Marten..... \$	537,864	507,708	575,363	633,468
20	Mink..... \$	1,730,280	2,189,157	2,639,197	3,877,559
21	Muskrat..... \$	1,130,353	978,163	1,438,208	2,444,213
	Totals, Furs, Undressed ² \$	16,494,997	13,590,224	14,130,188	15,617,244
	Totals, Furs ² \$	17,515,460	14,096,503	14,568,986	16,176,075

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
12,233	45,771	52,058		238,542	211,245	162,266		1
119,087	347,540	409,999		2,014,718	1,020,641	713,875		
12,522	12,478	16,034		260	190	137		
66,569	75,232	72,533	1	655	337	293	1	
359	390	45		71,625	97,552	301,274		3
909	749	100		156,065	164,419	423,089		
Nil	Nil	Nil		633,386	735,185	851,125		4
-	-	-		514,016	592,253	767,041		
206,767	445,770	494,363	644,886	2,718,802	1,838,664	1,958,441	1,793,002	
8,836,677	15,243,795	31,172,720		457	329	350		5
2,586,838	5,231,027	9,969,253	1	147	106	113	1	
677,833	779,602	383,703		1,391,102	323,965	1,016,233		6
9,310,843	11,396,476	16,230,224	9,220,537	25,719,741	13,346,728	11,380,082	12,614,134	
146,159,163	107,280,907	94,205,226	120,965,065	38,323,025	30,978,269	79,469,436	64,491,694	
9,610	27,307	4,280		306,958	146,745	284,463		7
858,347	2,457,267	422,900		14,577,506	6,491,695	14,699,254		
375	326	23	1	10,295	5,406	5,480	1	8
51,331	60,758	3,450		1,309,535	672,260	655,805		
Nil	Nil	Nil		75,802	260	124		9
-	-	-		1,315,446	3,243	2,551		
923,622	2,519,808	431,995	160	18,374,557	7,779,158	16,050,548	13,279,735	
Nil	Nil	Nil		113,630	106,869	107,926		10
-	-	-		2,438,400	1,952,089	2,011,163		
60,996	50,238	60,132	1	66,069	56,084	61,072	1	11
915,497	873,470	960,795		548,035	574,159	607,197		
9	Nil	1		131,417	125,626	131,397		12
61	-	13		1,605,801	1,514,870	1,444,318		
1,162,911	1,209,714	1,653,884	2,062,869	10,718,977	9,917,842	10,515,493	12,010,304	
22	23	Nil		74,034	78,846	78,482		13
200	232	-	1	513,581	524,229	547,453	1	
53,199	65,321	62,099	121,087	1,355,454	1,355,203	1,667,992	1,919,503	
22,254	27,758	18,282		5,366	4,785	7,251		14
1,128,280	1,194,614	695,813		315,552	238,958	319,487		
196,729	171,320	303,877	1	55,975	5,366	5,805	1	15
3,798,818	3,726,527	5,517,273		344,002	54,490	37,968		
1	Nil	Nil		2	240	1		16
7	-	-		12	1,284	6		
4,927,365	4,922,052	6,595,744	6,997,123	663,469	302,090	371,787	618,076	
6,322,207	6,475,037	8,424,174	9,254,486	13,693,821	12,429,306	13,538,219	16,244,914	
500,605	451,141	476,235		610,277	459,373	873,659		17
6,638,745	5,912,989	3,896,627		1,081,064	786,628	1,810,451		
239,793	220,562	225,593	1	291,754	281,071	343,830	1	18
560,074	561,579	646,421		1,151,081	1,540,199	1,942,855		
808,046	586,103	836,766		287,106	335,093	540,959		19
10,115,115	8,553,104	6,969,098	3,299,566	5,534,043	4,313,235	6,581,442	11,866,765	
10,722,537	8,794,834	7,054,745	3,306,271	5,728,014	4,478,818	6,772,641	12,187,096	21

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
1	Hair and bristles..... \$	608,838	447,419	472,793	538,950
2	Hides and skins, raw..... cwt. \$	348,574	371,923	415,545	350,556
3	Leather, unmanufactured..... \$	4,018,587	2,967,954	3,528,675	3,681,084
4	Leather, manufactured..... \$	1,503,381	1,431,296	1,247,924	1,478,750
Meats—					
5	Bacon and hams..... cwt. \$	1,956,169	1,708,374	1,878,251	3,456,042
6	Beef, fresh..... cwt. \$	33,405,935	30,905,824	32,656,049	58,814,151
7	Pork, fresh..... cwt. \$	161,205	54,108	38,732	30,855
8	Pork, dry salted, pickled..... cwt. \$	1,225,931	543,202	518,097	419,162
9	Poultry..... lb. \$	181,093	34,779	30,612	34,863
		2,788,622	620,869	551,664	559,973
		54,153	41,785	41,052	42,187
		536,987	352,475	329,508	298,684
		4,572,341	1,894,085	2,788,016	1,385,528
		938,422	441,844	643,225	313,632
	Totals, Meats ² \$	42,161,377	36,308,801	37,445,336	63,289,240
Milk and Its Products—					
10	Butter..... cwt. \$	40,966	38,934	123,986	13,376
11	Cheese..... cwt. \$	1,147,274	871,547	2,673,765	382,299
12	Milk, processed..... cwt. \$	889,553	809,891	909,448	1,066,311
		13,062,330	11,874,223	12,248,650	15,723,486
		332,823	350,772	344,699	468,321
		3,174,131	3,456,392	3,294,791	4,296,718
	Totals, Milk and Its Products ² \$	17,581,077	16,219,789	18,221,708	20,404,055
Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
13	Fish and whale oil..... gal. \$	2,733,482	3,808,707	2,709,157	1,642,611
14	Lard and lard substitutes..... cwt. \$	849,888	975,491	737,496	992,485
15	Tallow..... cwt. \$	308,316	173,470	80,439	33,551
		3,823,830	1,684,307	581,607	232,696
		21,134	18,881	14,905	13,247
		113,829	64,477	43,664	40,202
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes ² \$	4,967,041	2,853,479	1,445,809	1,339,485
16	Eggs..... doz. \$	1,602,011	1,842,538	1,274,327	10,979,879
17	Honey..... lb. \$	424,200	497,898	310,697	2,771,063
18	Sausage casings..... \$	2,755,786	4,008,088	4,706,914	10,780,498
19	Tankage..... cwt. \$	233,482	317,107	362,070	1,237,285
		1,282,330	846,481	785,929	992,886
		311,357	280,264	239,428	314,022
		508,948	353,009	401,413	468,829
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products ² \$	144,532,334	118,135,506	131,803,706	164,723,794
III. Fibres and Textiles					
20	Cotton..... \$	3,059,336	2,614,942	3,535,622	10,496,260
21	Silk socks and stockings..... doz. pair \$	487,234	515,082	505,117	404,167
22	Silk and manufactures of, n.o.p..... \$	2,962,201	3,112,803	3,098,949	2,632,334
		208,499	139,627	144,652	132,503
Wool—					
23	Wool, raw..... lb. \$	4,812,701	4,260,317	4,664,083	2,383,087
24	Woollen clothing..... \$	1,396,381	693,251	889,077	688,650
		631,000	527,278	493,382	604,437
	Totals, Wool ² \$	2,201,716	1,326,373	1,523,024	1,561,006
25	Silk, artificial..... \$	1,700,147	2,269,722	2,156,534	2,159,566
26	Binder twine..... cwt. \$	159,830	159,428	177,787	201,499
27	Felt manufactures..... \$	1,153,343	1,047,284	969,263	1,501,256
28	Rags..... cwt. \$	466,895	371,557	381,139	544,249
		138,172	123,462	149,540	120,683
		894,166	489,096	730,743	831,366
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles ² \$	14,460,522	13,054,660	14,427,669	22,695,647

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
28,785	33,998	83,252		386,240	261,072	264,898		1
20,385	18,814	30,937		281,889	290,886	352,953		2
233,940	139,406	247,270		3,111,337	2,253,649	2,967,354		3
4,557,747	3,358,877	5,076,883		493,168	508,090	1,136,143		4
893,103	838,419	628,665		61,122	37,083	46,091		
1,920,587	1,694,636	1,864,730		23,370	6,633	5,515		5
32,467,171	30,494,762	32,287,291	1	660,872	244,775	185,050	1	
97,379	20,479	8,693		29,968	12,307	8,645		6
526,009	159,563	101,411		345,889	115,132	114,694		7
8,580	8,579	4,845		167,145	23,684	23,304		
127,546	137,954	80,287		2,577,295	441,724	429,830		8
846	898	418		6,535	333	1		
11,268	13,464	7,384		114,198	5,283	20		9
4,038,375	1,472,562	2,315,357		41,981	3,058	1,972		
807,609	328,861	526,326		8,483	615	530		
36,190,212	33,809,697	34,983,977	60,689,236	3,940,172	972,343	969,980	1,052,666	
35,679	33,688	111,092		147	38	242		10
1,000,685	726,358	2,325,624		4,255	1,015	5,357		
811,815	760,481	811,538		47,299	17,555	67,132		11
11,825,692	11,023,338	10,802,873	1	727,456	310,425	981,928	1	
210,355	234,324	213,348		5,213	4,273	9,291		12
1,691,008	2,110,544	1,698,567		113,320	94,629	192,123		
14,517,385	13,860,240	14,827,064	17,397,486	1,039,263	418,108	1,180,730	401,980	
1,218,065	1,297,721	439,753		731,171	707,436	272,983		13
355,888	372,466	286,555		286,940	280,037	112,130		
302,841	171,736	76,961		14	4	Nil		14
3,751,457	1,664,517	546,360	1	190	23	-	1	
2,672	1,351	310		11,812	7,969	2,569		15
10,317	4,072	837		69,743	29,982	9,629		
4,199,280	2,155,686	904,278	816,226	402,451	317,605	124,650	269,596	
1,346,120	1,539,807	1,024,070		1,637	966	2,410		16
349,783	401,637	231,941		434	258	601		
2,216,424	3,415,477	3,587,992		11,276	13,227	27,331		17
198,331	281,067	288,696	1	1,160	1,364	2,700	1	
559,887	422,118	319,315		577,880	276,698	314,833		18
Nil	1,568	Nil		311,317	278,694	239,408		19
-	2,980	-		508,873	350,023	401,370		
79,734,849	73,175,748	73,577,536	102,549,127	48,778,884	30,351,002	44,117,026	48,712,943	
842,918	879,953	1,285,501		30,664	13,257	11,900		20
68,253	68,152	60,879		90	55	62		21
440,199	419,052	366,203		666	456	455		
48,196	46,480	62,052	1	9,982	4,110	1,649	1	22
1,337,873	2,711,793	1,517,707		1,992,787	556,826	2,673,103		23
318,759	400,648	221,738		664,608	125,854	587,846		
19,816	26,745	8,272		298,221	232,137	221,124		24
342,905	428,808	243,312	85,460	1,058,724	442,583	891,820	1,015,505	
472,470	513,895	328,733		10,924	9,298	8,360		25
62,892	50,083	77,024		89,723	108,738	100,596		26
474,340	335,568	435,616		626,739	707,829	532,900		
188,144	194,718	219,754	1	6,110	3,617	4,842	1	27
13,510	14,524	10,441		112,679	98,730	134,689		28
136,680	80,379	70,839		679,991	358,812	637,378		
3,418,299	3,425,276	3,463,707	6,104,839	2,678,174	1,731,126	2,305,580	2,915,617	

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
Wood, Unmanufactured—					
Logs and Round Timber—					
1	Logs, Douglas fir..... M ft.	144,545	106,431	115,020	27,120
	\$	2,953,987	1,948,756	2,308,749	655,523
2	Logs, hardwood..... M ft.	17,254	14,462	19,558	31,271
	\$	552,106	542,819	678,059	1,776,420
3	Poles, telegraph and telephone..... No.	418,549	334,718	374,847	340,854
	\$	1,294,145	1,064,082	1,122,346	1,115,041
4	Railroad ties..... No.	1,217,327	738,405	683,107	1,202,882
	\$	912,370	555,499	563,812	904,784
	Totals, Logs and Round Timber ² \$	7,376,728	5,820,368	7,423,467	10,886,912
5	Lath..... M	245,243	163,458	179,060	182,329
	\$	1,010,329	531,543	528,657	546,951
Planks and Boards—					
6	Birch..... M ft.	113,392	74,018	86,946	106,577
	\$	3,795,180	2,216,871	2,956,441	4,350,392
7	Douglas fir..... M ft.	738,846	805,326	924,686	948,830
	\$	15,356,569	14,594,701	18,100,900	20,958,212
8	Pine..... M ft.	132,345	82,068	149,692	174,627
	\$	4,551,446	2,822,425	4,814,335	6,211,220
9	Spruce..... M ft.	590,290	419,994	607,987	950,198
	\$	14,472,487	9,820,959	14,487,364	27,469,206
	Totals, Planks and Boards ² M ft.	1,858,352	1,667,088	2,113,160	2,451,623
	\$	45,449,194	35,887,481	48,829,466	67,736,934
10	Pulpwood..... cord	1,542,853	1,587,529	1,392,311	1,404,452
	\$	12,088,329	13,641,798	11,901,480	12,521,880
11	Shingles..... squares	2,184,335	1,899,634	2,935,349	2,810,785
	\$	6,188,012	5,157,569	8,224,756	7,606,118
12	Shooks..... \$	1,257,388	1,096,190	1,031,355	4,231,154
13	Spoolwood..... M ft.	11,119	11,123	7,66+	21,898
	\$	451,324	481,643	311,576	1,067,805
14	Timber, square..... M ft.	107,946	86,003	98,773	97,058
	\$	2,139,900	1,524,697	1,718,137	2,066,439
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured ² \$	79,510,385	67,170,704	83,920,773	112,555,563
Wood, Manufactured—					
15	Doors..... \$	2,736,909	1,361,267	745,538	44,422
16	Match splints..... \$	295,181	319,177	448,168	1,096,826
Wood-pulp—					
17	Chemical..... cwt.	13,378,446	8,231,172	10,354,289	16,897,182
	\$	36,772,345	24,226,663	26,393,309	53,831,688
18	Mechanical..... cwt.	3,336,026	2,484,104	3,373,032	4,081,800
	\$	4,145,552	2,914,247	4,090,177	6,265,069
	Totals, Wood-pulp ² cwt.	17,414,317	11,080,742	14,110,308	21,370,348
	\$	41,815,731	27,730,738	31,000,602	60,930,149
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured ² \$	46,311,743	30,619,800	33,374,645	63,662,483
Paper—					
19	Pulp and fibreboard..... cwt.	379,656	371,320	551,878	760,931
	\$	1,199,358	1,248,272	1,560,738	2,513,867
20	Paper board, n.o.p..... \$	3,885,625	3,318,378	2,717,387	6,278,026
21	Book paper..... cwt.	110,215	73,653	81,922	154,559
	\$	718,370	491,834	510,481	1,053,780
22	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	69,104,793	48,493,092	53,174,453	64,855,787
	\$	126,466,412	104,615,042	115,687,288	151,360,196
23	Wrapping paper..... cwt.	475,473	298,140	306,042	817,583
	\$	1,848,331	1,277,027	1,252,153	4,196,131
	Totals, Paper ² \$	136,164,168	112,872,776	124,127,164	170,879,526
24	Books and printed matter..... \$	981,392	949,678	1,118,461	908,824
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper ² \$	262,967,688	211,612,958	242,541,043	348,006,396

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940. not specified.

² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
166	47	10		21,874	32,666	34,141		1
2,294	1,062	535		255,548	360,726	422,930		2
5,770	7,248	13,132		5,306	3,942	4,984		3
221,158	304,731	525,933	1	86,360	69,442	93,453	1	4
Nil	Nil	Nil		417,394	334,716	374,671		5
-	-	-		1,289,272	1,064,066	1,121,373		6
714,014	466,489	265,567		303,155	247,058	206,587		7
554,865	347,278	211,199		226,802	199,558	144,752		8
779,104	661,798	873,150	5,728,675	3,183,888	2,076,091	3,877,084	3,629,847	9
70	Nil	Nil		243,875	160,377	177,717		10
175	-	-		1,004,816	519,442	524,040		11
74,646	50,206	45,998		38,362	23,372	40,092		12
2,285,597	1,309,795	1,349,525		1,496,596	893,362	1,579,810		13
473,014	549,272	670,871	1	107,023	114,218	101,843	1	14
9,647,548	9,771,212	12,912,021		2,191,371	1,941,603	1,964,429		15
48,686	22,065	35,888		74,750	52,652	103,672		16
1,922,904	918,662	1,293,295		2,315,408	1,643,814	3,167,306		17
321,982	230,789	279,904		250,555	175,418	282,791		18
7,191,382	5,012,959	6,610,822		6,679,237	4,396,058	6,676,621		19
1,027,318	960,141	1,188,714	1,547,428	537,201	448,921	625,278	648,931	20
23,619,605	19,374,453	25,598,314	40,221,372	15,477,155	11,557,321	16,874,881	20,382,202	21
3,329	2,092	Nil		1,475,212	1,273,105	1,076,761		22
33,315	26,298	-		11,437,463	10,374,557	8,785,581		23
26,011	32,001	58,695		2,114,578	1,840,686	2,808,339		24
77,879	89,978	178,522		5,998,521	4,989,816	7,865,401		25
248,085	244,830	273,712	1	2,122	1,388	2,473	1	26
4,869	8,409	2,796		5,574	2,683	4,868		27
209,719	383,959	138,982		213,739	95,836	172,594		28
29,931	24,616	35,260		1,720	1,197	1,809		29
683,916	507,219	695,972		44,287	23,987	26,103		30
27,320,105	22,669,304	29,664,344	55,209,255	39,019,969	32,012,326	39,753,713	46,058,584	31
2,720,504	1,341,127	715,293		258	375	427		32
295,181	318,877	428,662		Nil	Nil	6		33
1,224,969	976,020	718,188	1	10,408,305	6,617,655	9,111,667	1	34
3,481,261	3,202,927	1,797,023		28,577,240	18,563,876	23,160,113		35
439,702	377,261	730,544		2,896,087	2,106,843	2,642,488		36
-777,337	474,007	915,919		3,367,803	2,440,240	3,174,258		37
1,665,201	1,353,881	1,448,732	3,524,365	13,962,484	9,077,212	12,131,768	16,505,353	38
4,260,024	3,678,448	2,712,942	9,966,249	32,764,641	21,561,546	26,836,718	46,576,654	39
7,890,312	5,913,564	4,365,800	11,480,438	32,972,334	21,654,042	27,007,977	46,780,236	40
210,867	199,551	226,582		10,996	4,973	205,602		41
608,417	619,165	741,122		34,702	14,566	375,669		42
2,788,531	2,541,618	2,203,669		622,662	433,076	111,522		43
20,987	14,844	14,398		2,438	363	342		44
154,592	109,786	106,638	1	8,240	4,187	3,665	1	45
2,959,951	3,441,929	3,535,083		57,980,416	38,765,934	44,127,726		46
4,725,500	5,694,747	5,811,462		105,699,202	85,190,912	97,057,620		47
18,838	26,691	35,297		17,350	15,961	17,524		48
80,446	151,220	192,493		32,069	26,564	32,964		49
8,909,440	9,705,089	9,715,818	16,384,102	107,084,385	83,160,845	98,425,416	121,312,825	50
207,722	198,455	150,538	1	465,074	466,028	636,995	1	51
44,327,579	38,486,412	43,936,560	83,122,354	179,541,762	140,293,241	165,824,101	214,751,246	52

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
V. Iron and Its Products					
1	Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, etc. ton	48,603	32,881	64,345	94,957
	\$	2,036,079	1,305,908	2,476,907	6,819,490
2	Pigs, ingots and billets. ton	176,547	119,094	157,169	264,917
	\$	5,184,204	3,872,049	5,168,220	12,899,923
3	Scrap iron or steel. ton	143,977	85,122	93,837	3,261
	\$	1,954,698	1,008,992	1,020,642	47,336
4	Rolling-mill products. ton	65,043	107,499	96,584	132,513
	\$	2,821,513	4,769,451	3,863,723	6,885,898
5	Tubes and pipes. \$	1,118,451	786,627	991,236	3,210,473
6	Wire. \$	972,673	1,146,622	1,120,216	3,107,061
7	Farm implements. \$	9,838,808	7,790,124	6,974,684	9,537,256
8	Hardware and cutlery. \$	2,301,863	2,238,868	2,834,327	3,562,747
	Machinery—				
9	Adding machines. \$	971,491	625,695	879,961	370,152
10	Electric vacuum cleaners. \$	169,701	107,865	117,497	73,125
11	Sewing machines. \$	2,513,775	1,617,106	2,127,044	1,738,336
12	Washing machines and wringers. \$	1,287,092	1,332,388	971,737	307,293
13	Typewriters and parts. \$	1,632,301	1,300,212	1,680,810	1,038,468
	Totals, Machinery ² \$	10,837,419	9,782,719	10,873,125	13,457,598
14	Tools. \$	1,485,209	1,325,817	1,399,299	1,832,179
	Vehicles—				
15	Automobiles, freight. No.	22,066	17,382	19,955	66,047
	\$	7,941,782	6,925,469	8,156,528	47,114,836
16	Automobiles, passenger. No.	43,801	40,386	38,548	18,145
	\$	15,921,282	15,311,201	14,394,483	7,191,226
17	Automobiles, parts of. \$	2,919,981	2,679,265	2,991,697	10,289,580
	Totals, Vehicles ² \$	27,018,650	25,204,971	25,949,813	65,588,761
	Totals, Iron and Its Products². \$	66,027,238	60,139,369	63,102,432	127,666,846
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
18	Aluminium in bars, blocks, etc. cwt.	97,029	1,294,487	1,411,579	
	\$	17,592,909	23,052,552	25,684,476	
19	Brass. \$	1,614,953	1,088,826	1,411,555	
	Copper—				
20	Copper in ore. cwt.	738,676	1,098,061	1,215,009	1
	\$	7,409,381	7,637,581	8,505,064	
21	Copper blister. cwt.	108,843	305,273	311,118	
	\$	1,333,073	3,056,241	3,113,742	
22	Copper in ingots, bars, rods, strips, etc. cwt.	3,473,661	4,170,416	3,903,770	
	\$	46,015,709	41,625,628	40,232,379	
	Totals, Copper ² \$	56,155,282	53,314,802	53,227,919	1
23	Lead in ore. cwt.	165,296	71,623	82,042	
	\$	862,850	345,394	399,811	
24	Lead in pigs, etc. cwt.	3,531,396	3,098,641	3,614,717	
	\$	16,978,147	8,637,797	9,450,265	
	Nickel—				
25	Nickel in ore, matte, etc. cwt.	808,082	886,482	941,020	1
	\$	14,544,952	15,956,929	16,940,142	
26	Nickel, fine. cwt.	1,368,536	1,053,723	1,358,284	
	\$	42,876,537	35,340,370	39,582,460	
27	Nickel, oxide. cwt.	51,082	36,835	48,509	
	\$	1,491,728	1,199,118	1,410,909	
	Totals, Nickel. \$	58,913,217	52,496,417	57,933,511	1
	Precious Metals—				
28	Jewellers' sweepings and scrap, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	1,338,358	1,211,204	1,620,799	934,374
29	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group in concentrates. \$	8,374,795	9,320,325	6,136,752	5,898,616
30	Silver in ore. oz.	5,769,332	5,868,827	6,828,031	5,633,106
	\$	2,567,412	2,540,860	2,801,206	2,052,298
31	Silver bullion. oz.	14,620,025	22,682,687	14,202,549	13,612,952
	\$	6,556,357	9,838,462	5,723,967	5,113,206
	Totals, Precious Metals ² \$	18,864,682	22,955,341	16,331,173	14,052,639

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.
t specified.

² Totals include other items

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.	
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940		
6,117	4,209	11,344		36,223	24,420	48,826		1	
310,477	232,278	695,199		1,329,780	742,175	1,463,392			
118,675	87,569	92,152		43,880	27,273	57,013			2
3,093,602	2,734,014	3,164,683		1,505,181	806,580	1,630,194			
15,824	13,884	8,573		80,804	26,962	30,388			3
203,406	169,192	90,281		1,030,912	284,795	295,234			
29,443	34,545	39,787		2,472	319	4,691			4
1,222,338	1,613,856	1,627,383		60,250	11,050	133,332			
54,570	43,458	74,472	1	131,275	33,477	33,291	1		5
355,358	369,543	401,269		1,893	559	13,236			
1,207,040	1,129,477	1,684,001		3,311,354	2,366,645	1,852,651			6
1,375,600	1,232,394	1,506,545		88,787	226,895	386,946			
832,025	461,590	722,308		525	218	530			9
60,443	33,924	62,280		11,320	5,447	1,106			
536	510	104		4,721	3,152	5,509		11	
658,686	704,931	430,305		673	236	270			
1,053,165	653,078	1,125,394		1,004	12,896	929		12	
4,613,149	4,324,587	5,227,343	7,888,341	242,101	156,574	217,248	610,149		
499,558	351,388	449,411		22,783	15,570	21,531		14	
4	3	20		31	16	11			
1,923	1,946	13,920	1	7,503	2,998	3,210	1	15	
2,420	1,395	1,031		442	239	234			
1,923,647	1,118,924	818,509		148,994	87,318	86,280		16	
12,234	27,388	60,214		35,007	31,596	47,609			
1,940,057	1,148,393	901,078	21,213,571	227,867	153,419	170,998	235,981	17	
14,914,879	13,517,445	15,976,901	53,432,766	6,954,215	4,148,832	4,954,238	5,963,660		
458,254	678,251	779,155		256,453	22,337	39,685		18	
8,781,947	12,012,734	14,328,385		3,814,524	343,577	547,337			
568,337	487,900	574,042		531,944	234,323	411,902		19	
11,649	33,781	138,713		510,481	585,119	639,468			
119,530	255,014	970,991	1	5,104,451	4,052,784	4,476,277	1	20	
Nil	Nil	Nil		108,843	305,273	311,118			
2,635,658	2,552,860	2,882,007		1,333,073	3,056,241	3,113,742		21	
35,298,259	25,528,976	29,375,843		46	355	47,044			
35,751,651	26,123,837	30,610,878	1	764	3,948	474,032		22	
Nil	Nil	Nil		6,777,770	7,237,687	8,512,369	1		
2,306,658	2,391,619	2,210,933		104,375	66,363	82,042		23	
10,886,174	6,656,476	5,600,771		598,847	322,714	399,811			
442,238	553,858	600,281	1	10	415	171		24	
7,960,420	9,969,894	10,805,058		71	1,469	541			
413,206	429,546	112,590		141,426	78,973	151,049	1	25	
16,533,895	17,029,686	4,198,455		2,545,00	1,421,514	2,718,882			
2,692	16,079	33,317		791,255	435,567	983,585		26	
91,476	531,093	1,078,878		19,781,786	10,890,796	25,692,540			
24,585,791	27,530,673	16,082,391	1	17,554	3,496	15,192		27	
465,520	492,763	287,803		352,978	73,435	332,031			
8,111,340	9,023,427	5,837,271		22,679,764	12,385,745	28,743,453	1	28	
35,543	698	Nil	1	872,838	718,441	1,332,996			
13,882	285	-		Nil	Nil	32,228		29	
2,758,044	715,808	200,397		5,324,681	5,573,016	6,555,509	1		
1,245,757	309,904	88,717		2,385,930	2,416,746	2,693,316		30	
9,853,243	9,845,319	6,252,996	5,120,997	11,239,967	21,713,359	13,862,258			
				5,026,640	9,419,185	5,576,354		31	
				8,296,424	12,579,922	9,672,624	8,798,585		

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1937	1938	1939	1940
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
Zinc—					
1	Zinc ore..... cwt.	656,958	458,410	412,606	1
	\$	2,618,641	1,154,812	526,905	
2	Zinc spelter..... cwt.	2,683,780	2,644,241	3,119,891	
	\$	12,739,242	8,626,961	9,343,586	
	Totals, Zinc ² \$	15,491,186	9,816,008	9,922,232	1
3	Electrical apparatus..... \$	4,309,975	4,114,160	3,229,469	3,283,175
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals²..... \$	194,876,383	179,664,366	182,890,103	194,711,984
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
Asbestos—					
4	Asbestos, raw..... ton	196,511	165,744	186,238	1
	\$	10,972,852	10,872,435	12,463,177	
5	Asbestos sand and waste..... ton	194,530	123,143	159,780	
	\$	3,242,457	2,237,751	2,902,111	
	Totals, Asbestos ² \$	14,545,370	13,316,558	15,844,703	1
6	Clay and products..... \$	596,970	546,005	542,788	498,047
Coal and Its Products—					
7	Coal ³ ton	355,268	353,181	376,203	504,898
	\$	1,441,879	1,540,990	1,666,934	2,361,551
8	Coke..... ton	53,926	41,907	55,510	40,330
	\$	472,486	445,940	506,501	341,675
9	Tar, pitch and oils..... \$	926,683	747,882	467,613	704,874
	Totals, Coal and Its Products ² \$	2,841,048	2,734,812	2,641,048	3,408,100
10	Petroleum and products..... \$	1,295,457	877,553	848,558	1,034,108
11	Abrasives, artificial, crude..... cwt.	2,258,435	1,202,216	1,439,126	2,277,857
	\$	6,544,454	3,773,570	4,380,148	7,601,090
12	Gypsum..... ton	841,191	810,109	1,260,455	1,312,388
	\$	960,711	932,742	1,391,468	1,348,744
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals²..... \$	30,896,016	25,013,087	29,332,099	33,754,096
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
13	Acids..... \$	2,902,209	1,353,770	1,652,024	2,726,523
14	Cobalt oxide and salts..... \$	754,965	523,218	814,807	1,126,785
15	Drugs, medicinal..... \$	1,443,231	1,566,422	1,921,698	1,596,052
Fertilizers—					
16	Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	1,129,715	1,543,829	2,185,203	1,449,708
	\$	1,212,258	1,697,204	2,508,364	2,172,049
17	Phosphate..... cwt.	4	4	1,057,465	1,084,198
	\$	—	—	1,684,040	1,991,804
	Totals, Fertilizers ² \$	6,600,164	7,066,186	9,179,148	8,584,098
18	Paints and varnishes..... \$	1,021,948	909,875	1,559,661	2,325,476
19	Soap..... \$	1,256,815	1,419,051	643,857	265,115
20	Sodium compounds..... \$	4,674,097	4,000,307	4,802,777	5,935,442
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products² \$	21,666,897	19,495,986	24,263,342	31,222,806
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
21	Containers (outside coverings)..... \$	2,065,771	2,348,770	1,050,294	1,127,386
22	Electric energy..... M kwh.	1,753,456	1,885,316	1,918,630	2,089,703
	\$	3,979,248	4,182,717	4,318,854	4,892,327
23	Films..... \$	3,555,240	3,527,330	3,416,610	2,468,934
24	Pens, pencils and parts..... \$	855,215	772,876	691,308	321,358
25	Settlers' effects..... \$	3,349,257	2,519,537	2,381,967	2,071,730
26	Ships and vessels..... \$	626,037	277,161	486,180	101,038
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities²... \$	17,416,689	19,571,271	16,447,654	39,033,664
	Totals, Exports, Canadian Produce... \$	997,366,918	837,583,917	924,926,104	1,178,954,420

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.
not specified. ² Excludes bunker coal from Apr. 1, 1937.

³ Totals include other items.
⁴ Not reported separately prior to 1939.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1937-40—conc.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940	
Nil	Nil	Nil		1,705	Nil	Nil		1
1,780,567	1,987,789	2,433,516	1	3,873				2
8,388,962	6,563,273	7,356,015		144,967	47,835	128,744	1	
				813,510	161,147	420,056		
8,411,292	6,571,840	7,362,074	1	831,739	175,488	447,502	1	
1,024,041	712,649	312,118	633,147	39,048	28,564	56,194	64,734	3
101,319,417	91,452,626	83,363,379	101,646,363	44,730,059	33,924,261	49,538,273	67,473,805	
14,093	19,996	22,610		98,196	54,323	77,460		4
919,350	1,271,974	1,392,063		5,347,488	3,125,401	4,994,227		5
6,357	4,936	7,559	1	176,708	112,544	147,599	1	
119,605	103,453	155,549		2,913,183	2,003,429	2,651,896		
1,183,740	1,461,618	1,888,070	1	8,262,550	5,129,552	7,646,926	1	
59,176	21,313	6,175		69,998	58,411	55,573		6
3,587	Nil	Nil		228,725	221,512	263,963		7
17,935			1	840,545	881,631	1,097,033	1	
1,635	1,400	3,030		48,664	40,073	52,380		8
53,445	41,657	86,144		358,351	395,792	419,034		9
Nil	Nil	Nil		895,136	633,423	453,140		
71,380	41,657	86,144	190,206	2,085,032	1,910,846	1,969,207	1,943,216	
77,880	49,222	23,062		513,316	81,358	34,591		10
220,599	158,375	155,842		2,006,050	1,009,613	1,258,221		11
1,198,834	942,170	915,300	1	5,238,546	2,734,022	3,391,803	1	
103,602	134,375	62,665		735,125	675,734	1,191,613		12
106,443	139,546	64,589		851,518	793,196	1,319,985		
3,276,123	3,090,439	3,430,123	6,341,221	19,393,344	11,931,421	16,161,233	19,285,210	
1,000,101	868,432	1,290,539		1,772,497	363,867	83,374		13
595,217	509,758	778,504		134,897	Nil	Nil		14
720,075	797,839	1,024,937		51,543	56,300	60,791		15
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	341,790	420,886	775,645	1	16
-	-	-		381,553	486,448	904,489		17
-	-	-		-	-	728,137		
						1,025,558		
Nil	Nil	Nil	5,549	5,046,461	5,335,904	6,309,288	6,091,039	
423,855	385,857	553,066		47,120	38,164	353,681		18
989,074	1,271,967	511,344	1	871	739	744	1	19
32,736	25,256	14,348		2,166,741	1,604,512	2,161,277		20
5,248,845	5,031,528	5,730,789	8,342,952	9,724,310	7,844,059	9,683,576	10,846,592	
20,216	57,282	92,646		1,217,713	1,445,765	112,014		21
Nil	Nil	Nil		1,753,411	1,885,288	1,918,602		22
1,624,151	1,797,615	1,830,988	1	3,976,052	4,180,757	4,316,804		23
620,832	562,504	499,226		1,425,648	1,142,312	1,113,226	1	
482,254	349,324	200,138		1,322	3,011	2,171		24
1,339	90,363	1,615		2,529,464	1,922,829	1,946,400		25
				135,562	40,182	120,728		26
3,663,000	4,228,304	4,415,081	25,571,262	9,888,370	9,258,978	8,338,584	8,543,390	
402,062,094	339,688,685	328,099,242	598,095,949	360,012,143	270,461,189	380,392,047	442,984,157	

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. Since value figures alone may be somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade it is desirable to secure a record of the fluctuations in the volume of the country's trade as distinguished from the value thereof. A description of the method used in ascertaining such fluctuations is given at p. 462 of the 1941 Year Book.

In Table 18 the imports and exports for 1938, 1939 and 1940, 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 over the average of the years 1935-39. In other words, the figures on the basis of the average values over the base period 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 1935-39 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 1935-39. 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 1935-39.

The declared value of imports showed a sharp increase from \$751,056,000 in 1939 to \$1,081,951,000 in 1940, a rise of 44.1 p.c. However, if the price level of 1935-39 had prevailed in both of these years, imports would have amounted to \$737,858,000 in 1939 and \$982,475,000 in 1940. This would represent a gain of 33.2 p.c., which, although somewhat less than the increase actually shown, indicates that the rising level of prices was far less a factor in the upswing than was the greatly increased quantities of materials flowing into Canada to meet war-time production needs.

It will be noted that all the main groups of imports showed increases in declared values in 1940 over 1939. However, two groups, namely, animal and animal products, and wood and paper products, registered minor declines in quantity. All groups, with the exception of iron and iron products, and non-ferrous metals, showed advances in unit values or prices.

Exports also increased in 1940, both in value and in volume. On the basis of price levels prevailing during the period 1935-39, exports would have been valued at \$1,069,145,000 in 1940 as compared with \$943,352,000 in 1939. This represents an increase of 13.3 p.c., as against the actual increase, on the basis of declared values, of 27.5 p.c., indicating a sizeable advance both in quantity and in the unit value of total exports in 1940. The only decline in unit value was noted in the non-metallic minerals group, the index number of value falling slightly from 106.7 to 105.2. On the other hand, the index for iron and iron products jumped from 104.9 to 151.5.

The index numbers of unit values of total imports increased from 101.6 in 1939 to 109.9 in 1940, while the index of unit values of exports showed an even greater increase from 97.0 to 109.1. This would indicate a more favourable position

of Canada's barter terms in 1940 than in 1939. Expressed differently it may be said that, assuming it took 100 units of exports to pay for 100 units of imports in 1939, the same 100 units of exports would have commanded 105 units of imports in 1940.

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1938-40

NOTE.—In previous editions of the Year Book, the indexes of value and volume of imports and exports were calculated on a 1936 base. These have now been re-calculated on a five-year base (1935-39=100) back to 1935, making them uniform with other indexes of the Bureau. Figures for the years 1935-37, inclusive, will be found at p. 118, Vol. I of "Trade of Canada, 1940".

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1938	1939	1940 ¹	1938	1939	1940 ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Values as Declared						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	125,121	127,835	157,250	190,897	220,118	218,263
Animals and Animal Products.....	25,227	32,758	35,366	118,136	131,804	164,724
Fibres and Textiles.....	87,443	100,866	147,329	13,055	14,428	22,696
Wood and Paper.....	32,143	33,703	38,100	211,613	242,541	348,006
Iron and Its Products.....	162,554	183,160	298,903	60,139	63,102	127,667
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	38,396	42,108	71,144	179,664	182,890	194,712
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	121,721	132,824	161,198	25,013	29,332	33,754
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35,206	43,706	51,824	19,496	24,263	31,223
Miscellaneous.....	49,640	54,096	120,837	19,571	16,448	37,909
Totals, Declared Values.....	677,451	751,056	1,081,951	837,584	924,926	1,178,954
On the Basis of 1935-39 Average Values						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	132,082	134,131	140,452	193,571	249,092	221,678
Animals and Animal Products.....	26,023	34,200	33,174	115,582	134,090	158,887
Fibres and Textiles.....	91,840	101,173	115,694	13,939	15,482	21,254
Wood and Paper.....	31,831	32,771	32,407	185,699	224,292	283,694
Iron and Its Products.....	159,501	161,174	273,425	57,019	60,130	84,315
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	41,009	42,111	77,800	183,253	190,069	197,021
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	119,938	134,234	150,437	23,578	27,471	32,094
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35,136	44,910	49,805	19,470	25,973	33,366
Miscellaneous.....	50,248	53,154	109,281	19,194	16,753	36,836
Totals at 1935-39 Average Values.....	687,608	737,858	982,475	811,305	943,352	1,069,145
Index Numbers of Declared Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	98.2	100.3	123.4	77.6	89.3	88.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	91.4	118.7	128.0	95.4	106.9	133.6
Fibres and Textiles.....	89.7	103.4	151.0	102.4	113.2	178.0
Wood and Paper.....	107.6	112.8	127.5	95.9	109.9	157.7
Iron and Its Products.....	101.1	113.9	185.8	103.1	108.2	218.9
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	97.8	107.3	181.3	111.2	113.2	120.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	99.8	108.8	132.1	98.4	115.4	132.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	98.9	122.7	145.5	97.9	121.9	156.8
Miscellaneous.....	111.8	121.8	272.2	120.6	101.3	233.6
Total Indexes of Declared Values.....	99.0	109.7	158.1	94.7	104.6	133.3
Index Numbers of Average Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	94.2	95.2	111.8	94.9	85.4	95.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	97.2	96.1	106.8	102.2	98.3	103.6
Fibres and Textiles.....	94.9	99.4	127.0	93.8	93.3	106.8
Wood and Paper.....	101.0	102.8	117.6	113.0	107.2	121.6
Iron and Its Products.....	102.9	114.7	110.4	105.5	104.9	151.5
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	90.2	96.4	88.2	98.2	96.4	99.1
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	101.5	98.9	107.1	106.1	106.7	105.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100.0	97.1	103.8	100.6	93.9	94.1
Miscellaneous.....	96.1	99.0	107.6	100.9	97.1	101.9
Total Indexes of Average Values.....	98.3	101.6	109.9	102.2	97.0	109.1

¹ Subject to revision.

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups,
1938-40—concluded

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1938	1939	1940 ¹	1938	1939	1940 ¹
Index Numbers of Physical Volume (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	103.8	105.4	110.4	81.4	104.0	93.1
Animals and Animal Products.....	94.0	123.6	119.9	93.3	108.8	128.4
Fibres and Textiles.....	94.4	104.0	119.0	109.2	121.3	166.6
Wood and Paper.....	106.6	109.7	108.5	84.9	102.5	129.7
Iron and Its Products.....	98.2	99.3	168.4	97.7	103.1	144.5
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	108.4	111.3	205.7	113.2	117.4	121.7
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	98.3	110.0	123.2	92.7	108.1	126.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	98.9	126.4	140.2	97.3	129.8	166.7
Miscellaneous.....	116.3	123.0	253.0	119.5	104.3	229.3
Total Indexes of Physical Volume.....	100.7	108.0	143.8	92.7	107.8	122.2

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 develop-

ment of Canadian manufactures, although the dislocations in trade caused by the German invasions of Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and France in the spring and summer of 1940 must be borne in mind in making comparisons with the corresponding tables in earlier Year Books.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1940

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
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
EUROPE												
Belgium.....	89	2.6	496	14.6	2,808	82.8	893	69.2	271	21.0	126	9.8
Denmark.....	17	25.0	3	4.4	48	70.6	40	34.2	16	13.7	61	52.1
Eire.....	358	96.2	-	-	14	3.8	2,738	47.4	1,385	24.0	1,653	28.6
France.....	258	5.5	119	2.5	4,322	92.0	665	5.6	10,386	87.1	873	7.3
Germany.....	3	0.9	-	-	346	99.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	34	2.5	171	12.7	1,138	84.8	253	26.8	686	72.8	4	0.4
Netherlands.....	333	28.4	27	2.3	811	69.3	500	35.8	128	9.2	768	55.0
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	268	100.0	2,268	70.6	67	2.1	876	27.3
Spain.....	179	16.1	283	25.5	649	58.4	-	-	151	43.5	196	56.5
Sweden.....	99	6.2	1	0.1	1,487	93.7	89	15.0	284	48.4	215	36.6
Switzerland.....	9	0.3	1	-	3,536	99.7	411	55.3	114	15.3	219	29.4
United Kingdom.....	13,619	8.4	19,116	11.9	128,482	79.7	114,235	22.5	163,225	32.1	230,636	45.4
TOTALS, EUROPE¹	15,207	8.4	20,312	11.3	144,849	80.3	123,069	22.9	177,003	33.0	236,725	44.1
NORTH AMERICA												
Bermuda.....	33	53.2	1	1.6	28	45.2	373	23.8	50	3.2	1,144	73.0
Br. West Indies—												
Barbados.....	2	0.1	1,591	44.4	1,989	55.5	133	6.6	297	14.9	1,568	78.5
Jamaica.....	1,733	41.5	2,210	52.9	234	5.6	225	3.9	243	4.3	5,249	91.8
Trinidad and Tobago.....	461	14.8	1,936	62.2	714	23.0	427	5.7	450	6.1	6,546	88.2
Other B.W.I....	558	39.5	696	49.2	160	11.3	116	5.2	106	4.8	2,001	90.0
Cuba.....	230	16.1	961	67.1	240	16.8	489	26.3	212	11.4	1,158	62.3
Mexico.....	482	65.7	4	0.5	248	33.8	91	2.1	382	8.8	3,855	89.1
Newfoundland....	2,272	73.9	19	0.6	784	25.5	2,619	20.7	334	2.7	9,687	76.6
United States....	172,248	23.2	35,268	4.7	536,715	72.1	126,786	28.6	139,124	31.4	177,074	40.0
TOTALS, NORTH AMERICA¹	180,070	23.4	46,653	6.1	542,096	70.5	131,590	27.2	141,369	29.2	211,426	43.6
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	5,527	84.5	60	0.9	954	14.6	337	5.5	130	92.4	5,641	2.1
Brazil.....	5,215	83.5	529	8.5	499	8.0	219	4.3	679	13.4	4,165	82.3
British Guiana....	3,109	34.7	5,308	59.2	548	6.1	189	7.3	15	0.6	2,375	92.1
Colombia.....	9,844	99.1	2	-	5	0.1	88	6.1	21	1.5	1,329	92.4
Peru.....	490	68.8	5	0.7	217	30.5	5	0.3	389	25.5	1,133	74.2
Venezuela.....	2,991	95.9	-	-	127	4.1	61	3.6	21	1.2	1,638	95.2
TOTALS, SOUTH AMERICA¹	27,569	76.1	6,021	16.6	2,649	7.3	1,087	5.2	1,453	6.9	18,432	87.9

¹ Totals include other countries not specified.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1940—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	
ASIA												
British India.....	1,313	8.2	507	3.2	14,223	88.6	48	0.4	835	7.4	10,359	92.2
Burma.....	202	35.4	10	1.7	359	62.9	2	0.6	83	23.0	276	76.4
Br. Str. Settlements.....	21,079	77.8	5,268	19.5	729	2.7	85	2.0	40	0.9	4,156	97.1
Ceylon.....	1,506	32.4	259	5.6	2,875	62.0	1	0.3	96	24.5	295	75.2
China.....	1,108	24.5	1,384	30.6	2,032	44.9	150	6.0	557	22.2	1,797	71.8
Netherlands East Indies.....	514	28.4	823	45.4	474	26.2	14	0.9	48	3.1	1,470	96.0
Hong Kong.....	363	42.1	1	0.1	498	57.8	108	6.3	186	10.8	1,425	82.9
Japan.....	436	7.4	119	2.0	5,332	90.6	3,074	27.1	7,211	63.4	1,082	9.5
Philippine Is.....	346	50.1	326	47.2	19	2.7	2	0.1	1	0.1	1,515	99.8
TOTALS, ASIA¹.....	27,005	42.8	8,735	13.8	27,423	43.4	3,486	9.8	9,167	25.6	23,098	64.6
OCEANIA												
Australia.....	2,557	15.4	8,406	50.7	5,607	33.9	695	2.1	3,767	11.1	29,398	86.8
Fiji.....	-	-	3,096	99.1	3	0.1	2	0.6	127	37.6	209	61.8
Hawaii.....	10	2.6	27	6.9	353	90.5	36	3.1	20	1.7	1,105	95.2
New Zealand.....	4,498	78.4	1,076	18.7	164	2.9	42	0.4	476	4.9	9,267	94.7
TOTALS, OCEANIA¹.....	7,068	27.4	12,605	48.9	6,128	23.7	775	1.7	4,412	9.8	39,990	88.5
AFRICA												
British E. Africa.....	1,584	91.1	8	0.5	147	8.4	-	-	3	0.1	4,787	99.9
British S. Africa.....	2,636	76.6	481	14.0	326	9.4	542	1.4	2,428	6.4	34,903	92.2
British W. Africa.....	1,026	94.4	61	5.6	-	-	10	1.7	3	0.5	589	97.8
Egypt.....	878	89.5	98	10.0	5	0.5	326	3.9	252	3.0	7,818	93.1
S. Rhodesia.....	140	100.0	-	-	-	-	47	2.5	46	2.5	1,771	95.0
TOTALS, AFRICA¹.....	6,328	83.7	686	9.1	545	7.2	1,005	1.8	3,575	6.4	51,292	91.8
Grand Totals.....	263,248	21.3	95,013	8.8	723,690	66.9	231,012	22.1	336,979	28.6	590,963	49.3
BRITISH EMPIRE												
United Kingdom.....	13,619	8.4	19,116	11.9	128,482	79.7	114,235	22.5	163,225	32.1	230,636	45.4
Other.....	45,636	43.0	30,968	29.2	29,562	27.8	8,414	5.7	11,082	7.5	128,365	86.8
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE.....	59,255	22.2	50,084	18.7	158,044	59.1	122,649	18.7	174,307	26.6	359,001	54.7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES												
United States.....	172,248	23.2	35,268	4.7	536,715	72.1	126,786	28.6	139,124	31.4	177,074	40.0
Other.....	31,744	45.1	9,661	13.8	28,931	41.1	11,577	14.5	23,548	29.4	44,888	56.1
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	203,992	25.0	44,929	5.5	565,646	69.5	138,363	26.5	162,672	31.1	221,962	42.4

¹ Totals include other countries not specified.

20.—Imports of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, 1926-40

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 Linters)	Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	Silk, etc., Raw
	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
1926....	564,955	3,474,017	291,867	453,736	16,100,333	584,033	1,450,014	186,742	620,993
1927....	476,933	3,410,624	530,972	592,596	18,678,745	654,967	1,513,532	87,795	880,313
1928....	454,691	3,665,254	428,081	692,414	17,943,070	586,128	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	3,862,344	249,601	645,167	17,435,153	412,940	1,083,163	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	7,690,154	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	18,911	2,415,975
1934....	427,538	4,603,534	169,337	637,393	8,602,232	299,377	1,484,748	22,473	2,647,050
1935....	448,231	4,435,793	202,766	602,286	6,544,106	401,995	1,266,007	17,435	3,274,721
1936....	518,028	7,967,082	190,702	624,629	3,289,994	360,574	1,554,454	44,002	2,145,790
1937....	461,084	11,533,292	190,167	810,348	2,569,177	404,673	1,663,339	14,288	2,445,871
1938....	478,772	10,492,071	140,419	575,987	4,458,578	252,089	1,449,431	17,125	2,507,683
1939....	517,181	10,644,601	103,715	728,504	4,414,955	490,708	1,705,877	10,445	2,304,618
1940....	527,511	5,467,549	177,638	1,177,854	3,857,310	440,215	2,271,449	874	2,392,833
	Wool, Raw ¹	Noils and Worsted Tops	Artificial Silk Rovings, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico	Rags, Waste Paper, and Other Waste	Iron Ore	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	Petroleum, Crude for Refining
	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	'000 gal.
1926....	153,626	74,985	1,801,825	481,165	1,369,957	1,465,715	1,515,464	51,079	570,444
1927....	143,538	83,967	1,978,376	606,937	1,402,259	1,487,366	2,556,836	48,338	684,713
1928....	142,712	81,823	2,043,830	654,766	1,304,091	2,222,897	3,344,419	53,537	854,411
1929....	120,861	71,406	2,221,609	602,046	1,575,321	2,447,807	2,901,893	57,145	1,065,909
1930....	94,590	57,912	2,373,781	461,899	1,356,564	1,485,429	2,185,006	52,737	1,021,035
1931....	108,486	68,272	1,780,989	458,774	1,342,878	808,420	1,963,271	41,258	1,020,762
1932....	87,171	88,335	1,088,393	746,029	909,984	67,567	1,035,373	31,484	910,207
1933....	137,611	110,028	1,757,017	698,593	815,928	205,703	1,098,721	28,341	980,090
1934....	149,322	97,022	1,210,600	482,830	1,123,697	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	627,885	1,120,323	1,317,033	3,489,358	48,468	1,251,504
1937....	244,267	119,677	2,022,144	449,401	1,384,137	2,124,972	6,219,124	58,798	1,361,348
1938....	155,244	105,245	1,756,813 ²	444,613	895,206	1,302,430	7,494,629	52,752	1,228,091
1939....	190,777	123,051	3,128,339 ²	556,842	1,330,024	1,764,844	10,210,575	58,257	1,297,660
1940....	355,618	180,170	3,482,255	877,626	1,845,171	2,418,237	13,963,054	118,378	1,491,072

¹ Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc. Book.

² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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 Tables 22 and 23, 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 calendar years 1939 and 1940, all previous compilations of this nature having been made on a fiscal-year basis.

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.

21.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, Calendar Year 1940

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin						
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS—¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	283,922	14,235,292	20,219,527	85,611,465	48,033,110	144,959,806
Partly manufactured.....	Nil	763,169	918,248	601,500	932,128	2,195,859
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	7,204,798	4,710,588	13,495,045	30,923,713	14,392,129	58,550,564
Totals, Field Crops.....	7,488,720	19,709,049	34,632,820	117,136,678	63,357,367	205,706,229
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	3,196,697	11,537,506	26,005,036	6,156,216	18,941,112	26,690,022
Partly manufactured.....	10,370,955	4,538,243	19,277,655	5,445,703	1,038,999	7,038,759
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	20,092,525	4,017,741	27,413,916	77,854,902	1,076,257	83,746,899
Totals, Animal Husbandry.....	33,660,177	20,123,490	72,696,607	89,456,821	21,056,368	117,475,680
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	3,480,619	25,772,798	46,224,563	91,767,681	66,974,222	171,649,828
Partly manufactured.....	10,370,955	5,301,412	20,195,903	6,047,203	1,971,127	9,234,618
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	27,297,323	8,758,329	40,908,961	108,778,615	15,468,386	142,297,463
TOTALS, CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS.....	41,148,897	39,832,539	107,329,427	206,593,499	84,413,735	323,181,909
FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS—¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	380,204	41,422,913	79,500,532	Nil	58,261	70,961
Partly manufactured.....	66,726	3,158,830	33,616,572	2,261	189,833	214,067
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	19,470,905	32,749,410	85,991,506	9,570,537	1,798,291	24,446,646
Totals, Field Crops.....	19,917,835	77,331,153	199,108,610	9,572,798	2,046,385	24,731,674
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	295,672	8,851,895	9,289,662	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured.....	8,338	58,419	78,487	"	"	"
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	558,527	1,389,205	2,749,499	33,675	9,589	2,764,837
Totals, Animal Husbandry.....	862,537	10,299,519	12,117,648	33,675	9,589	2,764,837
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	675,876	50,274,808	88,790,194	Nil	58,261	70,961
Partly manufactured.....	75,064	3,217,249	33,695,059	2,261	189,833	214,067
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	20,023,432	34,138,615	88,741,005	9,604,212	1,807,880	27,211,483
TOTALS, FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS.....	20,780,372	87,630,672	211,226,258	9,606,473	2,055,974	27,496,511

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 1940—concluded**

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin—concluded						
ALL FARM PRODUCTS—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	664,126	55,658,205	99,720,059	85,611,465	48,091,371	145,030,767
Partly manufactured.....	66,726	3,921,999	134,534,820	603,761	1,121,961	2,409,926
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	26,675,703	37,459,998	99,486,551	40,494,250	16,190,420	82,997,210
Totals, All Field Crops.....	27,406,555	97,040,202	333,741,430	126,709,476	65,403,752	230,437,903
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	3,492,369	20,389,401	35,294,698	6,156,216	18,941,112	26,690,022
Partly manufactured.....	10,379,293	4,596,662	19,356,142	5,445,703	1,038,999	7,038,759
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	20,651,052	5,436,946	30,163,415	77,888,577	1,085,846	86,511,736
Totals, All Animal Husbandry.....	34,522,714	30,423,009	84,814,255	89,490,496	21,065,957	120,240,517
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	4,156,495	76,047,606	135,014,757	91,767,681	67,032,483	171,720,789
Partly manufactured.....	10,446,019	8,518,661	153,890,962	6,049,464	2,160,960	9,448,695
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	47,326,755	42,896,944	129,649,966	118,382,827	17,276,266	169,508,946
Totals, Farm Origin.....	61,929,269	127,463,211	418,555,685	216,199,972	86,469,709	350,678,420
Wild Life Origin						
Raw materials.....	98,643	3,650,186	4,004,765	3,299,566	11,924,752	15,689,981
Partly manufactured.....	151,687	453,901	691,352	1,924	144,061	316,866
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	47,619	121,570	233,639	4,781	176,270	241,965
Totals, Wild Life Origin.....	297,949	4,225,657	4,929,756	3,306,271	12,245,083	16,248,812
Marine Origin						
Raw materials.....	15,504	490,223	1,178,377	2,063,737	12,309,690	14,443,291
Partly manufactured.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	86,760	966,807	2,325,053	7,808,233	4,197,680	18,217,155
Totals, Marine Origin.....	102,264	1,457,030	3,503,430	9,871,970	16,507,370	32,660,446
Forest Origin						
Raw materials.....	3,048	1,111,173	1,230,779	5,712,942	16,561,089	23,511,385
Partly manufactured.....	19,954	7,180,045	7,351,874	59,952,171	67,538,971	142,013,097
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	2,599,094	27,623,574	32,106,132	17,465,724	130,657,549	182,560,845
Totals, Forest Origin.....	2,622,096	35,914,792	40,688,785	83,130,837	214,757,609	348,085,327
Mineral Origin						
Raw materials.....	9,342,077	90,904,694	121,768,710	11,391,299	18,957,960	35,646,668
Partly manufactured.....	8,287,328	16,097,546	29,421,406	97,128,989	68,555,591	184,368,885
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	38,528,311	359,784,953	408,966,193	56,901,758	11,586,284	154,104,618
Totals, Mineral Origin.....	56,157,716	466,787,193	560,156,309	165,422,046	99,099,835	374,120,171
Mixed Origin						
Raw materials.....	3,117	43,916	50,152	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured.....	210,608	3,018,217	3,657,445	92,603	724,303	831,366
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	39,893,333	105,321,139	150,409,157	30,072,250	13,180,248	56,329,878
Totals, Mixed Origin.....	40,107,058	108,383,272	154,116,754	30,164,853	13,904,551	57,161,244
Recapitulation						
Raw materials.....	13,618,894	172,247,798	263,247,540	114,235,225	126,785,974	261,012,114
Partly manufactured.....	19,115,596	35,268,370	95,013,639	163,225,151	139,123,886	336,978,899
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	128,481,872	536,714,987	723,690,140	230,635,573	177,074,297	580,963,407
Grand Totals.....	161,216,352	744,231,155	1,081,950,719	508,095,949	442,984,157	1,178,954,420

22.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, Calendar Year 1939

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 22, p. 470 of the 1941 Year Book for changes that have been made in the classification. In previous years this table has been compiled on a fiscal-year basis, and the table referred to above shows the imports and exports, by groups, according to purpose, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1939. The table below shows this material for the calendar year 1939. Also Table 23, which follows, gives the calendar-year figures for 1940. In future editions, this table will be compiled on the calendar-year basis only.

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Producers Materials						
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders.....	13,578	1,837,088	3,917,109	5,543,555	13,140,235	21,795,187
Fertilizers.....	38,104	2,974,210	4,106,491	112,101	7,408,300	10,391,171
Seeds.....	93,006	559,713	2,080,385	494,363	1,958,288	3,869,509
Other.....	900,787	1,006,092	2,707,939	436,732	563,820	1,002,091
TOTALS, FARM.....	1,045,475	6,377,103	12,811,924	6,586,751	23,070,643	37,057,958
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages...	128,939	2,552,636	5,579,029	40,079,245	50,712,096	109,126,829
Tobacco, smokers supplies...	131,486	1,323,156	1,891,001	9,971,100	872	10,188,496
Textiles, clothing, cordage...	32,506,620	36,782,786	85,332,683	1,112,904	616,149	4,274,872
Fur and leather goods.....	2,466,605	8,767,973	16,519,310	12,593,912	10,764,642	25,063,681
Sawmills.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,224,142	2,524,995	7,196,802
Rubber industries.....	207,925	2,749,533	13,311,485	8,499	187,230	203,959
Other manufactures.....	19,604,111	118,689,193	160,348,946	105,285,016	201,685,077	385,060,856
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS.....	55,045,686	170,865,277	282,982,454	170,274,818	266,491,061	541,115,495
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.....						
	2,984,762	13,721,661	18,535,309	29,135,212	26,217,190	66,546,197
Totals, Producers Materials¹.....	59,098,160	191,199,112	314,593,969	205,996,781	315,778,986	644,953,970
Producers Equipment						
Farm.....	613,704	20,719,252	22,495,468	1,798,108	4,567,991	10,022,930
Commerce and industry....	7,266,281	58,822,991	68,544,143	7,485,570	4,880,927	21,252,470
Totals, Producers Equipment.....	7,879,985	79,542,243	91,039,611	9,283,678	9,448,918	31,275,400
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel.....	5,991,640	40,879,936	49,881,389	684,384	2,121,047	3,970,771
Electricity.....	Nil	61,629	61,629	Nil	4,316,804	4,318,854
Lubricants.....	34,591	4,335,792	4,385,695	15,591	24,498	251,176
Totals, Fuel, etc.....	6,026,231	45,277,357	54,328,713	699,975	6,462,349	8,540,801
Transport						
Road.....	997,137	44,112,731	45,199,975	1,109,187	206,352	33,693,839
Rail.....	12,006	497,421	509,427	8,200	50,565	359,183
Water.....	62,157	705,556	770,832	1,615	120,728	486,180
Aircraft.....	4,113,046	3,926,524	8,041,669	252,219	15,531	346,551
Totals, Transport.....	5,184,346	49,242,232	54,521,903	1,371,221	393,176	34,885,753

¹Totals include other items not stated.

**22.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose,
Calendar Year 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.....	132,734	1,391,485	1,548,623	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers.....	1,09,976	4,763,492	6,742,385	344,000	174,832	2,849,298
Other.....	184,575	1,494,623	1,712,756	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials.....	1,397,285	7,649,600	10,003,764	344,000	174,832	2,849,298
Consumer Goods						
Foods.....	2,485,169	30,113,917	71,974,625	91,795,585	19,146,160	133,766,754
Beverages.....	7,965,242	1,529,358	22,330,280	616,934	7,560,385	8,669,126
Smokers supplies.....	621,550	167,627	1,462,343	817	7,203	22,052
Clothing.....	3,999,292	9,210,019	15,690,438	5,594,306	426,274	13,156,846
Household goods.....	7,733,655	16,289,393	26,961,611	1,505,399	86,779	7,241,570
Jewellery, timepieces, etc...	415,286	2,370,639	5,345,330	143,398	5,242	581,135
Books, educational supplies, etc.....	2,041,098	11,367,558	14,231,535	532,276	193,815	1,194,077
Recreation equipment, etc...	912,914	4,831,193	6,480,582	2,145,171	2,147,980	5,034,648
Medical supplies, etc.....	1,349,170	6,273,069	8,872,538	833,986	225,883	1,847,795
Other.....	538,175	2,184,412	3,224,213	469,493	533,415	1,672,997
Totals, Consumer Goods.....	28,061,551	84,337,185	176,573,795	103,637,365	30,333,136	173,187,000
Totals, Munitions and War Stores.....	1,456,151	1,151,200	2,645,748	992,686	1,118	1,159,459
Totals, Live Animals for Food.....	Nil	5,197	5,197	398,200	13,344,506	13,926,402
Totals, Unclassified.....	4,903,706	38,494,340	47,342,834	5,375,336	4,455,026	14,148,021
Grand Totals.....	114,007,409	496,898,466	751,055,534	328,099,242	380,392,047	924,926,104

**23.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose,
Calendar Year 1940**

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 22, p. 508.

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Producers Materials						
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders.....	7,170	1,614,330	3,716,707	1,881,962	13,900,952	17,460,660
Fertilizers.....	43,575	3,720,962	4,324,822	80,652	7,972,814	10,547,695
Seeds.....	96,168	844,903	2,439,204	644,836	1,722,208	3,287,115
Other.....	944,121	1,344,494	2,397,055	670,355	797,838	1,570,722
TOTALS, FARM.....	1,091,034	7,524,689	12,877,788	3,277,855	24,393,812	32,866,192
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages...	182,045	1,380,983	4,627,985	78,241,581	34,091,940	119,592,287
Tobacco, smokers supplies..	187,745	1,096,994	1,730,996	2,225,884	651	2,487,989
Textiles, clothing, cordage..	45,121,870	56,825,867	130,218,299	3,413,532	675,527	7,689,317
Fur and leather goods.....	2,111,989	11,462,040	18,311,983	9,297,773	15,813,332	26,423,055
Sawmills.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,793,000	2,201,319	6,727,786
Rubber industries.....	176,131	3,699,899	26,346,021	39,525	210,150	311,372
Other manufactures.....	24,681,158	177,894,355	237,882,493	151,595,614	266,833,662	484,905,094
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS..	72,460,938	252,860,138	419,117,777	247,656,909	319,826,581	648,136,900
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.....	4,452,120	19,961,694	25,275,117	48,000,960	29,610,090	94,488,266
Totals, Producers Materials¹.....	78,018,913	280,740,395	457,632,033	299,389,147	374,522,412	777,569,494

¹ Totals include other items not stated.

**23.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose,
Calendar Year 1940—concluded**

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Producers Equipment						
Farm.....	299,700	30,924,583	31,624,175	4,337,156	5,569,547	13,939,946
Commerce and industry....	10,545,156	97,913,364	109,642,892	12,983,270	7,451,923	30,030,839
Totals, Producers Equipment.....	10,844,856	128,837,947	141,267,067	17,320,426	13,021,470	43,976,785
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel.....	8,635,672	48,316,930	58,511,891	1,543,903	1,940,235	6,376,277
Electricity.....	Nil	61,112	61,112	Nil	4,890,728	4,892,327
Lubricants.....	14,554	5,019,950	5,038,108	27,254	41,381	279,431
Totals, Fuel, etc.....	8,650,226	53,397,992	63,611,111	1,571,157	6,872,344	11,548,035
Transport						
Road.....	1,180,401	73,742,744	74,983,104	21,255,222	899,088	70,945,287
Rail.....	8,557	1,443,065	1,451,622	Nil	33,278	129,035
Water.....	201,616	2,691,105	2,893,883	1,496	47,195	101,038
Aircraft.....	3,669,174	11,615,381	15,285,914	5,926,800	48,370	5,985,275
Totals, Transport.....	5,059,748	89,492,295	94,619,523	27,183,518	1,027,931	77,160,635
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry						
Advertising material.....	88,459	1,403,270	1,500,629	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers.....	1,090,339	6,179,359	7,949,370	1,325,054	163,198	6,358,356
Other.....	187,402	1,841,370	2,054,034	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials.....	1,366,200	9,423,999	11,504,033	1,325,054	163,198	6,358,356
Consumer Goods						
Foods.....	1,491,524	35,378,632	83,512,375	123,109,774	21,092,521	168,468,210
Beverages.....	5,813,982	1,480,957	21,932,203	1,823,411	7,618,684	9,986,150
Smokers supplies.....	662,957	356,525	1,629,470	227,657	5,055	255,779
Clothing.....	3,727,417	6,747,418	12,323,039	4,121,732	569,500	12,365,153
Household goods.....	9,455,133	19,117,219	31,173,803	337,061	149,161	5,134,920
Jewellery, timepieces, etc....	566,085	3,334,002	7,081,214	90,795	9,213	492,463
Books, educational supplies, etc.....	2,102,520	13,042,802	15,470,783	343,500	666,262	1,927,848
Recreation equipment, etc....	870,330	5,545,103	6,989,069	983,283	1,935,135	3,871,476
Medical supplies, etc.....	1,487,183	7,322,405	9,966,774	586,300	256,233	1,735,855
Other.....	525,890	2,573,505	3,259,548	8,984	4,926	517,066
Totals, Consumer Goods.....	26,703,021	95,398,568	193,338,278	131,632,497	32,306,690	204,754,930
Totals, Munitions and War Stores.....	21,376,742	30,169,100	54,580,063	16,320,944	21,427	16,855,289
Totals, Live Animals for Food.....	40	2,899	2,939	Nil	10,407,540	10,606,344
Totals, Unclassified.....	6,196,606	56,767,961	65,345,667	13,353,206	4,641,115	30,130,552
Grand Totals.....	161,216,352	744,231,156	1,081,950,719	568,095,949	442,984,157	1,178,954,420

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 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. At pp. 472-473 of the 1941 Year Book definitions of what is included in current account and capital movements are given along with a short treatment of the balance of payments during recent years.

The statements shown in Table 1, p. 513, reveal that the underlying strength of Canada's balance of payments with the rest of the world as a whole was even greater than before the War. Her net surplus on current account transactions with all other countries was \$176,000,000 in 1940 compared with \$137,000,000 in 1939.

As was to be expected, many of the component items were profoundly influenced by the War. Outstanding, of course, was the enormous increase in Canada's exports to the United Kingdom, and an even greater rise in imports from the United States. The latter was due to requirements for the Dominion's own war program, to the substantial United States content in terms of materials and new capital equipment of British war purchases in Canada, and to the increased domestic demand for consumption goods from the United States caused by sharply rising national income.

Financial developments arising from the War have made it necessary to consider Canada's total balance of payments position in terms of two separate divisions, viz., transactions with the sterling area, and transactions with the rest of the world with which Canada's dealings are on a U.S.-dollar basis. In more normal periods, Canada has had a deficiency in current transactions with the United States, which has been covered by her considerably larger surplus with sterling countries. The War has greatly increased both the sterling surplus and the deficiency of U.S. dollars, while, at the same time, it has interfered with the normal process of offsetting one against the other, since, because of the United Kingdom's exchange position, sterling is no longer freely convertible into U.S. dollars. Consequently, Table 1 shows separate statements for Empire (i.e., sterling area) and non-Empire (i.e., U.S.-dollar area) countries as well as for the United Kingdom and the United States.

Current Account Transactions.—The credit balance in the current account with Empire countries rose from \$163,000,000 in 1939 to \$423,000,000 in 1940. Balances of credits with both the United Kingdom and "Other Empire countries" increased. The increase was accounted for chiefly by the rise in exports to Empire countries from \$436,000,000 in 1939 to \$708,000,000 in 1940. Other appreciable changes in the current account with the Empire were in net payments of interest and dividends, which declined because of the repatriation of securities formerly held in the United Kingdom, and in the freight item which shows substantial credits on balance in 1940.

* Revised under the direction of Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The current account with non-Empire countries showed a rise in net debits from \$26,000,000 in 1939 to \$247,000,000 in 1940. A sharp rise in net debits with the United States accompanied by a decline in net credits with other foreign countries brought about this result. Imports from non-Empire countries increased much more than exports--the former from \$536,000,000 to \$785,000,000 and the latter from \$470,000,000 to \$504,000,000. Net exports of non-monetary gold to the United States rose mainly because of the premium on U.S. dollars. Although there was a sharp drop in receipts from United States tourists, this was offset by the lower expenditures of Canadians visiting the United States, due to governmental restrictions on pleasure travel in that country, in the latter half of 1940: net receipts from the tourist trade were about the same in both years. A small increase in net interest and dividend payments was mainly accounted for by the premium on payments of U.S.-dollar bond interest. Freight payments to the United States were naturally heavier because of increased imports.

Capital Account Transactions.—The composition of the capital account in 1939 differed from 1940 mainly because of capital transactions preceding the War.

Net debits on capital account with Empire countries in 1939 amounted to \$83,000,000. To a considerable extent this was a reflection of official repatriation operations. There were, however, also private retirements of Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom, purchases of outstanding securities, etc.

The capital account with non-Empire countries in 1939 showed net debits of \$73,000,000. There were net credits from sales of outstanding securities and from sales of new issues of Canadian securities in the United States which exceeded retirements of Canadian securities held in that country. Net credits from these security transactions were, however, more than offset by debits connected with the operations of international direct investments and insurance companies, changes in short-term balances and certain accounting adjustments to entries elsewhere in the statement.

Gross capital receipts by Canada from Empire countries in 1940 totalled \$116,000,000. This amount was made up chiefly of capital expenditures by the United Kingdom on war plants in Canada, but also included capital receipts by Canada in respect of securities, mortgages, real estate, estates and trusts, insurance transactions, etc.

Apart from \$248,000,000 paid for gold bought from Great Britain in part settlement of her deficiency with Canada and used in turn to settle part of Canada's deficiency with the United States, Canada's gross capital payments in 1940 to Empire countries totalled \$334,000,000. A reduction in Empire balances held in Canada, which repatriation operations late in 1939 had left at an unusually high level at the end of that year, plus sales of British-owned securities in Canada, plus private retirements of Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom, plus capital payments to Empire countries in respect of direct investments, mortgages, real estate, estates and trusts, insurance transactions, etc., accounted for \$111,000,000 of this total.

The remaining amount of \$223,000,000 represented the United Kingdom's residual requirements for Canadian dollars on current and capital account, which were supplied by the Dominion Government. Of the total, \$141,000,000 was provided by official repatriation, i.e., by redemption in advance of maturity of

certain Dominion and guaranteed C.N.R. bond issues held in the United Kingdom. The remainder, amounting to \$82,000,000, was provided through accumulation of sterling balances by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Capital payments by Canada to non-Empire countries in 1940 were, of course, subject to the restrictions imposed by foreign exchange control. In general, payments were allowed only in the case of maturing contractual commitments, although certain other special types of capital transfers were permitted in minor amounts. Gross capital payments by Canada to non-Empire countries were, therefore, unusually low in 1940, amounting to \$141,000,000. This includes redemptions of securities, mortgages and other types of obligations, and the estimated reduction of non-Empire balances held in Canada, as well as capital payments in connection with real estate, estates and trusts, insurance transactions, etc.

Apart from the \$248,000,000 of gold received from Great Britain in part settlement of her deficiency with Canada and used in turn to settle part of Canada's deficiency with the United States, gross capital credits in respect of non-Empire countries in 1940 amounted to \$167,000,000. This was accounted for in part by sales of foreign securities (and some domestic securities) in the United States market, and by capital receipts in connection with direct investments, mortgages, real estate, estates and trusts, insurance transactions, etc. The remainder was accounted for by a reduction in Canadian holdings of gold and U.S.-dollar balances, and represented the means by which Canada covered her residual deficiency on current and capital account with non-Empire countries.

1.—Estimated Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1939 and 1940

(Millions of Canadian dollars)

Item	1939 ¹			1940 ²		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
I. CANADA AND ALL COUNTRIES—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment.....	906	713	+193	1,212	1,046	+166
Net exports of non-monetary gold.....	184	-	+184	203	-	+203
Tourist expenditures.....	164	86	+ 78	128	43	+ 85
Interest and dividends.....	57	311	-254	52	306	-254
Freight and shipping.....	87	119	- 32	138	132	+ 6
All other current transactions.....	36	68	- 32	113	143	- 30
TOTALS, CURRENT ACCOUNT.....	1,434	1,297	+137	1,846	1,670	+176
Special gold transactions ³	-	-	-	248	248	-
Capital movements.....	495	651	-156	283	475	-192
Balancing item ⁴	-	-	+ 19	-	-	+ 16
II. CANADA AND EMPIRE COUNTRIES—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment.....	436	177	+259	708	261	+447
Tourist expenditures.....	9	13	- 4	6	3	+ 3
Interest and dividends.....	5	81	- 76	3	72	- 69
Freight and shipping.....	31	39	- 8	76	36	+ 40
All other current transactions.....	6	14	- 8	63	61	+ 2
TOTALS, CURRENT ACCOUNT—						
United Kingdom.....	371	245	+126	670	323	+347
Other Empire countries.....	116	79	+ 37	186	110	+ 76
All Empire Countries.....	487	324	+163	856	433	+423
Capital credits.....	97	-	+ 97	116	-	+116
Sub-total.....	584	324	+260	972	433	+539
Special gold transactions ⁴	-	-	-	-	248	-248
Capital debits.....	-	180	-180	-	334	-334
Balancing item ⁴	-	-	- 80	-	-	+43

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 514.

1.—Estimated Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1939 and 1940—concluded
(Millions of Canadian dollars)

Item	1939 ¹			1940 ²		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
III. CANADA AND NON-EMPIRE COUNTRIES—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment.....	470	536	— 66	504	785	—281
Net exports of non-monetary gold.....	184	—	+184	203	—	+203
Tourist expenditures.....	155	73	+ 82	122	40	+ 82
Interest and dividends.....	52	230	—179	49	234	—185
Freight and shipping.....	56	80	— 24	62	96	— 34
All other current transactions.....	30	54	— 24	50	82	— 32
TOTALS, CURRENT ACCOUNT—						
United States.....	775	864	— 89	869	1,138	—269
Other foreign countries.....	172	109	+ 63	121	99	+ 22
All Non-Empire Countries.....	947	973	— 26	990	1,237	—247
Capital debits.....	—	534	—534	—	141	—141
Sub-total.....	947	1,507	—560	990	1,378	—388
Special gold transactions ³	—	—	—	248	—	+248
Capital credits.....	461	—	+461	167	—	+167
Balancing item ⁴	—	—	+ 99	—	—	— 27

¹ Revised figures. ² Preliminary. ³ This represents gold received from the United Kingdom in part settlement of her deficiency with Canada, and used in turn to settle part of Canada's deficiency with the United States. ⁴ This balancing item reflects possible errors and the omission of certain factors that cannot be measured statistically, such as changes in the timing of payments for goods and services and, before the War, the conversion of surplus sterling into other currencies.

Section 2.—The Tourist Trade of Canada*

The growth of tourist travel in Canada, to the point where it is to-day one of the nation's great 'service' industries, has been a remarkable development of recent years. It represents in economic terms the disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich—scenic beauty, invigorating climate, opportunities for summer and winter sports of all kinds, religious shrines and places of historical interest—for the exploitation of which large capital expenditures have been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways, national parks, and other attractions.

In its international aspects the tourist trade takes on added significance as one of the 'invisible' items in Canada's balance of international payments. The expenditures in Canada of travellers from other countries have the same effect, in so far as they influence the balance of payments, as the export of additional commodities and, similarly, the expenditures of Canadian travellers in other countries are equivalent to the import of goods from abroad.

In common with other invisible items, the expenditures involved in the tourist trade are extremely difficult to measure. A direct record of the amounts is not feasible, and the alternative method used is to estimate them by applying sample average expenditures to the total numbers of persons. In the past, with the information then available, these estimates were subject to a large margin of error and it is now considered that figures published for years prior to 1940 were considerably too high. Estimates for the earlier years have not been revised as yet, but it would appear that the volume of United States expenditures in Canada in the past was closer to the proportions that the new estimates show for 1941 than the old figures indicated.

* Abridged from "Canada's Tourist Trade, 1941" and other reports published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the past two years, it has been possible to introduce wide-spread improvements. An extensive reorganization of tourist statistics procedure was undertaken jointly during 1941 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, with a view to improving estimates of the expenditures of United States tourists entering Canada by automobile. As with changes already introduced in 1940, these improvements were directed towards two main objectives: a more accurate and uniformly-classified *count* of cars and persons involved in the movement, and a larger and more representative *sample* of the tourists' expenditures. Since Apr. 1, 1941, all customs permits and entry records have been sent for compilation to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, where the traffic is counted and classified on a uniform basis. This new procedure with regard to motor travel has proved most successful and very much larger and better expenditure samples have been received. At the same time similar but less extensive improvements have been achieved in the field of non-motor travel—persons entering Canada by rail, bus, aeroplane and boat.

Substantial revision of the 1940 estimates was carried out on the basis of additional information available in 1941. The main groups affected were United States tourists travelling by automobile and rail, these groups together forming the bulk of the total tourist movement. The revision involved a subtraction of over \$25,000,000 from the preliminary figures for 1940, as published on p. 477 of the 1941 Year Book, and, as there was only a negligible revision of Canadian expenditures abroad, almost the whole of this amount is also a subtraction from the net balance in Canada's favour for that year.

United States Travel Expenditures in Canada.—The important place which United States travel expenditures occupy in the Canadian economy in normal times has been more fully recognized since the outbreak of war, as a result of unprecedented demands for U.S. dollars to pay for much-needed war materials. Sterling balances built up through exports to the sterling area can no longer be converted into U.S. dollars to pay for purchases in the United States, and thus direct sources of United States exchange, such as the tourist trade, have been of great importance in the furtherance of Canada's war effort.

In order to attract United States visitors to Canada, vigorous efforts were put forth during 1941 by the Canadian Travel Bureau and by provincial and local tourist bureaus, and many private organizations, companies and individual citizens were active towards the same end. It was deemed of special importance to endeavour to counteract the effects of enemy propaganda in the United States, designed to discourage people from coming to Canada, and to clear up misunderstandings with regard to United States passport regulations and conditions in Canada in wartime. These factors undoubtedly had an adverse effect upon the volume of travel during the summer of 1940, and all publicity efforts in 1941 were designed to allay any ill-founded fears concerning difficulties of travel in Canada.

Statistics of tourist entries compiled by the Canadian Immigration authorities indicate that a total of 13,968,088 visitors entered Canada from the United States in 1941 as compared with 13,592,429 in 1940, an increase of 2·8 p.c. However, the groups of longer-stay tourists who account for the major part of the total expenditures, as distinct from the local and short-stay travellers who are large in numbers but spend little, showed a much greater increase. The number of traveller's vehicle permits issued to United States automobiles for periods up to 60 days or 6 months rose by more than 18 p.c., and travellers entering Canada by rail increased by 9 p.c. Total expenditures of United States travellers in Canada are estimated to have increased from \$95,000,000 in 1940 to \$104,000,000 in 1941.

Canadian Travel Expenditures in the United States.—The most significant factors influencing Canadian travel in the United States since the outbreak of war have been the restrictive measures introduced by the Dominion Government in order to conserve U.S. dollar exchange. Together with the energetic efforts to increase the number of United States visitors to Canada, these measures have been designed to increase the net favourable balance accruing to Canada as a result of the tourist trade and thus to release U.S. dollars for vital war needs.

In July, 1940, by action of the Government under the Foreign Exchange Control order, virtually all Canadian pleasure travel involving the expenditure of U.S. dollars was eliminated, and total travel has been at a low level since that time. The Government was faced with the problem of deciding on the relative importance of the uses to which Canada's limited supply of U.S. dollars might be put, and it was considered essential that the purchase of war material, the servicing of the national debt and the meeting of contractual obligations in the currency of the contract should have first call on such U.S.-dollar resources. In 1941, the first full year in which the travel restrictions were in force, total expenditures of Canadian travellers in the United States are estimated to have been \$18,250,000 as compared with nearly \$40,000,000 in 1940. Statistics of the immigration authorities show 3,933,137 Canadians returning from the United States in 1941, which compares with a figure of 6,448,500 in 1940 and 11,555,236 in 1939. In addition to the fall in numbers of travellers, average expenditures generally were much lower in 1941 than in the previous year.

Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.—From information at present available, it is estimated that travellers from overseas countries spent approximately \$4,000,000 in Canada in 1941 and \$7,000,000 in 1940, while Canadian expenditures overseas were less than \$3,000,000 in each year. As pleasure travel between Canada and overseas countries has been largely eliminated by war-time conditions, it may be presumed that the great bulk of these amounts, especially in 1941, represented expenditures by persons travelling on Government or other business.

2.—Expenditures of Foreign Travellers in Canada and Canadian Travellers Abroad, 1940 and 1941

Class of Traveller	1940			1941		
	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	7,000	2,600	4,400	4,000	2,750	1,250
Travellers from and to the United States—						
Automobile.....	49,500	10,300	39,200	54,000	3,750	50,250
Rail.....	26,500	20,000	6,500	28,000	8,500	19,500
Boat.....	6,000	1,200	4,800	7,000	700	6,300
Bus (exclusive of local bus).....	5,700 ¹	3,200 ¹	2,500	7,000	1,500	5,500
Aeroplane.....	1,300 ¹	600 ¹	700	3,000	1,200	1,800
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)...	6,000	4,500	1,500	5,000	2,600	2,400
Totals, United States.....	95,000	39,800	55,200	104,000	18,250	85,750
Totals, All Countries.....	102,000	42,400	59,600	108,000	21,000	87,000

¹ Expenditures of travellers by bus and aeroplane in 1940 only cover the period April-December. 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 11,420,000 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

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and terminated in each province, and are of use in computing the net imports and 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 up to the end of 1941 large increases have been recorded.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement, by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

Province	Originating in Canada or Specified Province		Received from Foreign Connections		Totals, Freight Originating ¹	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island.....	190,242	191,179	96	75	190,338	191,254
Nova Scotia.....	8,451,929	8,141,078	151,486	173,689	8,603,415	8,314,767
New Brunswick.....	2,666,140	2,891,965	401,221	502,969	3,067,361	3,394,934
Quebec.....	11,117,944	13,383,176	4,574,419	6,737,257	15,692,363	20,120,433
Ontario.....	23,817,081	30,011,520	18,635,666	22,797,016	42,452,747	52,808,536
Manitoba.....	4,775,784	5,882,762	194,923	173,334	4,970,707	6,056,096
Saskatchewan.....	6,479,289	7,545,586	87,650	107,961	6,566,939	7,653,547
Alberta.....	8,325,292	9,502,991	69,091	17,461	8,394,383	9,520,452
British Columbia.....	7,122,799	8,564,792	470,082	574,688	7,592,881	9,139,480
Totals.....	72,946,500	86,115,049	24,584,634	31,084,450	97,531,134	117,199,499
	Terminating in Canada or Specified Province		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals, Freight Terminating ¹	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island.....	255,864	286,432	1,502	90	257,366	286,522
Nova Scotia.....	6,491,016	6,898,540	1,259,854	1,693,828	7,750,870	8,592,368
New Brunswick.....	2,139,728	2,371,357	2,177,771	3,044,592	4,317,499	5,415,949
Quebec.....	11,254,584	14,909,729	7,072,531	8,910,622	18,327,115	23,820,351
Ontario.....	30,497,366	37,259,012	16,217,823	21,080,639	46,715,189	58,339,651
Manitoba.....	4,616,781	4,780,975	642,051	1,036,118	5,258,832	5,817,093
Saskatchewan.....	3,812,057	4,011,864	194,254	41,696	4,006,311	4,053,560
Alberta.....	2,768,892	2,852,735	4,491	37,737	2,773,383	2,890,472
British Columbia.....	5,171,441	5,809,374	1,502,898	1,324,695	6,674,339	7,134,069
Totals.....	67,007,729	79,180,018	29,073,175	37,170,017	96,080,904	116,350,035

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 1941, 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., then Secretary of the Board, and appears at pp. 569-580 of that edition. An account of the organization and functions of the Board of Grain Commissioners, prepared by J. Rayner, Secretary of the Board, appears at pp. 481-482 of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1940-41*

A résumé of the movement begins with a description of the crop in the Western Inspection Division. The 1940 wheat production in the four western provinces amounted to 515,799,000 bushels. A carryover of 200,574,761 bushels from the previous crop year and an import of 122,036† bushels brought the supplies of the Western Division to a total of 716,495,797 bushels for the crop year ended July 31, 1941. As for distribution, 287,600,000 bushels were commercially disposed of, the chief items of which were 67,100,000 exported to the United States and 170,600,000 shipped to the Eastern Division. Direct exports overseas from Pacific ports amounted to 4,100,000 bushels. No export shipments overseas moved from Churchill or the Head of the Lakes. The total shipments from the Western Division were thus 241,800,000 bushels. Wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to 43,865,000 bushels, of which 39,593,000 were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The rail movement eastward from the Western Division amounted to 2,500,000 bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur were 217,439,000 bushels, with 168,092,000 going to Canadian ports and 49,347,000 to United States ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, to which 109,940,000 bushels were consigned, and Port Colborne and Kingston received consignments of 17,978,000 and 17,418,000 bushels, respectively, while smaller amounts totalling 22,756,000 bushels moved to other lower lake and St. Lawrence ports. Among the United States ports, Buffalo was of principal importance with 43,138,000 bushels consigned to that port. Seed requirements for the Western Division were 26,750,000 bushels; wheat fed to live stock and poultry totalled 33,179,000 bushels and the carryover at the end of the crop year amounted to 370,330,000 bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 24,391,000 bushels, but also shipments from the West to Eastern Canadian and United States ports, aggregating 237,771,000. The quantity on hand in Eastern Canadian and United States positions at the beginning of the crop year was 99,899,000 bushels, making, with an importation of 762† bushels, a total supply for the Eastern Division of 362,061,000 bushels. The distribution during the 1940-41 crop year included 63,235,000 bushels exported from St. Lawrence ports, 50,673,000 exported from Saint John and Halifax and 11,347,000 bushels

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Including wheat flour.

were imported by the United States for consumption and milling in bond. In addition, 55,595,000 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 43,955,000 bushels, and an estimated amount of 14,921,000 bushels was fed to live stock and poultry. The carryover at the end of the crop year in the Eastern Division and United States Atlantic ports totalled 109,800,000 bushels.

Total export clearances of Canadian wheat during the 1940-41 crop year amounted to 173,559,167 bushels.

2.—Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption of Wheat in Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1931-41

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.	bbl.	bu.	bu.	bbl.	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
1940.....	520,623	16,306	95,125 ²	444,368	177,380,363	6,781,367	207,896,515	134,458 ²
1941.....	540,190	398	27,200	122,798	177,967,532	10,288,827	224,267,254	153,056

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 the publication of the 1941 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 1931-40 was 4.0 bushels. The range for the period was between 3.8 and 4.3 bushels. The per capita consumption in 1941 was estimated at 3.8 bushels. Details for the years 1919-27 are given at p. 241 of the 1929 Year Book. Annual estimates are published in the April-June edition of the "Quarterly 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 1940 and 1941. 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 flaxseed imports in 1940-41 have been considerably reduced from the previous year.

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, 1940 and 1941

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	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1939 and Aug. 1, 1940.....	102,911	300,473	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports--		
Gross production.....	520,623	540,190	Wheat.....	152,704	173,559
Net production and carryovers.....	623,534	840,663	Flour.....	30,516	46,300
Imports.....	444	123	Consumed in feed and cereal plants, etc.....	428	6,515
Available for distribution.....	623,090	840,786	Imports into U.S. for consumption and milling in bond.....	9,454	11,347
			Milled for food.....	49,895	41,520
			Feed for live stock and poultry.....	36,788	48,100
			Retained for seed.....	36,239	28,250
			Carryovers, July 31, 1940, and July 31, 1941.....	300,474	480,130
			Balances for home consumption as grain.....	7,480	5,065

4.—Distribution of Canadian Oat Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Item	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1940.....	48,887	46,931	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports...	4,556	177
Gross production.....	384,407	380,526	Imports into U.S. for consumption and milling in bond.....	10,934	10,074 ²
Net production and carryovers.....	433,294	427,457	Exports as meal, etc.....	8,160	3,399
Imports.....	13	23	Milled for home consumption.....	8,662	9,732
Available for distribution.....	433,307	427,480	Consumed in feed mills, etc.....	1	13,989
			Retained as seed.....	27,997	31,254
			Carryovers, July 31, 1940, and July 31, 1941.....	46,931	41,563
			Balances for home consumption as grain.....	326,067	317,292

¹ Not recorded.

² Includes 1,490,822 bu. entered as oat scalplings.

5.—Distribution of Canadian Barley Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Item	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1940.....	12,804	12,654	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports..	10,074	1,567
Gross production.....	103,147	104,256	Imports for consumption.	603	1,155
Net production and carryovers.....	115,951	116,910	Milled for food.....	1,881	2,627
Imports.....	7	1	Consumed in breweries...	6,673	6,426
Available for distribution.....	115,958	116,911	Consumed in feed mills, etc.....	1	10,893
			Retained for seed.....	7,429	9,411
			Carryovers, July 31, 1940, and July 31, 1941.....	12,654	10,643
			Balances for home consumption as grain.....	76,644	74,189

¹ Not recorded.

6.—Distribution of Canadian Rye Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Item	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1940.....	2,922	5,352	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports...	2,743	523
Gross production.....	15,307	13,994	U.S. imports for consumption.....	¹	3,058
Net production and carryovers.....	18,229	19,346	Milled for food.....	139	184
Imports.....	12	5	Consumed in malting and cereal plants, etc.....	348	1,323
Available for distribution.	18,241	19,351	Retained for seed.....	1,209	1,263
			Carryovers, July 31, 1940, and July 31, 1941.....	5,352	4,919
			Balances for home consumption as grain.....	8,450	8,081

¹ Negligible.

7.—Distribution of Canadian Flaxseed Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Item	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1940.....	119	583	Exports from Cdn. and U.S. ports.....	18	76
Gross production.....	2,044	3,049	Crushed for industries...	2,637	2,644
Net production and carryovers.....	2,163	3,632	Retained for seed.....	228	516
Imports.....	1,392	176	Carryovers, July 31, 1940, and July 31, 1941.....	584	620
Available for distribution.	3,555	3,808	Balances for home consumption as grain.....	88	-48 ¹

¹ Apparent minus balance due to under-estimation of crop.

Storage, Inspection and Shipment of Grain.—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 1941, 5,797 elevators with a capacity of 437,018,370 bushels, while the temporary storage capacity necessitated by Canada's large holdings was placed at 73,140,477 bushels.

8.—Canadian Grain Elevators, Licence Years 1940 and 1941

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	1940		1941		Temporary Storage
	Elevators	Capacity	Elevators	Capacity	
	No.	bu.	No.	bu.	bu.
Western Division					
Country Elevators—					
Ontario.....	5	97,000	4	60,000	Nil
Manitoba.....	703	23,548,150	703	23,918,000	10,965,700
Saskatchewan.....	3,192	100,453,300	3,191	102,229,000	48,633,767
Alberta.....	1,748	65,674,000	1,747	73,932,250	12,813,010
British Columbia.....	24	687,000	25	889,000	73,000
Totals, Country Elevators.....	5,672	190,459,450	5,670	201,028,250	72,485,477
Private Country Elevators—					
Manitoba.....	2	70,000	2	70,000	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	1	25,000	1	25,000	"
Alberta.....	3	205,000	3	205,000	"
Totals, Private Country Elevators.....	6	300,000	6	300,000	Nil

8.—Canadian Grain Elevators, Licence Years 1940 and 1941—concluded

Division, Elevator and Province	1940		1941		Temporary Storage
	Elevators	Capacity	Elevators	Capacity	
	No.	bu.	No.	bu.	bu.
Western Division—concluded					
Mill Elevators—					
Ontario.....	3	1,480,000	3	1,480,000	Nil
Manitoba.....	6	1,475,500	6	1,775,000	"
Saskatchewan.....	6	4,405,000	6	4,400,500	"
Alberta.....	11	3,221,000	11	3,196,000	10,000
British Columbia.....	10	1,088,110	9	888,110	Nil
Totals, Mill Elevators.....	36	11,669,610	35	11,739,610	10,000
Private Terminal Elevators—					
Ontario.....	1	85,000	2	485,000	500,000
Manitoba.....	3	2,465,000	3	2,465,000	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	"
Alberta.....	4	1,495,000	4	1,495,000	"
British Columbia.....	1	30,000	Nil	-	"
Totals, Private Terminal Elevators.....	10	4,175,000	10	4,545,000	500,000
Public Terminal Elevators—					
Saskatchewan.....	2	11,000,000	2	11,000,000	Nil
Alberta.....	3	6,100,000	3	6,100,000	"
British Columbia.....	1	1,250,000	1	1,250,000	"
Totals, Public Terminal Elevators.....	6	18,350,000	6	18,350,000	Nil
Semi-Public Terminal Elevators—					
Ontario.....	27	92,567,210	27	92,567,210	145,000
Manitoba.....	2	3,500,000	2	3,500,000	Nil
Alberta.....	1	130,000	1	50,000	"
British Columbia.....	8	20,474,500	9	20,674,500	"
Totals, Semi-Public Terminal Elevators.....	38	116,671,710	39	116,791,710	145,000
Totals, Western Division.....	5,768	341,625,770	5,766	352,754,570	73,140,477
Eastern Division					
Nova Scotia.....	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000	Nil
New Brunswick.....	3	3,076,800	3	3,076,800	"
Quebec.....	9	25,537,000	8	24,912,000	"
Ontario.....	17	51,850,000	19	54,075,000	"
Totals, Eastern Division.....	30	82,663,800	31	84,263,800	Nil
Summary by Provinces					
Nova Scotia.....	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000	Nil
New Brunswick.....	3	3,076,800	3	3,076,800	"
Quebec.....	9	25,537,000	8	24,912,000	"
Ontario.....	53	146,079,210	55	148,667,210	645,000
Manitoba.....	716	31,058,150	716	31,728,000	10,965,700
Saskatchewan.....	3,202	115,983,800	3,201	117,754,500	48,633,767
Alberta.....	1,770	76,825,000	1,769	84,978,250	12,823,010
British Columbia.....	44	23,529,610	44	23,701,610	73,000
Grand Totals for Canada.....	5,798	424,289,570	5,797	437,018,370	73,140,477

9.—Quantities of Grain Inspected, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Grain	1940			1941		
	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat.....	373,267,808	Nil	373,267,808	293,357,404	1,483	293,358,887
Winter wheat.....	442,313	3,252,738	3,695,051	467,596	2,082,442	2,550,038
Totals, Wheat.....	373,710,121	3,252,738	376,962,859	293,825,000	2,083,925	295,908,925
Oats.....	33,712,302	89,685	33,801,987	30,926,000	132,419	31,058,419
Barley.....	21,985,617	64,180	22,049,797	19,490,000	39,950	19,529,950
Flax.....	1,365,450	Nil	1,365,450	2,389,000	Nil	2,389,000
Rye.....	5,032,963	5,000	5,037,963	4,843,500	"	4,843,500
Corn.....	121,000	860,538	981,538	569,400	936,048	1,505,448
Buckwheat.....	Nil	109,962	109,962	Nil	15,191	15,191
Mixed grain.....	141,000	1,250	142,250	502,250	Nil	502,250
Totals, Grain.....	436,068,453	4,383,353	440,451,806	352,545,150	3,207,533	355,752,683

10.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Grain	1940			1941		
	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments
Wheat..... bu.	146,915,616 ¹	79,450,195	226,365,811	168,091,822	49,347,181	217,439,003
Oats..... "	10,506,052	8,124,441	18,630,493	6,936,091	6,082,554	13,018,645
Barley..... "	8,867,036	6,579,598	15,446,634	8,509,167	1,462,693	9,971,860
Flaxseed..... "	678,066	Nil	678,066	1,557,668	55,130	1,612,798
Rye..... "	1,553,771	3,719,180	5,272,951	992,314	3,304,947	4,297,261
Totals, Grain bu.	168,520,541	97,873,414	266,393,955	186,087,062	60,252,505	246,339,567
Screenings..... ton	31,082	72,414	103,496	30,088	31,961	65,183 ²
Mixed feed (oats groats) "	360	Nil	360	500	Nil	500
Barley malt..... lb.	16,818,220	"	16,818,220	14,973,980	"	14,973,980

¹ Includes 112,470 bushels of wheat exported direct to Europe and 97,778 bushels wrecked en route.

² Includes 3,134 tons wrecked en route to Chicago.

11.—Shipments of Grain by Lake and All-Rail Routes from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940 and 1941

Grain	1940			1941		
	Lake	Rail	Total	Lake	Rail	Total
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat—						
No. 1 hard.....	10,784,600	5,220	10,789,820	1,455,182	2,453	1,457,635
No. 1 Northern.....	120,263,798	1,403	120,265,201	129,190,701	56,080	129,246,781
No. 2 Northern.....	55,130,981	62,488	55,193,469	52,966,085	194,340	53,160,425
No. 3 Northern.....	13,857,921	58,041	13,915,962	12,895,869	299,350	13,195,219
No. 4.....	4,252,046	55,005	4,307,051	3,769,219	320,447	4,089,666
Other grades.....	22,392,245	386,492	22,778,737	17,145,196	1,295,938	18,441,134
Totals, Wheat.....	226,681,591	568,649	227,250,240	217,422,252	2,168,603	219,590,860
Other Grain—						
Oats.....	18,620,833	5,768,962	24,389,795	12,993,315	8,571,906	21,565,221
Barley.....	15,456,603	1,699,854	17,156,457	9,947,797	2,989,129	12,936,926
Flaxseed.....	665,621	198,308	863,929	1,580,472	442,630	2,023,102
Rye.....	5,397,728	31,087	5,428,815	4,253,263	99,207	4,352,470
Mixed grain ¹	53,808	94,518	148,326	67,091	115,870	182,961
Totals, Other Grain	40,194,593	7,792,729	47,987,322	246,264,190	14,387,350	260,651,540

¹ In bushels of 50 lb.

12.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1930-41

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
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Receipts and Carryover—						
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
1941 ¹	294,736,497	7,958,781	8,937,925	2,206,498	906,154	314,745,855
Shipments—						
1930.....	111,077,966	13,372,999	6,734,676	657,101	1,654,237	133,496,979
1931.....	163,730,531	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
1941.....	289,226,546	8,319,274	9,358,776	2,212,699	1,048,997	310,166,292

¹ Receipts only.

Flour Milling.—In 1940 there were 279 flour and feed mills operating in Canada as compared with 303 in 1939. In the latest year there were also 748 chopping mills. The capacity of the flour mills in barrels per day was 96,868 in 1940 and 101,454 in 1939. Statistics of employees, power installation, value of products, etc., for flour and feed mills for 1939 are given in Table 9 of the Manufactures chapter, p. 368.

Section 3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products*

The estimated gross value of animals sold for meat in Canada in 1940 was \$194,913,000. In addition, the 1940 shorn wool production was worth \$2,696,000, the farm value of milk produced was \$164,132,000 and the farm value of poultry and eggs \$61,816,000. 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 First World War, slaughtering and meat packing has been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1940.—The numbers of all classes of live stock marketed in Canada showed increases in 1940 as compared with 1939. Cattle sold numbered 1,209,964 in 1940 and 1,183,305 in 1939, calves 818,670 and 795,402, hogs 5,456,844 and 3,706,179, and sheep and lambs 772,241 and 753,062, respectively.

The interprovincial and export movement of hogs in 1940 showed a very great increase over 1939 but other classes of live stock registered small changes. Total shipments in 1940 with comparative figures for 1939 in parentheses were as follows: cattle 542,159 (546,272); calves 297,181 (287,210); swine 1,156,127 (697,883); and sheep 254,670 (254,931).

* 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. 205-210 of this volume.

13.—Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Provinces, 1940

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards.....	1,348	46,804	285,694	125,149	176,343	162,990	14,077	812,405
Direct to packers.....	6,776	20,508	131,055	38,938	31,475	68,803	20,001	317,556
Direct for export.....	3,423	3,712	39,456	976	4,881	26,030	1,525	80,003
Totals, Cattle.....	11,547	71,024	456,205	165,063	212,699	257,823	35,603	1,209,964
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards.....	20,025	136,182	182,806	54,938	66,170	34,576	732	495,429
Direct to packers.....	10,142	60,128	103,158	56,053	16,520	68,632	1,419	316,052
Direct for export.....	1,288	187	4,346	9	810	531	18	7,189
Totals, Calves.....	31,455	196,497	290,310	111,000	83,500	103,739	2,169	818,670
Hogs—								
Totals to stockyards.....	2,127	117,975	141,835	80,750	109,353	141,653	Nil	593,693
Direct to packers.....	80,287	406,523	2,049,605	430,039	539,585	1,343,729	6,165	4,855,933
Direct for export.....	7,200	Nil	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	7,218
Totals, Hogs.....	89,614	524,498	2,191,456	510,789	648,938	1,485,382	6,167	5,456,844
Sheep—								
Totals to stockyards.....	5,973	88,099	122,318	28,570	58,723	61,977	3,651	369,311
Direct to packers.....	9,094	34,815	102,044	69,941	21,433	130,672	32,373	400,372
Direct for export.....	305	2	2,123	Nil	Nil	32	96	2,558
Totals, Sheep.....	15,372	122,916	226,485	98,511	80,156	192,681	36,120	772,241
Store cattle purchased.....	21	1,864	128,750	20,937	6,172	36,474	2,647	196,865

In Table 14 are given the statistics of the grading of animals marketed in 1940 through stockyards and direct shipments to packing plants. In recent years the practice developed of grading an increasing proportion of hogs by the carcass after they have been dressed at the packing plant until finally, at the end of September, 1940, live grading was discontinued. Consequently the figures for hogs graded alive in this table are for nine months only.

14.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, by Provinces, 1940

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—								
Choice.....	13	31	47	1,836	3,266	6,270	430	11,893
Good.....	851	877	22,952	8,982	11,255	20,034	6,793	71,744
Medium.....	563	2,183	35,146	5,314	9,808	13,133	4,088	70,235
Common.....	866	2,268	18,650	1,917	5,184	7,538	406	36,829
Steers over 1,050 lb.—								
Choice.....	4	16	13,529	1,459	2,278	2,679	169	20,134
Good.....	23	1,292	22,043	2,994	4,774	6,789	2,616	40,531
Medium.....	80	832	15,034	820	1,346	3,628	1,570	23,310
Common.....	35	540	4,032	228	385	761	121	6,102
Heifers—								
Choice.....	33	18	104	2,272	2,811	3,094	55	8,387
Good.....	341	632	22,253	8,186	10,072	13,781	2,288	57,553
Medium.....	351	1,275	34,288	7,724	11,562	16,017	2,761	73,978
Common.....	910	3,234	24,605	3,361	6,119	10,407	396	49,032
Fed Calves—								
Choice.....	3	48	10,735	3,817	3,155	5,768	Nil	23,526
Good.....	11	18	14,875	6,559	6,313	6,897	103	34,776
Medium.....	Nil	73	13,723	9,990	9,249	3,876	30	36,941

**14.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, by Provinces,
1940—concluded**

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—concluded								
Cows—								
Good.....	316	1,920	26,046	12,136	15,278	19,298	1,989	76,983
Medium.....	90	6,792	25,713	15,472	15,637	16,109	2,732	82,545
Common.....	2,207	9,584	26,357	7,178	7,583	9,840	1,680	64,429
Canners and cutters...	742	21,074	42,389	12,320	8,093	8,050	3,086	95,754
Bulls—								
Good.....	73	1,001	7,095	3,182	3,961	4,286	232	19,830
Common.....	604	10,844	12,215	3,865	5,103	4,546	889	38,066
Stocker and Feeder Steers—								
Good.....	Nil	253	3,996	14,938	23,137	19,598	643	62,565
Common.....	2	1,200	12,669	17,321	24,765	12,975	424	69,356
Stock Cows and Heifers—								
Good.....	Nil	Nil	136	6,917	6,984	5,046	130	19,213
Common.....	"	2	87	2,904	3,152	2,318	290	8,753
Milkers and springers...	6	1,274	7,407	1,205	378	70	13	10,353
Unclassified.....	Nil	31	623	1,190	6,170	8,985	144	17,143
Totals, Cattle.....	8,124	67,312	416,749	164,087	207,818	231,793	34,078	1,129,961
Calves—								
Veal—								
Good and choice.....	339	13,824	91,865	48,560	30,586	43,651	830	229,655
Common and medium.	4,199	119,211	182,275	56,964	44,035	56,744	1,320	464,748
Grass.....	25,629	63,275	11,824	5,467	8,069	2,813	1	117,078
Totals, Calves.....	30,167	196,310	285,964	110,991	82,690	103,208	2,151	811,481
Hogs, Graded Alive—¹								
Select bacon.....	159	44,363	47,888	65,225	36,206	176,420	Nil	370,261
Bacon.....	524	94,473	97,821	113,932	58,857	283,096	"	648,703
Butchers.....	435	25,536	17,387	7,142	10,254	47,697	"	108,451
Heavies.....	58	3,314	2,735	4,023	4,710	7,116	"	21,956
Extra heavies.....	37	1,608	899	3,089	3,631	2,066	"	11,330
Lights and feeders.....	1,242	14,690	6,486	53,869	26,406	12,194	"	114,887
Sows No. 1.....	37	433	871	9,171	7,549	3,439	"	21,600
Sows No. 2.....	130	3,345	5,593	4,402	3,639	6,492	"	23,606
Roughs.....	5	169	569	662	477	1,083	"	2,965
Stags.....	Nil	120	298	456	346	713	"	1,933
Totals, Hogs Graded Alive.....	2,627	188,051	180,552	261,971	152,075	540,316	Nil	1,325,592
Hog Carcasses—								
"A".....	23,382	86,710	585,695	65,085	133,932	257,501	1,421	1,153,726
"B".....	42,170	162,287	1,170,408	132,401	267,400	547,869	3,149	2,325,684
"C".....	5,895	33,316	98,801	17,743	34,186	82,971	578	273,490
"D".....	753	1,372	6,959	969	3,740	4,290	52	18,135
"E".....	673	3,534	28,386	2,099	5,336	7,986	90	48,104
Heavies.....	1,012	4,248	24,621	5,522	11,267	12,729	164	59,563
Extra heavies.....	499	1,837	5,368	1,267	3,935	2,616	66	15,628
Lights.....	3,731	39,904	55,793	19,286	25,703	19,859	524	164,800
Sows.....	1,672	3,189	34,867	4,446	11,364	9,245	121	64,904
Totals, Hog Carcasses	79,787	336,447	2,010,888	248,818	496,863	945,066	6,165	4,124,034
Lambs and Sheep—								
Lambs—								
Good handyweights...	5,955	59,936	162,365	77,901	42,984	144,108	28,316	521,565
Good heavies.....	118	1,232	5,038	3,175	17,302	4,698	37	31,600
Common, all weights..	5,362	13,973	19,120	9,501	7,845	19,842	1,480	77,123
Bucks.....	1,401	30,380	12,859	1,186	1,025	1,200	8	48,059
Sheep—								
Good heavies.....	96	836	3,152	1,282	691	2,461	2,284	10,802
Good handyweights...	984	7,952	11,195	1,967	2,258	12,176	3,083	39,615
Common.....	1,151	8,387	10,628	3,146	1,468	3,444	816	29,040
Unclassified.....	Nil	218	5	353	6,583	4,720	Nil	11,879
Totals, Lambs and Sheep.....	15,067	122,914	224,362	98,511	80,156	192,649	36,024	769,683

¹ Figures are for nine months only; see text immediately preceding this table.

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 greater efficiency of operation and the utilization of by-products. 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 1940 it was \$228,500,487, as compared with \$185,196,133 in 1939. The principal statistics of the industry for 1939 appear in Chapter XIV, Table 9 at pp. 368-369. The slaughterings reported by establishments in the industry in 1940 were: cattle 935,920; calves 717,835; sheep and lambs 763,044; and hogs 5,531,051.

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. In 1940 inspected slaughterings represented the following proportions of total estimated slaughterings: cattle 77.1 p.c.; calves 64.2 p.c.; sheep and lambs 59.7 p.c.; and hogs 77.5 p.c.

15.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by Months, 1939 and 1940

Month	1939				1940			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	69,851	31,950	42,251	262,701	72,954	30,128	47,729	383,925
February.....	54,718	31,591	37,225	244,987	60,066	33,919	36,467	383,325
March.....	66,902	61,885	39,151	299,250	63,928	51,097	36,822	377,925
April.....	57,486	77,677	30,739	259,022	71,702	96,025	29,113	407,831
May.....	72,583	101,682	30,221	280,807	71,553	94,950	23,848	446,441
June.....	66,335	74,205	47,069	220,141	61,464	74,527	36,383	319,361
July.....	64,525	62,458	61,911	217,293	65,552	73,103	60,370	335,834
August.....	74,433	57,241	88,363	267,510	75,362	56,601	79,864	364,065
September.....	84,380	51,645	104,183	269,571	78,309	52,900	90,188	447,347
October.....	98,718	53,620	159,843	425,406	99,488	57,463	153,022	631,835
November.....	98,098	44,056	96,010	473,201	99,263	51,193	118,768	697,058
December.....	65,631	31,107	46,862	403,756	71,278	32,012	52,591	662,136
Totals.....	873,660	679,117	783,828	3,623,645	890,919	703,918	765,165	5,457,683

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 1935-40 are given in Table 16 which also includes figures for lard. Information for the years 1920-34 is available in the report "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1940". 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. Statistics of total and per capita consumption of butter and cheese, formerly shown in the table below, are given in Table 24 of the Agriculture chapter, p. 218, and those for consumption of poultry and eggs in Table 16, p. 209.

16.—Production, Imports, Exports and Total and Per Capita¹ Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1935-40

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Beef—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	1,158	1,272	1,307	1,165	1,139	1,155
Estimated dressed weight.....'000 lb.	571,805	621,959	615,597	567,501	553,457	560,321
On hand, Jan. 1.....	22,858	21,976	23,947	25,302	19,337	29,640
Imports ²	11,550	12,179	11,787	10,413	15,161	10,776
Exports.....	606,213	656,114	651,331	603,216	587,955	600,737
	13,513 ³	12,416	17,265	5,692	4,352	3,703
On hand, Dec. 31.....	592,700 ³	643,698	634,066	597,524	583,603	597,034
	21,976	23,947	25,302	19,337	29,640	21,743
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....	570,724 ³	619,751	608,764	578,187	553,963	575,291
Consumption per capita..... lb.	52.2 ³	56.2	54.7	51.6	49.0	50.4
Veal—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	1,060	1,116	1,267	1,213	1,207	1,096
Estimated dressed weight.....'000 lb.	121,946	131,712	144,484	133,452	136,425	123,814
On hand, Jan. 1.....	2,538	2,860	4,505	3,206	4,153	4,201
Imports.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Exports.....	124,484	134,572	148,989	136,658	140,578	128,015
	4	4	4	4	4	4
On hand, Dec. 31.....	124,484	134,572	148,989	136,658	140,578	128,015
	2,860	4,505	3,206	4,153	4,201	3,978
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....	121,624	130,067	145,783	132,505	136,377	124,037
Consumption per capita..... lb.	11.1	11.8	13.1	11.8	12.1	10.9
Pork—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	4,531	5,214	5,517	4,920	5,422	7,043
Estimated dressed weight ³.....'000 lb.	637,455	726,762	756,946	699,075	774,219	976,836
On hand, Jan. 1.....	28,117	30,335	49,604	37,261	27,237	44,830
Imports.....	430	2,877	2,069	5,564	26,647	37,155
Exports.....	666,002	759,974	808,619	741,900	828,103	1,058,871
	132,435	174,493	219,142	178,494	194,992	353,309
On hand Dec. 31.....	533,567	585,481	589,477	563,406	633,111	705,562
	30,335	49,604	37,261	27,237	44,880	61,517
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....	503,232	535,877	552,216	536,169	588,231	644,045
Consumption per capita..... lb.	46.0	48.6	50.0	47.8	52.0	56.4

¹ For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 98. estimated.

² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Partly including lard.

⁵ Ex-

16.—Production, Imports, Exports and Total and Per Capita¹ Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1935-40—concluded

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Mutton and Lamb—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	1,573	1,548	1,519	1,505	1,475	1,282
Estimated dressed weight. '000 lb.	66,083	66,543	63,802	64,711	64,896	56,408
On hand, Jan. 1..... "	7,480	5,578	7,197	5,277	5,420	6,356
Imports..... "	83	19	40	402	1,566	921
Exports..... "	73,646	72,140	71,039	70,390	71,882	63,685
	316	232	284	203	205	183
On hand, Dec. 31..... "	73,330	71,908	70,755	70,187	71,677	63,502
	5,578	7,197	5,277	5,420	6,356	5,456
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION..... "	67,752	64,711	65,478	64,767	65,321	58,046
Consumption per capita..... lb.	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.1
Summary of Per Capita Consumption, All Meats—						
Beef..... lb.	52.2 ²	56.2	54.7	51.6	49.0	50.4
Veal..... "	11.1	11.8	13.1	11.8	12.1	10.9
Pork..... "	46.0	48.6	50.0	47.8	52.0	56.4
Mutton and lamb..... "	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.1
Totals Per Capita Consumption of All Meats..... lb.	115.5²	122.5	123.7	117.0	118.9	122.8
Lard—						
On hand, Jan. 1..... '000 lb.	2,743	3,437	2,332	2,301	2,609	4,134
Estimated production..... "	63,881	75,596	72,826	65,923	74,819	86,626
Imports..... "	3	1	27	64	187	2
Exports..... "	66,627	79,034	75,185	68,288	77,615	90,762
	13,772	29,284	30,099	16,767	7,503	2,690
On hand, Dec. 31..... "	52,855	49,750	45,086	51,521	70,112	88,072
	3,437	2,332	2,301	2,609	4,134	4,903
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION..... "	49,418	47,418	42,785	48,912	65,978	83,169
Consumption per capita..... lb.	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.4	5.8	7.3

¹ For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 98. since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

² Revised

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 1937-40, in Table 17 of the chapter on External Trade, at pp. 490-493, and imports in Table 16 at pp. 472-475.

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.

17.—Cold-Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1941

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
		cu. ft.	\$	\$		cu. ft.
Prince Edward Island.....	5	261,246	130,673	38,746	9	321,342
Nova Scotia.....	12	2,424,740	2,803,995	831,918	21	3,113,383
New Brunswick.....	4	1,032,495	374,648	112,396	24	1,290,401
Quebec.....	9	401,105	366,287	109,886	65	11,399,691
Ontario.....	32	4,591,633	2,267,800	674,316	127	17,326,534
Manitoba.....	2	777,500	634,987	190,496	37	6,036,703
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	2,815,930	844,779	86	13,053,443
Yukon.....	Nil	—	—	—	1	44,900
Totals.....	101	18,113,486	9,905,627	2,955,749	407	58,598,534

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 (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.

18.—Stocks of Food of Canadian Origin on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1940 and 1941

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
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 ¹ "	12,651	8,683	Mar. 1	29,134	Sept. 1	17,593
Skim-milk powder ¹ "	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

¹ Held by or for manufacturers.

18.—Stocks of Food of Canadian Origin on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1940 and 1941—concluded

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
1941						
Butter (creamery and dairy).... '000 lb.	33,735	9,686	May 1	68,051	Oct. 1	37,747
Cheese (factory)..... "	24,629	14,892	Apr. 1	46,670	Nov. 1	29,814
Evaporated whole-milk ¹ "	11,765	4,122	Apr. 1	27,145	Oct. 1	14,663
Skim-milk powder ¹ "	3,048	1,442	May 1	3,524	Aug. 1	2,268
Eggs—						
Shell.....'000 doz	761	761	Jan. 1	12,087	Sept. 1	5,677
Frozen.....'000 lb	4,441	3,795	Mar. 1	6,750	Aug. 1	5,330
Poultry (dressed)..... "	12,321	2,842	Sept. 1	12,321	Jan. 1	6,893
Pork—						
Fresh..... "	5,694	4,515	Sept. 1	8,336	Nov. 1	5,977
Frozen..... "	30,819	8,998	Oct. 1	45,331	Mar. 1	25,975
Cured or in cure..... "	23,634	20,962	Sept. 1	32,724	Nov. 1	25,112
Lard..... "	4,840	2,851	Oct. 1	9,022	June 1	5,893
Beef—						
Fresh..... "	6,252	6,252	Jan. 1	10,339	Dec. 1	7,797
Frozen..... "	15,223	6,128	Aug. 1	24,139	Dec. 1	10,906
Cured or in cure..... "	305	305	Jan. 1	597	June 1	478
Veal..... "	4,004	1,787	Apr. 1	7,916	Dec. 1	4,501
Mutton and lamb..... "	5,398	839	July 1	7,351	Dec. 1	3,153
Fish—						
Frozen fresh..... "	31,300	17,677	May 1	35,839	Nov. 1	27,271
Frozen smoked..... "	1,882	1,303	Mar. 1	3,881	Sept. 1	2,536
Fruit—						
Apples (fresh).....'000 bu.	4,956	21	Aug. 1	5,204	Nov. 1	2,037
Frozen fruit.....'000 lb.	8,249	3,926	June 1	11,596	Oct. 1	7,896
In sulphur dioxide..... "	9,008	3,546	June 1	12,900	Aug. 1	8,544
Potatoes..... ton	224,428	2,997	Sept. 1	251,966	Nov. 1	107,218

¹ Held by or for manufacturers.

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 were published in several series of reports and in Volumes X and XI of the Census of 1931. Another comprehensive census of merchandising and service establishments, similar in scope to that of 1931 and covering the year 1941, is now in progress. The results, when available, will indicate the changes that have taken place in the marketing structure of Canada during the past ten years.

Annual Statistics.—An outgrowth of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, was the 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 each had a volume of sales of \$100,000 or more at the time of the decennial census together with firms in the same group that have commenced

* 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".

business since that time. 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. 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 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 19, 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. Concentration of the grain trade in the city of Winnipeg results in an exceptionally high figure for agents and brokers in Manitoba. The proportion for that Province is much below the Dominion average.

19.—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.	\$
P.E. Island	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
British Columbia	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	1,111,313,200

Wholesale Trade by Cities.—Figures of wholesale trade, 1930, in cities of 20,000 or over are given at pp. 604-605 of the 1939 Year Book. Until the 1940 figures are made available from the 1941 Decennial Census, this is the latest information.

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—distributors such as agents and brokers, manufacturers' sales branches and other specialized types are excluded. Annual indexes of sales, by provinces and for selected kinds of business, together with estimated dollar sales for 1933, 1938 and 1939, are given at p. 501 of the 1941 Year Book. Figures for 1940 are not available at the time of going to press.

Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales.*—Since 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 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 used for the annual census, these results cannot be expected to have the accuracy of the latter. The monthly indexes do, however, give a fair indication of the current trend in wholesale trade.

The dollar volume of wholesale trading, as measured by the composite index of sales for the nine lines of business for which figures are available, was maintained at a high level in 1941, sales for each month of the year registering higher than during the corresponding period of 1940, while the annual total was up by 18 p.c. Increases over 1940 were outstanding during the summer months, ranging as high as 30 p.c. in the July comparison. A narrowing of the spread characterized the autumn months and December sales averaged only 10 p.c. higher than December, 1940. The relative reduction in December was general for most trades and for all regions and may be attributed at least in part to the stabilization of prices by Government measures and the consequent cessation of inventory buying in anticipation of price increases on the part of the retail trades.

All trades shared in the gain in dollar volume of business in 1941 compared with the previous year. The wholesale hardware trade stood first in point of view of increased business with a gain of 25 p.c. and was followed by the wholesale dry-goods trade with a 22 p.c. increase. Gains ranging from 13 to 18 p.c. were recorded for other lines of business.

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—net sales, employees, salaries and wages, etc.—by provinces, cities,

* 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.

† A review of retail trade for the period 1923-30 is given at pp. 637-639 of the 1936 Year Book. This is 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.

business groups, 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 results of the 1941 Census are available they are not reprinted in this edition of the Year Book. The following summary information is reproduced here, however, for the information of the general reader.

20.—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.	\$		
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 20 for provinces are published for cities of 20,000 population or over at p. 609 of the 1939 Year Book.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

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.

Customers spent 12 p.c. more money in retail trading establishments in 1940 than in 1939 and 53 p.c. more than in 1933. Dollar sales were estimated at \$2,736,868,000 for 1940 compared with \$2,447,658,000 for 1939 and within 1 p.c. of the \$2,755,569,900 recorded in the results of the complete census for 1930. Part of the increase in consumer expenditures revealed by these figures represented higher prices and part an increase in the volume of goods sold. The Bureau's retail prices index averaged 5.4 p.c. higher in 1940 than in 1939. While the retail prices indexes and the trend in dollar sales are not strictly comparable, they are sufficiently so to give some indication of the effect of price movements on the dollar turnover of retail business.

Marked increase in sales of stores specializing in furniture and household appliances, radios, or electrical appliances and supplies constituted an outstanding feature of the retail trade of 1940. Sales for stores specializing in household appliances gained 24 p.c. over 1939; sales for radio and musical-instrument stores were up 23 p.c., while furniture-store sales increased 20 p.c. compared with 1939. Increased purchasing power in consumers' hands and anticipation of price increases combined to produce a marked stimulus in this type of retail business.

Stores specializing in the sale of food products were estimated to have transacted business to the value of \$569,686,000 in 1940, an increase of 9 p.c. as compared with 1939. Department-store sales gained 12 p.c. with a dollar volume of business for 1940 estimated at \$324,973,000. Stores specializing in clothing and apparel gained 13 p.c. between 1939 and 1940. Hardware-store sales were up 10 p.c. Sales of retail lumber and building material dealers averaged 7 p.c. higher in 1940 than in 1939. Increases for this type of business were much greater in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, gains averaging 19 p.c. for Manitoba, 26 p.c. for Saskatchewan, and 18 p.c. for Alberta being reported. The more pronounced increases in these provinces reflected, in part, the demand for building materials in the latter part of the year. Such materials were in demand to provide storage facilities for that portion of the 1940 wheat crop, the marketing of which was deferred in accordance with Government policy until the spring of 1941.

21.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Total sales for 1930, 1933 and 1939 and indexes of retail sales for 1930, 1933 and 1934-39 will be found at pp. 504-507 of the 1941 Year Book. Figures for intervening years will be found in the corresponding tables of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Province or Group and Kind of Business	Total Sales			Indexes of Retail Sales (1930=100)	
	1939	1940	P.C. Change, 1939-40	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000			
Prince Edward Island.....	11,431	12,018	+5.1	83.0	87.3
Nova Scotia.....	98,864	118,660	+20.0	99.3	119.2
New Brunswick.....	74,276	86,399	+16.3	88.0	102.4
Quebec.....	564,537	623,189	+10.4	86.7	95.7
Ontario.....	1,002,071	1,129,821	+12.7	91.1	102.7
Manitoba.....	161,835	176,505	+9.1	85.5	93.3
Saskatchewan.....	144,477	162,228	+12.3	76.4	85.8
Alberta.....	164,211	177,537	+8.1	93.0	100.6
British Columbia.....	223,769	248,333	+11.0	90.0	99.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	2,187	2,178	-0.4	68.0	67.7
Canada.....	2,447,658	2,736,868	+11.8	88.8	99.3
Food Group					
Bakery product stores (manufacturing bakeries not included).....	9,438	9,994	+5.9	85.6	90.6
Candy and confectionery stores.....	38,722	42,722	+10.3	71.5	78.9
Dairy product dealers (other than manufacturing dairies).....	37,654	41,032	+9.0	101.3	110.4
Fruit and vegetable stores.....	15,036	15,776	+4.9	92.3	96.9
Grocery and combination stores.....	351,410	384,093	+9.3	86.7	94.7
Meat markets (including sea foods).....	65,590	69,376	+5.8	79.0	83.6
Other food stores.....	6,296	6,693	+6.3	75.2	79.9
Totals, Food Group.....	524,146	569,686	+8.7	85.2	92.6
Country General Stores.....	192,188	203,652	+6.0	84.0	89.0
General Merchandise Group					
Department stores.....	289,887	324,973	+12.1	81.6	91.5
Dry goods stores.....	26,018	29,123	+11.9	82.1	91.9
General merchandise stores.....	17,095	18,811	+10.0	83.9	92.4
Variety stores.....	57,027	66,780	+17.1	129.0	151.0
Totals, General Merchandise Group.....	390,027	439,687	+12.7	86.4	97.4

21.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Group and Kind of Business	Total Sales			Indexes of Retail Sales (1930=100)	
	1939	1940	P.C. Change, 1939-40	1939	1940
Automotive Group	\$'000	\$'000			
Motor-vehicle dealers	302,889	351,041	+15.9	119.4	138.4
Accessories, tires and batteries	10,300	11,521	+11.9	94.0	105.2
Filling stations	86,118	93,417	+8.5	129.6	140.6
Garages	38,887	41,807	+7.5	81.8	87.9
Other automotive establishments (including motor-cycles, bicycles and supplies)	3,052	3,305	+8.3	90.1	97.6
Totals, Automotive Group	441,246	501,091	+13.6	115.5	131.2
Apparel Group					
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (including custom tailors)	58,058	64,848	+11.7	80.5	89.9
Family clothing stores	42,206	48,354	+14.6	100.1	114.7
Women's apparel and accessory stores	52,520	59,560	+13.4	75.2	85.3
Shoe stores	29,327	32,189	+9.8	81.7	89.6
Totals, Apparel Group	182,111	204,951	+12.5	82.8	93.2
Building Materials Group					
Hardware stores	60,644	66,573	+9.8	85.5	93.9
Lumber and building materials	48,716	59,199	+7.0	73.6	78.7
Other building materials (including roofing materials)	6,845	9,836	+43.7	71.3	102.5
Electrical appliance shops (without radio)	11,529	13,188	+14.4	74.2	84.8
Heating and plumbing shops					
Paint and glass stores					
Totals, Building Materials Group	127,734	148,796	+16.5	78.7	91.7
Furniture and Household Group					
Furniture stores	36,698	43,934	+19.7	89.5	107.1
Household appliance stores	14,791	18,315	+23.8	83.1	102.9
Other home furnishings (including floor coverings, curtains, etc.)	7,185	8,383	+16.7	80.2	93.6
Radio and music stores	20,652	25,448	+23.2	60.9	75.1
Totals, Furniture and Household Group	79,326	96,080	+21.1	78.0	94.5
Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating Places	49,969	54,983	+10.0	65.8	72.4
Other Retail Stores					
Farmers' supplies	40,038	44,158	+10.3	87.5	96.5
Book stores	7,122	7,746	+8.8	80.6	87.6
Coal and wood yards	83,135	89,271	+7.4	96.6	103.7
Drug stores	69,643	75,473	+8.4	90.6	98.2
Florists	6,772	7,011	+3.5	73.1	75.7
Jewellery stores	23,044	28,090	+21.9	86.4	105.4
Office, school and store supplies and equipment	18,551	24,158	+30.2	93.6	121.8
Tobacco stores and stands	27,323	30,427	+11.4	89.0	99.1
Government liquor stores	81,227	93,268	+14.8	80.7	92.6
Unclassified kinds of business	104,056	118,340	+13.7	91.8	104.5
Totals, Other Retail Stores	460,911	517,942	+12.4	89.0	100.0

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.

There were 451 chain-store companies in Canada in 1940; these operated 7,522 stores and had sales totalling \$508,553,900, an amount that formed 18.6 p.c. of the total retail trade of all stores including both chains and independents. The ratio of chain to total sales has varied but little during recent years; in 1939 it was 17.7 p.c., in 1933 18.4 p.c. and in 1930 17.7 p.c.

The proportion of the total business transacted by chains varies greatly for different trades. 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 retail distribution of groceries, meats, shoes and drugs.

22.—Sales of Retail Chains for Selected Kinds of Business Compared with Total Sales, 1930, 1933, 1939 and 1940

Kind of Business	1930	1933	1939	1940
All Stores—				
Chains.....No.	518	461	446	451
Stores ¹“	8,504	8,230	7,595	7,522
Chain sales.....\$	487,336,000	328,902,600	432,026,100	508,553,900
Total sales (all stores).....\$	2,755,569,900	1,735,768,000	2,447,658,000	2,736,868,000
P.C. of Chain Sales to Total.....	17.7	18.4	17.7	18.6
Grocery and Combination Stores—				
Chains.....No.	66	75	73	66
Stores ¹“	2,127	2,221	1,887	1,650
Chain sales.....\$	119,498,600	98,862,100	123,826,200	140,805,700
Total sales (all stores).....\$	405,403,400	297,307,000	351,410,000	384,093,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	29.5	33.3	35.2	36.7
Variety Stores—				
Chains.....No.	15	14	16	16
Stores ¹“	327	356	489	504
Chain sales.....\$	39,383,600	33,348,600	51,416,000	60,718,600
Total sales (all stores).....\$	44,212,200	37,256,000	57,027,000	66,780,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	89.1	89.5	90.2	90.9
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores (including custom tailors)—				
Chains.....No.	22	14	14	13
Stores ¹“	191	135	138	129
Chain sales.....\$	9,866,800	5,405,200	6,364,600	7,106,700
Total sales (all stores).....\$	72,110,500	44,435,000	58,058,000	64,848,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	13.7	12.2	11.0	11.0
Women's Apparel and Accessory Stores—				
Chains.....No.	28	15	19	24
Stores ¹“	203	148	215	248
Chain sales.....\$	8,584,800	4,029,400	6,037,400	8,265,600
Total sales (all stores).....\$	69,806,000	44,699,000	52,520,000	59,560,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	12.3	9.0	11.5	13.9

¹ Maximum in operation during the year.

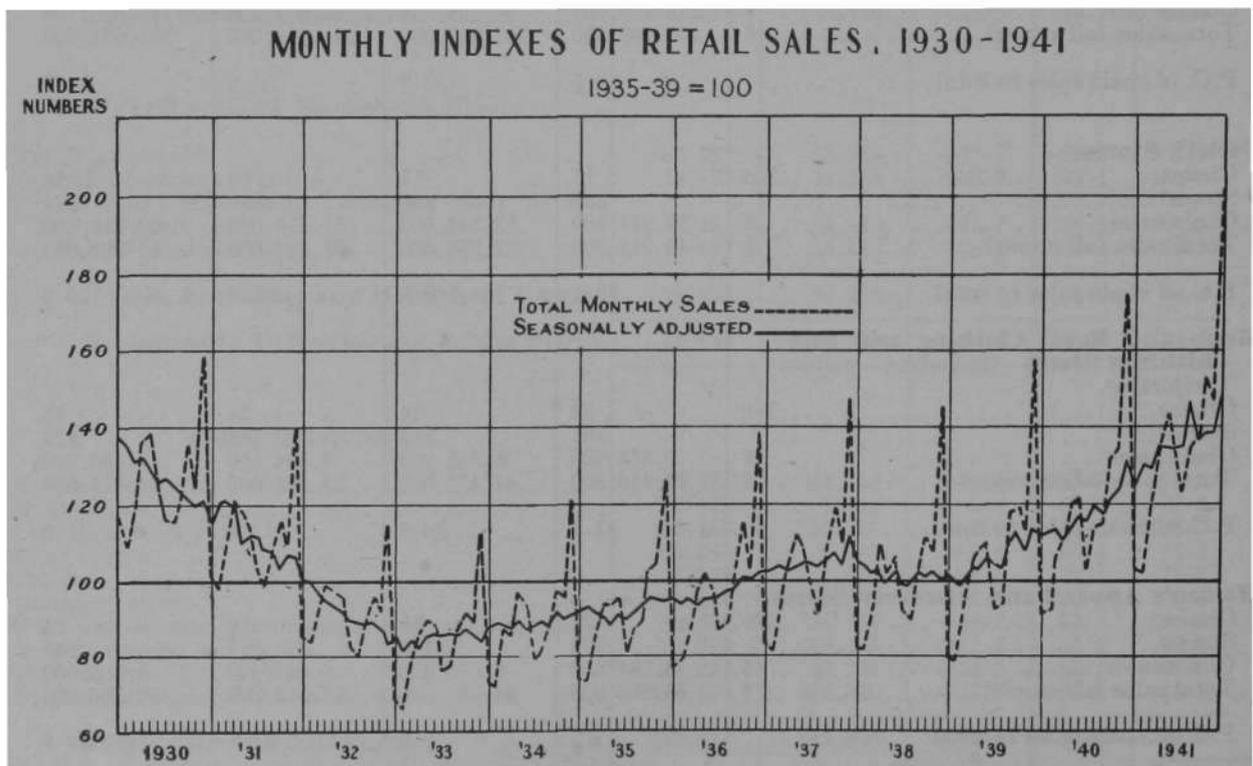
22.—Sales of Retail Chains for Selected Kinds of Business Compared with Total Sales, 1930, 1933, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Kind of Business	1930	1933	1939	1940
Shoe Stores—				
Chains.....No.	17	22	29	31
Stores ¹"	203	274	399	420
Chain sales.....\$	7,702,700	7,114,800	10,664,600	12,408,500
Total sales (all stores).....\$	35,908,000	25,989,000	29,327,000	32,189,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	21.5	27.4	36.4	38.5
Drug Stores—				
Chains.....No.	31	29	31	32
Stores ¹"	292	301	345	354
Chain sales.....\$	13,971,300	11,001,300	14,251,800	15,613,000
Total sales (all stores).....\$	76,848,900	57,253,000	69,643,000	75,473,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	18.2	19.2	20.5	20.7

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 of sales, continued upward during 1941 with dollar sales for the year averaging 16 p.c. above the 1940 level. Sales in December, 1941, were 16 p.c. above December, 1940, and exceeded the business recorded for any month during the past thirteen years. Part of the increase in dollar sales must, of course, be attributed to higher prices, the Bureau's retail price index averaging 7.8 p.c. higher in 1941 than in the preceding year.

The trend in sales for some lines of business deviated considerably from the general pattern. The marked upward trend in business for stores specializing in the sale of radios or electrical household appliances was reversed towards the end of the year, reduced production quotas and restrictions on instalment buying combining to curtail sales. Annual dollar sales for this trade averaged 6 p.c. higher in 1941 than in 1940. If it were possible to make proper allowance for higher prices arising from excise taxes and other causes, a considerable reduction in the actual quantity of goods purchased would be noted. Furniture-store sales also fell off towards the close of the year, with the total for the year standing only 7 p.c. higher than in 1940. More substantial gains were recorded for other trades, increases compared with 1940 amounting to: 15 p.c. for food stores, drug stores and department stores; 16 p.c. for restaurants; 17 p.c. for hardware stores and women's clothing stores; 19 p.c. for shoe stores; 20 p.c. for men's clothing stores and variety stores; and 23 p.c. for candy stores.

23.—Index Numbers of Retail Sales, by Months, 1929, 1930, 1933 and 1938-41

NOTE.—The general indexes are composite figures secured by weighting the indexes of sales for twelve kinds of business in proportion to their relative positions in the total trade.

(Average for 1935-39=100)

Month	Unadjusted Indexes							Adjusted Indexes						
	1929	1930	1933	1938	1939	1940	1941 ¹	1929	1930	1933	1938	1939	1940	1941 ¹
Jan.....	119.1	117.1	69.2	81.8	79.3	90.0	102.3	143.0	137.8	85.0	104.2	100.3	110.8	124.5
Feb.....	115.3	108.9	65.7	80.9	77.9	90.4	101.5	143.9	134.7	81.2	103.3	99.2	111.5	130.5
Mar.....	137.6	119.0	77.7	92.9	92.3	105.9	119.2	143.1	130.4	83.7	101.7	98.1	112.3	129.3
Apr.....	136.9	136.3	85.5	109.7	104.2	110.1	135.7	137.4	132.0	82.0	103.2	103.4	110.0	135.2
May.....	144.5	138.6	89.8	101.5	107.7	119.9	143.0	135.4	128.5	84.5	99.6	103.0	113.7	134.5
June.....	139.3	123.0	88.8	106.0	109.8	121.4	133.8	136.3	125.4	85.9	102.0	105.4	116.6	134.3
July.....	130.3	115.2	76.0	91.0	91.3	103.2	122.4	144.2	126.5	85.5	99.3	103.8	114.5	134.9
Aug.....	135.6	115.0	77.8	88.8	93.5	113.2	134.1	143.8	125.3	85.8	98.4	102.9	119.8	146.5
Sept.....	138.5	122.2	87.7	103.0	116.4	113.9	137.3	144.2	123.8	84.4	101.2	109.9	116.5	136.4
Oct.....	159.2	135.4	91.1	110.7	117.9	131.8	152.4	142.6	120.9	87.8	100.9	111.1	120.0	138.0
Nov.....	150.5	124.4	89.6	106.7	113.2	135.7	146.6	139.2	119.7	85.0	101.1	107.1	123.0	138.1
Dec.....	174.4	158.6	112.5	144.3	157.1	174.3	201.5	137.0	120.8	83.5	99.9	112.3	131.0	147.2
Annual Averages.	140.1	126.1	84.3	101.4	105.1	117.5	135.8	140.8	127.2	84.5	101.2	104.7	116.6	135.8

¹ Subject to revision.

SPECIAL RETAIL AND SERVICE STATISTICS

Retail Sales of New Motor-Vehicles.*—During the first nine months of 1941 purchases of new passenger cars for civilian use were maintained at a level approximately 10 p.c. below that of the preceding year. The last three months of the year witnessed a marked curtailment in civilian purchases; elimination of new models

*For statistics of numbers of motor-vehicles registered in Canada and apparent consumption of motor-vehicles, see pp. 606-607.

which generally came on the market at this season together with restrictions on instalment buying resulted in decreases in numbers of cars purchased of 20 p.c. in October and 56 p.c. in November and December as compared with the corresponding months of 1940. Annual totals showed reductions of 18 p.c. in number and 5 p.c. in value compared with 1940; 83,650 new passenger cars sold for \$108,907,312 in 1941 while 101,789 models retailed for \$114,928,833 in the preceding year. Exclusive of deliveries to the Government for war purposes, there were 34,342 new commercial vehicles purchased for \$43,008,207 in 1941, an increase of 20 p.c. in number and 27 p.c. in value compared with 1940.

24.—Retail Sales of New Motor-Vehicles in Canada, 1932-41

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
1941.....	83,650	108,907,312	34,432	43,008,207	118,082	151,915,519

¹ Not available.

Retail Sales of Used Motor-Vehicles.*—Monthly records maintained by manufacturers and wholesale distributors facilitate the compilation of figures to show the retail purchases of new motor-vehicles. Similar records covering the sale of used motor-vehicles are not available so that information regarding the turnover in used cars or trucks must be obtained direct from the retail dealer. A survey of business transacted in 1937 by all retail dealers, showed that in that year there were 271,162 used motor-vehicles sold in Canada, or approximately twice the number of new vehicle purchases. 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 other 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.

The trend in motor-vehicle financing during 1941 paralleled that of motor-vehicle sales, marked declines in the last quarter of the year forming the outstanding feature. There were 41,032 new motor-vehicles whose purchases were financed by finance companies to the extent of \$34,887,591 in 1941, down 5 p.c. in number and up 4 p.c. in amount compared with 1940. Slight increases in used vehicle financing were reported, 138,111 used vehicles being financed for \$48,882,297 in 1941.

* See footnote to p. 541.

25.—Comparison of Sales and Financing of New Motor-Vehicles in Canada, 1932-41

Year	New Vehicles Sold		New Vehicles Financed			
	Units	Retail Value	Units		Financing	
			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
1941.....	118,073	151,868,905	41,032	34.8	34,887,591	23.0

Motion-Picture Statistics.—There were 1,232 motion-picture theaters in Canada in 1940; these had a total of 152,137,277 admissions and box-office receipts (exclusive of amusement tax) of \$37,858,955, an increase of 10 p.c. in number of admissions and 11 p.c. in receipts compared with 1939. Marked increases over earlier years were recorded in centres of war activity. The increase in the city of Halifax was outstanding; admissions during 1940 were up 38 p.c. and box-office receipts were up 48 p.c. compared with 1939.

26.—Motion-Picture Theatre Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1933 and 1938-40

(Exclusive of amusement taxes)

Province	1930	1933	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	188,300	85,700	108,946	112,158	114,590
Nova Scotia.....	1,814,500	933,300	1,341,902	1,420,395	1,828,185
New Brunswick.....	1,093,400	556,500	861,792	826,285	995,487
Quebec.....	8,301,800	5,510,500	6,897,986	7,032,678	7,490,058
Ontario.....	15,900,900	10,960,200	15,202,597	15,247,941	17,348,450
Manitoba.....	2,712,800	1,820,700	2,278,996	2,181,732	2,344,801
Saskatchewan.....	1,977,300	1,069,300	1,318,435	1,433,862	1,587,380
Alberta.....	2,323,700	1,465,300	1,959,134	2,013,514	2,183,842
British Columbia ¹	4,166,800	2,552,700	3,665,264	3,741,550	3,966,162
Totals.....	38,479,500	24,954,200	33,635,052	34,010,115	37,858,955

¹ Includes Yukon.

Section 6.—Co-operation in Canada*

History and Legislation.—The story of co-operation in Canada goes back about sixty or seventy years. Instances of co-operation can be cited earlier than this because of the community life of the early pioneers but there was no concerted effort towards an organized movement until about 1870. In a country where agriculture was and still is one of the most important occupations of the people it was to be expected that the first organizations would be found among the farmers. Farmers came together to discuss mutual problems on crops, cultivation and stock raising

* Contributed by J. E. O'Meara and Lucienne M. Lalonde, Economics Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture. This article has been published by that Department as one of a series of bulletins.

and thus naturally organized themselves into clubs or societies. Even before the 19th century there is evidence of the existence of such clubs in Maritime Canada. These associations were encouraged by the governments and became quite numerous in the middle of the century but no attempt was ever made at federation or central organization.

Mention may be made here of the Dominion Grange, a Canadian farmers' organization, which was organized under a Federal charter in 1877. It established quite a number of co-operative enterprises in Ontario and Manitoba, none of which was conspicuously successful. Some time later another farmers' organization, the Patrons of Industry, was organized in Canada. This group made attempts at co-operative organization which also failed and by 1900 the Patrons had disappeared.

After Confederation in 1867, settlers who went west opened up the vast wheat-growing area in what is now the three prairie provinces. Several organizations of grain growers appeared and finally, in 1906, the Grain Growers Grain Company was organized to handle wheat and grain on a co-operative basis. This was followed by the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in 1910 and the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company in 1913.

In other parts of Canada, organization along provincial lines was evident in the formation of the United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited, in Ontario, in 1914 and the Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec in 1922. In the fruit-growing areas of the Dominion, the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia appeared in 1912 and the Okanagan United Growers of British Columbia in 1913.

The United Grain Growers Limited is an example of further expansion into the field of interprovincial organization. This company resulted from the amalgamation of the Grain Growers Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company in 1917.

In 1918, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited was formed with branches in all provinces and has proved successful as an organization on a national basis.

There is evidence of co-operation in industrial areas of Nova Scotia in 1861 when a co-operative store was opened at Stellarton by coal miners. Ten other stores were opened in that province prior to 1900 but only one survived beyond that date. The first consumers' co-operative store on record in Ontario was opened at Guelph in 1904 but ceased operations in 1927. Other provinces provide examples of the organization of urban consumers into buying groups and western farmers used their marketing societies as a basis for group purchasing of farm supplies and general merchandise.

There is no Dominion Act providing for the incorporation of co-operative associations. In 1908, an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies passed the House of Commons but was defeated in the Senate. However, associations can incorporate under the Companies Act. They are organized as joint stock companies and their co-operative nature is set out in the by-laws. Some co-operative companies in Canada are incorporated by special Acts of the Dominion Parliament.

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. The Act applies to practically all farm production except wheat for which a special Act was provided entitled the Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939.

The first co-operative legislation in Canada was passed by the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba in June, 1887. Early efforts in most other provinces concerning incorporation of co-operative associations were made under the Companies Acts or by securing passage of a special Act of the Provincial Government. At present every province has in its statutes legislation governing the incorporation of agricultural co-operative associations and co-operative societies for the production and distribution of commodities.

Separate legislation for co-operatives is to be found in every province except Ontario and Manitoba. Co-operatives in Ontario incorporate under Part XII of the Companies Act, by an amendment added in April, 1917. Similarly, Manitoba societies incorporate under Part VII of the Companies Act (R.S.M., 1940).

Saskatchewan and Alberta each have two Acts concerning co-operatives—one for farmers' marketing associations and one for all other types. Quebec has somewhat similar facilities except that credit unions and co-operative stores incorporate under the same Act, whereas in other provinces credit unions are incorporated under a special credit union Act.

In every Act, except those of Ontario and British Columbia, provision is made for the appointment of a supervisor of the associations that incorporate under the Act. The agricultural societies in Quebec report to the Department of Agriculture and this Department is quite active in directing and guiding the rural co-operatives in the Province. Ontario has a Co-operation and Markets Branch in the Department of Agriculture which looks after the farmers' co-operatives. Official supervision and regulation in these three provinces is, however, vested in the Registrar of Companies or the Provincial Secretary.

Recent Trends.—During the past two decades, co-operative activity in Canada has passed through a period of rapid success and great enthusiasm followed by reverses and declining interest. Some of the associations passed from the picture during the latter period but the great majority, profiting from adversity, strengthened their foundations and provided for further expansion. At present there is evidence of new progress which derives its vigour partly from the experiences, power and vision of the great western farmers' organizations and partly from the movement of education that has sprung up in the east. This movement began about 1930 among the farmers, fishermen and miners of eastern Nova Scotia under the auspices of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, N.S. The first directed effort was towards the organization of small study groups which discussed the pressing economic problems of the community. From these discussions came the establishment of credit unions, co-operative buying clubs, consumers' co-operative stores and wholesales, poultry pools, and renewed interest in egg circles and live-stock shipping clubs everywhere in the Maritime Provinces.

The achievements of this movement in this section of Canada attracted world-wide attention and its leaders were invited to tell their story all over the North American continent. Other Canadian provinces, especially Manitoba, Quebec and British Columbia, have drawn on the Nova Scotia experience and much of the recent development in co-operative endeavour in these provinces can be traced to the "Antigonish Movement".

The Co-operative Union of Canada.—On Mar. 6, 1909, at a conference of representatives of Canadian co-operative societies held at Hamilton, Ont., the Co-operative Union of Canada was formed as an educational body similar to the Co-operative Union of Great Britain. It is governed by a congress made up of delegates from affiliated organizations.

At the first meeting in 1909, 6 societies with a membership of 1,595 became affiliated. In 1940 there were 92 societies with a total membership of 184,992, including 74 retail societies with a total membership of 20,098, 2 buying clubs, 5 wholesale societies with a membership of 488, 2 educational societies with 4,970 members, and 6 societies marketing live stock, grain and dairy products with a membership totalling 163,505. There were included also one transportation society, one co-operative residence and one co-operative oil refinery with a combined membership of 901.

Practically all of the above societies that are owned or controlled by farmers report to the Department of Agriculture and are included in the statistics of agricultural co-operation pp. 548-549.

The Union has acted in an advisory capacity in the framing of legislation for co-operatives and has many times used its influence effectively in safeguarding the basic principles of the co-operative movement.

Since October, 1909, the Union has issued a monthly publication, *The Canadian Co-operator*, which enjoys a wide circulation among co-operators throughout the Dominion.

Subsection 1.—Producers' Co-operation

Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations.—Co-operation among Canadian farmers in the marketing of farm products and in the purchasing of farm supplies has grown during the past ten years. Not only has expansion been noted in membership and volume of business but also in the number of products that are being marketed co-operatively. Elevators, stockyards, common and cold-storage warehouses and chick hatcheries are owned and operated by farmers co-operatively. Butter and cheese are manufactured and chicken and fruit products are canned in co-operative plants. Hogs are processed into bacon and other pork products by the First Co-operative Packers of Ontario Limited.

In the field of farm supplies, commercial feeds and spray materials are prepared by co-operatives. At Regina, the Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association Limited, which is owned by farmers, refines crude oil into gasoline, distillate and other petroleum products. These supplies are distributed to farmers by wholesale

houses organized by farmers. A recent interesting development in the Prairie Provinces has been the organization of Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited, to sell and distribute farm machinery.

For the crop year ended July 31, 1941, 1,395 associations owned and operated by farmers in a co-operative manner reported on their business. Of this number, 699 with 376,405 members were engaged in marketing farm products and 696 associations with 75,280 members were organized for the purchasing of farm supplies.

In 1940-41 the marketing associations did almost ten times as much business as the purchasing organizations. The sales value of farm products marketed co-operatively amounted to \$214,425,733, which was a slight increase over the previous year. The increase was most marked in dairy, fruit, live-stock and poultry co-operatives. Grain and tobacco co-operatives showed a decrease in sales as a result of heavy carryovers and disturbed marketing conditions. The ratio of net worth to total assets of the grain co-operatives in Canada was adversely affected by the heavy borrowings made to finance the great increase in inventory stocks. Similar ratios for other commodity groups showed an improvement but the influence of the grain co-operatives lowered the total ratio to 35.1 p.c. as compared with 52.2 p.c. for 1939-40.

Total co-operative membership in Canada is given in the following tables as 451,685 but the possibility of duplication must be kept in mind. Thus, in many communities a farmer may be a member of more than one co-operative association. He may sell his cattle and hogs through a live-stock shipping association, his grain to a co-operative elevator and his poultry and poultry products to an association formed to market such commodities. Another measure of co-operative activity in the marketing of Canadian farm products can be obtained by dividing the total sales value of these products by the number of occupied farms. In the crop year 1940-41, co-operative sales per farm in Canada averaged \$295. On the same basis Saskatchewan was the leading province with \$515 worth of farm products marketed co-operatively. Over the period 1931-41 the average value per farm of products marketed through co-operatives was \$211.

In 1940-41, farm co-operatives handled approximately 31 p.c. of the total value of the commercial production of Canadian farms. The grain growers are the most highly organized of producers in the various commodity groups. Nearly 44 p.c. of all grain delivered at country elevators was handled through co-operatives. Organizations of live-stock producers handled 20 p.c. of the total marketings of cattle, hogs and sheep and lambs. Co-operatives marketing honey accounted for 28 p.c. of the commercial production. These co-operatives are of recent origin and have been singularly successful.

Farmers have used their organization as producers to pool their buying power. Consequently many co-operatives, set up originally to market the produce of the farms are now supplying members with supplies needed on the farm and in the household. Associations for that purpose only have also developed. In Saskatchewan there are about 400 such groups. Main commodities handled are binder twine, gasoline and oil, and coal and wood. Sales of supplies and general merchandise in 1940-41 amounted to \$25,922,374, which is an increase of almost 20 p.c. over the previous season. It is estimated that co-operative purchasing groups account for about 3½ p.c. of the sales of farm merchandise and supplies made by retail stores in the rural areas and towns with a population of less than 10,000.

27.—Numbers, Membership and Business of Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for co-operative insurance companies, credit societies, telephone co-operatives and farmers' institutes are not included in this table.

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	451,321	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
1941.....	1,395	4,005	451,685	507,223	215,030,410	25,895,374	242,158,305

28.—Numbers, Membership and Business of Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 27.

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..	18	18	7,369	8,433	652,072	105,825	759,165
Nova Scotia.....	95	140	12,812	16,494	2,024,763	1,760,503	3,846,917
New Brunswick.....	26	65	6,436	10,079	1,378,417	727,774	2,109,062
Quebec.....	361	392	26,841	26,841	18,529,218	3,119,142	21,942,662
Ontario.....	188	220	40,054	56,509	28,726,386	3,834,572	32,661,614
Manitoba.....	72	393	52,716	59,570	20,225,553	1,827,289	22,089,493
Saskatchewan.....	479	1,663	193,200	202,077	70,216,185	6,900,352	77,542,228
Alberta.....	72	562	69,044	80,328	37,513,894	3,408,716	40,933,195
British Columbia.....	78	82	14,386	15,381	8,123,381	2,438,401	10,787,051
Interprovincial.....	6	470	28,827	31,511	27,640,541	1,772,800	29,436,918
Totals.....	1,395	4,005	451,685	507,223	215,030,410	25,895,374	242,158,305

29.—Farm Products Marketed and Supplies Purchased by Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 27.

Item	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.....	386	399	53,420	80,901	23,637,381	334,574	24,214,515
Fruits and vegetables	117	151	12,065	14,349	9,354,585	1,795,556	11,377,026
Grain and seed.....	47	2,197	202,234	204,488	137,115,846	2,097,607	139,270,511
Live stock.....	53	223	50,659	59,848	25,382,846	557,187	26,036,814
Poultry.....	79	236	34,304	30,992	4,492,690	61,756	4,581,768
Honey.....	4	4	1,639	914	710,237	39,359	755,624
Maple products.....	1	1	1,821	1,821	839,282	Nil	839,282
Tobacco.....	6	6	3,699	3,639	11,121,902	"	11,295,152
Wool.....	1	17	1,901	2,500	1,192,700	58,000	1,250,700
Fur.....	2	2	552	2,720	527,903	36	529,492
Miscellaneous ¹	3	14	14,111	14,111	50,361	Nil	50,661
Totals, Marketing.....	699	3,250	376,405	416,283	214,425,733	4,944,075	220,201,545
Purchasing.....	696	755	75,280	90,940	604,677	20,951,299	21,956,760
Grand Totals.....	1,395	4,005	451,685	507,223	215,030,410	25,895,374	242,158,305

¹ Includes members and patrons of United Farmers of Ontario Limited and Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec, but business has been distributed according to commodity grouping.

30.—Financial Statistics of Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1932-41

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 27.

Year Ended July 31—	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Working Capital ¹	Net Worth in Per Cent of Total Assets
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1932.....	70,226,258	45,607,366	22,072,231	8,570,488	37,865,137	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	35,289,468	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	41,987,081	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	32,977,804	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
1941.....	145,658,904	38,567,084	92,222,947	10,503,077	42,932,880	14,868,873	36.7

¹ Excess of assets less value of plant over general liabilities.

31.—Financial Statistics of Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 27.

Province	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	91,946	41,975	33,702	29,743	28,501
Nova Scotia.....	1,904,322	669,751	959,169	453,421	491,732
New Brunswick.....	356,555	91,781	219,257	81,186	56,112
Quebec.....	8,292,250	3,789,576	4,267,970	1,244,260	2,780,020
Ontario.....	3,999,487	1,446,136	1,722,841	1,145,506	1,131,140
Manitoba.....	10,086,854	3,142,186	7,118,703	416,001	2,552,150
Saskatchewan.....	71,837,732	14,920,331	45,490,697	1,538,150	24,808,885
Alberta.....	22,679,761	5,940,909	15,078,551	407,756	7,193,454
British Columbia.....	6,191,246	1,836,433	2,977,189	1,875,943	1,338,114
Interprovincial.....	20,218,751	6,688,006	14,354,868	3,311,111	2,552,772
Totals.....	145,658,904	38,567,084	92,222,947	10,503,077	42,932,880

32.—Financial Statistics of Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year ended July 31, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 27.

Item	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Working Capital ¹	Net Worth in Per Cent of Total Assets
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Marketing—							
Dairy products.....	7,061,736	3,601,371	2,526,852	2,419,611	2,115,273	933,513	64.2
Fruits and vegetables.....	6,239,369	2,471,736	3,639,210	1,085,047	1,515,112	128,423	41.7
Grain and seed.....	117,047,564	28,748,414	79,475,638	3,468,156	34,103,770	8,823,512	32.1
Live stock.....	1,281,081	370,338	522,614	442,607	315,860	388,129	59.2
Poultry.....	507,704	136,244	147,199	66,757	293,748	224,261	71.0
Honey.....	311,695	44,843	216,922	56,187	38,586	49,930	30.4
Maple products.....	447,342	256,595	123,366	56,883	267,093	67,381	72.4
Tobacco.....	925,426	390,307	368,140	77,032	480,254	166,979	60.2
Wool.....	407,314	73,325	47,073	118,130	242,111	286,916	88.4
Fur.....	29,659	3,575	4,752	2	24,007	21,332	83.9
Miscellaneous ²	3,814,324	826,079	2,520,836	587,520	705,968	467,409	33.9
Totals, Marketing.....	138,073,214	36,922,827	89,592,602	8,377,930	40,102,682	11,557,785	35.1
Purchasing.....	7,585,690	1,644,257	2,630,345	2,125,147	2,830,198	3,311,088	65.3
Grand Totals.....	145,658,904	38,567,084	92,222,947	10,503,077	42,932,880	14,868,873	36.7

¹ 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 Co-operative Fédérée de Québec.

Fishermen's Co-operatives.—Co-operation among fishermen on Canada's Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is of recent origin. The Department of Fisheries records the establishment of co-operative associations among fishermen on the Atlantic Coast in 1924, the first of which was organized at Tignish in Prince Edward Island. No further organization was reported until 1930 when societies were formed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From that year the number of societies increased each year until in 1941 there were 63 operating in the Maritime Provinces out of a total of 77 associations reported as operating in Canada. These figures do not include any associations that operated from the mainland of the Province of Quebec but do include 9 societies in the Magdalen Islands.

On the west coast there were 5 fishermen's co-operatives operating in 1941. Two had been in operation for 15 years, one for 10 years and 2 were of recent origin.

Total capital invested in the 77 associations amounted to \$281,752. Total volume of business done by these associations amounted to \$2,645,698. Estimated membership in all associations reporting was approximately 4,500.

Fishermen's co-operative associations in Canada are engaged in other activities than the marketing or processing of fish. On both coasts the fishermen pool their purchases of fishing gear and nets through their marketing associations. On the east coast particularly, many groups operate co-operative stores which supply the members with household necessities such as groceries, meats and dairy products.

Subsection 2.—Consumers' Co-operation

Most people think of consumers' co-operation as exemplified by co-operative retail distributive societies operating in the field of consumers' goods and services. To a great extent this is true in Canada for consumers' co-operation in this country has not been attempted in many fields other than retail distribution.

The history of consumers' co-operation in Canada has not been encouraging. As mentioned above some of the earliest efforts at co-operation in Canada were in the field of consumers' co-operation. The one society that has a continuous record of successful operation is the British-Canadian Co-operative Society Limited, at Sydney Mines, N.S. This society began business in 1906 with a single small store at Sydney Mines and now operates branch stores at North Sydney, Glace Bay, Florence and Cranberry. The society handles groceries, dry goods, meats, men's wear and also operates a bakery, a dairy and a tailoring department. For the past 35 years this society has been one of the most successful examples of consumers' co-operation in Canada and on the continent.

In the past it has been difficult to obtain records of consumers' co-operative stores in Canada for many reasons. One was the lack of uniform legislation. Another was the absence of a single agency capable of covering the whole country. A third was the inability of the leaders of the movement to decide on an acceptable definition of a consumers' society. The first two of these have now been removed. Every province now has adequate legislation for co-operative societies and in most cases any new organization must incorporate under the present Act, which in nearly every case has proved quite acceptable to most co-operators.

The 1941 Census enumerated all co-operative stores and merchandising concerns in the country. Statistics on the extent of consumers' co-operation in Canada are readily available for most provinces but unfortunately they have never been brought together to present a Dominion-wide picture except for the census years. The only figures for Canada are to be found in the annual report of the Co-operative Union but these include only the societies affiliated with the Union, which are but a small percentage of the estimated total.

A very rough estimate places the number of co-operative retail stores, both rural and urban, in Canada at about 365 which have a membership of 30,000 and do between four and five million dollars worth of business annually. This turnover is made mostly in consumer goods such as groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., although in the western provinces a greater proportion would be in binder twine, oil and gasoline and other items that might be termed "farm supplies".

Concentration of consumers' stores appears in Eastern Canada. There are approximately 60 in the Maritime provinces, about 100 in Quebec and 35 in Ontario. The remainder are in the western provinces. Co-operative purchasing of farm supplies in bulk or carload lots is, however, well advanced in the farming communities of the West. In Saskatchewan alone, there are over 400 such associations which did a total business in 1940 of approximately \$4,250,000. A large percentage of this figure is made up of purchases and sales of gasoline and oil.

Closely associated with the retail distributive societies in Canada are the wholesale societies that serve the retail outlets. Five such wholesales reported a total business of \$4,584,448.

Subsection 3.—Co-operative Credit Societies and Social Services

Credit Unions.—The first review of the extent and development of credit unions in Canada was made by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture in February, 1941. This was printed in *The Economic Annalist* for December, 1940, and February, 1941, and later issued as a reprint. The review gives a complete summary of the legislation governing these societies in each province as well as a statistical summary of the business done by them.

Under the provincial legislation there is provision for an inspector whose duty it is to assist, advise and audit the accounts of the various societies. Each year each inspector prepares a detailed report on credit union activities in his province. These reports are usually printed and are available upon application.

There are, in every province except Manitoba, what are known as credit union leagues. These leagues are usually federations of smaller groups known as chapters which are organized in cities or areas where a number of credit unions are concentrated. It is expected that a league will be organized in Manitoba shortly.

Credit union leagues in Canada are performing valuable services on behalf of their member societies. Primarily, the leagues are educational bodies which publish and distribute pamphlets and information on correct credit union practices. They also pool orders for supplies of bookkeeping materials and arrange for the bonding of credit union treasurers. Most leagues make legal advice available to member societies and maintain records and statistics on the progress of their own members and the status of credit unions in other provinces and countries.

Amendments to legislation affecting credit unions are usually prepared and submitted to the government concerned by the league.

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.

No important amendments have been made during the past year.

33.—Numbers, Members and Total Assets of Credit Unions in Canada, 1915-41

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
1915										
Number.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	91	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	91
Members.....	"	"	"	23,614	"	"	"	"	"	23,614
Total assets..... \$	"	"	"	2,027,728	"	"	"	"	"	2,027,728
1920										
Number.....	"	"	"	113	"	"	"	"	"	113
Members.....	"	"	"	31,752	"	"	"	"	"	31,752
Total assets..... \$	"	"	"	6,306,965	"	"	"	"	"	6,306,965
1925										
Number.....	"	"	"	122	"	"	"	"	"	122
Members.....	"	"	"	33,279	"	"	"	"	"	33,279
Total assets..... \$	"	"	"	8,261,515	"	"	"	"	"	8,261,515
1930										
Number.....	"	"	"	179	15	"	"	"	"	194
Members.....	"	"	"	45,767	1	"	"	"	"	45,767
Total assets..... \$	"	"	"	11,178,810	1	"	"	"	"	11,178,810
1935										
Number.....	"	50	"	202	25	"	"	"	"	277
Members.....	"	9,000	"	43,045	1	"	"	"	"	52,045
Total assets..... \$	"	130,243	"	10,043,754	1	"	"	"	"	10,173,997
1936										
Number.....	"	71	"	234	26	"	"	"	"	331
Members.....	"	12,178	"	49,890	1	"	"	"	"	62,068
Total assets..... \$	"	269,045	"	10,846,755	1	"	"	"	"	11,115,800
1937										
Number.....	25	105	24	256	25	1	5	"	"	441
Members.....	240	17,173	1,800	57,216	1	480	268	"	"	77,177
Total assets..... \$	15,341	446,403	20,000	13,275,488	1	1	2,236	"	"	13,759,468
1938										
Number.....	38	148	67	338	25	10	19	"	"	645
Members.....	3,577	22,869	6,203	75,419	1	1,300	1,644	"	"	111,012
Total assets..... \$	37,392	605,459	91,060	16,057,994	1	22,885	20,882	"	"	16,835,672
1939										
Number.....	44	182	116	406	16	19	32	23	6	844
Members.....	4,731	27,113	11,533	91,374	8,809	2,406	2,862	2,226	500	151,554
Total assets..... \$	66,177	748,269	195,132	17,847,606	1,657,909	49,990	67,705	47,806	1	20,680,594
1940										
Number.....	46	199	132	562	67	31	52	35	43	1,167
Members.....	5,313	27,941	16,509	124,111	14,461	3,630	4,481	3,371	1,320	201,137
Total assets..... \$	87,497	924,751	377,380	21,400,001	1,936,932	90,535	130,316	103,483	18,790	25,069,685
1941										
Number.....	45	201	138	609	93	44	72	43	71	1,316
Members.....	5,539	28,144	18,765	147,484	18,670	5,112	6,273	4,564	3,912	238,463
Total assets..... \$	99,647	1,055,731	487,533	26,831,439	2,193,355	142,882	189,306	161,494	69,426	31,230,813

¹ Information not available.

34.—Summary of Credit Unions, by Provinces¹

Province	Credit Unions	Members	Shares	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans Granted in Last Financial Year	Loans Granted Since Inception
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island (Sept. 30, 1941).....	45	5,539	82,171	6,241	99,647	99,742	369,087
Nova Scotia (Sept. 30, 1941).....	201	28,144	943,606	19,294	1,055,731	938,690	4,761,925
New Brunswick (Sept. 30, 1941) ²	138	18,765	445,019	11,778	487,533	472,232	1,629,856
Quebec—							
Desjardins.....	601	146,275	3,047,822	21,421,718	26,796,617	5,700,000 ³	106,061,694 ³
Others ⁴	8	1,209	29,281	3,538	34,822	44,097	118,185
Ontario (Mar. 31, 1942).....	93	18,670	801,944	1,130,373	2,193,355	1,710,697	12,196,827
Manitoba.....	44	5,112	83,638	51,388	142,882	186,305	424,181
Saskatchewan.....	72	6,273	140,183	34,426	189,306	295,105	675,765
Alberta.....	43	4,564	127,693	21,904	161,494	121,724	528,691
British Columbia (Sept. 30, 1941) ⁵	71	3,912	63,157	2,652	69,426	83,942	132,467
Totals.....	1,316	238,463	5,764,514	22,703,312	31,230,813	9,652,534	126,898,678

¹ Dec. 31, 1941, except where otherwise stated. ² Statistics, except for the number of unions, are for 129 credit unions only. ³ Estimated by La Fédération des Caisses Populaires Desjardins.
⁴ These unions are members of Montreal Credit Union Federation Limited and statistics, except for number of unions, are for 6 credit unions only. ⁵ Statistics, except for the number of unions, are for 59 credit unions only.

As indicated in Tables 33 and 34 Quebec is the major credit union province in Canada and thus deserves a more detailed consideration.

In Quebec, credit unions are known as "caisses populaires". They were first established at Lévis in 1900, by the late Alphonse Desjardins. The idea was to provide short-term credit for small-scale farmers and industrial workers in the Province.

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 amounts payable by instalments and withdrawable; and distribution of profits. These People's 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.

Details of organization may be found in the Statistical Year Book of Quebec. Complete information on the operations of each individual bank and a résumé of operations from the date of organization are published annually, in a report entitled "Co-operative People's Banks and Co-operative Agricultural Societies".

These "caisses" are almost entirely supervised by the provincial federation and a grant of \$50,000 per year has been given to this federation to aid its work and other matters affecting credit unions. This federation is roughly similar in activities to the leagues in the other provinces although its operations are much more widespread by reason of the very substantial government grant.

Insurance.—For over 75 years Canadian farmers have used the group principle to insure their property against loss by fire. Some companies which began with a strictly rural clientele have now extended their coverage to include city property as well. The common feature of mutual fire insurance companies in

Canada is the premium note that is given by the insured when his risk is underwritten. The insured may be required to pay a definite portion of this in cash in advance or he may be assessed from time to time to provide cash to pay off losses incurred and management expenses.

All companies may be incorporated under Dominion or provincial legislation and they thus come under the supervision of the various superintendents of insurance. The statistics in Table 35 are taken from the reports of the various superintendents.

These companies are purely mutual companies. They are controlled and directed by their farmer members for the benefit of the members. They constitute one of the oldest and probably the most successful co-operative undertaking established by Canadian farmers.

In 1939, 365 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies carried risk insurance amounting to \$1,120,000,000. A tabulation made in a similar manner for 1933 showed 325 companies with approximately \$1,000,000,000 insurance at risk.

A form of insurance, analogous in conception to mutual insurance, is that practised by fraternal benefit societies, statistics of which are given in the Insurance chapter of this volume (see Index).

35.—Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Number of Companies	Un-assessed Premium Note Residue	Net Admitted Assets	Total Liabilities	Net Amount Insurance at Risk	Net Losses Paid, 1939
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1	Nil	92,165	5,602	10,308,858	22,506
Nova Scotia.....	5	65,295	327,369	81,376	17,183,928	42,058
Quebec—						
County.....	8	1,131,244	33,634	28,329	15,981,665	36,816
Municipality.....	67	143,827	67,895	11,048	20,900,786	25,535
Parish.....	208	4,862,330	215,810	72,350	109,944,787	188,198
Ontario.....	67	13,704,075	4,450,948	1,090,900	560,809,649	929,615
Manitoba.....	1	4,215	449	15	102,800	3
Saskatchewan.....	5 ²	191,949	520,169	251,101	27,425,662	38,514
British Columbia.....	1	112,320	192,609	172,407	3	8,516
Dominion.....	2	1,856,713	3,372,303	1,711,648	356,954,222	600,013
Totals.....	365	22,071,968	9,273,351	3,424,776	1,119,612,357	1,891,771

¹ Includes unassessed premium note residue, the four western provinces.

² Not available.

³ Includes one company which does business in

Miscellaneous and Service Type Co-operatives.—Included under this heading are various services that are being provided in a co-operative manner such as housing, medical care, telephone systems and burial societies. Associations of this nature are more recent in development but are gaining in importance.

Telephones.—Most widespread of all of these various service type co-operative associations are those providing telephone service. Organized in rural areas for the most part, records for the year 1913 indicate the existence of 262 co-operative telephone systems. By 1940 the number had increased to 2,348 and the number of connected telephones amounted to 102,286. The total investment in these systems was approximately \$20,000,000.

The majority of these co-operative telephone systems were in Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia with smaller numbers in the other provinces.

The Prairie Provinces also operate provincial systems. Besides these there are systems owned and operated by municipalities in Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec and Saskatchewan, with a total of 37,680 telephones connected.

In the majority of cases the service is supplied only to members of the association but some systems supply service to outsiders in the same manner as commercial telephone systems.

Many of these associations were aided in organization by the provincial and municipal governments. In some cases the province lent the necessary funds for construction and installation and was reimbursed through annual levies. In one province the municipalities financed the associations in a similar manner. In Alberta, beginning in 1935, the provincial system sold sections of its rural lines to companies composed of subscribers who operated the service on a co-operative basis.

Hospitalization.—In view of the increasing demand on the part of the public and the hospitals for some means of lessening the financial burden of sickness, several hospital plans have been developed in connection with public hospitals throughout Canada.

In 1941 Canada had some 38 plans of hospital group insurance and many others in the process of development. Most plans now in operation have the same basic idea. There is usually a monthly fee on a family or individual basis in return for which the subscriber is entitled to preferential rates on various hospital services and many routine services at no extra cost. In 1940 the Institutional Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 5 such plans in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 7 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, 3 in Saskatchewan, 7 in Alberta and 13 in British Columbia. In the Province of Quebec one plan is ready to operate.

The first province-wide plan to develop in Canada was launched by the Government of Manitoba and is at present the largest in the Dominion although its operations are confined to the larger cities. Upon payment of certain monthly fees, subscribers are entitled to 21 days of hospital care which includes food and special diets, general nursing care, dressings, drugs and medicines. Discounts are allowed on laboratory analyses, X-rays and other treatments.

A plan in Ontario, sponsored by the Ontario Hospital Association in co-operation with the Ontario Medical Association, is quite similar to the Manitoba plan.

The 2 public hospitals at Kingston, Ont., have adopted a joint hospital plan which is a departure from the usual insurance-type plan. A *pro-rata* distribution of the full amount of the fund derived from the prescribed fees is made among subscribers who were hospitalized during the year on the basis of their receipted accounts.

Housing.—Perhaps the best known co-operative housing project in Canada is in Nova Scotia. With the assistance of the Provincial Housing Commission, miners in the vicinity of Glace Bay and Reserve Mines undertook the building of better homes for themselves and there are now three groups living in new houses in that area. They are organized on a community basis with funds lent by the Housing Commission and labour supplied by the members of the co-operative housing association.

Miscellaneous.—There are one or two bus and transportation companies operating co-operatively in Canada. The students at the University of Toronto own and operate a co-operative residence and students at other universities are

forming similar societies. One co-operative burial society is known to be in the process of organization in Saskatchewan. Co-operative principles have also been applied in isolated instances to many other forms of enterprise such as restaurants, laundries, printing and publishing and electrification. Until a complete survey of the field of consumers' co-operation is made no accurate information is available.

PART II.—GOVERNMENT AIDS TO AND CONTROL OF TRADE

Section 1.—Combinations in Restraint of Trade*

Dominion legislative measures for aiding and regulating trade provide specific prohibitions of operation against the public interest by monopolies and similar commercial combinations. Monopolistic trade arrangements that tend to eliminate competition in price, supply or quality of goods, and thereby to unduly raise costs or prices, are prohibited under the Combines Investigation Act and under Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code.

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 (R.S.C. 1927, c. 26) provides for investigation of trade combinations, mergers, trusts and monopolies alleged to have been formed or operated in restraint of trade and to the detriment of the public. Participation in the formation or operations of such combines is an indictable offence. Methods of unlawfully lessening competition and controlling trade include arrangements among competitors or others to enhance prices, to fix common selling prices or resale prices, to exclude competitors from business or otherwise to unduly limit production or facilities for manufacturing or distribution. Business combinations and associations for most other purposes are not contrary to public policy, including associations to assemble and supply information on trade operations or to effect useful standardization or simplification of products or services.

Recent court proceedings following investigations under this statute have dealt with alleged combines of manufacturers and wholesalers of tobacco products and manufacturers of corrugated and solid fibreboard shipping containers and materials for the manufacture of such containers. In the shipping-container cases a total of 21 companies and one individual were sentenced at Toronto to pay fines amounting in all to \$176,000, payable to the Receiver General of Canada. All 22

* Revised by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Labour.

accused were convicted or pleaded guilty to offences relating to undue lessening or prevention of competition in the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard boxes or shipping containers, or of liner board and other materials used in the manufacture of shipping containers. Appeals against a number of these convictions were dismissed in the case of *The King v. Container Materials Limited* by the Supreme Court of Canada in February, 1942.

Thirty-six companies and individuals engaged in the tobacco business, including wholesalers and 7 manufacturers, were convicted by a jury at Edmonton in July, 1941, of offences of participation in a combination to fix and enhance prices of tobacco products and in operations of a merger, trust or monopoly substantially controlling tobacco distribution throughout Canada to the detriment of the public. Fines imposed by the Alberta Supreme Court totalled \$221,500 and ranged in individual amounts from \$250 to \$25,000. Appeals against conviction by 35 of these accused were allowed by four members of the Alberta Court of Appeals in February, 1942, on the ground that certain of the accused had been previously charged under Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code and on other technical grounds of procedure at the trial. Reductions of some 10 p.c. in prices of leading brands of tobacco products exclusive of tax changes have been effective since institution of these proceedings.

In December, 1941, the Maximum Prices Regulations became effective. These regulations provide that, apart from certain exemptions, no person may charge more for goods and services than the maximum prices charged by him for similar goods and services during the basic period, Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. Adoption of these regulations led to the extension of widespread measures of direct control by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board over practically all civilian industries and trades in Canada, with appointment of co-ordinators or administrators in each field. The Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act now acts also as a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and as Enforcement Administrator for the Board. Inquiries and proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act have been directed to conform during the war period with the extension of war-time measures of control over prices and supply.

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

* 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.

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 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 7,834 patents granted in 1941, 5,676 or 72 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 608 to Canadians, and 708 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 376, Holland with 97, France with 80, Switzerland with 67, and Sweden with 47 followed in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued.

During the fiscal year 1941 inventors were especially active in the fields of chemicals and allied arts, great attention having been paid to synthetic drugs and therapeutic compounds; the production of sulphanilamides, hormones and various vitamins having been the subject matter of many applications. Many new food compounds containing added amounts of vitamins have been developed and particular attention has been paid to increasing and stabilizing the vitamin content of edible liquids such as milk and fruit juices and to the milling of grain to retain the vitamin content in flour. Further work has been done in the improvement of motor fuels and in the production of synthetic resins. In metallurgy, improved methods for the production of light metal alloys of magnesium and aluminium and light-weight stainless steel were prominent, as were also improvements in the flotation separation of non-metallic ores. In the electrical art there were numerous inventions relating to arc extinguishing means for switches and fuses, electric welding, motor control and electron tubes for radio. War devices were the subjects of numerous applications covering improvements in aeroplanes, torpedo boats, machine guns, bombs and other weapons.

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Fiscal Years 1936-41

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Applications for patents.....No.	12,580	10,668	10,950	10,899	10,413	9,064
Patents granted....."	7,791	8,177	7,720	7,578	7,234	7,834
Granted to Canadians....."	792	703	647	620	571	608
Certificates for renewal fees....."	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Caveats granted....."	394	423	399	475	378	318
Assignments....."	8,146	7,723	8,249	8,245	7,976	7,728
Fees received, net.....\$	386,542	377,453	367,127	365,672	350,607	333,646

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.

* 'Invention' means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.

The 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."

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 1936-41

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,403	3,249	3,241	3,146	3,214	3,298
Industrial designs registered..... "	363	336	544	356	402	336
Timber marks registered..... "	3	10	7	16	21	11
Assignments registered ¹ "	1,394	2,093	1,688	632	513	494
Fees received, net ¹ \$	68,220	86,396	85,023	13,381	13,535	15,995

¹ Including assignments of and fees for trade marks that cannot be separated up to Mar. 31, 1938.

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 1936-41

NOTE.—Prior to Apr. 1, 1938, trade marks were dealt with in the Copyright Branch of the Patent Office.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Trade marks registered..... No.	1,574	2,068	2,169	2,181	1,721	1,687
Trade mark registrations assigned.. "	728	1,491	1,136	1,022	1,229	798
Trade mark registrations renewed.. "	437	468	550	660	410	376
Certified copies prepared..... "	282	383	328	356	307	245
Shop cards registered..... "	1	1	1	2	4	1
Net revenue from fees..... \$	-	-	-	62,711	51,719	51,107

¹ Act not in force, see text on p. 559.

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. An outline of the principal legislation and legal standards is given at p. 527 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 given at p. 527 of the 1941 Year Book.

The total revenue collected by the Service in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 amounted to \$412,733 and \$427,358, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, amounted to \$431,586 and \$418,260, 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 1940 and 1941

Article	1940				1941			
	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).....	124,629	118,450	6,179	4.96	128,906	122,634	6,272	4.86
Weights (metric).....	985	966	19	1.93	1,976	1,898	78	3.95
Measures of capacity.....	59,705	59,337	368	0.53	60,612	59,968	644	1.06
Measures of length.....	7,950	7,926	24	0.3	9,401	9,349	52	0.55
Milk-cans.....	77,857	77,672	185	0.23	81,648	81,454	194	0.24
Ice-cream containers.....	34,536	34,536	Nil	-	26,004	26,004	Nil	-
Measuring devices (gas pumps).....	59,072	50,449	8,623	14.6	60,150	52,154	7,996	13.29
Tank wagons.....	994	988	6	0.51	1,021	1,011	10	0.98
Babcock glassware.....	44,655	44,510	145	0.3	44,219	44,110	109	0.25
Weighing machines.....	204,902	182,295	22,607	11.0	214,010	191,099	22,911	10.70
Weighing machines (metric).....	803	765	38	4.7	1,145	1,031	114	9.95
Domestic scales.....	14,213	13,993	220	1.5	15,618	15,505	113	0.72
Miscellaneous.....	3,253	3,184	69	2.1	2,444	2,343	101	4.13
Totals.....	633,554	595,071	38,483	6.07	647,154	608,560	38,594	5.96

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 515,796 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with 517,121 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was \$351,091 as compared with an expenditure of \$256,251. The Branch also collected \$560,797 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only \$232.

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. 317-346.

* Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

5.—Electricity Meters in Use, Fiscal Years 1915-41

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	1941.....	2,109,437

6.—Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, Fiscal Years 1916-41

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.	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	660,736
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	85,752	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	1941...	519,095	192,097	4	1,157	712,353

¹ First year reported.

7.—Gas Sold in Canada, by Kinds, Fiscal Years 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1920-31 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.
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	7,539,430	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
1941.....	1,727,392	6,938,003	8,293,387	29,673,000	25,964	17,751	46,675,497

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 for 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.....	166,740.20
1935-36.....	390,168 net tons at 49½c.....	193,133.12
1936-37.....	564,695 net tons at 49½c.....	279,523.96
1937-38.....	583,817 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.....	776,969 net tons at 49½c.....	384,599.64
April 1 to Dec. 31, 1941.....	558,642 net tons at 49½c.....	276,528.06

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.

Since the outbreak of war, and especially in recent months, war-time bonuses have been introduced which also encourage the production of particular commodities and therefore have an effect similar to that of bounties. These war-time bonuses are dealt with in the various sections of the Year Book where they have a direct relationship to production, particularly in the Manufactures chapter.

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 a 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.

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".

* 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 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.

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.

8.—Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1937-41

Province	Year	Total Net Revenue	Province	Year	Total Net Revenue
Nova Scotia—		\$	Manitoba—		\$
Year ended Nov. 30.....	1937	1,313,994	Year ended Apr. 30.....	1937	1,512,201
	1938	1,365,814		1938	1,753,363
	1939	1,718,425		1939	1,742,075
	1940	2,284,229		1940	1,857,633
	1941	3,358,235		1941	1,874,954
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
	1940	1,655,739		1940	1,706,357
	1941	2,220,308		1941	1,941,185
Quebec—			Alberta—		
Year ended Apr. 30.....	1937	5,487,018	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	2,390,813
	1938	6,221,814		1938	2,593,954
	1939	6,470,864		1939	2,740,124
	1940	7,572,121		1940	2,937,226
	1941	7,270,810		1941	3,207,627
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
	1940	11,051,912		1940	4,456,948
	1941	12,294,175		1941	4,841,482

Apparent Consumption of Liquor in Canada.—It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Certain 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 1933-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924 to 1932 are given at p. 532 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in Bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-Exports of Imported Spirits	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.
1933.....	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934.....	933,946	2,478,975	718,018	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
1941.....	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790

10.—Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors in Canada, Fiscal Years 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924 to 1931 are given at p. 533 of the 1941 Year Book.

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.
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	11,169,798 ¹	69,994	302	52,112,906 ¹
1936.....	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488 ¹	51,887	Nil	57,181,183 ¹
1937.....	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614 ¹	112,902	“	60,290,793 ¹
1938.....	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089 ¹	156,053	“	67,266,073 ¹
1939.....	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425 ¹	123,726	“	63,302,752 ¹
1940.....	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067 ¹	192,612	32	66,289,690 ¹
1941.....	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book to eliminate certain duplications previously included for these years.

11.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924 to 1931 are given at p. 533 of the 1941 Year book.

Year	Native	Imported			Apparent Consumption, Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption ¹	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
1932.....	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933.....	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
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	173	472,714	3,166,170
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
1941.....	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614

¹ Estimated from excise tax collections; see text on p. 565.

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. 569-572.)

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). Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., have ceased to publish statistics of assets since 1940.

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, 1934-41, and by Provinces, 1941

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

Year and Province	Manu- facturing		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Con- struction		Commercial Service		Totals	
	No.	Lia- bilities \$'000	No.	Lia- bilities \$'000	No.	Lia- bilities \$'000	No.	Lia- bilities \$'000	No.	Lia- bilities \$'000	No.	Lia- bilities \$'000
Totals, 1934	303	6,656	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	13,091
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	4,766	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
Totals, 1940	197	3,482	72	1,128	774	3,949	56	569	59	450	1,158	9,578
1941												
P. E. Island.....	1	—	1	—	6	22	1	—	1	—	6	22
Nova Scotia.....	1	65	2	19	17	99	1	2	1	—	21	185
New Brunswick.....	1	—	1	6	17	138	1	—	1	—	18	144
Quebec.....	83	1,579	22	226	279	1,453	35	315	30	198	449	3,771
Ontario.....	32	650	12	164	132	718	16	174	8	129	200	1,835
Manitoba.....	3	8	1	8	37	189	2	25	1	—	43	230
Saskatchewan.....	4	24	1	3	96	346	1	—	2	10	103	383
Alberta.....	3	50	1	1	20	91	1	—	1	—	24	142
British Columbia.....	4	41	2	112	10	65	1	3	1	26	18	247
Totals, 1941	130	2,419	42	539	614	3,118	55	519	41	364	882	6,959

¹ None reported.

In 1941 Quebec and Ontario accounted for 50.9 p.c. and 22.7 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, 54.2 p.c. as compared with 22.7 p.c. registered for Ontario.

2.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-41

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1934 to 1936 will be found at p. 951 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1937 and 1938 at p. 959 of the 1940 edition.

Province	Failures			Liabilities		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Prince Edward Island.....	4	9	6	99	28	22
Nova Scotia.....	38	30	21	257	408	185
New Brunswick.....	43	48	18	559	259	144
Quebec.....	591	514	449	5,892	4,630	3,771
Ontario.....	359	339	200	2,834	3,039	1,835
Manitoba.....	117	63	43	955	335	230
Saskatchewan.....	92	115	103	445	388	383
Alberta.....	37	27	24	238	341	142
British Columbia.....	18	13	18	356	150	247
Totals.....	1,299	1,158	882	11,635	9,578	6,959

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 882 commercial failures in Canada in 1941, 614 were among the retail trading establishments, including 213 in foods and 82 in apparel. Out of the 130 manufacturers who failed, 25 were in foods, 23 in textiles and 17 were manufacturers of forest products.

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1939-41

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1934 to 1936 will be found at p. 951 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1937 and 1938 at pp. 959-960 of the 1940 edition.

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Manufacturing—						
Foods.....	48	57	25	607	463	376
Textiles.....	65	42	23	1,365	664	242
Forest products.....	20	13	17	186	221	308
Paper, printing and publishing.....	15	13	14	102	394	312
Chemicals and drugs.....	15	13	7	75	182	35
Fuels.....	4	3	1	252	130	35
Leather and leather products.....	11	18	7	209	366	180
Stone, clay, glass and products.....	7	4	5	64	55	31
Iron and steel.....	10	7	5	104	58	43
Machinery.....	3	3	5	32	10	243
Transportation equipment.....	2	2	1	12	25	1
All other.....	34	22	20	821	914	613
Totals, Manufacturing.....	234	197	130	3,829	3,482	2,419

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1939-41
—concluded

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm products, foods, groceries.....	20	18	15	372	540	144
Clothing and furnishings.....	9	6	1	193	102	18
Dry goods and textiles.....	6	2	2	215	53	11
Lumber, building materials, hardware.....	7	9	4	137	123	22
Chemicals and drugs.....	2	3	1	48	16	1
Fuels.....	Nil	Nil	3	—	—	37
Automotive products.....	2	3	7	15	50	113
Supply houses.....	Nil	Nil	3	—	—	44
All other.....	31	31	6	313	244	149
Totals, Wholesale Trade.....	77	72	42	1,293	1,128	539
Retail Trade—						
Foods.....	213	272	213	683	837	968
Farm supplies, general stores.....	101	82	74	829	557	381
General merchandise.....	46	33	23	214	205	156
Apparel.....	183	117	82	989	754	347
Furniture, household furniture.....	41	28	16	360	208	93
Lumber, building materials, hardware.....	45	43	32	392	482	198
Automotive products.....	66	47	46	722	351	388
Restaurants.....	90	72	64	252	180	191
Drugs.....	20	25	17	88	98	115
All other.....	69	55	47	417	277	281
Totals, Retail Trade.....	874	774	614	4,946	3,949	3,118
Construction—						
General contractors.....	13	19	20	499	266	209
Carpenters and builders.....	9	10	5	97	99	24
Building sub-contractors.....	31	25	27	197	182	253
Other contractors.....	Nil	2	3	—	22	33
Totals, Construction.....	53	56	55	793	569	519
Commercial Service—						
Cleaners and dyers, tailors.....	10	20	4	77	197	29
Haulage, buses, taxis, etc.....	10	15	14	109	104	210
Hotels.....	11	3	3	239	57	34
Laundries.....	7	1	1	269	Nil	18
Undertakers.....	2	6	4	9	31	25
All other.....	21	14	15	71	61	48
Totals, Commercial Service.....	61	59	41	774	450	364
Grand Totals.....	1,299	1,158	882	11,635	9,578	6,959

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, 1923-41

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1923.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1924.....	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408
1925.....	3	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319
1926.....	4	71	67	758	721	85	77	139	74	1,996
1927.....	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773
1928.....	4	66	74	688	681	97	54	135	72	1,841
1929.....	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037
1930.....	1	71	61	927	762	91	84	101	69	2,167
1931.....	3	61	45	1,011	776	113	146	152	95	2,402
1932.....	7	51	74	795	793	109	152	131	104	2,216
1933.....	9	62	80	968	889	86	91	131	104	2,420
1934.....	10	55	42	935	730	67	59	88	58	2,044
1935.....	8	42	38	779	474	56	36	42	57	1,532
1936.....	4	28	37	632	390	46	66	83	28	1,314
1937.....	6	29	15	539	384	33	57	48	37	1,198
1938.....	Nil	23	93	623	335	23	34	25	40	1,126
1939.....	4	35	31	558	391	67	56	20	27	1,219
1940.....	3	38	45	669	403	74	67	37	56	1,392
1941.....	3	26	12	632	362	36	46	31	35	1,173
1941.....	4	17	7	537	279	23	45	25	21	1,008

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, 1924-41

Year	Trade	Manu- fac- tures	Agri- cul- ture	Logging and Fishing	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Trans- port- ation and Public Utili- ties	Finance	Service	Not Classi- fied	Total
1924.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1925.....	1,317	329	204	14	22	44	36	8	129	216	2,319
1926.....	1,026	403	156	14	15	50	21	5	220	84	1,996
1927.....	805	390	135	27	20	52	34	1	225	84	1,773
1928.....	818	430	116	30	26	63	36	Nil	243	79	1,541
1929.....	884	505	108	31	23	70	45	5	263	103	2,037
1930.....	1,100	443	125	4	11	61	21	5	239	158	2,167
1931.....	1,204	488	115	12	9	55	48	29	283	159	2,402
1932.....	1,102	464	125	5	7	61	42	21	255	134	2,216
1933.....	1,171	468	190	9	6	83	43	7	290	153	2,420
1934.....	1,089	357	92	1	5	57	26	12	246	159	2,044
1935.....	799	217	82	3	2	59	20	16	217	117	1,532
1936.....	594	180	173	3	10	62	11	16	186	79	1,314
1937.....	536	191	123	2	12	53	10	11	189	71	1,198
1938.....	584	182	104	5	21	46	7	15	123	39	1,126
1939.....	667	200	101	1	11	50	9	4	109	67	1,219
1940.....	664	210	108	6	18	80	22	12	197	75	1,392
1941.....	591	167	67	4	15	53	13	11	201	51	1,173
1941.....	482	132	34	2	14	64	13	8	188	71	1,008

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, 1923-41

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	1933.....	27,033,240	32,953,858
1924.....	43,194,035	48,105,397	1934.....	19,257,469	23,598,260
1925.....	26,968,371	32,153,697	1935.....	12,174,401	17,567,002
1926.....	24,676,661	32,291,125	1936.....	10,703,620	15,144,945
1927.....	23,197,894	30,634,469	1937.....	10,704,079	14,303,362
1928.....	26,583,462	32,455,437	1938.....	8,782,191	14,017,061
1929.....	32,064,027	38,747,638	1939.....	11,186,360	15,089,461
1930.....	44,048,171	48,164,065	1940.....	7,676,295	10,663,326
1931.....	46,839,179	52,552,900	1941.....	7,325,738	9,133,657
1932.....	40,604,208	51,629,303			

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1941, with Totals for 1940

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1941	Total for 1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trade—										
General stores.....	2	2	35	17	2	5	2	2	67	77
Grocery.....	7	Nil	40	21	3	1	3	3	78	94
Confectionery.....	1	"	7	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	22
Drink and tobacco.....	Nil	"	12	1	"	"	"	"	13	27
Fish and meat.....	"	1	28	13	"	1	1	1	45	54
Boots and shoes.....	"	Nil	6	6	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	27
Dry goods.....	"	"	28	10	1	"	1	"	40	43
Clothing.....	"	1	39	25	1	4	2	"	72	81
Furniture.....	"	Nil	5	1	Nil	1	Nil	"	7	10
Books and stationery.....	"	"	9	3	1	1	"	"	14	13
Automobile.....	"	"	9	5	Nil	Nil	"	"	14	12
Hardware.....	"	"	6	7	"	2	"	"	15	17
Electrical apparatus.....	"	"	5	5	"	Nil	"	"	10	12
Jewellery.....	"	"	5	3	"	"	"	"	8	5
Coal and wood.....	"	"	11	3	"	"	"	1	15	17
Drugs and chemicals.....	"	"	6	6	"	1	2	Nil	15	24
Miscellaneous.....	3	"	20	11	4	1	2	3	44	56
Totals, Trade.....	13	4	271	142	12	17	13	10	482	591
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods.....	Nil	Nil	16	5	1	1	Nil	Nil	23	42
Animal foods.....	"	"	5	2	Nil	Nil	"	"	7	10
Fur and leather.....	"	"	12	2	"	"	"	"	14	16
Pulp and paper.....	"	"	3	2	"	"	"	"	5	3
Textiles.....	"	"	3	Nil	"	"	"	"	3	11
Clothing.....	"	"	24	6	"	"	"	"	30	27
Lumbering and manufactures.....	1	"	9	8	"	"	1	"	19	12
Iron and steel.....	1	"	5	1	"	"	Nil	"	7	10
Non-ferrous metals.....	Nil	"	2	Nil	"	"	"	"	2	6
Non-metallic minerals.....	"	"	4	4	"	1	"	"	9	10
Drugs and chemicals.....	"	"	Nil	1	"	Nil	"	"	1	4
Miscellaneous.....	"	"	8	3	"	1	"	"	12	16
Totals, Manufacturing.....	2	Nil	91	34	1	3	1	Nil	132	167
Service—										
Garages.....	Nil	Nil	18	9	Nil	3	Nil	1	31	35
Other customs and repairs.....	"	"	18	5	2	3	1	Nil	29	31
Personal service.....	"	"	36	12	4	10	1	2	65	50
Restaurants.....	"	"	22	8	1	1	3	Nil	35	49
Professional service.....	"	"	10	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	16	21
Recreational service.....	"	"	3	Nil	"	"	"	"	3	2
Business service.....	"	"	7	2	"	"	"	"	9	13
Totals, Service.....	Nil	Nil	114	42	7	17	5	3	188	201

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1941, with Totals for 1940—concluded

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1941	Total for 1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other—										
Agriculture.....	2	Nil	16	11	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	34	67
Mining.....	Nil	"	3	6	1	Nil	1	3	14	15
Logging, fishing and trapping.....	"	"	1	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	1	2	4
Construction.....	1	"	40	18	1	1	1	2	64	53
Transportation and public utilities.....	Nil	1	8	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	13	13
Finance.....	"	Nil	4	4	"	"	Nil	Nil	8	11
Totals, Other.....	3	1	72	41	2	6	3	7	135	163
Not classified.....	3	2	39	20	1	2	3	1	71	51
Grand Totals.....	21	7	587	279	23	45	25	21	1,008	1,173

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, 1933-41, and by Provinces, 1941

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year and Province or City	Estates Closed	Assets Estimated by Debtor	Liabilities, Estimated by Debtor	Total Realization	Costs of Administration	Percentage of Costs to Total	Paid to Creditors
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$
Totals, 1933.....	850	9,207,503	8,629,392	1,880,015	423,833	22.6	1,449,392
Totals, 1934.....	1,620	14,887,298	20,342,883	3,800,996	880,803	23.2	2,908,020
Totals, 1935.....	1,198	14,039,847	19,402,471	2,797,009	763,617	27.3	2,020,868
Totals, 1936.....	1,069	10,314,455	14,013,966	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
Totals, 1940.....	1,084	11,315,392	14,932,651	2,495,254	756,646	30.3	1,738,608
1941							
Prince Edward Island.....	2	3,616	6,050	1,264	621	49.1	643
Nova Scotia.....	19	233,549	447,480	75,348	16,477	21.9	58,871
New Brunswick.....	6	70,878	92,478	13,164	5,883	44.7	7,281
Quebec ¹	262	1,641,542	2,514,345	587,405	150,056	25.6	437,349
Montreal.....	354	2,750,404	4,885,901	903,750	276,627	30.6	627,123
Ontario ¹	178	3,315,908	3,081,327	586,690	187,164	31.9	399,526
Toronto.....	61	1,959,513	1,674,036	833,895	141,172	16.9	692,723
Manitoba.....	25	269,806	399,003	149,356	23,449	15.7	125,907
Saskatchewan.....	17	213,032	258,081	45,197	10,714	23.7	34,483
Alberta.....	19	103,230	170,721	24,538	8,453	34.4	16,085
British Columbia.....	38	1,035,551	785,859	188,018	75,938	40.4	112,080
Totals, 1941.....	981	11,597,029	14,315,281	3,405,625	896,554	26.3	2,512,071²

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 \$2,847,867.

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, 1935-41, and by Provinces, 1941.

(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 Costs to Total	Paid to Creditors
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$
Totals, 1935	94	352,030	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	39,808	9,466	23.8	30,342
Totals, 1940	59	267,032	459,516	37,338	7,417	19.8	29,921
1941							
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick.....	1	2,185	2,119	196	58	29.6	138
Quebec.....	13	50,313	91,654	21,078	6,167	29.3	14,911
Ontario.....	8	37,000	53,810	7,685	1,188	15.5	6,497
Manitoba.....	2	2,234	5,381	208	87	41.8	121
Saskatchewan.....	15	80,300	114,892	1,991	1,991	100.0	Nil
Alberta.....	3	5,942	20,175	161	161	100.0	"
British Columbia.....	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, 1941	42	177,974	288,031	31,319	9,652	30.8	21,667¹

¹ In addition, land and chattels under mortgage or lien, of an estimated value of \$87,204, 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 11,419,896 (preliminary count of population from the Census of 1941) 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.

In order to appraise the value of each of the agencies of transportation, 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, 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

Section 1.—Government Control Over Agencies of Transportation

With the modern development of new forms of transportation, 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 Dominion Department of Transport was organized on Nov. 2, 1936, under authority of c. 34 of the Statutes of 1936, to unify in one Department the control and supervision of railways, canals, harbours, marine and shipping, civil aviation and radio.

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. For this reason there has been a strong tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation over the past half century. 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.

Such control inevitably brings with it elements of monopoly and possible overcharge, and it has been deemed advisable in Canada, as in other countries, to set up authorities to control 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 are concerned, is now in the hands of the Board of Transport Commissioners. From time to time the regulatory authority of the Commission has been extended to a limited extent to other utilities (see below).

Besides the Board of Transport Commissioners, 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, as well as other information relating to the organization of the Board, procedure, judgments, etc., are given at pp. 633-634 of the 1940 Year Book.

Powers of the Board.—With regard to transport by rail, these 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 a 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.

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.

Section 2.—Government Control Over Agencies of Communication

The Development of National Radio Broadcasting in Canada.—The first radio communication in Canada took the form of radio-telegraphy and was established in 1901, between Chateau Bay, Que., the terminus of the Government

* Revised by P. F. Baillargeon, Secretary, Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa.

north-shore telegraph line on the north side of Belle Isle Straits, and Belle Isle, Newfoundland. The stations were erected by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of London, England, for the Telegraph Division of the Department of Public Works. Their purpose was to replace the existing cable service between the island and the mainland which was continually being interrupted by ice. Since that time, radio-telegraphic communication facilities have expanded steadily. Most of the larger stations are under actual Government operation and, at present, networks of direction-finding, marine radio beacon, aviation radio range, and other types of stations provide a complete service for ships, aircraft, and all other users of such means of communication (see pp. 654 to 657). There are also a number of controlled small private stations in operation.

Broadcasting of the human voice by radio, or radio-telephony was not, in the first stages, controlled by the Dominion Government. It commenced with test programs carried out by the Canadian Marconi Company at Montreal during the winter of 1919. Regular organized programs were begun in December, 1920, by the same company. By April, 1922, the establishment of broadcasting stations on a general scale had commenced, and 52 private, commercial and amateur broadcasting licences were granted during the fiscal year 1923.

In 1927, the administration of radio within the Dominion was vested in the Department of Marine. The matter of Dominion jurisdiction was questioned by certain of the provinces on different occasions, but on Feb. 9, 1932, the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council ruled that the control and regulation of radio communication was within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. This decision was a very important one and did much to further the nationalization of radio broadcasting in Canada. Following this ruling, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act was passed in 1932 and power was vested in the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission to control and regulate radio broadcasting in Canada.

Without the use of transcontinental transmission wires and broadcasting stations, the Commission did not, at the outset, engage in national broadcasting on a substantial scale. In April, 1933, the nucleus of a national network of stations was secured by the taking over and operating of the three stations of the Canadian National Railways at Moncton, Ottawa and Vancouver.

A further phase of national radio broadcasting in Canada was entered upon in 1936, when the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (see pp. 658-661) replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. The new Act gave the Corporation much wider powers in the operation of the system, and was modelled very largely along the lines of the Act governing the British Broadcasting Corporation. Control of certain technical matters reverted to the Minister of Transport, to be exercised through the Radio Division of the Department. As a result of the War, however, these powers were transferred to the Minister of Munitions and Supply in 1940; in June, 1941, jurisdiction over the activities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation were transferred to the Minister of National War Services. The present war-time functions of national radio are discussed more fully in the section of this chapter referred to above.

The Post Office.—From its earliest days, and by reason of the nature of its services, the Post Office has operated as a government monopoly. At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion and the Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. Administrative statistics appear at pp. 662-668.

Section 3.—War-Time Control of Transportation*

The extensive transportation systems of Canada were, in peace-time, capable of handling a much greater volume of traffic than conditions required. However, since the outbreak of war in 1939, the vastly increased movements of raw materials to the factories, and of munitions, troops, etc., to the theatres of war, have placed a heavy burden on existing transportation facilities. Early in the War, the Government took steps to ensure that the vital transportation requirements of the war effort would be met and since then many important measures have been put into effect. The chief agencies of transportation control are the Canadian Shipping Board, and the Controllers of Ship Repairs, Transport and Transit. The organization and functions of these agencies are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

The Canadian Shipping Board.—Immediately upon the outbreak of war, all Canadian merchant shipping was brought under government control. On Sept. 5, 1939, the Canadian Ship Licensing Board was established, and it was provided that no Canadian merchant vessel of over 500 tons engaged in foreign trade could undertake a voyage without obtaining a licence. The purpose of this was to ensure that such small merchant marine as Canada possessed would be employed to greatest advantage in the prosecution of the War. In December, 1939, the Canadian Shipping Board was established and the Ship Licensing Board was incorporated in it. The Board, given wide general powers over all Canadian shipping, consisted of senior representatives of the Departments of External Affairs, National Revenue, National Defence for Naval Service, Trade and Commerce and Transport, with the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce as Chairman. In addition, the Transport Controller (see p. 580) was a member and an experienced private shipping official was appointed Director of Shipping, a member of the Board, and its chief executive officer.

In December, 1941, the President of Wartime Merchant Shipping, a Crown Company established by the Department of Munitions and Supply to build merchant vessels in Canada, was added to the Board's membership. To facilitate close liaison with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and with the United States Government shipping agencies, such as the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defence Transportation, the Board appointed representatives at London, England, and at Washington, D.C. A representative at Vancouver, B.C., was also appointed to assist the Board in matters relating to the Pacific Coast. Two additional experienced private shipping officials were also appointed as technical advisers, to assist the Director of Shipping in regard to Great Lakes and ocean shipping, respectively.

As noted above, the Shipping Board was vested with wide powers over Canadian shipping in the present emergency. In the spring of 1940 the Board issued orders under which no vessel exceeding 500 gross tons could be purchased or chartered without the approval of the Board's Director of Shipping. The Board's charter control was used as an instrument for co-operating with the British Ministry of War Transport, especially in the latter's early efforts to place a ceiling on soaring charter rates, and, as from Aug. 1, 1941, more stringent ceilings on these rates, similar to those established by the United States Maritime Commission on the same date, were put into effect. The co-operation of the United States in this field has been of great assistance in curbing the war-time inflation of shipping rates. On

* This material has been compiled in co-operation with the Canadian Shipping Board, the Transport Controller, and from material published by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Jan. 20, 1942, the Board issued a new schedule of time charter rates materially reducing those of Aug. 1, 1941. Parallel action was taken by the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and the United States Maritime Commission.

The system of Ships' Privilege Licences, introduced to parallel and supplement the British Ship Warrant System, gave the Board power to deny facilities at Canadian ports to vessels that fail to co-operate in the Allied war effort. This control is administered through the Department of National Revenue and the Collectors of Customs at the various ports. One of the chief functions of the Board is to obtain shipping space to service Canada's essential overseas trade. Until recently, in the absence of any Canadian agency to decide on shipping priorities, the Board had in large measure to assume the responsibility of deciding which materials should be granted shipping space available, and in what order. On Oct. 31, 1941, the Shipping Priorities Committee was created, and the Board now allocates shipping space on the basis of the priority ratings given by this Committee, which in turn bases its decisions and formulates its requests to the Board on the reports and representations received from the various commodity controllers and administrators of the Wartime Industries Control Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

As a result of such control measures, Canadian shipping is making a valuable contribution to the war effort. Practically all of Canada's sea-going merchant marine has been placed in war service, and an appreciable number of its vessels have been lost. Apart from ocean-going vessels, a large number of Canadian canal-type inland navigation vessels have been sent across the Atlantic for service in the United Kingdom. Many vessels of this type have also been converted and directed to deep-sea work, carrying essential materials for Canadian war industries and construction materials to such regions as Newfoundland for defence projects.

An appreciable number of Upper Great Lakes vessels were withdrawn from the carriage of Canadian cargoes and allocated to assist in the movement of United States Lake Superior ore during the 1941 navigation season. Arrangements were made to withdraw, if necessary, every serviceable canal-type vessel capable of deep-sea work from the Great Lakes during the winter of 1941-42, and a large number of these were allocated, in collaboration with the United States Maritime Commission, for United States coastal service. Smaller Canadian vessels, such as salvage vessels and towage tugs, have been or are about to be withdrawn from Canadian service and sent across the Atlantic to the United Kingdom.

Ship Repairs.—One of the most vital needs of the Allied nations in the present war has been that of shipping tonnage with which to transport cargoes of food, essential materials, munitions and troops, to beleaguered countries. Voyages of cargo ships in war-time often take twice or three times as long as formerly, owing to the necessity of special routings for reasons of safety. Despite precautions, many ships have fallen prey to enemy action. In addition, blackouts at sea, and the fact that ships cannot use their wireless equipment, have resulted in frequent accidents causing a considerable percentage of the total shipping tonnage of the Allied nations to be under repair almost daily.

In November, 1940, the Director General of Shipbuilding was appointed Controller of Ship Construction and Repairs. Because of the urgent need for organizing and regulating ship repairs, it was decided, in April, 1941, that the Controller should devote his time exclusively to matters connected with the repair of ships, including the construction, maintenance, and use of drydocks.

It is the duty of the Controller of Ship Repairs to see that Canadian ship-repair facilities are adequate and that they are put to the most effective use from the standpoint of the war program. To this end the Controller gives priority at all times to naval repairs and repairs to merchant vessels engaged in services essential to the war program. With respect to merchant shipping, major damage repairs which will tie up a drydock for several weeks are sometimes held up until routine drydockings are carried out on several vessels, the object being to make available the greatest volume of tonnage for loading cargo.

The Ship Repairs Controller co-operates with the British Ministry of Shipping, ship owners, agents, shipyards, drydocks, etc., to expedite the movements of ships from eastern Canadian ports. Construction work on piers, dredging for drydocks, and other necessary preparatory work was completed in 1941.

Transport.—The office of the Transport Controller was established in November, 1939, responsible to the Minister of Transport, and created to facilitate the orderly and expeditious transit of war materials, troops, etc., and to prevent congestion in freight terminals and at the seaboard. As noted above, the Transport Controller is also an ex-officio member of the Canadian Shipping Board, (see p. 578), and acts as Transport Advisor to the various Government Departments, including Munitions and Supply, National Defence, Transport, Agriculture, etc.

The Transport Controller exercises control of goods, including civilian and defence materials, moving between points in Canada, and to the various ports for export, and also supervises the movement of civilian passengers and Military, Naval and Air Force personnel.

Transport of Goods for Export.—All exports of defence and war materials move under permit from the Transport Controller to the seaboard, and in conjunction with the British Ministry of War Transport, the Controller secures the necessary space on vessels controlled by the British or Allied Governments, and acts generally as the shipping representative of all Government Departments.

For special movements, including those of Army, Navy and Air Force in the western hemisphere, the Transport Controller charts and makes the necessary arrangements, and has power to grant priorities at National Harbour Board facilities in Canada.

Domestic Movement of Goods.—While the Controller has control over domestic goods, it has not become necessary to issue permits except for rush or important shipments.

Rates.—It is the duty of the Transport Controller to negotiate rates, stop-overs and other special arrangements with the various railway companies on the movement of all war supplies and defence materials.

The Transport Controller also has power and authority to regulate and co-ordinate the movement of trucks owned or operated by the railways and express companies of Canada.

Civil Transit of Passengers.—Local transportation facilities such as buses, street cars, etc., in certain congested urban centres have also been heavily taxed as a result of the War. To control and relieve this situation as far as possible, a Transit Controller was appointed in August, 1941, responsible to the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

The Transit Controller has the power to issue and cancel permits or licences and to fix schedules of fares or rates for agencies transporting passengers for hire, including street cars, buses and ferries. He may also regulate the parking of vehicles. The Transit Controller is further empowered to stagger working hours in order to relieve transportation congestion. He may accordingly order any employer to arrange or alter the hours of employment of his employees in order that such numbers of employees as the Controller may fix will, as far as possible, arrive or depart from their places of employment at such times as may be directed. Plans for the staggering of hours of employment in a number of key centres are being drafted and "staggered hours" have already been introduced in a number of the Government Departments at Ottawa, and in industrial plants, commercial institutions, schools, etc., in a number of other municipalities.

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 was in the 1850's when the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways, as well as numerous smaller lines, were built. 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.

Construction has been most active in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the past decade, while there has been a tendency for mileages to decline slightly in the other provinces, because of the abandonment of unprofitable lines.

* 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

NOTE.—Corresponding figures of total mileage of single track for the years 1835 to 1899 are given at p. 546 of the 1941 Year Book.

Totals, Mileage, 1900-40 (Single Track)					Mileages, by Provinces, 1931-40					
Year	Miles in Op- eration	Year	Miles in Op- eration	Year	Miles in Op- eration	Type of Track and Province	1931	1936	1939	1940
	No.		No.		No.		miles	miles	miles	miles
1900....	17,657	1914....	30,795	1927....	40,570	Single Track—				
1901....	18,140	1915....	34,882	1928....	41,022	Prince Edward Island...	286	286	286	286
1902....	18,714	1916....	36,985	1929....	41,380	Nova Scotia.....	1,418	1,397	1,396	1,396
1903....	18,988	1917....	38,369	1930....	42,047	New Brunswick.....	1,934	1,871	1,873	1,848
1904....	19,431	1918....	38,252	1931....	42,280	Quebec.....	4,926	4,777	4,836	4,804
						Ontario.....	10,905	10,746	10,570	10,562
1905....	20,487	1919 ¹ ..	38,329	1932....	42,409	Manitoba.....	4,419	4,860	4,860	4,860
1906....	21,423	1919 ² ..	38,495	1933....	42,336	Saskatchewan.....	8,268	8,624	8,777	8,777
1907....	22,446	1920....	38,805	1934....	42,270	Alberta.....	5,630	5,687	5,751	5,751
1908....	22,966	1921....	39,191	1935....	42,916	British Columbia.....	4,097	3,907	3,891	3,884
1909....	24,104	1922....	39,358	1936....	42,552	Yukon.....	58	58	58	58
						In United States.....	339	339	339	339
1910....	24,731	1923....	39,654	1937....	42,727	Totals, Single Track..	42,280	42,552	42,637	42,565
1911....	25,400	1924....	40,059	1938....	42,742	Second track.....	2,688	2,500	2,499	2,502
1912....	26,840	1925....	40,350	1939....	42,637	Industrial track.....	1,606	1,401	1,357	1,365
1913....	29,304	1926....	40,350	1940....	42,565	Yard track and sidings....	10,277	10,239	10,108	10,101
						Grand Totals.....	56,851	56,692	56,601	56,533

¹ As at June 30 for this and previous years.

² As at Dec. 31 for this and later years.

Rolling-Stock.—The figures in Table 2 may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1940 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·799 tons to 41·922 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 42·074 tons, of coal cars from 43·404 tons to 53·835 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 42·806 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives increased 29 p.c. between 1920 and 1940.

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1934-40

Type of Rolling-Stock	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Locomotives							
Passenger.....	1,291	1,200	1,191	1,209	1,214	1,174	1,189
Freight.....	3,035	2,876	2,862	2,805	2,715	2,592	2,374
Switching.....	727	685	660	618	593	571	709
Electric.....	34	34	34	35	35	36	36
Totals, Locomotives.....	5,087	4,795	4,747	4,667	4,567	4,373	4,308
Passenger Cars							
First class.....	1,907	1,745	1,754	1,850	1,890	1,874	1,860
Second class.....	350	295	276	256	255	252	242
Combination.....	461	362	372	370	373	371	370
Immigrant.....	628	566	419	374	337	353	358
Dining.....	260	257	256	251	220	197	194
Parlour.....	302	290	278	259	250	244	235
Sleeping ¹	1,163	1,138	1,085	1,037	1,003	983	915
Baggage, express and postal...	1,629	1,462	1,454	1,447	1,508	1,573	1,576
Motor-cars.....	96	99	92	88	89	85	83
Other.....	490	455	457	463 ²	456 ²	455 ²	434 ²
Totals, Passenger Cars¹.....	7,286	6,669	6,443	6,395	6,381	6,387	6,267
Freight Cars							
Box.....	141,768	128,816	124,448	125,421	121,954	115,492	116,629
Flat.....	15,124	13,501	12,991	12,548	12,462	11,692	12,049
Stock.....	8,744	7,467	7,219	7,077	6,436	5,985	5,866
Coal.....	18,115	17,566	17,463	18,066	18,115	17,770	17,453
Tank.....	468	425	432	421	405	402	389
Refrigerator.....	7,904	6,682	7,331	7,164	7,005	6,713	6,534
Other.....	2,929	2,303	2,124	2,076 ³	1,952 ³	1,964 ³	1,777 ³
Totals, Freight Cars.....	195,652	176,760	172,668	172,773	168,329	160,618	160,697

¹ Includes Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service.

² Includes 3 auto-railers.

³ Includes

one auto-railer.

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 17, where they are shown in relation to traffic.

3.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways (Railway Bridge Companies Included), 1940

Railway	Single-Track Mileage	Capital Liability	Gross Earnings from Operation	Operating Expenses
	miles	\$	\$	\$
Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd.	321.8	3,095,628	2,647,321	2,041,738
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay		15,016,050		
Alma and Jonquière	10.6	629,800	156,279	108,206
British Yukon	90.3	4,978,879	197,304	144,681
Canada and Gulf Terminal	38.1	1,740,000	109,100	79,679
Canada Southern	380.6	44,365,000 ¹	14,155,169	9,023,815
Canadian National	21,847.6 ²	1,983,808,998 ³	212,300,711	175,718,566
Canadian Pacific	17,153.1 ²	1,213,760,853 ³	171,535,475	127,559,593
Central Vermont	25.3	4	255,721	193,673
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.	31.3	1,349,008 ⁵	166,486	123,963
Detroit River Tunnel	6	4,154,628 ⁵	6	6
Essex Terminal	21.3	976,000	313,536	206,824
Greater Winnipeg Water District	92.0	1,843,286 ⁵	92,466	85,396
Hudson Bay	510.1	33,539,635 ⁵	115,479	470,257
International Bridge and Terminal Co.	1.1	300,000	78,483	59,605
Maine Central	5.1	102,388 ⁵	13,957	14,385
Maritime Coal Railway and Power Co.	12.2	657,603 ⁵	124,862	58,070
Midland Railway of Manitoba	75.5	4,800,000	316,522	386,582
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	5.4	1,263,000	35,677	25,115
Napierville Junction	41.7	1,200,000	485,816	350,061
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	60.8	2,846,800	63,342	115,900
Nipissing Central	59.7	4,268,619 ⁵	450,593	457,731
Northern Alberta	927.5	30,345,000	2,517,430	1,737,422
Ottawa and New York	58.7	2,100,000	112,985	160,203
Pacific Great Eastern	347.8	101,660,828	542,346	564,680
Père Marquette (including L.E.D.R.)	319.0	11,122,025	4,686,622	2,853,422
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.	25.4	6,269,974	433,840	365,148
Roberval and Saguenay	29.0	3,330,000	937,521	378,261
St. Lawrence and Adirondack	60.6	2,152,685 ¹	580,952	643,111
Sydney and Louisburg	70.3	5,309,552 ⁵	1,719,695	1,123,095
Témiscouata	113.0	3,856,336	214,092	203,647
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario	514.0	38,689,935	5,351,691	3,629,423
Thousand Islands	4.5	60,000	36,894	29,839
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	111.0	10,287,000	2,397,511	1,463,843
Toronto Terminals	3.2	26,460,000	323,361	574,600
Van Buren Bridge Co.	0.3	250,000	2,535	5,524
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	86.8	23,500,000	510,555	349,319
Wabash (in Canada)	245.4	7	5,241,348	4,047,255
Totals	42,564.9²	3,590,089,510³	429,223,677	335,352,632
Canadian National (Can. and U.S.)	23,638.5	1,983,808,998 ³	247,527,225	202,519,813

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 Excludes duplications. ⁹ 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.

4.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1911-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1876 to 1910, inclusive, are given at p. 649 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total	Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1911....	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201	1926 ⁴ ...	1,361,758,426	2,144,999,621	3,506,758,047
1912....	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526	1927...	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367	3,582,471,615
1913....	918,573,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692	1928...	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996	3,663,572,699
1914....	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761	1929...	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907	3,902,676,977
1915....	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888	1930...	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308	4,026,469,311
1916....	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774	1931...	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329	4,232,022,088
1917....	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991	1932...	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332	4,371,671,762
1918....	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494	1933...	1,438,834,552	2,951,690,468	4,390,525,020
1919 ¹ ...	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710	1934...	1,437,334,152	2,966,505,594	4,403,839,746
1919 ² ...	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606	1935...	1,433,849,530	3,026,414,779	4,460,264,309
1920....	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128	1936...	1,425,193,791	3,062,411,719	4,487,605,510
1921....	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636	1937...	1,839,619,361	1,534,450,789	3,374,070,150
1922....	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131	1938...	1,836,882,650	1,568,269,672	3,405,152,322
1923 ³ ...	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612	3,264,674,038	1939...	1,834,329,209	1,533,373,521	3,367,702,730
1924....	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328	3,413,865,613	1940...	1,762,473,489	1,617,561,683	3,380,035,172
1925....	1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049	3,471,080,909				

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 4 over the investments in road and equipment shown in Table 5 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.

5.—Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Steam Railways, 1935-40

Investment	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
New Lines—						
Road.....	\$ 89,713	\$ 119,295	\$ 2,997,932	\$ 1,946,830	\$ 329,739	\$ 1,182
Equipment....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Cr. 3,500
General.....	Cr. 56	756	54,712	118,316	"	7
Totals.....	89,657	120,051	3,052,644	2,065,146	329,739	Cr. 2,311
Additions and Betterments—						
Road.....	2,656,051	6,263,284	5,380,865	6,522,746	5,855,876	6,659,074
Equipment....	Cr. 6,519,191	4,376,334	28,355,161	17,310,743	Cr. 4,452,439	66,340,262
General.....	5,641	Cr. 78,387	Cr. 6,158	63,095	1,665,148	92,198
Undistributed	53,862	1,608	3,436	Cr. 32,075	Cr. 13	Cr. 17,056
Totals.....	Cr. 3,803,637	10,562,839	33,733,304	23,864,509	3,068,572	73,074,478
Undistributed ¹ ..	Cr. 67,902,913	Cr. 17,266,420	Cr. 265,358,397	Cr. 3,685,804	Cr. 2,163,803	Cr. 9,437,903
Totals, Investments as at Dec. 31.....	3,367,616,963	3,301,033,373	3,072,460,924	3,094,764,775	3,095,939,283	3,159,573,547

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 First World War. 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. The period after 1938 showed a sharp decline in this ratio, due primarily to the greatly increased freight traffic occasioned by the War, and a subsequent acceleration in gross earnings. In 1940, gross earnings and operating expenses both reached their highest levels since 1930.

6.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1926-40

NOTE.—Gross earnings and operating expenses for the years 1875 to 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 to 1916 at p. 435 of the 1916-17 Year Book. Corresponding figures for the years 1915 to 1925 are given at p. 550 of the 1941 Year Book.

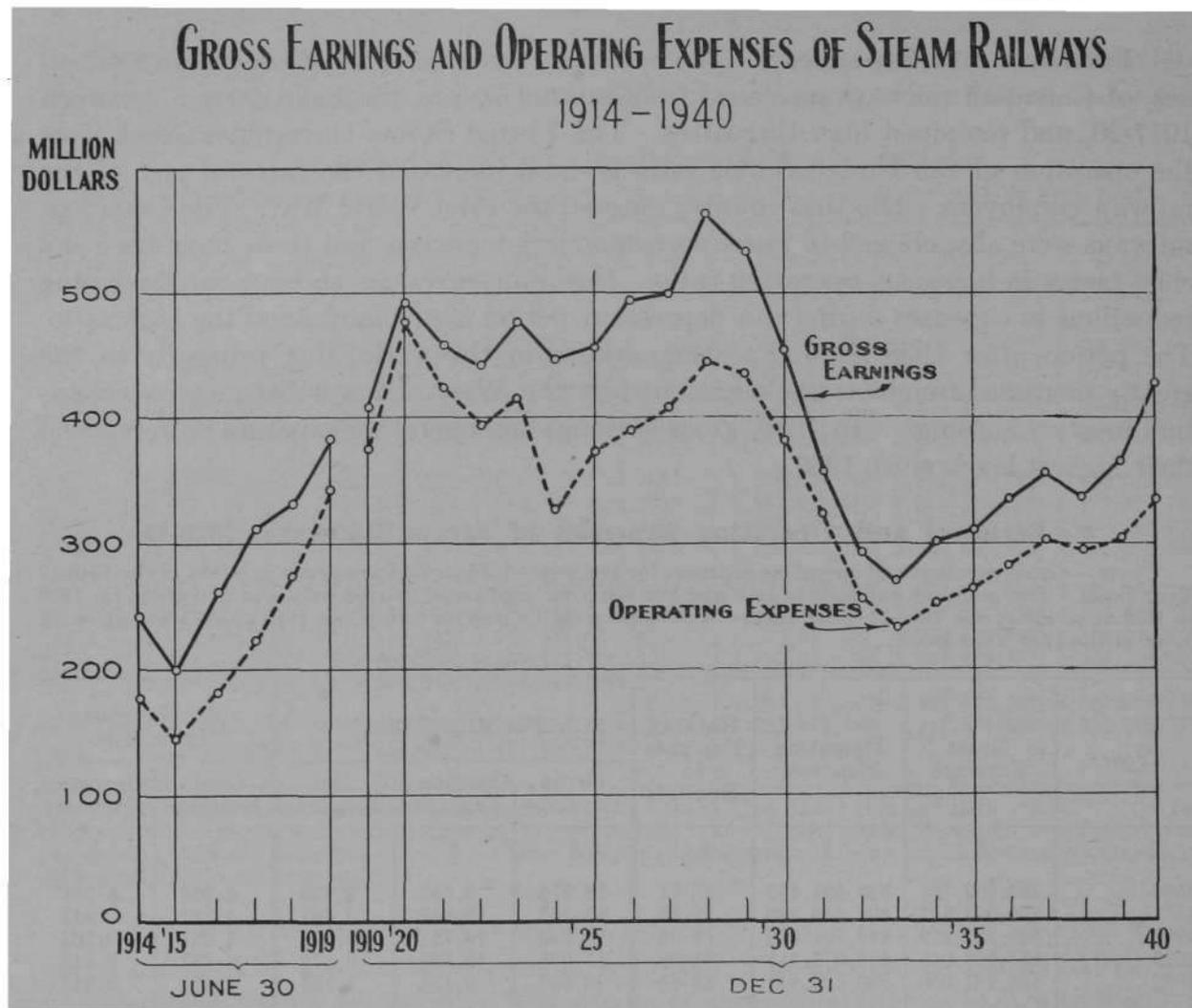
Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts	Per Mile of Line			Per Revenue Train Mile	
				Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	493,599,754	389,503,452	78.91	12,278	9,653	2,625	4.298	3.391
1927.....	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	3.128
1935.....	310,107,155	263,942,899	85.11	7,250	6,170	1,080	3.903	3.193
1936.....	334,768,557	283,345,968	84.64	7,839	6,635	1,204	4.012	3.298
1937.....	355,103,271	300,652,548	84.67	8,316	7,041	1,275	3.992	3.366
1938.....	336,833,400	295,705,638	87.79	7,888	6,925	963	3.930	3.331
1939.....	367,179,095	304,373,285	82.89	8,604	7,139	1,465	4.137	3.428
1940.....	429,142,659	335,287,503	78.13	10,074	7,877	2,205	4.436	3.466

7.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1937-40

Item	1937		1938		1939		1940	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Way and structures.....	58,309,150	19.39	55,217,352	18.67	57,624,668	18.96	63,864,526	19.05
Equipment.....	73,166,522	24.34	69,233,176	23.41	70,994,034	23.31	82,738,679	24.68
Traffic expenses.....	12,287,021	4.09	12,588,923	4.26	12,394,763	4.06	10,224,035	3.05
Transportation.....	139,108,818	46.27	140,347,953	47.46	144,196,332	47.38	157,358,033	46.93
General and misc. expenses.....	17,781,037	5.91	18,318,234	6.20	19,163,488	6.29	21,102,230	6.29
Totals.....	300,652,548	100.00	295,705,638	100.00	304,373,285	100.00	335,287,503	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 8 to make the data comparable. The number of employees fluctuates with the volume of traffic, but not to the same extent.

* See chart at p. 586.



Salaries and wages are affected by the number of employees, rates of pay and by the time worked. The fluctuations in 1932-38 were the results of reductions and restorations in basic rates of pay. Since 1939 the influence of the War has resulted in a sharp upward swing in both the number of employees and the average rates of pay.

8.—Index Numbers of Steam Railway Employment and Salaries and Wages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Corresponding indexes for the years 1912 to 1925 are given at p. 551 of the 1941 Year Book.

(Av. 1935-39=100)

Year	Employees		Total Salaries and Wages		Average 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
1926.....	179,800	138.1	\$ 260,350,390	137.8	\$ 1,448	99.7	p.c. 45.7	p.c. 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.....	121,523	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	98.1	195,108,351	103.3	1,531	105.4	52.8	60.2
1939.....	129,362	99.3	200,373,668	106.1	1,549	106.7	50.3	60.7
1940.....	135,700	104.2	214,505,163	113.5	1,581	109.0	50.0	57.5

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 for 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. No new land grants or cash subsidies were advanced by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments to the railways during 1940.

9.—Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to Dec. 31, 1940, 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.

10.—Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to Dec. 31, 1940, 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.

11.—Cash Subsidies Granted to Railways to Dec. 31, 1940, 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.....	36,234,310	"	"	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 First World War, 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.

12.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1940

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.....	836,398,499 ¹	Nil	Nil	836,398,499 ¹
Grand Totals.....	874,530,239¹	620,000	20,160,000	895,310,239¹

¹ Does not include \$164,482,974 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, 1941, the total cost of

this railway was \$33,182,623, exclusive of the expenditure of \$6,274,150 on the terminal at Nelson and a loss of \$2,242,551 on operation. The operating deficit for the calendar year 1940 was \$354,973.

The major portion of Dominion Government investments in railways consists of 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, a 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, 1941, were: Canadian National Railways, \$20,051,256; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$14,899,352; total, \$34,950,608.

13.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1940

Account	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1940	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	\$	\$	\$
Investments—			
Road and equipment.....	1,765,323,644	1,874,172,775	+108,849,131
Improvements on leased railway property.....	1,492,123	4,389,124	+2,897,001
Sinking funds.....	4,629,855	664,711	-3,965,144
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold.....	6,171,808	4,421,114	-1,750,694
Miscellaneous physical property.....	34,767,914	62,361,526	+27,593,612
Affiliated companies.....	24,253,323	38,554,956	+14,301,633
Other investments.....	5,789,464	777,197	-5,012,267
Totals, Investments.....	1,842,428,131	1,985,341,403	+142,913,272
Current Assets—			
Cash.....	14,651,422	9,768,880	-4,882,542
Special deposits.....	6,139,435	7,494,366	+1,354,931
Loans and bills receivable.....	11,600	100,000	+88,400
Traffic and car service balances receivable.....	2,528,622	1,356,928	-1,171,694
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors.....	5,386,673	8,691,735	+3,305,062
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	16,857,420	9,072,957	-7,784,463
Materials and supplies.....	41,408,999	32,602,939	-8,806,060
Interest and dividends receivable.....	377,003	266,052	-110,951
Rents receivable.....	112,269	120,924	+8,655
Other current assets.....	196,775	1,418,871	+1,312,096
Totals, Current Assets.....	87,580,218	70,893,652	-16,686,566
Deferred Assets—			
Working fund advances.....	166,847	198,839	+31,992
Insurance and other funds.....	352,488	12,397,336	+12,044,848
Other deferred assets.....	11,805,962	4,859,320	-6,946,642
Totals, Deferred Assets.....	12,325,297	17,455,495	+5,130,198
Unadjusted Debts—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance.....	322,059	226,170	-95,889
Discount on capital stock.....	634,960	189,500	-445,460
Discount on funded debt.....	1,919,635	11,255,698	+9,336,063
Other unadjusted debts.....	12,820,903	2,855,217	-9,965,686
Totals, Unadjusted Debts.....	15,697,557	14,526,585	-1,170,972
Grand Totals.....	1,958,031,203	2,088,217,135	+130,185,932

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 14. The cash deficits, shown in the last column of the table, have been met by loans by the Government, by direct payment from July 1, 1927, and by reduction of working capital.

14.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Fixed Charges and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways,¹ 1926-40

NOTE.—Appropriations, etc., for the Hudson Bay Railway are not included with these data; 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, 1923-1940" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; see also pp. 647-648 of the 1940 Year Book. For years 1911 to 1925, 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1940.....	247,527,225	202,519,813	37,920,718	53,305,288	15,384,570	16,965,044 ³

¹ Includes the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., from Feb. 1, 1930. ² Net income deficit includes appropriations for insurance fund and excludes interest on Government loans eliminated by the 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.

* For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1940, see "Steam Railway Statistics, 1940", and "Canadian National Railways, 1923-40" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also the "Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways".

Capital Structure and Debt of Canadian National Railways.—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 \$25,375 has been retired. Table 15 shows the capital liabilities of the Canadian National Railways other than shareholders' capital. The amounts shown under "Active Assets" represent largely temporary loans and explain the large increases in 1935 and 1940 over the respective preceding years.

15.—Debt of the Canadian National Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1922-40

NOTE.—A more detailed analysis may be found in the bulletin referred to in the headnote to Table 14.

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	567,870,480	"	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
1927....	579,872,891	93,574,380	252,032,973 ⁴	594,200,367	100,000	437,412,033 ⁵	2,227,417,393
1928....	657,181,330	93,574,380	230,626,027	595,458,349	80,000	436,416,387	2,283,559,222
1929....	681,000,655	93,574,380	203,313,998	601,406,082	13,506,139	417,279,953	2,280,327,156
1930....	807,048,434	94,654,505	220,856,554	601,406,082	32,641,600 ⁶	417,150,141	2,443,980,565
1931....	854,431,995	74,912,466	239,221,402	604,406,239	46,660,542 ⁶	403,443,935	2,493,297,703
1932....	970,562,289	74,912,466	230,982,452	604,406,239	35,008,251	405,209,240	2,591,301,901
1933....	965,831,382	74,912,466	223,773,319	645,527,456	50,195,751	405,170,073	2,635,624,011
1934....	962,992,576	74,912,466	217,397,113	645,527,456	16,305,439 ⁶	404,378,682	2,591,727,296
1935....	963,906,119	74,912,466	207,511,854	645,527,456	27,053,487	404,279,909	2,593,404,455
1936....	889,741,774	74,912,466	190,124,761	645,527,456	109,073,454	405,062,275	2,584,654,750
1937....	937,620,214	73,777,953	173,214,082	643,860,558	77,223,467	405,062,244	2,580,970,957
1938....	937,620,214	73,777,953	173,214,082	⁸	77,223,467	16,771,981 ⁹	1,959,519,498
1939....	970,697,190	73,777,953	177,522,256	-	62,480,567	16,771,981 ⁹	1,981,363,775
1940....	1,004,865,758	67,052,468	178,078,197	-	48,144,805	16,771,981 ⁹	1,992,185,600
1941....	1,053,915,895	38,131,740	171,353,676	-	45,382,081	16,771,981 ⁹	2,000,210,121
1942....	1,000,881,473	38,131,740	160,803,121	-	113,882,334	16,771,981 ⁹	2,004,496,438

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 \$676,327,701 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, 1940.

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 \$9,902,865 and capital stock of \$807,600, which are excluded here.

⁵ Deduction for Hudson Bay Railway \$15,245,889.

⁶ Includes current liabilities—"Loans and Bills Payable—Minister of Finance".

⁷ Jan. 1. ⁸ Eliminated under the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act.

⁹ Working capital, the remainder of the account being eliminated as in footnote 8.

Table 16 has been compiled to reconcile the investments in and loans to the Canadian National Railways (including Canadian Government Railways) as shown in the *Public Accounts* for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the Railways' balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1940, 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 15.

16.—Reconciliation between the Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1941, and the Balance Sheet of the Canadian National Railways, Dec. 31, 1940

Item	Public Accounts Mar. 31, 1941	Canadian National Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
	\$	\$
Canadian Government Railways—		
Capital expenditures.....	388,065,352	Nil
Working capital.....	16,771,981	16,771,981
Canadian National Railways—		
Capital stock.....	283,706,605	Nil
Dominion Government equity.....	Nil	669,459,189
Temporary loans.....	165,662,534	113,882,334
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts.....	121,740	Nil
Totals.....	854,328,212	800,113,504
Additional advances between Dec. 31, 1940 and Mar. 31, 1941.....	Nil	51,780,200
Expenditures by Dominion not in C.N.R. balance sheet.....	"	2,434,508
Totals.....	854,328,212	854,328,212

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 17, is for all railways, which eliminates the effects of consolidation of railways and of interchanging freight between Canadian railways.

17.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1931-40

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1910 to 1915 are given at pp. 628-629 of the 1922-23 Year Book, and for the years 1916 to 1930 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.
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	20,530,718	1,530,610,962	36,179
1935.....	31,997,918	262,763,522	20,013,839	1,584,524,044	37,042
1936.....	33,221,771	274,668,982	20,497,616	1,726,058,974	40,415
1937.....	34,543,063	290,836,907	22,038,709	1,929,442,930	45,184
1938.....	36,274,204	285,004,367	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
1940.....	37,293,721	296,077,068	21,969,871	2,176,467,876	51,090

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 593.

17.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1931-40
—concluded

Year	PASSENGERS—concluded					
	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.	\$	
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	
1940.....	1.96	1.94	99	58	1.97	
	FREIGHT					
	Revenue Freight-Train Miles	Revenue Freight-Train Car Miles ²	Freight Carried ⁴	Freight Carried One Mile	Freight Carried One Mile per Mile of Line	
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons	
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 ⁵	1,795,275,640	75,846,566	26,414,113,720	618,482	
1937.....	52,349,342 ⁵	1,881,712,546	82,220,374	26,926,054,021	630,557	
1938.....	49,432,589 ⁵	1,769,787,848	76,175,305	26,834,696,695	628,433	
1939.....	52,231,620 ⁵	1,944,530,366	84,631,122	31,464,991,270	737,299	
1940.....	59,438,226 ⁵	2,272,551,025	97,947,541	37,898,196,157	889,608	
	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	\$
	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
1940.....	0.882	3.41	387	638	28.39	5.63

¹ Includes express, baggage, mail, etc., cars. ² Duplications included. ³ Includes cabooses miles and excludes miles made in passenger and non-revenue trains. ⁴ Duplications eliminated, see Table 19 for details of freight carried. ⁵ Revised classification includes mileage previously classed as "mixed".

Mileage and Traffic of the Canadian National Railways.—At Dec. 31, 1940, 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 23,638. 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 23,648. Including 115.17 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 23,763.

18.—Train Traffic Statistics¹ of the Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) 1939 and 1940

Item		1939	1940
Train Mileage—			
Passenger trains.....	No.	18,678,336	19,171,839
Freight trains.....	"	29,707,142	34,570,862
Totals, Train Miles².....	"	48,385,478	53,742,701
Passenger-Train Car Mileage—			
Coaches and combination.....	No.	52,501,150	55,970,534
Motor unit cars.....	"	1,398,977	1,280,565
Parlour, sleeping and dining cars.....	"	38,894,637	40,510,198
Baggage, mail, express, etc.....	"	55,857,233	57,998,768
Totals, Passenger-Train Car Miles².....	"	148,651,997	155,760,065
Freight-Train Mileage—			
Loaded freight-car miles.....	No.	734,039,378	870,370,678
Empty freight-car miles.....	"	344,051,585	430,179,766
Caboose miles.....	"	28,733,425	33,737,942
Totals, Freight-Train Car Miles².....	"	1,106,824,388	1,334,288,386
Passenger Traffic—			
Passengers carried (earning revenue).....	No.	10,144,749	11,204,289
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile.....	"	875,418,448	1,124,820,121
Passenger-train miles per mile of road.....	"	789	812
Average passenger journey.....	miles	86.29	100.39
Average amount received per passenger.....	\$	1.756	1.937
Average amount received per passenger mile.....	\$	0.0204	0.01929
Average passengers per train mile.....	No.	46.87	58.67
Average passengers per car mile.....	"	9.97	12.17
Total passenger-train earnings per train mile.....	\$	1.77	1.94
Total passenger-train revenue per mile of road.....	\$	1,468.58	1,747.77
Freight Traffic—			
Revenue freight carried.....	tons	45,691,284	55,060,232
Revenue freight carried one mile.....	"	17,084,258,927	21,532,181,524
Non-revenue freight carried one mile.....	"	1,996,639,089	2,360,895,413
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile.....	"	19,080,898,016	23,893,076,937
Revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	"	718,554	908,158
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	"	806,175	1,012,274
Average tons revenue freight per train mile.....	No.	572.00	620.00
Average tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile.....	"	26.01	27.47
Average hauls revenue freight.....	miles	373.90	391.10
Freight revenue per train mile.....	\$	5.39	5.63
Freight revenue per mile of road.....	\$	6,770.84	8,242.98
Freight revenue per ton.....	\$	3.50734	3.53362
Freight revenue per ton mile.....	\$	0.00938	0.00904

¹ Excludes electric lines.² Work service excluded.

Commodities Hauled.—Total tonnage of freight handled during 1940 reached the highest level since 1929, aggregating 97,947,541 tons. However, this was still somewhat lower than the peak year of 1928 when a total of 118,652,969 tons was hauled. Mineral products, one-half of which comprised coal and coke, were responsible for 38 p.c. of the tonnage in 1940. Manufactures and miscellaneous goods constituted 29 p.c.; agricultural products, 20 p.c.; forest products, 11 p.c.; and animal products, the remaining 2 p.c.

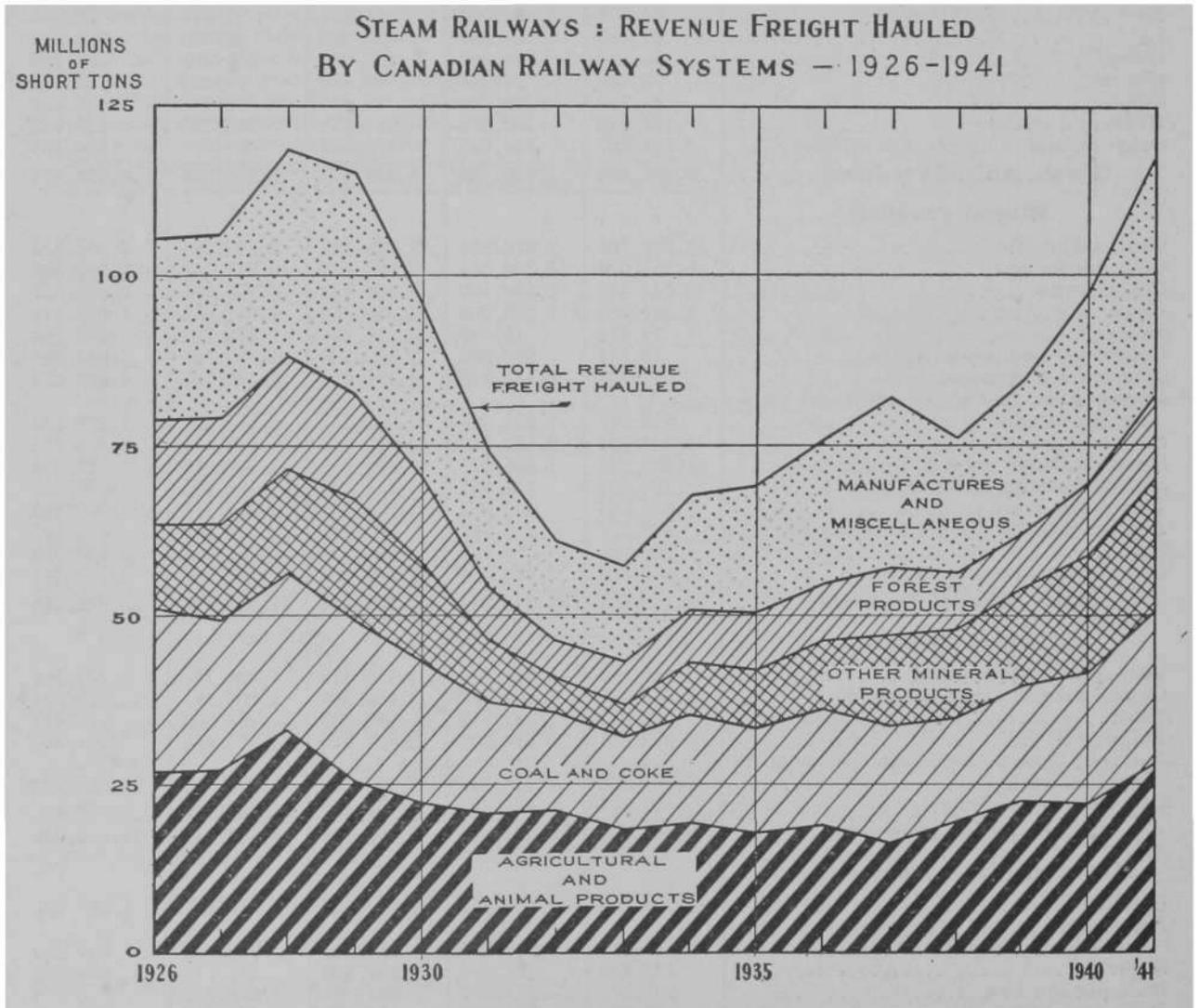
19.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1936-40

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	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Agricultural Products					
Wheat.....	8,489,009	5,144,261	8,555,203	11,127,016	10,573,708
Corn.....	486,471	488,124	785,372	604,258	766,803
Oats.....	879,304	906,651	950,702	1,016,754	1,014,007
Barley.....	911,444	713,484	793,778	821,075	673,139
Rye.....	89,506	69,858	71,271	153,307	144,701
Flaxseed.....	54,352	42,822	33,369	58,871	97,568
Other grain.....	31,717	36,356	38,996	39,176	33,707
Flour.....	1,490,529	1,374,435	1,399,357	1,659,720	1,614,803
Other mill products.....	1,694,477	1,615,134	1,750,322	1,888,537	1,904,622
Hay and straw.....	300,175	670,618	496,347	193,233	189,505
Cotton.....	130,102	127,217	107,051	139,324	178,467
Apples (fresh).....	249,381	272,577	291,587	231,476	174,105
Other fruit (fresh).....	425,155	422,207	479,855	473,774	458,947
Potatoes.....	455,178	550,738	403,653	437,613	440,928
Other fresh vegetables.....	275,803	293,227	278,819	272,838	268,149
Other agricultural products.....	1,033,223	1,005,017	1,097,143	1,183,202	1,336,446
Totals, Agricultural Products.....	16,995,826	13,732,726	17,532,825	20,300,174	19,849,605
Animal Products					
Horses.....	71,436	88,170	59,958	46,938	49,056
Cattle and calves.....	590,311	637,898	445,553	465,901	439,515
Sheep.....	48,488	45,972	38,383	40,255	40,455
Hogs.....	242,567	231,676	198,075	218,828	302,634
Dressed meats (fresh).....	487,812	450,145	423,414	420,732	447,968
Dressed meats (cured, salted, canned).....	155,325	165,993	158,773	182,477	249,273
Other packing-house products (edible).....	139,412	146,072	150,160	161,495	105,915
Poultry.....	91,962	81,094	74,231	81,064	73,941
Eggs.....	92,217	89,797	93,803	88,805	88,312
Butter.....	135,123	136,229	138,835	139,361	137,195
Cheese.....	72,167	70,055	73,826	79,108	80,847
Wool.....	48,765	43,774	39,479	55,693	68,436
Hides and leather.....	134,013	128,879	114,438	143,192	128,915
Other animal products (non-edible).....	121,647	124,995	116,050	131,011	144,409
Totals, Animal Products.....	2,431,245	2,440,749	2,124,978	2,254,860	2,356,871
Mineral Products					
Coal, anthracite.....	2,749,701	2,876,804	2,704,433	3,252,264	3,056,333
Coal, bituminous.....	9,957,019	10,720,545	8,990,920	10,341,758	12,176,892
Coal, lignite.....	2,749,419	2,564,100	2,302,734	2,305,997	2,422,557
Coke.....	1,351,663	1,286,666	1,120,465	1,341,684	1,634,414
Iron ore.....	11,474	15,529	14,294	135,764	442,884
Copper ore and concentrates.....	11,114	502,609	1,389,456	1,703,783	1,956,996
Other ores and concentrates.....	2,687,307	4,151,023	4,451,921	4,590,767	4,926,974
Base bullion, matte, pig and ingot (non-ferrous metals).....	975,969	1,091,003	1,030,232	1,167,191	1,270,533
Sand and gravel.....	1,286,601	2,123,789	1,309,487	1,212,339	2,578,791
Stone (crushed, ground, broken).....	1,069,223	1,805,278	1,151,035	1,280,013	1,783,014
Slate dimension or block stone.....	106,824	121,607	115,196	126,435	93,533
Petroleum, crude.....	510,701	435,085	522,580	560,174	652,185
Asphalt (natural, by-product petroleum).....	185,177	298,307	275,327	275,552	332,545
Salt.....	289,890	298,439	306,620	302,638	327,556
Other mineral products.....	2,840,608	2,920,534	2,550,550	2,708,969	3,166,541
Totals, Mineral Products.....	26,782,690	31,211,318	28,235,250	31,305,328	36,821,748
Forest Products					
Logs, posts, poles, piling.....	1,060,497	1,251,082	1,115,316	1,394,157	1,379,145
Cordwood and other firewood.....	1,367,039	1,199,772	1,082,598	1,066,185	1,023,894
Ties.....	57,317	82,310	53,342	63,802	63,024
Pulpwood.....	1,973,201	2,619,607	2,821,765	1,795,684	2,564,317
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooper- age material.....	3,441,123	4,015,125	3,041,305	3,600,882	5,257,122
Other forest products.....	401,875	496,983	381,180	526,539	588,148
Totals, Forest Products.....	8,361,052	9,664,879	8,495,506	8,447,249	10,875,650
Manufactures and Miscellaneous					
Gasoline.....	1,222,559	1,409,851	1,481,588	1,439,192	1,572,555
Petroleum oils and other petroleum pro- ducts (except asphalt and gasoline).....	766,283	803,385	784,835	796,265	864,260
Sugar.....	332,455	447,684	337,630	411,716	430,382
Iron, pig and bloom.....	225,977	297,577	167,123	236,479	640,298
Rails and fastenings.....	87,876	96,226	116,879	99,991	103,220

19.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1936-40—concluded

Group and Product	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Manufactures and Miscellaneous —concluded	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Iron and steel (bar, sheet, structural pipe)	1,208,435	1,654,574	999,199	1,406,798	2,636,820
Castings, machinery and boilers	237,314	307,525	237,228	229,220	344,519
Cement	534,028	769,026	590,192	564,689	765,505
Brick and artificial stone	264,392	341,214	250,547	294,733	390,249
Lime and plaster	232,018	267,465	268,335	303,840	365,407
Sewer pipe and drain tile	28,759	30,981	31,095	31,516	40,360
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than autos	168,299	249,405	212,193	196,438	270,868
Automobiles, trucks, and parts	1,815,404	2,110,205	1,233,823	1,465,544	1,986,304
Household goods and settlers' effects	40,760	68,115	29,777	24,019	22,126
Furniture	54,601	61,445	49,604	56,138	74,699
Liquor, beverages	295,859	355,349	320,660	348,081	391,032
Fertilizers, all kinds	667,585	772,435	752,596	846,057	881,126
Newsprint paper	2,366,404	2,748,810	1,916,349	2,172,159	2,661,631
Other paper	416,019	558,601	383,923	445,594	475,620
Paper board, pulpboard and wall board (paper)	253,222	286,691	236,377	279,701	354,861
Wood-pulp	994,833	1,098,013	746,209	931,409	1,329,812
Fish (fresh, frozen, cured, etc.)	80,703	88,868	83,882	87,214	94,960
Canned goods (all canned food products except meats)	480,440	489,708	483,980	614,753	628,510
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	6,298,783	7,390,637	5,859,398	6,770,616	8,246,376
Merchandise (all L.C.L. freight)	2,262,745	2,466,912	2,213,324	2,279,349	2,452,167
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.	21,335,753	25,170,702	19,786,746	22,323,511	28,023,667
Grand Totals	75,846,566	82,220,374	76,175,305	84,631,122	97,947,541



Railway Accidents.—All injuries to passengers are included in Tables 20 and 21 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.

20.—Passengers, Employees and Others Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1931-40

NOTE.—For the years ended June 30, 1888 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. 378; for the years 1901 to 1919, the 1922-23 edition, p. 635; and for 1920 to 1930, 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.
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
1940.....	6	378	59	6,231	235	606	300	7,215

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.

21.—Persons Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1938-40

Class of Person and Description of Accidents	In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
	1938		1939		1940	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Passengers.....	4	314	1	322	5	277
Employees.....	45	898	43	879	49	1,278
Trespassers.....	149	206	128	191	95	106
Non-trespassers.....	86	296	111	328	124	377
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	Nil	27	Nil	22	2	32
Totals.....	284	1,741	283	1,742	275	2,070
Description of Accidents (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	5	58	2	57	5	69
Collisions.....	3	28	8	75	2	115
Derailments.....	7	73	2	35	5	35
Locomotives or cars breaking down.....	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Falling from trains or cars.....	11	120	3	102	7	144
Getting on or off trains.....	Nil	Nil	1	206	6	286
Struck by trains, etc.....	17	29	25	31	25	45
Overhead and other obstruction.....	Nil	3	Nil	9	Nil	19
Other causes.....	6	899	3	685	4	842
Totals.....	49	1,212	44	1,201	54	1,555

21.—Persons Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1938-40—concluded

Class of Person and Description of Accidents	In Accidents Other Than Those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
	1938		1939		1940	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Stationmen.....	1	569	1	522	2	668
Shopmen.....	4	1,336	4	1,359	2	1,563
Trainmen and trackmen.....	2	1,807	9	1,872	5	2,191
Other employees.....	2	351	1	538	1	531
Passengers.....	Nil	37	Nil	40	1	101
Others.....	2	39	1	42	14	91
Totals.....	11	4,139	16	4,373	25	5,145

Section 2.—Electric Railways*

Replacing the horse-car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto Exhibition Grounds. Before many years their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older systems. 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).

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of modern urban life. 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.

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 (29 of these buses being in service in 1940). Of the 35 systems 20 operated both electric cars and motor-buses in 1940, the increase in buses for these systems being 121, exclusive of the buses of the Brantford municipal system (8 in 1939 and 17 in 1940). 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. During 1940 the railways in Brantford and London ceased to operate and in Oshawa the railway continued only as a freight line. Motor-buses were substituted for passenger business by these three railways.

Subsection 1.—Equipment of Electric Railways

As stated above, electric street cars are being displaced by motor-buses and in many municipalities they have been displaced entirely. For this reason statistics of total track mileage of electric railways have been omitted from this edition of the Year Book, but lengths of main track are given in Tables 24 and 25. The figures in these tables do not include the lengths of city streets or suburban roads on which bus lines are operated.

* 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".

22.—Equipment of Electric Railways, 1937-40

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	Item	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
PASSENGER VEHICLES—									
Closed cars.....	3,303	3,358	3,261	3,197	Baggage, express and mail cars.....	24	23	21	21
Open cars.....	13	13	8	10	Freight cars.....	203	201	187	186
Combination passenger and baggage.....	13	10	11	10	Locomotives.....	46	47	46	46
Cars without electrical equipment.....	249	184	180	141	Snow ploughs.....	71	74	73	71
Buses.....	653	760	803	926	Sweepers.....	161	170	152	148
Trackless trolley-cars..	7	13	28	29	Trucks.....	3	109	66	63
					Miscellaneous.....	344	237	226	206
TOTALS, PASSENGER VEHICLES.....	4,238	4,338	4,291	4,313					

Subsection 2.—Finances of Electric Railways

When electric railways have ceased to operate because of either a decline in traffic or the substitution of motor-buses, their statistics have naturally been excluded from the following tables. Consequently, fluctuations in revenues, etc., have been affected by variations in traffic and also by changes in the mode of local transportation. Despite these changing conditions the gross revenues of electric railways have continued to increase since the low point reached in 1933, and a very marked increase was shown in 1940. With heavier traffic, the ratio of operating expenses to revenues can be expected to decline.

23.—Financial Statistics of Electric Railways, 1931-40

NOTE.—Available figures for the years 1901 to 1907 are given at pp. 608 and 609 of the 1926 Year Book; for the years 1908 to 1918 at pp. 681 and 682 of the 1936 Year Book; and for 1919 to 1930 at p. 665 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Capital Liability			Investment in Road and Equipment	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages
	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	No.	\$
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
1940.....	38,786,423	161,396,724	200,183,147	203,869,891	47,311,009	32,624,012	68.96	14,204	20,649,358

24.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways, 1940

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	23,822,251 ¹	5,916,085	4,420,191	76,411,790	2,140	3,327,251
Calgary Municipal ²	77.02	2,379,644	717,662	546,347	11,477,520	210	336,348
Edmonton Radial ²	46.58	683,330	782,113	605,350	16,002,073	278	423,106
Hamilton Street ^{2,4}	40.17	3,205,000	1,233,869	957,705	18,277,519	333	448,805
London Street.....	Nil ⁵	1,022,480	561,554	526,799	10,072,913	194	249,694
Montreal Tramways.....	257.64	54,605,000	14,125,711	8,608,460	225,764,051	3,934	5,882,864
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.....	24.91	2,473,924 ¹	802,472	461,196	12,592,990	202	332,624
Ottawa.....	48.30	3,477,899	1,601,798	1,149,838	25,775,238	428	585,784
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. ⁶	20.11	6	1,069,773	934,998	18,654,225	434	447,877
Toronto Transportation Com. ²	214.91	19,166,000	12,043,163	6,898,237	173,639,820	3,194	4,817,205
Winnipeg.....	64.60	54,408,956 ⁷	3,182,064	2,812,392	44,602,935	1,094	1,457,288
Totals, Eleven Leading Railways.....	1,079.64	165,244,484	42,036,264	27,921,513	633,271,074	12,441	18,308,846
Totals, All Electric Railways.....	1,535.68	200,183,147	47,311,009	32,624,012	691,737,901	14,204	20,649,358
Percentages of eleven leading railways to all electric railways.....	70.3	82.5	88.9	85.6	91.5	87.6	88.7

¹ Investment in road and equipment. ² Municipally owned. ³ Operated by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. ⁴ Provincially owned. ⁵ Bus service. ⁶ Citadel division operations only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways. ⁷ 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. The number of passengers carried by electric railways in 1940 showed an especially sharp rise over previous years due to increased traffic resulting from improved conditions, and the curtailment of passenger automobile traffic as a result of the War.

25.—Statistics of Electric Railway Operations, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures will be found at p. 676 of the 1933 Year Book for the years 1901 to 1910; at p. 681 of the 1936 Year Book for the years 1911 to 1918; and at p. 667 of the 1938 Year Book for 1919 to 1930.

Year	Mileage in Operation		Car Mileage			Passengers	Freight
	First Main Track	Second Main Track	Passenger	Other	Total		
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	No.	tons
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	2,465,384	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
1940.....	1,040.04	495.64	125,886,523	2,367,910	128,254,433	691,737,901	2,599,007

26.—Passengers, Employees and Others Killed or Injured on Electric Railways, 1929-40, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1929

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900 to 1919, are given at p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book, and for the years ended June 30, 1920 to 1928 at p. 667 of the 1938 Year Book. Figures given below from 1929 to 1940 are on a calendar-year basis.

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
1940.....	1	2,263	2	363	39	847	42	3,473

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.

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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.

Express Company Operations.—In 1940, 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 Railways 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. No statistics are available regarding the volume of traffic carried by express.

* 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".

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 65,184 miles operated in 1940, 41,951 were steam railways, 258 electric railways, 16,712 ocean steamship services (mainly by the Canadian Pacific lines), 4,943 inland or coastal steamboat routes, 424 airways, and 896 miles were highways travelled by motor-trucks.

27.—Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, 1931-40

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for the years ended June 30, 1911 to 1918, are given at p. 673 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for the years 1919 to 1930 at p. 669 of the 1938 edition.

Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Express Privileges	Net Operating Revenues
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931.....	20,115,285	11,292,957	10,909,184	-2,086,856
1932.....	16,870,806	9,479,802	7,307,980 ¹	83,024
1933.....	15,226,015	8,497,892	6,605,225	122,898
1934.....	16,206,171	8,473,601	7,268,616	463,954
1935.....	16,592,746	8,960,675	7,352,913	279,158
1936.....	17,169,315	9,414,746	7,478,874	275,695
1937.....	17,937,567	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
1940.....	26,067,019	11,095,071	12,650,274	2,321,674

¹ Decrease due in part to revision of basis of payment by Canadian Pacific Express Co.

28.—Revenues, Expenses and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, 1939 and 1940

Year and Company	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Express Privileges	Net Operating Revenues	Mileage Operated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	miles
1939					
Canadian National Railways.....	9,781,542	5,187,277	4,350,257	244,008	24,092
Canadian Pacific Express.....	9,048,552	5,133,684	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
1940					
Canadian National Railways.....	13,768,930	5,463,563	6,170,263	2,135,104	24,015
Canadian Pacific Express.....	11,680,835	5,313,497	6,209,147	158,191	35,897
Northern Alberta Railways.....	133,636	49,127	70,749	13,760	928
Railway Express Agency.....	483,618	268,884	200,115	14,619	4,344
Totals, 1940.....	26,067,019	11,095,071	12,650,274	2,321,674	65,184

29.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, 1936-40

Description	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Money orders, domestic.....	52,581,553	56,083,053	58,052,764	58,297,159	59,812,891
Money orders, foreign.....	577,720	734,558			
Travellers cheques, domestic.....	3,150,798	3,400,957	4,292,133	3,309,588	1,499,003
Travellers cheques, foreign.....	1,593,840	1,518,306			
"C.O.D." cheques.....	5,007,286	5,182,043	5,222,586	5,066,584	5,281,669
Telegraphic transfers.....	212,860	206,838	251,406	164,068	118,634
Other forms.....	424,863	397,527	357,703	220,234	161,688
Totals.....	63,548,920	67,523,282	68,176,592	67,057,633	66,873,885

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. 604-605. 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:—

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). In order to conserve metal for war purposes, the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Quebec issued only one license plate to motor-vehicles in 1942. This plan is under consideration also in other provinces. Gasoline rationing for motor-vehicles began on Apr. 1, 1942, and is described at p. 282. 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

* 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.

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. In line with other measures to conserve gasoline and rubber in war-time, a speed limit of 40 miles per hour was put into effect over the whole of Canada, beginning May 1, 1942. 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. 603. 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) and amendments.

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Bureau, Provincial Revenue Offices, Treasury Department, Quebec. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 142, R.S.Q. 1941) 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.—*Administration.*—Provincial Treasurer, Winnipeg. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 93, R.S.M. 1940) and amendments.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Provincial Tax Commission, Vehicles Tax Division, and Highway Traffic Board, Revenue Building, Regina. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles Act (c. 275, 1940) and amendments.

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. The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act is administered by the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and the Public Service Vehicles Act by the Alberta Highway Traffic Board, Department of Public Works.

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 the 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.

Northwest Territories.—*Administration.*—Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, assented to Mar. 26, 1941, and amendment.

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 p. 606), the demand for improved roads has become more and more insistent since the First World War. Furthermore, the advantages to be gained by attracting touring motorists have been a powerful incentive to governing bodies to improve trunk roads and scenic highways within their jurisdictions. One sphere where the motor-car has been of special economic advantage has been in rural areas. 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. 606) 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 Geraldton 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 1940 the total number of miles of street reported was 13,129, composed of: 3,146 miles of bituminous pavements; 935 miles of portland cement concrete; 1,649 miles of bituminous surfaces; 2,865 miles of gravel and crushed stone; and 434 miles of other surfaces; making a total of 9,029 miles of surfaced streets and 4,100 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, 1940

NOTE.—The date for which the mileage was reported is indicated for each province. The figures for Canada are the sums of the mileages 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, 1940	N.S. Nov. 30, 1940	N.B. Oct. 31, 1940	Que. June 30, 1940	Ont. ¹	Man. Apr. 30, 1941	Sask. Apr. 30, 1941	Alta. Mar. 31, 1941	B.C. Mar. 31, 1940	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
SURFACED ROAD										
Cement (Portland cement concrete).....	-	-	-	199	2,127	31	-	-	42	2,399
Bituminous pavement.....	197	890	882	1,876	1,977	6	-	75	68	5,971
Bituminous surface.....	-	35	73	1,791	2,743	499	155	602	1,349	7,247
Gravel, crushed stone.....	192	5,309	7,500	15,384	49,462	8,294	4,295	3,222	6,877	100,535
Other surfaces.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
TOTALS, SURFACED ROAD..	389	6,234	8,455	19,250	56,309	8,830	4,450	3,899	8,376	116,192
EARTH ROAD										
Improved earth.....	2,225	3,617	2,655	1,701	15,806	8,277	147,505	13,542	10,299	205,627
Other earth roads.....	1,090	5,236	1,185	17,217	331	74,581 ²	60,953	75,152	2,583 ³	238,328
TOTALS, EARTH ROAD.....	3,315	8,853	3,840	18,918	16,137	82,858	208,458	88,694	12,882	443,955
Grand Totals.....	3,704	15,087	12,295	38,168	72,446	91,688	212,908	92,593	21,258	560,147

¹ Provincial, Mar. 31, 1941; municipal, Dec. 31, 1940.

² All road allowances.

³ Cleared only.

Subsection 2.—Motor-Vehicles

Registration.—The average population per vehicle registered was 7.6 in 1940. Total registrations numbered 1,500,829, as compared with 1,439,245 in 1939.

2.—Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-40

NOTE.—Registrations given here include passenger cars, trucks, buses, motor-cycles, service cars, etc., but not trailers or dealer licences. Figures for the years 1904 to 1930 are given at p. 668 of the 1937 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Al- berta	British Colum- bia	Total ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931.....	7,744	43,758	33,627	177,485	562,216	75,210	107,830	94,642	97,932	1,200,668
1932.....	6,983	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
1940.....	8,070	57,873	39,000	225,152	703,872	90,932	126,970	120,514	128,044	1,500,829

¹ Totals include registration in Yukon.

3.—Types of Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Year and Province	Passenger Cars ¹	Commercial Cars or Trucks ²	Motor-buses	Motor-cycles	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1940					
Prince Edward Island.....	6,824	1,218	5	23	8,070
Nova Scotia.....	45,120	12,158	127	468	57,873
New Brunswick.....	30,560	8,075	98	267	39,000
Quebec.....	180,556	40,917	868	2,811	225,152
Ontario.....	610,576	86,835	1,058	5,403	703,872
Manitoba.....	73,404	16,666	92	770	90,932
Saskatchewan.....	93,176	33,041	110	643	126,970
Alberta.....	92,814	26,835	150	715	120,514
British Columbia.....	101,452	23,672	666	2,254	128,044
Yukon.....	155	214	8	25	402
Totals, 1940	1,234,637	249,631	3,182	13,379	1,500,829

¹ Include taxicabs.

² Include tractors, road machines, flushers, municipal fire-engines, etc.

Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada.—The apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada in any year may be computed by deducting the number exported from the sum of the production and imports. Statistics regarding retail sales and the financing of motor-vehicle sales in Canada are given at pp. 541-543 of this volume.

4.—Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917 to 1930 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.
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
1940.....	223,013	17,019	240,032	84,192	155	84,347	155,685

Section 3.—Finances of Road Transportation

The cost of road transportation to the people of Canada may 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. The expenditure for the purchase of new motor-vehicles is given in this volume in the chapter on Internal Trade at p. 542, and sales of gasoline are given at p. 611. 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 service 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 First World War 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 expenditure during recent individual years.

5.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways in Canada, by Provinces, 1936–40

NOTE.—Provincial expenditures are for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 606.

Item and Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island.....	1	399,643	1,231,596	1,728,968	583,358
Nova Scotia.....	6,587,411	7,852,858	4,904,250	3,676,994	1,746,369
New Brunswick.....	5,732,915	10,142,464	9,481,055	7,135,345	1,193,404
Quebec.....	8,033,000	5,906,126	14,951,864	15,663,975	21,389,804
Ontario.....	8,965,720	36,532,390	35,861,572	24,949,784	16,081,059
Manitoba.....	2,991	94,723	1,942,532	1,916,962	439,949
Saskatchewan.....	1,506,231	2,275,539	2,464,988	2,299,270	607,492
Alberta.....	1,399,544	1,638,236	1,980,768	2,219,928	1,516,897
British Columbia.....	2,739,104 ²	4,573,125	3,901,943	2,966,015	2,543,906
Totals, Capital.....	34,966,916³	69,465,154	76,720,568	62,577,241	46,102,238

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 609.

5.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-40—concluded

Item and Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maintenance Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island.....	¹	289,088	253,679	270,796	253,458
Nova Scotia.....	1,893,637	1,839,592	1,983,145	2,029,888	2,046,728
New Brunswick.....	714,445	1,131,365	1,169,406	1,169,240	1,335,814
Quebec.....	5,022,914	4,700,740	5,482,535	6,066,477	7,224,177
Ontario.....	5,836,251	9,503,604	9,639,509	11,104,598	12,705,478
Manitoba.....	420,551	520,629	668,171	916,691	903,031
Saskatchewan.....	1,079,306	830,749	890,623	924,567	970,099
Alberta.....	1,154,391	1,314,907	1,417,803	1,519,596	1,556,031
British Columbia.....	4,013,475 ²	2,299,532	2,460,106	2,333,804	2,622,124
Totals, Maintenance.....	20,134,976³	22,430,206	23,964,977	26,335,657	29,616,940
Plant and General Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island.....	¹	36,884	113,488	89,343	32,171
Nova Scotia.....	5,000	160,106	198,140	295,336	480,798
New Brunswick.....	Nil	72,643	77,509	135,000	Nil
Quebec.....	1,679,603	920,795	1,290,000	1,263,399	2,449,121
Ontario.....	360,529	1,487,196	1,050,868	598,675	430,060
Manitoba.....	88,130	107,357	125,311	185,788	164,992
Saskatchewan.....	77,234	98,298	187,999	177,892	136,417
Alberta.....	26,747	33,441	29,982	9,617	19,922
British Columbia.....	192,849 ²	208,732	104,949	177,857	500,940
Totals, Plant and General...	2,430,092³	3,125,452	3,178,246	2,932,967	4,214,421
Grand Totals.....	57,531,978	95,020,812	103,863,791	91,845,805	79,933,599
Dominion-Provincial Distribution of All Expenditures					
Dominion—net expenditures and sub- sidies.....	5,229,410	5,055,445	5,984,728	7,948,561	2,549,525
Provincial—net expenditures and sub- sidies.....	48,877,721	85,127,756	92,824,563	77,941,653	72,532,568
Municipal—net expenditures and sub- sidies.....	3,424,847	4,837,611	5,054,500	5,955,591	4,851,506

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 expenditure 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 1940 it had increased to \$1,577,539,092; the portion chargeable to highways was \$732,527,611 or more than double the net debt for all purposes in 1919. As already explained at p. 608, 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, 1938-40

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 606.

Province	Highway Debt Outstanding			Annual Interest, Sinking Fund and Capital Payments					
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	Details, 1940			Total
						Interest	Sinking Fund	Payment of Capital	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.S...	59,129,853	61,422,253	56,509,950	2,270,448	2,527,330	2,443,127	394,812	Nil	2,837,939
N.B...	62,627,812	74,016,817	73,543,303	2,785,127	3,798,557	2,800,000	150,855	1,190,000	4,140,855
Que...	94,826,232	100,106,289	138,522,381	7,182,175	3,213,412	3,324,525	1,562,000	8,280,000	13,166,525
Ont...	291,647,936	313,542,031	326,460,548	14,582,397	15,677,102	16,323,027	Nil	Nil	16,323,027
Man...	18,050,417	23,244,420	17,727,996	840,896	963,332	849,873	101,363	64,275	1,015,511
Sask...	33,818,920	33,818,920	33,818,920	1,546,118	1,753,327	1,510,347	3,186	Nil	1,513,533
Alta...	39,701,159	39,650,000	42,124,071	1,100,890	1,150,730	1,177,564	Nil	"	1,177,564
B.C...	39,856,076	39,847,742	43,820,442	1,849,174	2,057,752	1,946,240	119,793	216,729	2,282,762
Totals	639,658,405	685,648,472	732,527,611	32,157,225¹	31,141,542	30,374,703	2,332,009	9,751,004	42,457,716

¹ Not reported.

² Less sinking fund payments in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Provincial Government Revenues from Motor-Vehicles.—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, 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, 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 (1942) there is a Dominion tax of 3 cents per gallon in addition. For details of gasoline rationing in Canada, placed in operation on Apr. 1, 1942, see p. 282.

7.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor-Vehicles, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 606.

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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	16,982,153
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	32,732¹	141,244	2,646,680	1,569,980	51,954,360	79,915,560

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 611.

7.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor-Vehicles, 1939 and 1940—concluded

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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1940								
P.E. Island.....	100,349	51,139	120	1,080	4,745	395	300,842	460,200
Nova Scotia.....	807,146	555,371	¹	8,196	132,049	18,744	2,875,400	4,505,654
New Brunswick...	776,088	431,936	2,187	4,920	113,462	11,697	2,104,686	3,522,295
Quebec.....	3,444,743	2,115,577	12,650	31,361	748,897	94,786	11,154,540	18,119,894
Ontario.....	4,502,602	2,942,317	4,507	22,207	1,092,898	353,618	26,608,291	36,241,056
Manitoba.....	815,931	237,396	2,856	11,680	142,148	238,998	2,805,074	4,315,039
Saskatchewan.....	1,105,567	663,826	3,824	16,183	183,250	⁴	3,348,936	5,443,106
Alberta.....	1,431,778	549,360	3,143	32,300	175,844	418,383	3,221,775	5,886,557
British Columbia..	2,027,656	698,927	11,831	15,659	275,053	114,015	3,759,629	6,981,997
Yukon.....	1,773	1,821	100	²	²	²	²	4,095
Totals, 1940...	15,013,633	8,247,670	41,218	143,586	2,873,346	1,250,636	56,179,173	85,479,893

¹ Not separately recorded. Included with miscellaneous.

² Tax not applicable.

³ Incomplete, see footnote 1.

⁴ In-

Section 4.—Road Traffic

Up to the present the motor-vehicle has affected passenger traffic of the steam and electric railways more than freight traffic. 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.

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.

Figures to the end of 1940 show a steady increase in gasoline sales since depression years. Later figures will, of course, be materially affected by the conservation measures taken in 1941, and the system of gasoline rationing effective on Apr. 1, 1942 (see p. 282).

8.—Sales of Gasoline in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-40

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,088,910	3,420,163	3,631,360	4,128,907	4,094,203
Nova Scotia.....	25,247,957	29,159,361	29,632,787	31,621,971	34,961,212
New Brunswick.....	17,477,029	21,947,202	21,998,728	23,192,413	24,829,924
Quebec.....	109,835,482	128,394,645	135,026,866	138,925,246	148,499,644
Ontario.....	282,827,724	324,858,959	337,880,996	345,105,726	371,903,633
Manitoba.....	30,561,665	34,635,432	38,596,582	41,455,558	48,893,738
Saskatchewan.....	45,966,233	46,278,251	65,090,674	87,877,403	101,101,143
Alberta.....	60,387,814	75,166,087	73,724,520	75,535,323	83,808,689
British Columbia.....	48,723,037	54,567,327	57,157,813	59,823,751	65,198,108
Totals, Gross Sales.....	624,115,851	718,427,427	762,740,326	807,666,298	883,290,294 ¹
Refunds and exemptions.....	91,260,543	115,022,668	130,722,877	144,723,812	181,175,411 ¹
Totals, Net Sales.....	532,855,308	603,404,759	632,017,449	662,942,486	702,114,883 ¹

¹ Exclusive of 2,975,000 gal. of aviation gasoline purchased and placed in storage by the Dominion Government.

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, the figures of fatalities of Tables 9 and 10 are not in complete agreement.

9.—Deaths Resulting from Motor-Vehicle Accidents in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-40

NOTE.—This table is compiled in the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Figures for the years 1926 to 1930 will be found at p. 578 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
DEATHS										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	1,534
1940.....	10	104	81	434	746	87	59	72	116	1,709
DEATHS PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR-VEHICLES										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1940.....	12.39	17.97	20.77	19.28	10.60	9.57	4.65	5.97	9.06	11.39

10.—Fatal and Non-Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1940

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.....	8	1	1	416	642	74	51	52	96	1,339 ²
Non-fatal—										
Resulting in injury to one or more persons.....	49	1	1	4,783	9,868	1,600	666	766	2,237	19,969 ²
Resulting in property damage only.....	243	1	1	5,850	6,411	2,027	1,108	5,338	3,913	24,890 ²
Totals, Accidents.....	300	2,696	1,073	11,049	16,921	3,701	1,825	6,156	6,246	49,967
Persons Killed										
Pedestrians.....	5	29	36	223	298	30	12	16	39	688
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers).....	Nil	1	8	7	12	1	4	1	6	346 ²
Drivers of other motor-vehicles.....	3	1		105	129	17	15	14	24	
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles...	Nil	1	17	86	228	21	23	20	31	426 ²
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles.....	"	1	1	3	7	1	2	1	1	16 ²
Pedal cyclists.....	"	3	5	22	42	8	Nil	4	7	91
Others.....	"	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	5	Nil	5 ²
Totals, Persons Killed.....	8	116	67	446	716	78	56	61	108	1,656
Persons Injured										
Pedestrians.....	11	357	152	2,467	3,666	539	89	238	695	8,214
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers).....	Nil	1	117	150	250	45	16	25	173	16,907 ²
Drivers of other motor-vehicles.....	15	1		1,003	2,748	1,528	282	187	560	
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles...	26	1	263	1,861	5,596		599	296	1,167	
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles.....	5	1	10	186	121	28	46	15	11	422 ²
Pedal cyclists.....	4	58	20	681	1,334	382	47	119	331	2,976
Others.....	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	37	5	4	Nil	46 ²
Totals, Persons Injured.....	61	1,354	562	6,348	13,715	2,559	1,084	884	2,937	29,504

¹ Not reported.

² Incomplete, see footnote 1.

PART IV.—WATERWAYS*

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.

* 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.

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. A table showing the number and tonnages of vessels of Canadian shipping registry, by provinces, 1935-39, is given at p. 581 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book. War-time restrictions preclude the publication of these data for later years.

For a record of the number and tonnage of ships engaged in the carrying trade of Canada, see the tables under Sect. 3 (pp. 628-637) 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. 618-620.

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. 618. As a further aid to safe navigation, there are chains of radio signal and direction-finding stations which are described under radiotelegraphy, at p. 655.

Aids to navigation, excepting very minor ones, are listed in three annual publications of the Department of Transport covering the Atlantic Coast, Inland Waters and Pacific Coast, respectively. A summary table showing marine danger signals maintained in Canada during the fiscal years 1929-40 is given at p. 581 of the 1941 Year Book.

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.

1.—Duration of the Season of Open Navigation on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, 1912-41

NOTE.—For the years 1882 to 1911, see the 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
1912.....	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	Dec. 3	1927.....	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Dec. 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
1926.....	May 1	May 3	" 6	1941.....	" 14	" 19	" 17

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.

The names of the various canals along these routes, their locations and lengths, together with the number and dimensions of the locks thereon and other information will be found at pp. 626-629 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book, and in the pamphlet of the Department of Transport "Canals of Canada". A table showing the length and lock dimensions of canals as at the end of 1941 will be found at p. 583 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

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 chief 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 operated 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.

2.—Facilities of Six of the Principal Harbours of Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1941

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	63	32	5	60.7	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc..... No.	46	20	36	3	118	28
Length of berthing..... ft.	33,416	15,175	32,505	7,400	52,829	32,364
Transit shed floor space.....sq. ft.	1,236,804	824,000	743,642	154,600	2,065,178	1,547,464
Cold-storage warehouse capacity...cu. ft.	1,075,000	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	18,716,500
Loading rate.....bu. per hr.	75,000	150,000	90,000	32,000	400,000	377,000
Floating crane capacity..... tons	75	15	73	Nil	75	50
Coal-dock storage capacity..... "	115,000	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	30,000,000	104,227,727

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 15, p. 627.

Public Harbours and Harbour Masters.—In other ports, the Governor in Council may create public harbours by proclamation (Part X of the Canada Shipping 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 4½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown in Table 4.

3.—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>	1,150·0	144·0	105·0	120·0	40·0 H.W.	18	13·3
Lauzon, Que., <i>Lorne</i>	600·3	100·0	59·5	62·0	25·8 H.W.	18	13·3
Esquimalt, B.C. (old dock)....	450·0 ¹	90·0	41·0	65·0	29·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C.....	1,173·0	149·0	126·0	135·0	40·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.....	353·5	79·0	47·0	55·0	14·7 L.W.	-	-

¹ With caisson in outer berth 481·0 ft., with caisson in inner berth 450·0 ft.

4.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910

Location	Length	Width	Depth over Sill	Total Cost	Subsidy
Collingwood No. 1, Ont. ¹	515·8	59·8	13·0	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years
Collingwood No. 2, Ont. ¹	413·2	95·0	13·0	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>	601·0	100·0	31·5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years
Prince Rupert, B.C. (floating dock).....	600·0	100·0	32·0 ²	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 35 years
Saint John, N.B.....	1,162·7	133·0	40·2	5,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years
North Vancouver, B.C. (floating dock).....	556·5	98·0	27·3 ³	2,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years

¹ Subsidy payments have been completed.

² 28 ft. over blocks.

³ 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.

A table showing the number and aggregate tonnage of ships using pilots for the major Canadian ports during the fiscal year 1940, is given at p. 586 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book. Later figures are not available for publication due to war-time restrictions.

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.

5.—Steamship Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

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			
	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage
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	415,906	24	35,056	7	5,734
Collingwood.....	101	80,835	76	73,058	2	4,979	23	2,798
Midland.....	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
1941								
Halifax.....	111	178,120	101	166,683	10	11,437	Nil	-
Saint John.....	95	81,928	49	25,735	1	5,043	45	51,150
Quebec.....	76	52,620	68	50,244	Nil	-	8	2,376
Sorel.....	125	88,888	76	57,373	"	-	49	31,515
Montreal.....	151	252,467	79	135,810	6	28,902	66	87,755
Kingston.....	103	158,208	88	157,543	15	665	Nil	-
Toronto.....	208	349,976	187	336,106	10	8,656	11	5,214
Midland.....	97	48,165	74	44,403	Nil	-	23	3,762
Collingwood.....	49	63,265	43	63,066	"	-	6	199
Port Arthur.....	135	64,165	85	58,034	"	-	50	6,131
Vancouver.....	319	107,749	270	89,306	5	7,547	44	10,896
Victoria.....	97	104,447	71	82,568	2	3,077	24	18,802
Totals, 1941.....	1,566	1,549,998	1,191	1,266,871	49	65,327	326	217,800

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—In previous editions of the Year Book 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) are given. Figures for the years 1908 to 1917 will be found at p. 690 of the 1938 edition, and for the years 1918 to 1939, at p. 587 of the 1941 edition.

Wrecks and Casualties.—The figures of Table 6, 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.

6.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, 1921-40

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1870 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381; and for 1911 to 1920, 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.	\$
1921.....	260	588,503	38	1,809,328	1931.....	477	404,157	7	2,696,019
1922.....	277	604,423	27	451,312	1932.....	452	406,194	40	3,478,575
1923.....	376	480,713	50	3,184,749	1933.....	445	372,545	19	1,292,618
1924.....	224	215,470	54	4,355,217	1934.....	484	400,714	39	1,716,294
1925.....	298	305,798	53	3,317,020	1935.....	467	496,109	19	2,842,402
1926.....	300	293,310	91	4,630,267	1936.....	545	512,582	34	3,108,671
1927.....	434	566,011	128	6,879,825	1937.....	495	445,602	31	1,571,387
1928.....	504	558,251	64	5,418,236	1938.....	540	486,779	9	1,795,176
1929.....	451	459,394	12	4,740,620	1939.....	464	552,779	20	1,488,359
1930.....	551	447,169	66	3,077,009	1940 ¹	—	—	—	—

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1940.

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. Due to war conditions, no information later than that published at p. 588 of the 1941 Year Book has been made available.

7.—Financial Statistics of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., 1929-40

Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Net	Depreciation	Interest	Book Loss
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1929.....	3,332,683	3,780,524	-447,841	227,315	442,739	1,117,895
1930.....	3,792,694	4,315,831	-523,137	288,999	550,519	1,362,655
1931.....	3,648,986	4,095,555	-446,569	294,141	604,651	1,345,361
1932.....	3,323,077	3,606,793	-283,716	321,261	688,037	1,293,014
1933.....	2,956,974	3,454,972	-497,998	319,967	726,108	1,544,073
1934.....	3,509,738	3,606,416	- 96,678	319,967	762,033	1,178,678
1935.....	3,816,246	3,616,215	+200,031	325,513	788,814	917,390
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
1940.....	5,750,341	4,545,306	+1,205,034	329,079	816,661	12,733

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 8 and 9 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 11. 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 8, but the annual expenditures for dredging by the Department of Public Works, as shown in Table 13, 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 12 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 10 and expenditures on these properties have been eliminated so far as possible from the two preceding tables.

8.—Capital Expenditures on Canals and Marine Services, as at Mar. 31, 1941

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

Item	Expenditures		Item	Expenditures	
	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1941	Total to Mar. 31, 1941		Year Ended Mar. 31, 1941	Total to Mar. 31, 1941
Canals	\$	\$	Canals—concluded	\$	\$
Carillon and Grenville.....	Cr. 29	4,191,727	Tay.....	Nil	489,599
Ste. Anne lock.....	Nil	1,320,216	Murray.....	"	1,248,947
Chambly.....	"	780,997	Trent.....	Cr. 100	19,962,594
St. Ours lock.....	"	735,964	Welland canal.....	Cr. 2,381	27,528,063
Lachine.....	Cr. 262	13,988,338	Welland Ship Canal.....	Cr. 998	131,898,612
Lake St. Louis.....	Nil	298,176	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Nil	4,935,809
Beauharnois.....	Cr. 60	1,635,969	Culbute lock and dam.....	"	382,391
Soulanges.....	Nil	7,899,945	General.....	"	34,967
Lake St. Francis.....	"	75,907	Adjustment suspense.....	"	165,361
Cornwall.....	"	7,245,803	Totals, Canals.....	Cr. 3,830	243,849,900
Williamsburg.....	"	1,334,552	Marine Services		
Farran's Point.....	"	877,090	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel.....	1,995,864	80,025,357
Galops.....	"	6,143,468	Tug <i>Ocean Eagle</i>	Nil	91,072
Rapide Plat.....	"	2,159,881	Construction of ice-breaker...	97,003	633,723
North channel.....	"	1,995,143	Totals, Marine Services..	2,092,867	80,750,152
River reaches.....	"	483,830			
Galops channel.....	"	1,039,896			
St. Lawrence Ship Canal (surveys).....	"	133,897			
St. Peters.....	"	648,547			
Rideau.....	"	4,214,211			

9.—Capital Expenditures on Miscellaneous Facilities for Water Transport, as at Mar. 31, 1941

NOTE.—These are works, not covered elsewhere in these tables, as shown in the "Public Accounts", Schedule "N" to the Balance Sheet.

Item	Expenditures		Item	Expenditures	
	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1941	Total to Mar. 31, 1941		Year Ended Mar. 31, 1941	Total to Mar. 31, 1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Bare Point breakwater.....	Nil	217,996	Rainy River lock and dam...	Nil	134
Burlington channel improvements.....	"	1,392,490	Sorel harbour improvements.	13,767	1,806,541
Cape Tormentine harbour.....	"	236,861	St. Andrews Rapids and Red River improvements.....	Nil	1,569,777
Esquimalt graving dock.....	"	7,799,761	Tiffin harbour improvements.	"	481,622
Georgian Bay to Montreal waterway survey.....	"	918,797	Toronto harbour improvements.....	"	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 improvements.....	"	5,131,025
Lévis graving dock.....	"	971,593	Victoria, Ont., harbour improvements.....	"	761,802
Miscellaneous wharves.....	"	975,469	Totals.....	13,767	49,860,533
Port Arthur, Fort William and River Kaministikwia improvements.....	"	16,249,020			
Port Colborne harbour.....	"	904,459			

The capital values shown in Table 10 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 approxi-

ately 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.

10.—Capital Values of Fixed Assets Administered by the National Harbours Board, as at Dec. 31, 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Report of the Board.

Item	Consolidated Fixed Assets as at Dec. 31, 1940	Harbours and Properties	Expenditures	
			1940	Total to Dec. 31, 1940
	\$		\$	\$
Harbour dredging.....	12,268,660	Halifax.....	173,268	27,203,591
Real estate.....	12,754,564	Saint John.....	46,032	23,508,759
Vehicular bridges.....	300,574	Chicoutimi.....	Nil	4,330,555
Roads, fences and boundaries.....	1,760,538	Quebec.....	7,586	28,886,502
Sewers and drains.....	663,600	Three Rivers.....	Nil	7,898,785
Miscellaneous structures.....	761,799	Montreal.....	161,881	67,037,198
Wharves and piers.....	87,348,772	Jacques Cartier bridge..	Nil	18,650,448
Permanent sheds.....	19,785,197	Prescott elevator.....	"	4,911,612
Shed hoists and electrical cranes.....	266,374	Port Colborne elevator..	"	2,382,699
Railway systems.....	7,378,291	Churchill.....	815	13,196,785
Grain elevator systems.....	42,042,312	Vancouver.....	102,462	24,830,872
Cold storage systems.....	5,717,950	Second Narrows bridge..	Nil	911,562
Office furniture and appliances.....	131,299	Head Office.....	"	3,748
Harbour buildings.....	738,360			
Central heating plants.....	156,453			
Harbour shops.....	331,108			
Electric power systems.....	1,349,522			
Water supply systems.....	729,202			
Floating equipment.....	2,250,877			
Shore equipment.....	587,350			
Miscellaneous small plant.....	579,431			
Engineering—general surveys.....	606,403			
Works under construction.....	385,111			
Sundry expenditure—undistributed.....	5,297,866			
Bridge construction, right-of-way, etc....	19,561,503			
Totals.....	223,753,116	Totals.....	492,044	223,753,116

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 11; construction expenditures (not segregated) on aids to navigation in Table 12; and construction and probably part of the dredging expenditures in Table 13.

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 16, and for the maintenance and operation of radio stations to aid navigation as shown in Table 3 of Part VII of this chapter. Previous to the 1941 edition 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 developments 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 15.

11.—Expenditures on Canals Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

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, 1941	Item	During Years Ended Mar. 31		Total to Mar. 31, 1941
	1940	1941			1940	1941	
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
Quebec dredge vessels	1,995	Nil	83,597	Carillon and Grenville.....	19,837	6,520	600,310
Lachine.....	821,222	7,240	3,108,871	Rideau (incl. Tay)...	30,513	3,000	1,063,837
Soulanges.....	3,037	1,799	609,535	Trent.....	99,420	42,274	4,273,816
Beauharnois, old.....	12,812	19,004	351,689	Murray.....	Nil	Nil	142,554
Beauharnois, new.....	413	513	926	Baie Verte (Chignecto).....	"	"	44,388
Lake St. Francis.....	Nil	Nil	55,324	Culbute lock and dam.....	"	"	60,923
Hungry Bay dyke.....	"	"	47,223	St. Lawrence Ship Canal (surveys and investigations).....	984	5,860	611,307
Ontario St. Lawrence dredge vessels.....	3,029	2,700	322,406	Surveys and inspections.....	Nil	Nil	572,990
Cornwall.....	30,155	9,929	743,526	Canals, general.....	"	"	190,509
Williamsburg.....	12,742	5,000	449,109	Totals.....	1,258,288	148,776	20,156,900
Welland Ship Canal..	152,816	42,242	1,294,794				
Prior Welland canals.	Nil	Nil	2,650,121				
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,207	"	327,019				
St. Peters.....	1,280	"	876,915				
Chambly.....	62,972	1,290	1,248,499				
St. Ours lock.....	3,854	1,405	193,900				
Ste. Anne lock.....	Nil	Nil	232,812				

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (STAFF AND REPAIRS)

Item	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1940			Year Ended Mar. 31, 1941		
	Operation	Maintenance	Total	Operation	Maintenance	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration, Ottawa.....	29,618	Nil	29,618	30,170	Nil	30,170
Quebec canals, head office...	35,303	"	35,303	35,296	"	35,296
Lachine.....	185,725	120,006	305,731	184,277	117,496	301,773
Soulanges.....	67,084	66,149	133,233	67,475	67,994	135,469
Chambly.....	39,124	29,024	68,148	39,496	29,251	68,747
St. Ours lock.....	5,258	6,755	12,013	5,210	3,121	8,331
Ste. Anne lock.....	6,252	5,212	11,464	6,288	3,736	10,024
Carillon and Grenville.....	29,402	31,165	60,567	28,809	28,876	57,685
Hungry Bay and St. Barbe dykes.....	Nil	3,835	3,835	Nil	2,455	2,455
Quebec dredge vessels.....	16,441	14,288	30,729	26,965	12,780	39,745
Ontario St. Lawrence head office.....	34,099	9,680	43,779	32,189	9,254	41,443
Cornwall.....	94,315	72,011	166,326	94,338	66,038	160,376
Williamsburg.....	60,961	30,246	91,207	61,692	20,039	81,731
St. Peters.....	7,108	2,257	9,365	7,267	4,878	12,145
Welland canals.....	434,933	286,564	721,497	426,783	281,814	708,597
Sault Ste. Marie.....	36,458	11,968	48,426	36,881	12,437	49,318
Rideau (incl. Tay).....	94,392	68,931	163,323	95,207	69,997	165,204
Trent.....	151,435	60,217	211,652	152,064	57,397	209,461
Murray.....	6,545	4,455	11,000	6,679	4,532	11,211
Totals.....	1,334,453	822,763	2,157,216	1,337,086	792,095	2,129,181

12.—Marine Service Expenditures Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

Item	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Marine Service, administration.	17,104	15,971	Breaking ice—Thunder Bay.	30,000	30,000
Floating equipment, administration.....	23,625	16,782	North Atlantic ice patrol.....	6,972	2,022
Nautical service, administration.....	24,031	27,522	Steamship inspection.....	181,780	181,633
Maintenance and operation of steamers (incl. ice-breakers).	1,304,858	1,074,725	Agencies, salaries and office expenses.....	222,162	232,700
Navigation and shipping, miscellaneous.....	38,097	44,897	St. Lawrence Ship Channel, maintenance and operation..	236,286	146,596
Life-saving service.....	49,336	37,309	Grants to sailors' institutes...	600	600
Marine signal service.....	84,371	79,175	Removal of derelicts.....	13,972	800
Administration of pilotage.....	109,311	122,629	Pensions to pilots.....	2,685	2,143
Subsidies for wrecking plants..	45,000	45,000	Compassionate allowances...	2,031	990
Aids to navigation (construction, maintenance and operation).....	1,957,576	1,731,999	Government Employees' Compensation Act.....	15,498	16,543
Maintenance and repairs to wharves.....	3,490	2,822	Marine Services War Appropriation.....	75,233	184,955
			Totals.....	4,444,018	3,997,803

13.—Expenditures on Waterways Charged to Consolidated Fund Account by Department of Public Works, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department.

Year and Item	Dredging	Construction	Improvements and Repairs	Staff and Sundries	Totals
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1941					
HARBOURS¹ AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island.....	87,814	4,482	119,294	14,037	225,627
Nova Scotia.....	94,503	231,776	247,265	58,968	632,512
New Brunswick.....	98,334	76,784	85,405	283,249	543,772
Quebec.....	102,573	511,015	107,305	330,520	1,051,413
Ontario.....	148,270	584,434	61,311	140,118	934,133
Manitoba.....	41,458	150	1,738	40,384	83,730
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	Nil	1,388	727	2,115
Alberta.....	13,245	"	467	48	13,760
British Columbia.....	152,598	336,508	78,036	359,755	926,897
Yukon.....	Nil	Nil	2,866	Nil	2,866
Northwest Territories.....	"	"	2,573	"	2,573
General.....	"	"	Nil	24,795	24,795
TOTALS, HARBOURS¹ AND RIVERS.....	738,795	1,745,149	707,648	1,252,601	4,444,193
Dredging plant.....	Nil	12,965	37,063	Nil	50,028
Roads and bridges.....	"	Nil	6,731	32,415	39,146
Totals, 1941.....	738,795	1,758,114	751,442	1,285,016	4,533,367

¹ Exclusive of harbours under the National Harbours Board as shown in Table 15.

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.

14.—Revenue of the Dominion Government in Connection with Waterways, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Departments of Transport and of Public Works.

Item	1940	1941	Item	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Department of Transport			BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS		
CANAL SERVICE			Licences to ships.....		
Lachine.....	238,444	262,152		5,168	985
Soulanges.....	4,199	4,192	Totals, Dept. of Transport		
Chambly.....	1,703	1,763		1,163,586	1,226,131
St. Anne lock.....	312	266	Department of Public Works		
St. Ours lock.....	53	60	EARNINGS OF DRY DOCKS		
Carillon and Grenville.....	1,604	1,587	Champlain dock, Lauzon, Que.....		
Beauharnois.....	62,828	63,007		32,122	81,746
Cornwall.....	38,991	43,984	Lorne dock, Lauzon, Que.....		
Williamsburg.....	3,469	6,006		19,925	25,960
St. Peters.....	200	199	Esquimalt new dock.....		
Welland canals.....	310,909	359,512		65,667	65,125
Sault Ste. Marie.....	222	232	Esquimalt old dock.....		
Rideau.....	15,540	16,022		1,172	467
Trent.....	83,629	84,191	Selkirk repair ship.....		
Murray.....	306	335		1,087	1,264
Chats Falls.....	1	1	TOTALS, EARNINGS, ETC...		
Fines and forfeitures.....	320	1,337		119,973	174,562
Sundries.....	4	3	WORKS AND PLANTS LEASED		
TOTALS, CANAL SERVICE...	762,734	844,849	Kingston dry dock.....		
				6,050	6,050
MARINE SERVICE			Ferry privileges.....		
Fines and forfeitures.....	667	498		2,351	2,467
Steamship inspection.....	123,555	125,868	Dredges and plants.....		
Wharf revenue.....	174,282	175,001		26,155	50,872
Harbour dues.....	50,429	47,306	TOTALS, LEASES.....		
Measuring surveyors' fees.....	455	720		34,556	59,389
Examinations, masters and mates.....	4,407	4,107	Sale of old vessels, materials, etc.....		
Pilots' licence fees.....	18	264		6,332	6,301
Marine registry fees.....	97	148	Sale of real estate.....		
Marine steamers' earnings.....	218	601		50	151
Signal station dues.....	2,080	3,187	Rents from water lots, etc....		
Landing mail at Father Point.....	750	750		11,296	15,956
Rents.....	13,406	21,838	Hay permits.....		
Miscellaneous sales.....	25,320	Nil		Nil	Nil
Nautical discharge certificates.....	Nil	9	Refunds against expenditures reported in previous years..		
				34,144	11,987
TOTALS, MARINE SERVICE...	395,684	380,297	Totals, Dept. of Public Works.....		
				206,351	268,346

The National Harbours Board operates as a statutory corporation and the harbours and properties under its administration are shown separately in Table 15. 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 \$6,088,661 in 1941.

15.—Operating Revenues and Expenditures of Harbours, Elevators and Bridges under the National Harbours Board, 1937-41

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
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Halifax—				Vancouver—			
1937.....	581,740	429,472	152,268	1937.....	1,636,648	708,830	927,818
1938.....	599,856	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	568,583	912,051
1941.....	1,593,478	803,052	790,426	1941.....	1,476,586	568,309	908,277
Saint John—				Churchill—			
1937.....	435,952	240,302	195,650	1937.....	6,418	148,331	-141,913
1938.....	445,726	242,544	203,182	1938.....	88,867	136,491	-52,624
1939.....	466,004	237,882	228,122	1939.....	108,264	154,671	-46,407
1940.....	661,359	258,901	402,458	1940.....	70,518	110,185	-39,667
1941.....	776,066	264,971	511,095	1941.....	70,268	102,499	-32,231
Chicoutimi—				Port Colborne Elevator—			
1937.....	21,750	14,361	7,389	1937.....	126,457	99,546	26,911
1938.....	21,254	13,374	7,880	1938.....	249,632	133,319	116,303
1939.....	20,414	14,078	6,336	1939.....	255,639	119,207	136,452
1940.....	34,139	15,247	18,892	1940.....	212,649	91,660	120,989
1941.....	30,339	16,100	14,239	1941.....	164,167	79,937	84,230
Quebec—				Prescott Elevator—			
1937.....	447,780	572,334	-124,554	1937.....	57,257	81,888	-24,631
1938.....	488,013	537,316	-49,303	1938.....	68,939	75,204	-6,215
1939.....	469,424	492,203	-22,779	1939.....	242,741	74,778	167,963
1940.....	684,988	504,078	180,910	1940.....	284,272	93,385	190,887
1941.....	710,867	583,546	127,321	1941.....	215,606	86,126	129,480
Three Rivers—				Jacques Cartier Bridge (Montreal)			
1937.....	172,309	18,023	154,286	1937.....	423,756	84,550	339,235
1938.....	191,881	33,242	158,639	1938.....	445,945	91,785	354,160
1939.....	165,682	18,147	147,535	1939.....	463,124	91,266	371,853
1940.....	237,924	44,905	193,019	1940.....	474,270	103,167	371,103
1941.....	243,911	38,930	204,981	1941.....	539,768	105,570	433,898
Montreal—				Second Narrows Bridge (Vancouver)			
1937.....	4,377,350	2,136,800	2,240,550	1937.....	164,899	62,611	102,288
1938.....	4,917,837	2,095,656	2,822,181	1938.....	178,039	62,630	115,409
1939.....	4,469,097	1,987,928	2,481,169	1939.....	110,225	57,074	53,151
1940.....	5,117,818	2,116,681	3,001,137	1940.....	117,569	52,480	65,089
1941.....	5,174,415	2,214,748	2,959,667	1941.....	143,955	55,201	88,754

Shipping Subsidies.*—The figures given in Table 16 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.

16.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1939-41

Service	1939	1940	1941
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and the United Kingdom.....	\$ 250,000	\$ 291,667	\$ Nil
Canada and South Africa.....	104,167	91,667	24,999
Pacific Ocean—			
British Columbia, Australia, and/or China.....	77,292	28,418	Nil
Canada, China and Japan.....	600,000	534,783	221,739
Canada and New Zealand.....	300,000	276,923	34,615
Prince Rupert, B. C., and the Queen Charlotte Islands.....	12,000	12,000	12,000
Vancouver and the British West Indies.....	25,000	15,000	15,000
Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skegway.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Victoria and west coast Vancouver Island.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
British Columbia and South Africa.....	53,333	80,000	64,444

16.—Mall Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1939-41—concluded

Service	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
Charlottetown and Pictou ¹	30,000	30,000	Nil
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	9,000	6,980
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports.....	1,565	1,750	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.....	3,000	1,950	3,000
Ile aux Coudres and Les Eboulements.....	1,900	1,900	1,813
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	4,500	4,500
Pelee Island and the mainland.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp.....	11,500	11,500	10,500
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands.....	37,500	37,500	37,500
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia ¹	Nil	Nil	30,000
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	14,000	14,000
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac.....	1,312	Nil	Nil
Saint John and Bridgetown.....	800	800	800
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville.....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Saint John and Margareville, 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.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Saint John and Weymouth.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports.....	22,500	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
Administration expenses.....	11,703	10,262	8,351
Totals.....	1,993,322	1,906,619	942,493

¹ "Charlottetown and Pictou" was continued under the name "Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia".

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

A brief description of the early development of Canadian shipping is given at pp. 597-598 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book. Shipping statistics are compiled from reports collected by customs officers at customs ports: consequently they are affected by customs regulations and include data only for vessels trading in and out of ports at which these officers are employed.

Vessels in foreign service have been divided into two classes: (a) those trading between Canadian and United States ports on the Great Lakes and boundary rivers together with their tributaries, classed as "Inland International" in these tables,

and (b) sea-going, or those trading between Canadian and foreign ports other than those included in (a). Vessels in coasting service are those trading between Canadian ports. It is apparent that a vessel may enter a port in one of these services and depart in another.

For years prior to and including the fiscal year 1937, the statistics were summarized by the customs officer at each port and compiled by the Department of National Revenue; for subsequent years, compilations were made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Effective Apr. 1, 1940, each vessel departing from port makes a statistical report which is forwarded to the Bureau and from these reports all compilations of shipping statistics are made.

With this change of procedure, changes have been made in the recording of the data. Cargoes are required to be reported in tons of 2,000 lb. or in tons of 40 cu. ft. Although previous reports did not define the ton it is quite probable that the long ton of 2,240 lb. was used. Reports are not made now for vessels of less than 10 net tons and the tonnage of tugs is the gross ton and not the net ton as for cargo vessels. Fishing vessels are not required by customs regulation to report when operating from certain ports; consequently, the data are not on the same basis as data for cargo vessels.

Shipping statistics will be compiled on a calendar-year basis hereafter and the change has been made by compiling data for: (a) the nine months from April, 1940, to December, 1940, inclusive; (b) the three months from January to March, 1941; (c) the twelve months ended March, 1941, by addition of (a) and (b); and (d) for the twelve months of the calendar year 1941. Consequently data for the three months, January, February and March, 1941, are included in both the fiscal year 1941 and the calendar year 1941.

Vessels in coasting service and vessels fishing in Canadian waters are not required by customs regulations to report any details of cargoes loaded or unloaded. Consequently, cargo data are available only for vessels in foreign service. The cargoes are not cargoes on board but cargoes unloaded and loaded at the respective ports.

17.—Vessels Entered at Canadian Ports, 1935-41

Fiscal Year	Foreign Service ¹		Coasting Service		Total	
	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register
1935.....	34,918	41,852,110	68,441	43,146,037	103,359	84,998,147
1936.....	37,800	41,746,953	69,809	42,979,361	107,609	84,726,314
1937.....	41,755	45,030,914	73,033	45,973,830	114,788	91,004,744
1938.....	42,582	45,603,055	75,537	44,471,834	118,119	90,074,889
1939.....	43,601	44,775,116	73,386	45,386,457	116,987	90,161,573
1940.....	46,241	46,666,396	78,212	44,361,232	124,453	91,027,628
Apr.-Dec., 1940.....	22,656	28,986,750	68,656	45,150,367	91,312	74,137,117
Jan.-Mar., 1941.....	2,466	3,593,150	11,295	5,320,799	13,761	8,913,949
Fiscal year, 1941.....	25,122	32,579,900	79,951	50,471,166	105,073	83,051,066
Calendar year, 1941.....	26,203	31,452,400	77,592	48,111,082	103,795	79,563,482

¹ Sea-going and inland international. Data for the ferry at Sarnia has been excluded for 1935, 1936 and 1937. This ferry ceased operation in 1938.

18.—Vessels Entered at Each of the Principal Canadian Ports, Fiscal and Calendar Years, 1941

NOTE.—In this table, "F" denotes the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941, and "C" denotes the calendar year, 1941. See p.629 for description of change in the compilation of shipping statistics to a calendar-year basis. For details of shipping at all ports in Canada see the Shipping Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Province and Port		In Foreign Service ¹		In Coasting Service		Totals	
		No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	F	21	20,400	273	100,144	294	120,544
	C	11	12,250	123	27,707	134	39,957
Totals, Prince Edward Island².....	F	34	33,050	429	135,285	463	168,335
	C	27	15,950	263	55,585	295	71,535
Nova Scotia—							
Canso.....	F	33	2,150	598	66,202	631	68,352
	C	47	7,200	586	43,720	633	50,920
Digby.....	F	37	64,000	558	708,061	595	772,061
	C	53	105,800	541	707,973	594	813,773
Halifax.....	F	705	1,273,950	972	637,822	1,677	1,911,772
	C	525	1,300,650	590	345,439	1,115	1,646,089
Liverpool.....	F	56	69,250	254	117,139	310	186,389
	C	80	71,200	123	68,015	203	139,215
Louisburg.....	F	120	141,150	307	167,596	427	308,746
	C	103	158,800	312	207,961	415	366,761
North Sydney.....	F	942	253,500	940	198,993	1,882	452,493
	C	920	279,150	672	139,201	1,592	418,351
Pictou.....	F	15	18,000	331	129,145	346	147,145
	C	12	5,600	214	54,987	226	60,587
Port Mulgrave.....	F	4	450	751	72,344	755	72,794
	C	Nil	Nil	481	42,600	481	42,600
Sydney.....	F	629	1,406,900	1,218	1,695,093	1,847	3,101,993
	C	484	1,108,850	932	874,494	1,416	1,983,344
Windsor.....	F	134	273,050	39	16,065	173	289,115
	C	98	179,850	25	7,251	123	187,101
Yarmouth.....	F	459	517,750	450	182,493	909	700,243
	C	489	321,750	329	108,069	818	429,819
Totals, Nova Scotia².....	F	4,583	4,309,400	10,064	4,563,694	14,647	8,873,094
	C	4,162	3,846,050	7,525	2,968,111	11,687	6,814,161
New Brunswick—							
Campobello.....	F	322	134,300	161	72,290	483	206,590
	C	473	146,600	192	87,241	665	233,841
Dalhousie.....	F	17	31,850	19	45,968	36	77,818
	C	16	29,200	15	23,605	31	52,805
North Head.....	F	527	152,000	60	10,112	587	162,112
	C	492	131,100	14	4,470	506	135,570
St. Andrews.....	F	648	123,650	305	28,324	953	151,974
	C	826	125,450	282	26,664	1,108	152,114
Saint John.....	F	520	1,323,650	1,546	1,209,939	2,066	2,533,589
	C	489	1,192,700	1,374	1,210,095	1,863	2,402,795
Totals, New Brunswick².....	F	3,455	2,005,800	3,592	1,829,784	7,047	3,835,584
	C	4,279	1,808,350	2,826	1,552,201	7,105	3,360,551
Quebec—							
Baie Comeau.....	F	26	62,900	514	152,617	540	215,517
	C	36	99,100	484	131,652	520	230,752
Gaspe.....	F	4	6,200	140	70,715	144	76,915
	C	2	1,050	181	87,035	183	88,085
Lévis.....	F	8	17,650	120	127,525	128	145,175
	C	22	26,800	72	46,078	94	72,878
Montreal.....	F	1,396	3,435,750	3,463	3,166,509	4,859	6,602,259
	C	1,618	3,091,750	3,002	2,570,599	4,620	5,662,349
Port Alfred.....	F	209	434,700	172	431,296	381	865,996
	C	275	497,050	412	373,412	687	870,462
Quebec.....	F	269	724,800	2,607	1,628,044	2,876	2,352,844
	C	208	394,700	2,438	1,543,660	2,646	1,938,360
Rimouski.....	F	8	16,400	630	169,353	638	185,753
	C	3	2,800	565	137,863	568	140,663

¹ Sea-going and inland international.

² Includes other small ports not shown separately.

18.—Vessels Entered at Each of the Principal Canadian Ports, Fiscal and Calendar Years, 1941—continued

Province and Port	In Foreign Service ¹		In Coasting Service		Totals	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
Quebec—concluded						
Sorel.....	F 59	143,700	498	433,403	557	577,103
	C 62	130,500	314	179,424	376	309,924
Three Rivers.....	F 144	246,950	1,586	1,699,528	1,730	1,946,478
	C 188	295,850	2,004	1,637,115	2,192	1,932,965
Totals, Quebec².....	F 2,537	5,260,900	11,723	8,344,542	14,260	13,605,442
	C 2,762	4,687,200	11,158	7,142,915	13,918	11,830,115
Ontario—						
Amherstburg.....	F 60	108,050	141	150,344	201	258,394
	C 56	108,400	152	191,520	208	299,920
Brockville.....	F 259	38,600	79	42,568	338	81,168
	C 244	41,450	107	132,798	351	174,248
Cobourg.....	F 529	1,799,050	39	41,092	568	1,840,142
	C 786	2,709,600	27	23,672	813	2,733,272
Cornwall.....	F 45	48,150	361	403,868	406	452,018
	C 47	48,100	395	419,274	442	467,374
Fort William.....	F 253	700,200	664	1,427,668	917	2,127,868
	C 282	788,100	713	1,650,196	995	2,438,296
Goderich.....	F 53	92,250	137	264,256	190	356,506
	C 26	48,650	186	343,861	212	392,511
Hamilton.....	F 358	1,101,250	385	420,963	743	1,522,213
	C 382	1,239,200	428	438,891	810	1,678,091
Kingston.....	F 637	349,500	647	907,700	1,284	1,257,200
	C 450	206,450	681	904,033	1,131	1,110,483
Leamington.....	F 7	10,900	436	235,873	443	246,773
	C 36	27,500	376	192,483	412	219,983
Little Current.....	F 160	241,400	243	113,038	403	354,438
	C 166	277,750	148	61,384	314	339,134
Midland.....	F 82	235,150	301	564,707	383	799,857
	C 113	388,850	277	762,403	390	1,151,253
Owen Sound.....	F 21	54,150	231	260,009	252	314,159
	C 17	54,200	228	307,242	245	361,442
Port Arthur.....	F 295	692,100	838	2,209,898	1,133	2,901,998
	C 323	733,900	933	2,855,371	1,306	3,589,271
Port Colborne.....	F 198	442,600	363	648,349	561	1,090,949
	C 194	510,400	333	575,774	527	1,086,174
Port McNicoll.....	F 68	173,000	198	529,029	266	702,029
	C 76	203,050	198	570,453	274	773,503
Prescott.....	F 317	361,950	341	530,039	658	891,989
	C 375	473,500	191	222,177	566	695,677
St. Catharines.....	F 15	49,150	847	746,229	862	795,379
	C 21	44,850	697	597,653	718	642,503
Sarnia.....	F 412	510,950	825	1,252,319	1,237	1,763,269
	C 721	882,450	784	1,237,182	1,505	2,119,632
Sault Ste. Marie.....	F 408	1,117,300	645	1,200,086	1,053	2,317,386
	C 375	1,273,850	726	1,402,814	1,101	2,676,664
Thorold.....	F 93	256,400	285	396,368	378	652,768
	C 99	222,500	328	439,114	427	661,614
Toronto.....	F 988	1,881,450	1,823	1,775,336	2,811	3,656,786
	C 853	1,577,500	1,570	1,508,124	2,423	3,085,624
Welland.....	F 99	126,650	170	240,373	269	367,023
	C 70	94,150	140	183,455	210	277,605
Windsor.....	F 932	1,272,050	431	500,818	1,363	1,772,868
	C 1,019	1,379,850	426	457,997	1,445	1,837,847
Totals, Ontario².....	F 7,766	13,232,900	12,270	16,038,442	20,036	29,271,342
	C 8,480	15,080,750	11,645	16,592,855	20,125	31,673,605
Manitoba—						
Totals, Manitoba.....	F -	-	-	-	-	-
	C -	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia—						
Alert Bay.....	F 21	5,250	1,365	613,618	1,386	618,868
	C 33	4,100	1,262	609,368	1,295	613,468
Britannia Beach.....	F 42	40,050	938	298,711	980	338,761
	C 47	44,850	1,000	355,265	1,047	400,115
Chemainus.....	F 180	124,200	630	344,337	810	468,537
	C 195	116,050	521	209,869	716	325,919

¹ Sea-going and inland international.

² Includes other small ports not shown separately.

18.—Vessels Entered at Each of the Principal Canadian Ports, Fiscal and Calendar Years, 1941—concluded

Province and Port	In Foreign Service ¹		In Coasting Service		Totals	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
British Columbia—concluded						
Nanaimo.....	F 202	74,250	3,856	1,641,480	4,058	1,715,730
	C 298	68,800	4,098	1,687,488	4,396	1,756,288
New Westminster.....	F 198	500,700	2,797	1,275,599	2,995	1,776,299
	C 116	188,300	2,895	1,108,799	3,011	1,297,099
Ocean Falls.....	F 31	47,450	842	623,018	873	670,468
	C 25	35,250	809	671,785	834	707,035
Port Alberni.....	F 173	256,400	576	567,391	749	823,791
	C 167	239,850	530	350,663	697	590,513
Powell River.....	F 120	122,200	2,902	1,203,939	3,022	1,326,139
	C 111	116,600	3,064	1,248,555	3,175	1,365,155
Prince Rupert.....	F 1,209	251,000	2,661	646,261	3,870	897,261
	C 1,268	290,250	2,358	683,159	3,626	973,409
Sidney.....	F 325	103,350	601	251,074	926	354,424
	C 305	78,600	522	269,271	827	347,871
Union Bay.....	F 53	121,700	1,085	502,386	1,138	624,086
	C 41	36,500	1,173	482,869	1,214	519,369
Vancouver.....	F 1,794	3,581,200	17,884	7,649,828	19,678	11,231,028
	C 1,667	2,649,750	20,523	8,346,362	22,190	10,996,112
Victoria.....	F 1,703	2,329,200	4,041	3,256,721	5,744	5,585,921
	C 1,432	1,965,200	3,765	3,135,212	5,197	5,100,412
Totals, British Columbia².....	F 6,734	7,730,350	41,714	19,455,081	48,448	27,185,431
	C 6,478	6,005,550	44,010	19,762,467	50,488	25,708,017
Yukon and N.W.T.—						
Totals, Yukon and N.W.T.....	F 13	7,500	159	104,338	172	111,838
	C 15	8,550	162	96,948	177	105,498
Grand Totals.....	F 25,122	32,579,900	79,951	50,471,166	105,073	83,051,066
	C 26,203	31,452,400	77,592	48,111,082	103,795	79,563,482

¹ Sea-going and inland international.

² Includes other small ports, not shown separately.

19.—Cargoes Loaded and Unloaded at Canadian Ports by Vessels in Foreign Trade, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941 and Calendar Year 1941

Province and Year	Loaded		Unloaded	
	Tons Weight ¹	Tons Measurement	Tons Weight ¹	Tons Measurement
Prince Edward Island—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	56,069 ²	-	43,393 ²	-
Fiscal year, 1941.....	29,600	Nil	29,000	Nil
Calendar year, 1941.....	10,500	"	6,400	"
Nova Scotia—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	3,022,811 ²	-	4,586,629 ²	-
Fiscal year, 1941.....	2,808,700	17,470	2,578,300	10,120
Calendar year, 1941.....	2,605,100	10,450	3,100,800	2,490
New Brunswick—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	465,481 ²	-	2,235,890 ²	-
Fiscal year, 1941.....	2,841,700	127,670	383,500	46,350
Calendar year, 1941.....	2,476,000	145,650	410,200	50,220
Quebec—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	5,807,129 ²	-	4,496,967 ²	-
Fiscal year, 1941.....	5,306,800	493,990	6,960,300	133,900
Calendar year, 1941.....	4,822,100	488,170	6,551,800	174,720

¹ Excludes cargoes to and from United States on inland waters for the fiscal year 1940.

² Tons

weight and tons measurement.

19.—Cargoes Loaded and Unloaded at Canadian Ports by Vessels in Foreign Trade, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941 and Calendar Year 1941—concluded

Province and Year	Loaded		Unloaded	
	Tons Weight ¹	Tons Measurement	Tons Weight ¹	Tons Measurement
Ontario—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	9,791 ²	—	5,373 ²	—
Fiscal year, 1941.....	3,857,400	330	15,141,600	1,400
Calendar year, 1941.....	4,088,300	Nil	18,004,700	Nil
Manitoba—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	1,263 ²	—	47,474 ²	—
Fiscal year, 1941.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calendar year, 1941.....	"	"	"	"
British Columbia—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	1,702,584 ²	—	5,292,642 ²	—
Fiscal year, 1941.....	3,280,600	514,730	1,643,300	38,490
Calendar year, 1941.....	2,279,800	534,340	1,579,000	18,610
Yukon—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fiscal year, 1941.....	1,400	"	"	"
Calendar year, 1941.....	1,700	"	"	"
Totals—				
Fiscal year, 1940.....	11,065,128 ²	—	16,708,368 ²	—
Fiscal year, 1941.....	18,126,200	1,154,190	26,736,000	230,260
Calendar year, 1941.....	16,283,500	1,178,610	29,652,900	246,040

¹ Excludes cargoes to and from United States on inland waters for the fiscal year 1940.

² Tons weight and tons measurement.

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 20 and 22. A table showing the principal commodities carried through Canadian canals during the navigation seasons 1936-40 is given at p. 603 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book. More complete details of the traffic through canals may be found in the annual report "Canal Statistics" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

20.—Traffic Through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, Navigation Seasons 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see the 1902 Year Book, p. 398; for the figures of 1900 to 1910, the 1933 Year Book, p. 697; and for 1911 to 1931, 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
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
1941..	24,418	20,211,209	3,456	5,420,815	10,334,174	44.1	13,119,193	55.9	23,453,367

¹ Figures include a small percentage of vessels of other foreign countries' nationality.

21.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, Navigation Seasons 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Year and Canal	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Manu- factures and Mis- cellaneous	Forest Products	Mineral Products	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1940						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,062,737	1,752	658,698	122,906	108,637	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
1941						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,426,138	204	716,118	139,462	488,896	2,770,818
Welland Ship.....	2,274,372	Nil	3,724,249	512,093	6,719,461	13,230,175
St. Lawrence River.....	1,274,804	5,805	1,935,911	671,574	3,041,475	6,929,569
Richelieu River.....	Nil	50	65,409	2,667	16,110	84,236
St. Peters.....	5,025	275	11,022	33,484	25,913	75,719
Murray.....	Nil	Nil	2,635	Nil	979	3,614
Ottawa River.....	"	"	85,270	590	223,649	309,509
Rideau.....	"	"	152	324	922	1,398
Trent.....	24	2	891	5,483	19,032	25,432
St. Andrews.....	Nil	2,275	5,661	14,559	402	22,897
Totals, 1941.....	4,980,363	8,611	6,547,318	1,380,236	10,536,839	23,453,367

22.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, Navigation Seasons 1940 and 1941

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
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
1941								
Sault Ste. Marie...	498,843	1,354,312	12,183	285,023	159,043	158,163	182,107	121,144
Welland Ship.....	784,956	2,638,232	428,180	70,119	283,902	656,317	13,744	8,354,725
St. Lawrence River	1,424,141	1,855,739	489,958	21,604	38,448	57,055	28,761	3,013,863
Richelieu River...	1,626	1,870	32,223	211	Nil	Nil	Nil	48,306
St. Peters.....	15,775	54,812	Nil	5,132	"	"	"	Nil
Murray.....	85	490	"	Nil	"	"	"	3,039
Ottawa River.....	112,773	187,320	"	8,840	"	"	576	Nil
Rideau.....	537	861	"	Nil	"	"	Nil	"
Trent.....	5,154	20,278	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews.....	16,935	5,962	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals, 1941...	2,860,825	6,119,876	962,544	390,929	481,393	871,535	225,188	11,541,077

¹ Figures for the U.S. include a small percentage to or from ports of other foreign countries.

22.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, Navigation Seasons 1940 and 1941—conc.

Year and Canal	Traffic by Direction		Origins of Cargo		Total Cargo	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) cpd. with Previous Year
	Up	Down	Canada	United States ¹		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
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
1941						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	852,176	1,918,642	2,150,361	620,457	2,770,818	+816,088
Welland Ship.....	1,510,782	11,719,393	3,921,487	9,308,688	13,230,175	+323,701
St. Lawrence River.....	1,981,308	4,948,261	3,664,169	3,265,400	6,929,569	-550,048
Richelieu River.....	33,849	50,387	35,930	48,306	84,236	-30,585
St. Peters.....	15,775	59,944	75,719	Nil	75,719	+21,068
Murray.....	85	3,529	575	3,039	3,614	+2,679
Ottawa River.....	113,349	196,160	306,323	3,186	309,509	-7,903
Rideau.....	537	861	1,398	Nil	1,398	+88
Trent.....	5,154	20,278	25,432	"	25,432	+1,608
St. Andrews.....	16,935	5,962	22,897	"	22,897	+5,118
Totals, 1941.....	4,529,950	18,923,417	10,204,291	13,249,076	23,453,367	+582,814

The figures in Tables 20 to 22 include duplications where the same freight passes through two or more canals, but in Table 23 duplications in the traffic passing through the St. Lawrence and Welland Ship Canals and the Canadian Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, which amounted to 4,229,748 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 transhipping port.

23.—St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Traffic Using St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, 1941

Canals Used	Up-Bound Freight	Down-Bound Freight	Total
	tons	tons	tons
Traffic Using Canadian Canals			
St. Lawrence only.....	1,256,575	2,340,460	3,597,035
St. Lawrence and Welland Ship.....	588,033	2,116,772	2,704,805
St. Lawrence, Welland Ship, and Sault Ste. Marie.....	136,700	491,029	627,729
Welland Ship only.....	614,823	6,472,578	7,087,401
Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie.....	171,226	2,639,014	2,810,240
Sault Ste. Marie only.....	622,076	1,251,528	1,873,604
Totals, Traffic Using Canadian Canals.....	3,389,433	15,311,381	18,700,814
Traffic Using United States Canals			
Traffic through United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie that used Welland Ship and St. Lawrence Canals.....	77,826	2,462,929	2,540,755
United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie only.....	14,177,948	91,631,035	105,808,983
Totals, United States Locks at Sault Ste. Marie.....	14,255,774	94,093,964	108,349,738

The Panama Canal.*—The Panama Canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, has been 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 First World War the great expectations based upon the opening of the Canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but, with the post-war decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between 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 outbreak of war in September, 1939, has again reduced the supply of shipping for the 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.

* Revised and figures supplied by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

24.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, Years Ended June 30, 1929-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1921 to 1928 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
1941	1	1	1	1

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1941.

25.—Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, Years Ended June 30, 1929-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1915 to 1928 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
1941	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1941.

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 are without the staff necessary to obtain a detailed record of freight handled. 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-time restrictions the publication of later statistics has been suspended.

PART V.—CIVIL AIR TRANSPORTATION*

NOTE.—The treatment of military activities and organizations falls more properly under the subject of National Defence (see "Air Force, Royal Canadian" 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 under the direction of J. A. Wilson, Director of Air Services, Department of Transport, while statistics have been compiled by G. S. Wong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Pre-War Civil Aviation and the Defence Program.—An article describing the developments of importance in civil aviation prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, and also the contribution that civil aviation has made to the air defence program, is given at pp. 608-612 of the 1941 edition.

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.

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.

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 hazards 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; 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.

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.

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.

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, 1941, will be found in Table 6, p. 668, 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 1935-40. 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 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, 1935-40

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 1930-34 at p. 698 of the 1936 Year Book. Statistics for the Trans-Canada Airway are included for the first time for 1939, and general comparisons with figures for previous years thereby distorted (see text p. 639).

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
General Analysis						
Aircraft hours flown..... No.	88,451	101,953	126,896	133,168	145,638	151,828
Aircraft mileage flown ¹ "	7,522,102	7,100,401	10,055,747	11,231,027	10,541,099	11,012,587
Passengers carried ¹ "	157,472	111,302	134,148	131,107	154,944	149,025
Passengers carried one mile ¹ "	7,936,950	9,653,196	14,056,433	13,530,741	24,705,257	41,165,802
Freight carried ¹ lb.	17,615,910	22,947,105	24,317,610	19,623,133	19,379,700	14,436,571
Mail carried ² "	1,126,084	1,161,069	1,450,473	1,901,711	1,900,347	2,710,995
Freight ton-miles flown ¹ No.	3	1,066,036	1,874,723	960,836	967,113	946,195
Mail ton-miles flown..... "	3	89,588	112,558	281,667	433,349	610,053
Gasoline consumed..... gal.	3	1,681,517	2,222,733	2,857,847	3,297,410	4,084,465
Lubricating oil consumed..... "	3	51,730	64,371	63,250	68,756	93,543
Licensed Civil Air Harbours						
Airports (all types)..... No.	96	155	158	123	124	180 ⁴
Licensed Civil Aircraft⁵						
Total Aircraft (all types)—						
Gross weight—						
Up to 2,000 lb..... No.	6	6	316	222	283	267
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	6	6	132	113	96	85
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	6	6	147	119	90	103
Over 10,000 lb..... "	6	5	9	17	19	18
Type—						
Seaplanes..... No.	6	6	32	23	24	24
Amphibians..... "	6	6	1	3	2	1
Land planes..... "	6	6	322	244	230	220
Convertibles..... "	380	450	249	201	232	228
Licensed Civil Air Personnel						
Commercial pilots..... No.	414	380	320	226	166	156
Limited commercial pilots..... "	7	65	129	165	191	195
Transport pilots..... "	7	42	73	130	147	144
Private pilots..... "	496	559	635	734	795	793
Air engineers..... "	472	533	595	643	722	735

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book for the years 1935-39 to exclude provincial and Dominion aircraft data. ² Compiled upon a different basis from that of the Post Office shown at p. 668. ³ Figures not available prior to 1936. ⁴ As at Dec. 31, 1941; figure not available for 1940. ⁵ Details of licensed aircraft for 1940 are given in Table 3. ⁶ No information reported.

⁷ 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, 1941

Kind	Landing Surfaces			
	Land Only	Water Only	Land and Water	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public.....	7	28	1	36
Dominion Government.....	42	Nil	1	43
Intermediate.....	40	"	Nil	40
Provincial.....	Nil	11	"	11
Private.....	5	25	1	31
Municipal airports.....	13	4	2	19
Totals.....	107	68	5	180

Subsection 3.—Aircraft

The Manufacture of Aircraft.—The construction in Canada of aircraft and equipment is essential to the development of flying. 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 civil aircraft and parts have been changed over to the production of military types and the industry has been expanded by many additional plants and firms. A brief description of the war-time manufacture of aircraft in Canada appears at p. 359 of the Manufactures chapter. Pre-war figures are given at p. 617 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

3.—Licensed Civil Aircraft in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1940

Aircraft	Dominion and Provincial	Private	Flying Clubs	Com-mercial ¹	Total
Gross Weight ²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Up to 2,000 lb.....	32	55	71	109	267
2,001-4,000 lb.....	18	6	Nil	61	85
4,001-10,000 lb.....	21	2	"	80	103
Over 10,000 lb.....	Nil	Nil	"	18	18
Totals.....	71	63	71	268	473
Type					
Seaplanes.....	19	2	1	2	24
Amphibians.....	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
Land planes.....	28	50	39	103	220
Convertibles ³	24	10	31	163	228

¹ Includes aircraft of international companies licensed in Canada. ² Total weight of aircraft with supplies and full load. ³ May be equipped with wheels, floats or skis as conditions demand.

Section 3.—Finance and Employees

Subsection 1.—Dominion Government Expenditures

The status of civil aviation in Canada has changed considerably in recent years as regards both civil and military requirements. Until the institution of the Trans-Canada Air Lines, the development of civil aviation was limited to the provision

of 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.

4.—Capital and Ordinary Expenditures and Revenues of the Dominion Government in Connection with Civil Aviation, Fiscal Years 1939-41

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES				
Item	1939	1940	1941	Total to Mar. 31, 1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investments				
Airways, airports and radio stations—construction...	2,497,781	2,743,883	1,241,822	8,825,135
Airways and airports—construction (war).....	Nil	93,358	Nil	93,358
Totals, Investments	2,497,781	2,837,221	1,241,822	8,918,473
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES				
Item	1939	1940	1941	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenditures				
Control of civil aviation.....	271,450	242,989		233,144
Air services administration.....	10,202	10,553		10,413
Grants to aeroplane clubs.....	43,082	54,676		24,740
Deficit of Trans-Canada Air Lines.....	818,026	411,637		Nil
Contributions to assist municipalities.....	1,261,676	1,364,878		445,937
Airways and Airports Operation and Maintenance—				
General operation and maintenance.....	289,892	375,479		481,253
Meteorological Service.....	238,718	309,447		365,195
Radio Service.....	338,852	558,764		564,167
Government Employees Compensation Act.....	3,404	3,649		2,567
Totals, Expenditures	3,275,302	3,332,092		2,127,416
Revenues				
Fines and forfeitures.....	90	35		190
Passenger fees.....	790	131		192
Private pilots licences.....	864	1,154		1,196
Air harbour licences.....	110	70		48
Schedule air transport licences.....	260	Cr. 265		75
Landing fees.....	683	2,001		581
Storage, ground and hangar space rentals and landing fees.....	9,895	10,750		11,080
Registration fees.....	1,060	1,045		900
Airworthiness and stress analysis.....	485	600		255
Labour and tractor service.....	620	115		14
Rents.....	2,957	6,249		11,194
Service charge—use of airport.....	1,300	11,368		31,009
Miscellaneous.....	Nil	Nil		Nil
Totals, Revenues	19,160	33,233		56,784

Subsection 2.—Provincial and Other Expenditures

Investments, Revenues and Expenditures.—The investments in civil aviation as reported for the end of 1940 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. Complete statistics are not available regarding the investments in airports by municipalities.

No statistics are available regarding expenditures on flying operations by the Dominion and Provincial Governments or by private individuals.

5.—Investments, Revenues and Expenditures in connection with Civil Aviation in Canada, 1940

NOTE.—These figures do not cover the entire field of civil aviation: see preceding text.

Item	Schools and Sightseeing	Light Aeroplane Clubs	Commercial		Total
			Licensed	Non-licensed	
Investments	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lands and buildings.....	6,994	135,094	1,528,730	50,979	1,721,797
Aircraft engines, etc.....	83,390	111,869	5,971,734	315,110	6,482,103
Tools and equipment.....	2,947	17,911	803,663	4,270	828,791
Furniture, office appliances.....	20,067	4,079	265,097	2,673	291,916
Miscellaneous.....	Nil	11,292	18,904	Nil	30,196
Totals.....	113,398	280,245	8,588,128	373,032	9,354,803
Revenues and Expenditures					
Revenues.....	90,585	437,574	7,323,516	143,079	7,994,754
Expenditures.....	85,526	388,571	6,807,946	146,165	7,428,208

Employees, Salaries and Wages.—The numbers of civil air personnel licensed in recent years is shown in Table 1, p. 640. However, those figures 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 are not included in the classes shown in Table 6.

6.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1940

Class of Employee	Provincial Government		Schools and Sightseeing		Light Aeroplane Clubs		Commercial, Canadian ¹		Totals	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
General officers.....	5	16,483	2	3,800	10	15,931	45	201,097	62	237,311
Clerks.....	3	6,080	5	4,410	16	9,536	205	241,171	229	261,197
Licensed pilots.....	23	68,092	9	13,736	46	79,172	182	661,206	260	822,206
Licensed engineers.....	30	63,678	2	4,140	28	30,276	154	285,614	214	383,708
Mechanics and other aircraft employees.....	9	16,000	7	2,414	46	17,919	374	424,259	436	460,592
Other employees.....	11	9,941	1	870	20	8,693	292	379,688	324	399,192
Totals.....	81	180,274	26	29,370	166	161,527	1,252	2,193,035	1,525	2,564,206

¹ Includes Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Section 4.—Aerial Traffic

A reference to Table 1, p. 640, shows a large increase in 1940 in the passenger traffic as indicated by the passengers carried one mile. 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 lb. in 1931 to a record of 24,317,610 lb. for 1937; but has since decreased to 14,436,571 lb. for 1940. This is considerably more than was carried in any other country, with the possible exception of Russia; the United States reported

9,514,299 lb. for 1939. The activity in mining, particularly for gold, stimulated by the increase in price, has been an important factor in this rapid growth of air transportation of freight. Much mail, not included in the mail carried under contract, is also carried to the mines by aircraft. Further information regarding air-mail services appears in Part VIII of this Chapter, pp. 667-668.

Some countries include in their statistics traffic between two foreign stations of companies incorporated in the reporting country. In Table 7 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.

7.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1940, with Totals for 1939

Item	Commercial Companies, 1940 ¹					Total 1939 ^{1, 2}
	Schools and Sight- seeing	Inter- national	Canadian Licensed	Un- licensed	Total	
Aircraft Miles Flown—						
Revenue.....No.	124,677	320,829	9,650,232	244,331	10,341,329	*
Non-revenue.....“	30,060	770	274,228	366,200	671,258	*
Totals.....“	154,737	321,599	9,924,460	610,531	11,012,587	10,541,099
Passengers Carried—						
Revenue.....No.	465	19,677	110,000	5,625	135,779	133,776
Non-revenue.....“	259	1,705	4,909	4,533	11,406	21,168
Totals.....“	724	23,222	114,909	10,158	149,025	154,944
Freight Carried—						
Revenue.....lb.	95,941	34,771	12,172,345	675,779	12,978,836	*
Non-revenue.....“	16,000	1,850	546,327	881,843	1,446,020	*
Totals.....“	111,941	48,336	12,718,672	1,557,622	14,436,571	19,379,700
Mail Carried.....lb.	-	148,087	2,562,908	-	2,710,995	1,900,347
Passenger Miles—						
Revenue.....No.	98,760	1,270,492	36,799,434	268,493	38,438,439	21,831,368
Non-revenue.....“	21,228	118,791	2,043,766	543,578	2,727,363	2,873,889
Totals.....“	119,988	1,389,283	38,843,200	812,071	41,165,802	24,705,257
Freight Ton-Miles—						
Revenue.....No.	15,045	2,490	738,287	29,100	784,922	*
Non-revenue.....“	765	29	105,172	55,307	161,273	*
Totals.....“	15,810	2,519	843,459	84,407	946,195	967,113
Mail ton-miles.....No.	-	8,775	601,278	-	610,053	433,349
Aircraft hours flown....“	9,687	2,239	80,851	14,625	151,828 ⁴	145,638 ⁴
Hours flown by crew....“	9,687	4,827	150,319	15,950	226,534 ⁴	*
Gasoline consumed.....gal.	47,823	124,667 ⁵	3,406,442	206,280	4,084,465 ⁴	3,297,410 ⁴
Lubricating oil.....“	1,154	824 ⁵	76,532	6,261	93,543 ⁶	68,756
Operating revenues.....\$	90,585	-	7,323,516	143,079	7,994,754	5,839,941
Operating expenses.....\$	85,526	-	6,807,946	146,165	7,428,208	6,427,765
Aircraft Flight Accidents—						
Killed—crew.....No.	1	Nil	1	1	4 ^{4, 6}	6
passengers....“	1	Nil	4	2	9 ⁴	8
Injured—crew.....“	Nil	“	1	Nil	3 ^{4, 6}	3
passengers...“	“	“	5	“	6 ^{4, 7}	6

¹ Includes light aeroplane clubs. ² The majority of items in this column have been revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ³ Not separately classified for years prior to 1940. ⁴ Includes Provincial Government operations. ⁵ Purchased in Canada only. ⁶ Includes 2 for private aircraft and others. ⁷ Includes 4 for private aircraft and others.

8.—Civil Air Traffic in Canada, by Province of Origin, 1940

Province of Origin	Passengers ¹	Freight ¹	Mail
	No.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,297	6,251	73,217
Nova Scotia.....	1,010	967	10,333
New Brunswick.....	5,003	20,557	119,081
Quebec.....	26,145	2,482,021	283,777
Ontario.....	44,035	6,626,806	677,619
Manitoba.....	16,535	1,997,032	362,504
Saskatchewan.....	7,559	558,869	128,824
Alberta.....	13,738	757,177	368,121
British Columbia.....	20,940	548,127	258,184
Yukon and N.W.T.....	6,639	1,394,500	305,655
United States and Alaska.....	12,690	48,660	123,680
Totals.....	155,591	14,440,967	2,710,995

¹ Includes both revenue and non-revenue traffic.

9.—Civil Aviation Accidents in Canada, 1940

Class of Operator	Persons Killed			Persons Injured		
	Crew	Passengers	Total	Crew	Passengers	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
International companies.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Canadian licensed companies.....	1	4	5	1	5	6
Canadian non-licensed companies.....	1	2	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Training (miscellaneous and private). State.....	4 Nil	3 Nil	7 Nil	3 1	4 1	7 2
Totals.....	6	9	15	5	10	15

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, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1920-30 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.	\$
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	52,408	373,283	6,347	4,900	12,814,234	1,404,244	4,103,690
1939..	10,474,489	9,297,902	1,176,587	52,464	374,550	6,339	4,845	12,462,912	1,492,389	3,539,988
1940..	10,585,635	9,011,414	1,574,221	52,396	380,318	6,427	4,781	12,732,082	1,648,282	3,118,168

¹ Excludes commission operators.

² Excludes messages relayed to the United States.

2.—Statistics of Telegraph Companies, 1936-40

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.....	1936	24,698	162,922	7,215,653	1,705
	1937	24,716	163,527	7,642,860	2,346 ^a
	1938	24,683	164,667	7,162,508	2,375 ^a
	1939	24,602	165,697	6,963,812	2,321
	1940	24,472	167,325	7,226,253	2,306
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	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
	1940	17,720	185,877	4,854,984	1,675
Western Union.....	1936	1,086	9,362	4	1
	1937	1,084	9,454	4	1
	1938	1,081	9,696	4	1
	1939	1,077	9,545	4	1
	1940	1,073	9,520	4	1
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.....	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
	1940	575	3,357	102,547	35
North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	1936	345 ^b	445	60,686	15
	1937	345 ^b	445	65,980	15
	1938	345 ^b	445	63,655	15
	1939	327 ^b	443	68,020	13
	1940	327 ^b	443	87,989	13

^a For footnotes, see end of table p. 647.

2.—Statistics of Telegraph Companies, 1936-40—concluded

Company	Year	Line	Wire	Messages ¹	Offices ²
		miles	miles	No.	No.
Northern Alberta Railway.....	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
	1940	926	2,262	44,439	41
Dominion Government Telegraph Service.....	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
	1940	8,625	11,534	386,208	679

¹ Cablegrams not included. ² The figures for Table 1 include offices of wireless and cable companies and to that extent are greater than the sums of the items given here for corresponding years.
³ Includes sub-offices. ⁴ Included with Canadian National; Western Union handles only 'through' business.
⁵ 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 3,193 telephone systems existing in 1940 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. They also included 26 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William and Port Arthur. Out of the 2,348 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,149 were in Saskatchewan alone, 791 in Alberta and 211 in Nova Scotia. The largest among the 533 stock companies operating telephone systems in 1940 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 ranked fourth in 1940 with 12.83, the three leading countries being the United States with 15.85, Sweden with 13.64, and New Zealand with 13.28.

Out of a total of 965,582 telephones in 51 largest cities of Canada 723,952 were operated from automatic switchboards. The remainder, or 241,630, 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, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-30 will be found at p. 724 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Sys-tems	Pole-Line Mileage	Mileage of Wire	Telephones in Use					
				Business	Resi-dential	Rural ¹	Public Pay	Total	Per 100 Popu-lation
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	5,123,521	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
1940....	3,193	212,680	5,681,594	421,050	762,331	248,982	28,675	1,461,038	12.8

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, 1940

Province	On Individual Lines		On 2- and 4-Party Lines		On Rural Lines		Private Branch Exchanges and Extensions		Public Pay Stations	Total	Tele-phones per 100 Popu-lation
	Busi-ness	Resi-dence	Busi-ness	Resi-dence	Busi-ness	Resi-dence	Busi-ness	Resi-dence			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
P.E.I....	796	1,103	124	563	176	2,166	485	99	69	5,581	5.9
N.S.....	6,540	14,516	615	9,881	864	9,938	6,419	2,412	1,066	52,251	9.3
N.B.....	4,417	7,920	825	8,679	880	5,934	4,950	1,382	811	35,798	7.9
Que.....	44,412	86,634	3,956	74,248	5,660	26,009	61,512	12,132	9,656	324,219	10.0
Ont.....	74,589	147,252	6,792	187,016	4,904	102,486	96,854	28,465	11,944	660,302	17.5
Man.....	9,850	27,981	74	8,157	1,155	13,468	12,582	1,879	2,192	77,338	10.6
Sask.....	12,005	20,733	342	94	Nil	45,210	5,705	684	390	85,163	9.2
Alta.....	13,423	30,821	48	404	1,229	15,979	10,481	3	1,034	73,422	9.3
B.C.....	18,861	10,635	449	73,744	823	11,977	23,892	4,842	1,510	146,788	18.5
Yukon..	31	2	21	Nil	34	85	Nil	Nil	3	176	4.4
Totals..	184,924	347,647	13,246	362,786	15,730	233,252	222,850	51,898	28,675	1,461,038	12.8

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, 1931-40

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1911-30, 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.
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	8,776,661	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
1940.....	132,153,922	160,630,190	359,454,188	72,008,157	62,266,583	9,741,574	27,147,055	18,696

¹ Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account.

² Excludes rural lines in Saskatchewan.

6.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1940

Province	Capital Liability	Cost of Property	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Income	Salaries and Wages ¹	Employees
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
P.E. Island.....	1,031,792	1,072,978	212,884	194,638	18,246	65,009	101
Nova Scotia.....	9,108,720	11,817,806	2,390,164	1,950,407	439,757	802,431	807
New Brunswick.....	6,434,329	8,404,138	1,638,206	1,311,282	326,924	600,860	573
Quebec ²	161,883,878	77,900,030	47,513,207	40,732,371	6,780,836	7,423,510	4,360
Ontario ²	7,448,341	151,431,290	2,678,364	2,291,433	386,931	11,621,023	7,488
Manitoba.....	19,072,151	23,228,721	3,575,590	3,332,073	243,517	1,415,262	1,119
Saskatchewan.....	33,970,312	33,697,783	3,674,217	3,422,314	251,903	882,552 ³	682 ³
Alberta.....	28,834,225	18,245,505	3,637,916	3,138,601	499,315	1,165,155	1,071
British Columbia.....	24,913,255	33,599,984	6,670,015	5,878,132	791,883	3,161,717	2,490
Yukon.....	87,109	55,953	17,594	15,332	2,262	9,536	5
Totals.....	292,784,112	359,454,188	72,008,157	62,266,583	9,741,574	27,147,055³	18,696³

¹ Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account.

² Includes Bell Telephone Co. in Ontario and Quebec.

³ Excludes employees and wages for rural systems in Saskatchewan.

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 adjustment 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.

7.—Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, 1931-40

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.
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
1940.....	2,864,215,000	34,888,000	2,899,103,000	255	1,960	23.9	1,984

¹ Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 98.

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. Owing to the rapid development of radio during the intervening years, this Act 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. Both of these Acts were administered by the Minister of Transport.

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 broadcasting was transferred to the Department of Transport, while the regulation of programs was placed in the hands of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the Minister of Transport was also empowered to make regulations for the control of any equipment liable to cause interference with radio reception.

However, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act and of the War Measures Act, the duties, powers and functions vested in the Minister of Transport, under the Radio Act, 1938, and the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, were transferred to the Minister of Munitions and Supply by Orders in Council passed in July and September, 1940. A further Order in Council, passed in June 1941, transferred to the Minister of National War Services, jurisdiction over the activities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In addition to being subject to the provisions of the Radio Act, 1938, and of the regulations issued thereunder, the operation of radio in Canada, including broadcasting, 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 51,960 radio stations of all classes inspected by departmental radio inspectors during 1941. 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 10,343 were issued up to Mar. 31, 1941.

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 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 Canada Shipping Act, 1934, 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, 1937-41

Class of Station	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast (Government) ¹	31	31	31	28	27
Marine direction-finding (Government) ² ..	13	13	13	13	13
Aeronautical direction-finding (Government).....	Nil	2	2	2	2
Ship (Government).....	58	59	61	64	42
Ship (commercial).....	261	313	340	356	416
Ship (commercial receiving only).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	71	61
Radio beacon (Government) ¹	26	26	26	26	29
Radiophone (Government).....	10	10	10	17	10
Weather-reporting (Government).....	Nil	1	1	1	1
Land.....	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast.....	5	7	10	10	6
Public commercial.....	41	58	81	78	77
Private commercial.....	315	399	489	863	1,120
Private commercial broadcasting.....	80	88	94	96	98
Experimental ²	126	147	182	78	46
Amateur experimental ²	2,821	3,222	3,678	3,776	Nil
Experimental short-wave broadcasting... Private receiving ⁴	8 1,038,500	8 1,104,207	8 1,223,502	8 1,345,157	8 1,454,717
Radio training school.....	5	6	7	9	9
Licensed aircraft.....	7	91	129	156	149
Aeronautical ground to air.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2
Aeronautical radio range (Government)..	"	13	31	43 ⁵	44
Commercial receiving.....	"	5	64	86	105
Commercial receiving (special).....	"	Nil	Nil	10	86
Fan marker (Government).....	"	"	1	5 ⁶	2
Totals.....	1,042,308	1,108,707	1,228,753	1,350,948⁵	1,457,063

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 6,796 in 1941, 5,862 in 1940, 4,557 in 1939, 3,155 in 1938 and 2,758 in 1937.

⁵ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

According to the number of private receiving licences shown in Table 2 as having been issued in each province in the fiscal year 1941, the estimated population per receiving licence was: Prince Edward Island, 14.9; Nova Scotia, 8.8; New Brunswick, 10.8; Quebec, 9.2; Ontario, 6.7; Manitoba, 7.7; Saskatchewan, 8.6; Alberta, 7.5; British Columbia, 6.2; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 23.8; and Canada, 7.7.

2.—Private Receiving Licences¹ Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1935-41

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,945	2,159	3,282	4,198	5,209	5,694	6,337
Nova Scotia.....	28,989	31,905	40,938	43,321	51,622	55,796	62,496
New Brunswick.....	20,194	22,347	27,253	29,956	35,050	37,729	41,758
Quebec.....	204,096	221,702	240,105	268,650	295,920	318,387	346,328
Ontario.....	342,394	342,056	424,126	445,867	497,858	520,503	558,780
Manitoba.....	52,928	56,986	69,861	73,099	79,295	89,704	94,357
Saskatchewan.....	41,573	49,059	68,193	62,636	63,625	98,707	109,713
Alberta.....	49,107	55,318	72,458	75,843	88,357	104,283	108,649
British Columbia.....	70,759	80,205	91,978	100,251	106,169	113,945	125,714
Yukon and N.W.T.....	350	372	306	386	397	409	585
Canada.....	812,335	862,109	1,038,500	1,104,207	1,223,502	1,345,157	1,454,717

¹ Includes licences issued free, numbering 6,796 in 1941, 5,862 in 1940, 4,557 in 1939, 3,155 in 1938, 2,758 in 1937, 2,314 in 1936 and 1,931 in 1935.

Subsection 2.—Expenditures and Revenues of Radio Administration

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 Revenues of Radio Services, Department of Transport, Fiscal Years 1938-41

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenditures				
Administration of Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations	102,237	103,384	120,164	118,689
Radio Direction-finding Station, Radio Beacons and Radiotelegraph Stations—				
Operation and maintenance.....	592,843	600,253	653,193	597,207
Construction (special).....	Nil	Nil	159,843	Nil
Suppression of local electrical interference.....	199,467	210,881	231,714	140,233
Issue of radio receiving licences.....	103,959	124,064	135,229	142,972
Airways and Airports, Radio—				
Operation and maintenance.....	177,557	338,852	558,764	564,167
Construction.....	860,899	972,391	534,702	244,212
Totals, Expenditures.....	2,036,962	2,349,825	2,393,609	1,807,480

3.—Expenditures and Revenues of Radio Services, Department of Transport, Fiscal Years 1938-41—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues				
Commercial traffic tolls.....	63,784	60,089	59,433	47,246
Receiving licence fees ¹	2,019,361	2,798,166	3,037,168	3,279,126
Broadcast licence fees ¹	3,905	4,300	30,700	28,200
Other licence fees.....	17,848	20,135	24,074	12,339
Fines and forfeitures.....	6,257	12,205	6,894	10,557
Examination fees.....	715	1,211	1,289	1,283
Publications.....	609	861	636	567
Rental of quarters (radio operators).....	Nil	Nil	17,313	21,849
Totals, Revenues.....	2,112,479	2,896,967	3,177,507	3,401,167

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 partly due to the fact that 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 has been estimated according to the number of licences issued in each province.

4.—Revenue from Private Receiving Licences Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1935-41

Note.—The figures in this table are approximations only.

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,559	3,951	6,006	7,682	11,929	12,075	13,335
Nova Scotia.....	53,050	58,386	74,917	79,277	118,214	125,763	140,346
New Brunswick.....	36,955	40,895	49,873	54,819	80,265	85,364	94,016
Quebec.....	373,496	405,715	439,392	491,630	677,657	735,521	797,892
Ontario.....	626,581	625,962	776,151	815,937	1,140,095	1,194,050	1,281,236
Manitoba.....	96,858	104,284	127,846	133,771	181,586	197,311	207,268
Saskatchewan.....	76,079	89,778	124,793	114,624	145,701	203,757	224,924
Alberta.....	89,866	101,232	132,598	138,793	202,338	222,695	231,729
British Columbia.....	129,489	146,775	163,320	183,459	243,127	259,749	287,249
Yukon and N.W.T.....	641	681	560	706	909	783	1,131

Subsection 3.—Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference

In May, 1940, the services of 32 permanent employees were transferred from the Interference Section to other duties in connection with the war effort and 14 cars previously used for the investigation of interference were made available for similar duties. The services of 33 part-time inspectors were dispensed with at the same time. As a consequence of the reduction in appropriation and staff, and also the fact that the remaining staff has been largely employed on war work, it has been necessary to materially reduce the interference suppression service.

Twenty-four cars are equipped with sensitive apparatus for the investigation of interference to radio reception, and operate from permanent inspection offices located in 21 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.

5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Fiscal Years 1937-41

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Investigations					
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	8,979	8,259	6,939	6,500	2,521
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances.....	4,718	5,743	5,374	5,796	3,112
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	1,845	2,026	1,952	1,946	1,084
Totals.....	15,542	16,028	14,265	14,242	6,717
Action Taken					
Sources definitely reported cured.....	12,989	13,764	12,197	12,875	6,092
Sources not yet reported cured.....	2,378	2,047	1,847	1,237	523
Sources at present incurable.....	175	217	221	130	102

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. The Department of Transport maintains communication between Ottawa and the east and west coasts, and Hudson Bay and Strait by means of high-frequency stations.

During the fiscal year 1941, Government radiotelegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 354,380 messages or 8,278,512 words, compared with 387,639 messages or 9,291,116 words handled during 1939-40. For 1940-41 the cost of maintenance was \$597,207 compared with \$577,325 in the previous year.

6.—Type of Service Performed by Marine Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1941

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		Clarke City, Que. Ellis Bay, Anticosti Fame Point, Que. ¹ Father Point, Que. ¹ Montreal, Que. ¹ Point Amour, Nfld. ¹ Quebec, Que. ¹		Bull Harbour, B.C. Estevan, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. (VAB)	10
Radiotelephone		Bird Rock, Que. Gannet Rock, N.B. Little Wood Island, N.B. Head Harbour, N.B. Machias Seal Island, N.B. Southwest Wolf Island, N.B.		Banfield, B.C. Cape Beale, B.C. Carmanah, B.C. Lennard Island, B.C. Merry Island, B.C. Tofino, B.C.	12
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. North Sydney, N.S. ¹	Port Harrison, Que. ² Coppermine, N.W.T.	Alert Bay, B.C. Cape Lazo, B.C. Prince Rupert, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. (VAI) Victoria, B.C.	17
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 Race, Nfld. Cape Ray, Nfld. Cape Whittle, Que. East Point, P.E.I. Halifax East Lightship Heath Point, Anticosti Low (Flat) Point, N.S. 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.	27
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. Resolution Island, N.W.T.		8
Direction-finding, Radiotelegraph, and Radiotelephone			Nottingham Island, N.W.T. Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T. Port Churchill, Man.	Pachena, B.C.	4
Totals, Stations Serving Specified Areas.....	14	40	7	21	82
Grand Total.....					82

¹ Operated by Canadian Marconi Company under contract.² Primarily a meteorological reporting station (see Table 7).

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; the 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, 1941

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. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Cowley, Alta. Cranbrook, B.C. Crescent Valley, B.C. Dartmouth, N.S. Earlton Jct., Ont. Edmonton, Alta. Fort William, Ont. Kapuskasing, Ont. Kenora, Ont. Killaloe, Ont. Kimberley, B.C. Lethbridge, Alta. London, Ont. Malton, Ont. Medicine Hat, Alta. Megantic, Que. Moncton, N.B. Muskoka, Ont. Nakina, Ont. North Bay, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Pagwa, Ont. Penticton, B.C. Porquis Jct., Ont. Princeton, B.C. Red Deer, Alta. Regina, Sask. Rivers, Man. Sidney Island, B.C. Sioux Lookout, Ont. Stirling, Ont. Swift Current, Sask. Vancouver, B.C. Wagaming, Ont. Windsor, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.			41
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.		St. Hubert, Que.	2
Totals, Stations Serving Specified Routes	42	1	3	46
Auxiliary meteorological reporting station, Port Harrison, Que.				1
Grand Total				47

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 one 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

Nova Scotia.—The Department of Labour operates 2 private commercial stations.

New Brunswick.—The Department of Lands and Mines, Forestry Service, operates 2 private commercial stations.

Quebec.—The Department of Lands and Forests operates 4 private commercial stations.

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 163 private commercial stations and 5 aircraft stations.

Manitoba.—The Department of Mines and Natural Resources operates 13 private commercial stations.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Natural Resources operates 34 private commercial stations and 3 experimental stations in connection with forest fire protection services; the Saskatchewan Power Commission operates 3 private commercial stations and 14 commercial receiving stations (in service trucks, etc.) to provide emergency radio communication during power-line failures, etc.

Alberta.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Mines operates 61 private commercial stations in connection with forest fire protection.

British Columbia.—The Department of Lands operates 12 ship stations and 160 private commercial stations. Under the Attorney General's Department the provincial police operate 7 ship stations and 27 private commercial stations, and the Game Commission operates 3 ship stations and one private commercial station. The Department of Mines operates 2 private commercial stations.

Subsection 3.—Privately Owned Commercial Stations

From Table 1 it will be noted that there were 10 limited coast stations, 77 public commercial stations, and 1,120 private commercial stations in operation in the Dominion at Mar. 31, 1941. 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.

*Revised under the direction of W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

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 War-time.—The personnel of the Censorship Co-ordination Committee of the Dominion Government in 1941 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 management 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.

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 changes in frequency or changes 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 25 privately owned supplementary stations. The total power of CBC stations, which includes four 50,000-watt transmitters, is 213,250 watts and of the privately owned network stations, 63,700. 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 are 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.

8.—Broadcasting Stations of the CBC National Network, as at Mar. 31, 1942

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	Fre-	Power	Identification Letters	Location	Fre-	Power
		quency				quency	
		kc.	w.			kc.	w.
CJCB*	Sydney, N.S.....	1270	1000	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.....	800	5000
CHNS*	Halifax, N.S.....	960	1000	CFCH*	North Bay, Ont....	1230	100
CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.....	1340	100	CJKL*	Kirkland Lake, Ont..	560	1000
CFCY*	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	630	1000	CKGB*	Timmins, Ont.....	1470	1000
CHGS	Summerside, P.E.I..	1480	100	CKSO*	Sudbury, Ont.....	790	1000
CBA†	Sackville, N.B.....	1070	50,000	CJIC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1490	250
CKW*	Moncton, N.B.....	1400	250	CKPR*	Fort William, Ont...	580	1000
CHSJ*	Saint John, N.B.....	1150	1000	CKCA	Kenora, Ont.....	1450	250 ²
CKNB*	Campbellton, N.B...	1240	100	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.....	1580	250	CBK†	Watrous, Sask.....	540	50,000
CHSB	Ste. Anne de la Poca-			CKK*	Regina, Sask.....	620	1000
	tière, Que.....	1230	250	CJRM	Regina, Sask.....	980	1000
CBV†	Quebec, Que.....	980	1000	CHAB*	Moose Jaw, Sask....	800	1000
CKCV	Quebec, Que.....	1340	100	CFQC*	Saskatoon, Sask....	600	1000
CHLT	Sherbrooke, Que....	1240	250	CKBI*	Prince Albert, Sask..	900	1000
CBF†	Montreal, Que.....	690	50,000	CFAC*	Calgary, Alta.....	960	1000
CBM†	Montreal, Que.....	990	5000	CJCI	Calgary, Alta.....	1230	100
CKRN	Rouyn, Que.....	1400	250	CFCN	Calgary, Alta.....	1010	10,000
CKCH	Hull, Que.....	1240	100	CJCA*	Edmonton, Alta....	930	1000
CBO†	Ottawa, Ont.....	910	1000	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta....	1260	1000
CKCO	Ottawa, Ont.....	1310	1000	CKUA	Edmonton, Alta....	580	1000
CFRC*	Kingston, Ont.....	1490	100	CJOC*	Lethbridge, Alta....	1400	100
CBL†	Toronto, Ont.....	740	50,000	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.....	1240	100
CBY†	Toronto, Ont.....	1010	1000	CJAT*	Trail, B.C.....	610	1000
CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.....	1150	1000 ¹	CKOV*	Kelowna, B.C.....	630	1000
CHML	Hamilton, Ont.....	900	1000	CFJC*	Kamloops, B.C.....	910	1000
CKTB	St. Catharines, Ont..	1550	1000	CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C....	1340	100
CFPL	London, Ont.....	1570	1000	CBR†	Vancouver, B.C.....	1130	5000
CFCO	Chatham, Ont.....	630	100				

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; by August, 1940, the service had been extended to over 90 p.c. of the total urban and rural population. During the period 1936-41, the number of hours of network broadcasting increased from 44½ per week to 113 per week. Thus, during these five years, nearly twice the number of listeners were brought within range of the CBC national programs, and these programs were more than doubled in duration.

News broadcasts and programs with special reference to the War occupy a considerable portion of national and regional network time. At the same time, care is taken to provide well-balanced programs with music and variety amounting to about 51 p.c. of the total. News, drama, talks, actuality broadcasts, children's programs, religious programs, public service broadcasts, sports, women's activities, etc., form the remainder of the broadcast schedule. An important development since the outbreak of war has been the increase in the number of overseas broadcasts. These are picked up at the CBC short-wave receiving station at Ottawa and re-broadcast from there or recorded for later inclusion at more suitable times.

Material on the use of radio in the public schools appears in Chapter XXIV on Education.

9.—Classification of CBC Programs for a Representative Month (November, 1941)

Class of Program	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours	Class of Program	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours
	No.	No.			No.	No.	
Musical				Spoken Word—concl.			
Opera.....	3	5:05	0.5	News commen- taries.....	26	3:25	0.3
Symphony.....	24	20:30	1.9	News events.....	13	7:25	0.7
Sacred.....	12	4:10	0.4	News résumés.....	909	206:00	19.2
Classical.....	131	63:25	5.9	Market, weather, stock, etc., reports	143	54:00	5.1
Semi-classical.....	315	117:20	10.9	Sport events.....	7	11:10	1.0
Variety.....	104	41:35	3.9	Sport résumés.....	15	1:10	0.1
Light.....	541	158:45	14.8	Women's.....	95	24:10	2.2
Dance.....	269	108:40	10.0	Children's.....	13	4:10	0.4
Old-time.....	24	8:15	0.7	Religion.....	51	21:00	2.0
Band.....	53	22:15	2.1	Public service.....	29	8:40	0.8
Totals, Musical	1,476	550:00	51.1	Totals, Spoken Word.....	1,849	523:25	48.9
Spoken Word				Grand Totals.....	3,325	1,073:25	100.0
Drama.....	147	55:45	5.2				
Talks—							
Informative.....	268	78:15	7.2				
Educational.....	129	46:50	4.4				
Prose and poetry	4	1:25	0.3				

Subsection 3.—Finances

In keeping with its established practice, the Corporation in 1941 expended the greater part of its income directly on programs. The costs of the distribution of these programs by the Engineering Department and through Wire Lines constituted the second and third largest items of operating costs, respectively. After deducting the usual generous allowance for depreciation, operations in 1941 resulted a net surplus of \$183,585. There were no major capital expenditures, but loans from the Dominion Government were reduced by \$363,841 and the free cash position remained excellent.

10.—Income and Expenditures of the CBC, Fiscal Years 1939-41

Item	1939		1940		1941	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Income						
Licence fees.....	2,652,186	80.10	2,906,605	77.47	3,140,260	76.73
Commercial.....	584,612	17.65	700,868	18.68	895,066	21.87
Subsidiary hookups.....	57,069	1.72	72,654	1.93	44,648	1.09
Miscellaneous.....	17,574	0.53	71,935	1.92	12,821	0.31
Totals, Net Income.....	3,311,441	100.00	3,752,062	100.00	4,092,795	100.00
Expenditures						
Programs.....	1,393,018	46.95	1,540,653	43.89	1,721,756	43.83
Station network.....	571,496	19.26	674,184	19.22	725,970	18.48
Leases of time on private stations.....	16,810	0.57	11,125	0.31	Nil	—
Engineering.....	481,123	16.22	610,482	17.39	746,154	19.00
General and administration	139,827	4.71	162,940	4.63	179,120	4.56
Press and information.....	67,087	2.26	63,540	1.80	60,669	1.54
Interest on loans.....	16,907	0.57	23,837	0.67	32,071	0.82
Commercial.....	77,909	2.63	108,120	3.09	97,805	2.49
Depreciation.....	202,814	6.83	316,274	9.00	364,580	9.28
	2,966,991	100.00	3,511,160	100.00	3,928,125	100.00
Less inventories.....	13,005	—	13,088	—	18,915	—
Totals, Expenditures.....	2,953,986	—	3,498,072	—	3,909,210	—
Operating surpluses.....	357,455	—	253,990	—	183,585	—

PART VIII.—THE POST OFFICE*

Historical.—A brief account of the development of postal services in Canada is given at pp. 789-790 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster General. Besides the several administrative branches at Ottawa, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a District Director or Superintendent of Postal Service. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other system, 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 4,841 in 1941 having 280,610 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 \$18,290,090 during the fiscal year ended 1941. Railway carriage cost \$7,060,522, land transportation \$6,388,911, conveyance by steamship \$1,002,217, and conveyance by air \$3,838,440. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. For details regarding air-mail services, see p. 667. 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. 627-628.

* Revised by H. Beaulieu, Director, Administrative Services, Post Office Department.

1.—Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1936-41

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	114	114	115	115	115	115
Nova Scotia.....	1,565	1,551	1,543	1,540	1,530	1,508
New Brunswick.....	1,002	1,009	1,023	1,026	1,024	1,020
Quebec.....	2,494	2,542	2,592	2,625	2,646	2,627
Ontario.....	2,559	2,589	2,623	2,640	2,655	2,639
Manitoba.....	788	794	798	806	813	810
Saskatchewan.....	1,460	1,482	1,501	1,515	1,530	1,528
Alberta.....	1,243	1,246	1,259	1,266	1,267	1,262
British Columbia.....	895	908	929	940	938	932
Yukon.....	18	18	18	18	16	15
Northwest Territories.....	18	19	20	23	23	21
Canada.....	12,156	12,272	12,421	12,514	12,557	12,477

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—The post offices shown in this table do not include those established at military camps. Provincial totals of postal revenues include post offices not separately listed.

Province and Post Office	1940	1941	Province and Post Office	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
P.E. Island			Quebec—concluded		
Charlottetown.....	87,701	91,059	Hull.....	44,100	49,662
Summerside.....	25,328	27,374	Huntingdon.....	8,728	11,803
Totals, P.E. Island...	184,351	196,553	Joliette.....	27,971	29,234
Nova Scotia			Jonquière.....	13,381	16,743
Amherst.....	38,441	42,353	Kenogami.....	8,104	10,264
Antigonish.....	20,226	19,907	Lachute.....	11,797	13,556
Bridgetown.....	10,337	10,395	Lac Mégantic.....	10,939	11,914
Bridgewater.....	20,361	20,782	La Sarre.....	9,433	10,031
Digby.....	12,264	12,502	La Tuque.....	19,465	20,211
Glace Bay.....	20,580	23,260	Lennoxville.....	11,501	12,590
Halifax.....	612,021	742,250	Lévis.....	33,129	36,357
Kentville.....	25,947	31,390	Magog.....	15,399	16,795
Liverpool.....	16,063	16,882	Malartic.....	9,964	10,961
Lunenburg.....	14,109	15,077	Matane.....	14,149	15,200
Middleton.....	9,918	10,704	Mont Joli.....	11,100	11,688
New Glasgow.....	41,714	44,480	Montmagny.....	13,180	16,440
New Waterford.....	11,528	12,499	Montreal.....	5,212,180	5,624,422
North Sydney.....	17,373	20,695	Nicolet.....	10,067	11,115
Pictou.....	14,505	14,914	Noranda.....	26,230	26,290
Springhill.....	13,793	15,727	Plessisville.....	9,144	10,319
Stellarton.....	11,671	13,278	Quebec.....	806,197	859,145
Sydney.....	92,125	104,101	Richmond.....	11,179	11,778
Sydney Mines.....	9,900	11,336	Rimouski.....	26,834	29,044
Truro.....	63,178	18,687	Roberval.....	10,903	11,729
Windsor.....	19,578	20,742	Rock Island.....	14,552	17,554
Wolfville.....	14,749	15,209	Rouyn.....	32,746	31,682
Yarmouth.....	30,498	36,033	Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	14,605	15,076
Totals, Nova Scotia...	1,590,264	1,845,221	Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	19,483	19,832
New Brunswick			St. Hyacinthe.....	52,911	56,673
Bathurst.....	16,287	18,214	St. Jean.....	39,519	41,457
Campbellton.....	26,063	29,674	St. Jérôme.....	20,984	24,344
Chatham.....	11,483	14,023	Shawinigan Falls.....	32,245	35,953
Dalhousie.....	10,099	11,824	Sherbrooke.....	142,692	151,443
Edmundston.....	19,971	20,360	Sorel.....	24,776	29,017
Fairville.....	10,982	10,676	Thetford Mines.....	23,499	23,838
Fredericton.....	94,737	101,516	Three Rivers.....	93,781	103,145
Moncton.....	495,008	502,489	Val d'Or.....	19,639	19,704
Newcastle.....	15,540	19,044	Valleyfield.....	21,185	28,946
Saint John.....	290,106	312,274	Victoriaville.....	28,441	29,827
St. Stephen.....	19,728	22,609	Waterloo.....	10,331	11,011
Sackville.....	26,015	22,929	Totals, Quebec.....	8,844,865	9,551,216
Sussex.....	17,250	23,097	Ontario		
Woodstock.....	21,110	26,376	Acton.....	9,657	10,742
Totals, New Brunswick...	1,392,167	1,499,132	Amherstburg.....	11,981	12,547
Quebec			Arnprior.....	14,881	15,755
Amos.....	17,704	17,234	Aurora.....	13,445	13,945
Arvida.....	7,412	13,160	Aylmer West.....	13,185	14,294
Asbestos.....	10,131	10,643	Barrie.....	43,004	58,481
Beauharnois.....	8,897	10,673	Belleville.....	77,052	84,514
Bedford.....	9,867	10,966	Blenheim.....	12,067	10,867
Buckingham.....	11,314	12,284	Bowmanville.....	16,383	17,860
Cap de la Madeleine.....	9,762	11,206	Bracebridge.....	17,032	17,361
Chicoutimi.....	41,876	49,501	Brampton.....	33,779	33,220
Coaticook.....	13,219	13,921	Brantford.....	149,223	162,115
Cowansville.....	10,547	10,926	Brockville.....	57,977	60,193
Dolbeau.....	8,202	11,119	Burlington.....	14,344	15,724
Drummondville.....	41,092	39,297	Campbellford.....	11,415	12,306
Farnham.....	15,548	18,798	Carleton Place.....	16,769	17,977
Gardenvale.....	29,641	31,735	Chatham.....	93,322	97,726
Granby.....	35,514	37,532	Chesley.....	10,101	10,468
Grand'Mère.....	15,130	15,611	Clinton.....	10,466	11,118
			Cobalt.....	12,231	11,854
			Cobourg.....	25,990	23,996
			Cochrane.....	17,098	17,148
			Collingwood.....	17,249	19,954
			Copper Cliff.....	12,539	11,843
			Cornwall.....	58,925	64,196

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941—continued

Province and Post Office	1940	1941	Province and Post Office	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Ontario—continued			Ontario—concluded		
Delhi.....	10,292	9,213	Smiths Falls.....	28,452	29,658
Dryden.....	9,270	10,697	South Porcupine.....	17,346	17,399
Dundas.....	20,670	21,347	Stratford.....	69,343	75,459
Dunnville.....	22,794	25,024	Strathroy.....	13,733	13,973
Fergus.....	19,768	23,314	Sturgeon Falls.....	9,693	10,265
Fort Erie.....	10,226	11,642	Sudbury.....	111,991	115,602
Fort Erie North.....	23,372	26,090	Thorold.....	13,999	16,096
Fort Frances.....	23,654	25,762	Tilsonburg.....	23,137	22,435
Fort William.....	95,914	112,221	Timmins.....	79,978	80,524
Galt.....	73,448	83,148	Toronto.....	7,913,357	8,441,963
Gananoque.....	20,752	21,389	Trenton.....	29,964	32,692
Georgetown.....	26,486	28,838	Walkerton.....	12,819	13,444
Geraldton.....	13,781	14,311	Wallaceburg.....	16,613	17,805
Goderich.....	19,743	23,891	Waterloo.....	59,243	63,427
Gravenhurst.....	12,860	14,348	Welland.....	48,490	56,367
Grimsby.....	12,674	13,245	Whitby.....	14,320	15,669
Guelph.....	118,197	123,880	Windsor.....	423,582	467,831
Haileybury.....	12,908	12,647	Wingham.....	12,677	12,907
Hamilton.....	699,421	764,781	Woodstock.....	64,738	69,423
Hanover.....	16,150	17,282			
Hawkesbury.....	11,644	12,198	Totals, Ontario.....	16,509,211	17,882,104
Hespeler.....	11,252	12,422			
Huntsville.....	19,044	19,501	Manitoba		
Ingersoll.....	25,161	27,355	Brandon.....	83,215	106,722
Kapuskasing.....	14,163	14,563	Dauphin.....	25,849	28,146
Kenora.....	33,235	35,552	Flin Flon.....	20,467	22,024
Kincardine.....	16,388	14,085	Neepawa.....	12,183	13,423
Kingston.....	142,811	173,260	Norwood Grove.....	11,921	10,944
Kingsville.....	11,648	12,018	Portage la Prairie.....	32,032	37,547
Kirkland Lake.....	73,386	67,724	St. Boniface.....	26,917	21,775
Kitchener.....	159,973	168,512	Selkirk.....	11,091	12,863
Learnington.....	24,482	26,663	Swan River.....	10,551	11,258
Lindsay.....	43,430	43,586	The Pas.....	16,762	16,771
Listowel.....	13,677	15,251	Wawanesa.....	11,437	12,182
London.....	551,800	592,763	Winnipeg.....	3,092,225	3,320,087
Meaford.....	12,109	12,401			
Midland.....	23,379	24,447	Totals, Manitoba.....	3,889,095	4,205,299
Milton West.....	10,462	12,161			
Napanee.....	21,076	21,653	Saskatchewan		
New Liskeard.....	30,637	30,658	Assiniboia.....	12,180	12,251
Newmarket.....	20,677	23,577	Biggar.....	10,499	10,441
Niagara Falls.....	133,732	136,956	Estevan.....	15,743	17,220
North Bay.....	75,180	80,706	Humboldt.....	14,195	14,594
Oakville.....	24,558	26,465	Kindersley.....	9,430	10,025
Orangeville.....	14,109	14,673	Lloydminster.....	14,641	15,369
Orillia.....	48,096	51,584	Melfort.....	17,954	18,960
Oshawa.....	116,364	129,048	Melville.....	15,972	16,751
Ottawa.....	777,272	983,592	Moose Jaw.....	108,486	121,104
Owen Sound.....	56,504	59,559	North Battleford.....	36,483	38,665
Paris.....	22,028	26,096	Prince Albert.....	39,013	65,302
Parry Sound.....	18,907	25,305	Regina.....	973,292	1,097,339
Pembroke.....	34,618	43,382	Rosetown.....	12,391	13,044
Penetanguishene.....	9,578	10,489	Saskatoon.....	343,499	372,249
Perth.....	30,258	32,083	Shaunavon.....	11,591	12,080
Peterborough.....	135,670	140,346	Swift Current.....	37,922	42,080
Petrolia.....	11,713	12,552	Tisdale.....	12,502	13,868
Pictou.....	22,355	27,351	Weyburn.....	25,050	27,849
Port Arthur.....	77,539	84,566	Yorkton.....	40,943	42,932
Port Colborne.....	22,855	24,080			
Port Credit.....	12,216	12,727	Totals, Saskatchewan.....	2,931,474	3,217,525
Port Hope.....	24,752	26,553			
Prescott.....	14,253	15,212	Alberta		
Preston.....	28,425	31,234	Banff.....	22,621	21,244
Renfrew.....	26,263	27,480	Calgary.....	660,741	726,654
St. Catharines.....	128,151	143,118	Camrose.....	17,372	19,743
St. Marys.....	16,699	17,703	Drumheller.....	23,307	23,968
St. Thomas.....	67,782	80,076	Edmonton.....	673,241	731,532
Sarnia.....	70,826	77,329			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	78,231	81,871			
Schumacher.....	10,889	10,615			
Seaforth.....	10,419	10,441			
Simcoe.....	43,311	43,522			
Sioux Lookout.....	12,988	12,736			

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941—concluded

Province and Post Office	1940	1941	Province and Post Office	1940	1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Alberta—concluded			British Columbia—concl.		
Grand Prairie.....	13,774	15,955	Port Alberni.....	22,364	23,459
Hanna.....	9,918	10,771	Powell River.....	15,166	16,051
High River.....	10,126	11,006	Prince George.....	14,043	14,752
Innisfail.....	10,153	10,800	Prince Rupert.....	34,815	38,560
Jasper.....	10,245	9,070	Revelstoke.....	14,849	15,167
Lacombe.....	13,469	14,462	Rossland.....	12,966	12,909
Lethbridge.....	89,664	98,298	Salmon Arm.....	11,372	12,029
MacLeod.....	8,625	12,321	Trail.....	48,953	54,605
Medicine Hat.....	48,664	53,361	Vancouver.....	1,814,145	1,971,102
Olds.....	11,209	11,830	Vernon.....	39,143	43,742
Ponoka.....	10,840	12,032	Victoria.....	397,167	460,796
Red Deer.....	26,830	31,610	Wells.....	10,722	11,447
Stettler.....	11,259	11,236	Zeballos.....	9,666	10,507
Vegreville.....	11,519	11,479			
Vermilion.....	11,603	12,505	Totals, Br. Columbia.	3,583,650	3,894,651
Wetaskiwin.....	16,971	17,422			
Totals, Alberta.....	2,550,891	2,763,788	Yukon		
			Dawson.....	14,634	13,830
British Columbia			Totals, Yukon.....	21,041	23,457
Abbotsford.....	9,779	10,695	Summary		
Chilliwack.....	25,133	26,959	Prince Edward Island.....	184,351	196,553
Courtenay.....	15,304	16,653	Nova Scotia.....	1,590,264	1,845,221
Cranbrook.....	21,523	21,780	New Brunswick.....	1,392,167	1,499,132
Duncan.....	27,245	30,044	Quebec.....	8,844,865	9,551,216
Fernie.....	10,929	11,720	Ontario.....	16,509,211	17,882,104
Kamloops.....	41,035	41,520	Manitoba.....	3,889,095	4,205,209
Kelowna.....	40,278	43,527	Saskatchewan.....	2,931,474	3,217,525
Kimberley.....	12,875	14,260	Alberta.....	2,550,891	2,763,788
Mission City.....	12,860	13,737	British Columbia.....	3,583,650	3,894,651
Nanaimo.....	36,899	44,761	Yukon and N.W.T.....	36,431	35,618
Nelson.....	53,962	54,034			
New Westminster.....	120,456	133,276	Totals, Canada.....	41,512,403	45,091,021
Ocean Falls.....	8,611	10,468			
Penticton.....	33,788	34,249			

3.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department, Fiscal Years 1890-1941

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	19,273,584	+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	1941.....	40,383,366	38,699,674	+1,683,692

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; in 1940, \$44,208,369; and in 1941, \$48,143,410.

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 nine 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, \$29,530,247 in 1940 and \$31,425,593 in 1941. 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, \$11,792,311 in 1940, and \$13,459,526 in 1941.

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services include the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office Savings Bank. 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 1926-41

NOTE.—For figures for 1868-1900, see the 1911 Year Book, p. 289; for 1901-25, see the 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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	17,595,563	200,773,403	177,880,036	22,893,367	15,398,131
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	148,566,567	7,779,973	5,578,250
1941.....	7,117	16,119,586	173,565,550	168,548,852	5,016,698	5,700,036

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1937-41

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money-Order Offices in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	72	72	71	70	71
Nova Scotia.....	441	443	457	461	468
New Brunswick.....	317	325	332	336	336
Quebec.....	1,427	1,465	1,497	1,547	1,572
Ontario.....	1,736	1,745	1,770	1,790	1,782
Manitoba.....	481	493	503	515	509
Saskatchewan.....	993	1,001	1,020	1,033	1,032
Alberta.....	723	735	753	766	763
British Columbia.....	541	554	566	579	577
Yukon.....	6	7	7	6	7
Canada.....	6,737	6,840	6,976	7,103	7,117

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1937-41—concluded

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	118,827	115,345	114,991	116,824	112,973
Nova Scotia.....	927,924	990,727	935,303	975,299	1,064,624
New Brunswick.....	523,288	581,189	549,557	588,634	643,216
Quebec.....	2,127,105	2,486,055	2,499,506	2,673,098	2,964,753
Ontario.....	3,648,744	4,008,397	3,948,811	4,009,616	4,301,442
Manitoba.....	990,123	1,076,394	1,040,625	1,022,964	1,063,180
Saskatchewan.....	2,348,036	2,066,129	2,155,594	2,432,722	2,528,449
Alberta.....	1,725,801	1,772,232	1,806,459	1,824,244	1,875,573
British Columbia.....	1,324,818	1,444,711	1,457,368	1,505,283	1,552,029
Yukon.....	12,077	12,831	13,846	13,212	13,347
Canada.....	13,746,743	14,554,010	14,522,060	15,161,896	16,119,586
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	1,099,648	1,065,014	1,072,137	1,119,890	1,102,724
Nova Scotia.....	8,512,734	9,433,039	8,843,013	9,249,132	10,899,554
New Brunswick.....	4,837,795	5,575,619	5,133,558	5,545,217	6,402,519
Quebec.....	19,738,187	24,334,638	24,277,202	25,989,315	29,769,392
Ontario.....	35,379,028	40,738,666	39,990,726	40,892,645	46,119,867
Manitoba.....	9,441,609	10,980,301	10,579,685	10,719,212	11,611,998
Saskatchewan.....	23,851,266	19,106,520	21,510,849	28,088,379	30,330,313
Alberta.....	17,424,010	18,654,558	19,461,483	19,921,123	21,303,299
British Columbia.....	12,695,912	14,369,887	14,122,281	14,614,592	15,805,383
Yukon.....	175,033	187,730	213,853	201,035	220,501
Canada.....	133,155,222	144,445,972	145,204,787	156,340,540	173,565,550
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	44,378	46,608	46,511	48,314	54,263
Nova Scotia.....	563,167	614,436	611,273	656,299	762,362
New Brunswick.....	817,643	880,207	798,361	851,731	873,328
Quebec.....	1,784,960	2,005,105	2,027,700	2,142,927	2,414,577
Ontario.....	4,152,562	4,563,271	4,542,091	4,724,844	5,146,019
Manitoba.....	2,732,859	2,671,919	2,588,107	2,781,756	2,808,842
Saskatchewan.....	1,511,159	1,442,129	1,496,141	1,671,153	1,892,320
Alberta.....	740,803	777,826	794,942	806,803	846,146
British Columbia.....	732,245	828,426	846,370	869,442	939,523
Yukon.....	780	868	1,632	899	1,012
Canada.....	13,080,556	13,830,795	13,753,128	14,554,168	15,738,392
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	588,953	615,494	613,024	641,342	743,750
Nova Scotia.....	6,096,036	6,737,362	6,659,742	7,053,664	8,483,214
New Brunswick.....	7,104,652	7,982,825	7,090,500	7,422,410	8,090,474
Quebec.....	18,180,150	21,596,168	21,887,208	23,097,684	26,848,955
Ontario.....	39,787,824	45,423,340	44,867,266	46,636,500	53,341,007
Manitoba.....	24,396,689	23,862,224	23,196,279	26,690,904	28,068,466
Saskatchewan.....	15,553,218	13,849,133	15,391,562	19,085,090	22,201,890
Alberta.....	10,391,350	11,544,441	12,183,123	12,520,321	13,540,511
British Columbia.....	9,144,277	10,522,072	10,489,815	10,809,889	12,063,949
Yukon.....	14,289	17,015	17,856	15,246	19,947
Canada.....	131,257,438	142,150,074	142,396,375	153,973,050	173,402,163
Postal Notes—					
Total notes paid..... No.	7,077,540	7,295,649	7,233,265	7,464,512	8,252,153
Total value, including postal note scrip affixed..... \$	12,020,467	12,486,657	12,349,642	12,966,379	14,770,340

Air-Mail Services.—The total weight of mail carried by air throughout Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, was 2,842,367 lb., while the mileage flown was 8,330,121.

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 at Halifax in the afternoon may be delivered at Victoria the following afternoon. The Trans-Canada Air Mail Service was extended between Toronto and New York city, semi-daily, Apr. 30, 1941, being increased to a tri-daily frequency, June 16, 1941.

6.—Mileage Flown and Weight of Mail Carried by Air, Fiscal Year 1941

Service	Distance	Trips Performed (Single)	Mileage Travelled	Weight of Mail Carried
	miles	No.	miles	lb.
Atlin-Telegraph Creek.....	146	20	2,920	4,068
Charlottetown-Magdalen Islands.....	106	58	6,176	23,725
Edmonton-Fort St. John ¹	443	12	4,799	1,381
Edmonton-White Horse.....	1,042	201	191,051	31,360
Fort St. John-Fort Nelson.....	190	34	6,460	4,445
Fort Nelson-Fort Liard.....	120	11	1,320	965
Ile à la Crosse-La Loche.....	100	62	5,238	6,370
Kenora-Red Lake.....	96	547	52,496	80,112
Leamington-Pelee Island.....	22	192	4,224	21,496
Mackenzie River District.....	2,287	427	274,550	129,674
Maritimes—				
Charlottetown-Moncton.....	81	1,131	90,914	126,814
Halifax-Moncton.....	114	544	62,152	26,247
Saint John-Moncton.....	89	560	49,787	6,712
Montreal-New York.....	329	1,990	653,953	81,385
North Shore—				
Rimouski-Sept Iles.....	180	222	39,960	113,544
Sept Iles-Natashquan.....	205	74	15,170	34,983
Natashquan-Harrington Harbour.....	112	18	2,016	3,854
Harrington Harbour-Lourdes du Blanc Sablon.....	133	18	2,394	4,994
Havre St. Pierre-Port Menier.....	45.5	18	819	5,920
Special Flights.....	Varied	48	9,732	22,629
Peace River-Fort Vermilion.....	190	180	42,006	41,396
Prince Albert-Ile à la Crosse-Lac La Ronge.....	177	207	31,979	27,076
Prince Albert-Goldfields-Stony Rapids.....	133			
Prince George-Takla Landing.....	541	166	75,551	22,941
Prince George-Takla Landing.....	218	78	14,225	13,697
Prince George-Ware.....	275	18	4,950	4,767
Regina-North Battleford.....	366	669	230,214	28,307
Sioux Lookout-Narrow Lake.....	124	415	42,616	16,770
Sioux Lookout-Pickle Crow.....	129	529	68,249	109,671
Sioux Lookout-Red Lake.....	167	579	83,675	90,697
The Pas-Cumberland House.....	69	82	4,386	7,645
The Pas-Herb Lake.....	88	192	16,896	12,606
Trans-Canada—				
Lethbridge-Edmonton.....	288	1,416	398,730	137,511
Moncton-Vancouver.....	3,252	3,487	4,665,034	776,224
Vancouver-Seattle.....	122	1,693	206,546	76,896
Vancouver-Fort St. John.....	597	197	116,966	15,067
Vancouver-Victoria.....	53	732	38,796	34,283
Vancouver-Zeballos.....	175	296	51,800	4,438
White Horse-Dawson.....	309	319	91,613	137,403
Winnipeg-Central Manitoba.....	148	586	51,400	92,767
Winnipeg-Fargo.....	210	1,390	292,043	70,209
Winnipeg-Favourable Lake.....	266	216	44,496	33,113
Winnipeg-Gods Lake Area.....	986	601	130,538	101,666
Winnipeg-Red Lake.....	170	541	59,510	110,296
Totals.....	-	20,776	8,238,400	2,696,124
Atlin-Carcross.....	53	247	13,081	110,294
Tulsequah-Juneau.....	40	130	5,200	27,076
Bangor-Moncton ²	220	130	28,600	2,806
Montreal-Burlington (Boston).....	74	606	44,840	5,236
Trans-Atlantic (Northern route).....	-	10	-	831
Grand Totals.....	-	21,899	8,330,121	2,842,367

¹ Consolidated with Edmonton-White Horse, May 15, 1940.² Inaugurated Jan. 3, 1941.

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.

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, centred 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, 1921-41

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1941....	107	7	24	953	60	482	97	81	1,811

2.—Circulations¹ of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications in Canada, 1921-40 with Details by Provinces, 1940

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.....	103	2,218,000	30	122,000	900	4,686,000
1940						
Prince Edward Island.....	3	21,000	Nil	-	3	16,000
Nova Scotia.....	7	121,000	2	5,000	37	71,000
New Brunswick.....	4	60,000	2	4,000	20	45,000
Quebec.....	16	574,000	Nil	-	135	1,815,000
Ontario.....	41	1,038,000	10	48,000	303	1,519,000
Manitoba.....	6	118,000	4	22,000	83	774,000
Saskatchewan.....	4	261,000	2	10,000	139	210,000
Alberta.....	7	101,000	1	2,000	85	112,000
British Columbia and Yukon.....	15	250,000	5	7,000	87	190,000
Totals, 1940.....	163	2,544,000	26	98,000	892	4,752,000

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, 1940

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	408,000	Nil	-	39	1,538,000
Toronto.....	631,207	149,538	8	584,000	1	11,000	46	1,021,000
Vancouver.....	246,593	60,530	6	197,000	3	5,000	16	65,000
Winnipeg.....	218,785	48,294	3	110,000	3	20,000	28	719,000
Hamilton.....	155,547	37,217	1	59,000	Nil	-	3	33,000
Quebec.....	130,594	23,043	3	137,000	"	-	4	12,000
Ottawa.....	126,872	27,658	3	94,000	1	13,000	Nil	-
Calgary.....	83,761	20,371	2	44,000	Nil	-	1	16,000
Edmonton.....	79,197	18,868	2	46,000	1	2,000	6	32,000
London.....	71,148	17,549	1	54,000	Nil	-	4	58,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 671.

3.—Circulations¹ of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications, in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1940—concluded

City	Census of 1931		Daily ²		Semi-Weekly ³		Weekly ⁴	
	Popu-lation	House-holds	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
Windsor.....	63,108	14,900	1	46,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
Verdun.....	60,745	13,914	Nil	-	"	-	2	33,000
Halifax.....	59,275	12,147	2	90,000	"	-	3	4,000
Regina.....	53,209	12,017	1	33,000	"	-	Nil	-
Saint John.....	47,514	10,890	1	37,000	"	-	1	5,000
Saskatoon.....	43,291	9,698	1	22,000	2	10,000	2	105,000
Victoria.....	39,082	10,431	3	31,000	Nil	-	2	35,000
Three Rivers.....	35,450	6,191	1	11,000	"	-	4	14,000
Kitchener.....	30,793	7,189	1	14,000	"	-	Nil	-
Brantford.....	30,107	7,487	1	13,000	"	-	"	-
Hull.....	29,433	5,394	Nil	-	"	-	3	12,000
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	5,666	2	18,000	"	-	2	25,000
Outremont.....	28,641	6,086	Nil	-	"	-	Nil	-
Fort William.....	26,277	5,576	1	7,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
St. Catharines.....	24,753	6,115	1	12,000	"	-	1	5,000
Westmount.....	24,235	5,454	Nil	-	"	-	1	7,000
Kingston.....	23,439	5,514	1	12,000	1	2,000	1	8,000
Oshawa.....	23,439	5,605	1	3,000	Nil	-	2	12,000
Sydney.....	23,089	4,494	1	16,000	"	-	Nil	-
Sault Ste. Marie...	23,082	4,989	1	8,000	"	-	"	-
Peterborough.....	22,327	5,295	1	9,000	"	-	1	8,000
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	14,000	"	-	2	8,000
Totals.....	3,386,272	757,223	65	2,150,000	12	63,000	176	3,783,000

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, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Figures of circulation are given to the nearest thousand as some publications are not exactly reported. Bilingual publications are included. 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
1939								
Nova Scotia.....	Nil	-	1	1,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
New Brunswick.....	"	-	3	11,000	1	3,000	"	-
Quebec.....	9	338,000 ²	102	718,000 ²	83	818,000	12	255,000
Ontario.....	1	20,000	3	6,000	6	28,000	5	29,000
Manitoba.....	Nil	-	1	7,000	2	4,000	1	5,000
Saskatchewan.....	"	-	2	7,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
Alberta.....	"	-	1	3,000	1	11,000	"	-
Totals, 1939.....	10	358,000²	113	753,000²	93	864,000	18	289,000
1940								
Nova Scotia.....	Nil	-	1	1,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
New Brunswick.....	"	-	3	11,000	1	3,000	"	-
Quebec.....	9	351,000 ²	97	879,000 ²	86	1,092,000	14	263,000
Ontario.....	1	19,000	3	6,000	5	24,000	4	77,000
Manitoba.....	Nil	-	1	7,000	2	5,000	1	5,000
Saskatchewan.....	"	-	1	1,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
Alberta.....	"	-	1	3,000	1	7,000	"	-
Totals, 1940.....	10	370,000²	107	908,000²	95	1,131,000	19	345,000

¹ Bi-monthly, quarterly, annual or irregular. Circulation averaging 9,000 daily and 9,000 weekly.

² Includes special editions for United States circu-

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR*

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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 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. The following legislation is also administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour: the Government Annuities Act; the Technical Education Act; the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act; the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order; the Dominion unemployment relief legislation, 1930-40; the Youth Training Act; the Combines Investigation 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 increase in the collection and publication

* Except as otherwise indicated, the material in this chapter has been prepared or revised under the direction of Bryce M. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D., Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

of information concerning labour organization, wages and hours of labour, prices and the cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, industrial accidents, labour legislation and related subjects.

In carrying out its function of disseminating information the Department has published the *Labour Gazette** monthly since 1900. This publication maintains a continuous record of the work of the Department in administering the above legislation, the activities of trade unions and employers' organizations, and the general labour situation in Canada and elsewhere as reflected in employment conditions, trends of prices and the cost of living, labour disputes, industrial accidents, etc. Since 1921, an annual report on "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada" has been published as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*.

Provincial legislation and regulations thereunder, as well as the more important legal decisions involving labour questions, are also summarized currently in the *Labour Gazette*. In addition the Department has published annually since 1915 reports on "Labour Legislation in Canada".† The first report was a consolidation of all legislation on the statute books at the end of 1915, and similar consolidations were issued in 1920, 1928 and 1937. The Department has also issued since 1910 an annual report on "Labour Organization in Canada".‡

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—Enacted in 1907, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112, as amended by 1941, c. 20) is designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts. The statute, which forbids any such stoppage 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. At the beginning of the present war, however, under the authority of the War Measures Act (P.C. 3495, as amended by P.C. 1708) the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended to cover disputes between employers and employees engaged in work on munitions, war supplies and defence projects. With the consent of the parties concerned, the machinery of the statute may also be utilized in connection with disputes in other industries.

The extension of the statute to cover disputes in war industries resulted in a marked increase in the number of applications for boards of conciliation and investigation and it was considered that a number of these dealt with disputes that might be settled more promptly and less expensively than by recourse to the more formal procedure before a board. Accordingly, provision was made in 1941, under the authority of the War Measures Act (P.C. 4020, as amended by P.C. 4844 and P.C. 7068), for the appointment of industrial disputes inquiry commissions, consisting of one or more members, to make preliminary inquiry into such disputes. Should a commission be unable to effect an adjustment, it must report to the Minister on the matters at issue and advise him whether the circumstances warrant the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

A board consists of three members, two appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the respective parties to the dispute, and the third on the recommendation of the first two or, if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. After a board has made its report, either of the parties may reject its recommendations

* The subscription rate is 20 cents per annum in Canada, the United States of America and Mexico, and \$1 per annum elsewhere.

† Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, \$1 per copy for consolidations, 25 cents per copy for other volumes.

‡ Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, 50 cents per copy.

for settlement and declare a strike or a lockout, a course that has been adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. In 1941 it was declared (by P.C. 7307, as amended by P.C. 8821) that any strike subsequent to the receipt of the findings of a board is illegal until the employees concerned have notified the Minister of their intention to strike and until a strike vote taken under the supervision of the Department of Labour has shown that a majority of the employees are in favour of a strike.

During the 35 years in which the statute has been in effect, up to Mar. 31, 1941, 1,190 applications were received for boards of conciliation and investigation, an average of 34 per year; 679 boards were established, an average of 19 per year; and, as a result of board procedure, cessation of work was averted or ended in all but 53 cases, an average of less than 2 per year. Principally on account of the extension of the scope of the statute to cover disputes in war industries, more cases were dealt with during the fiscal year 1941-42 than in any previous year. In 1941-42, 132 applications were received for boards of conciliation and investigation, 45 boards were established and, as a result of board procedure, cessation of work was averted or ended in all but 9 of these cases.

Fair-Wages Policy.—Wages and hours of labour on construction work done under contract with the Dominion Government are regulated under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and by Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended Apr. 9, 1924. The Act provides for an 8-hour day and 44-hour week for such work, and the wages to be paid are set forth in a schedule drawn up by the Department of Labour and inserted in each contract. The rates in the schedule are the current ones for the type of work in the district concerned, or, if there are no current rates, fair and reasonable ones as determined by the Minister. These wages and hours are enforced by the Department of Labour and an Order in Council of Nov. 23, 1940, makes the Deputy Minister responsible for the investigation of claims and sets forth a procedure for their settlement.

Wages for work on contracts for the manufacture of supplies for government use are regulated by the Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended Dec. 31, 1934, May 30, 1941, and Oct. 4, 1941. The 1934 amendment set minimum rates of 30 cents and 20 cents per hour for men and women over 18. By the spring of 1941 these rates were considered to be no longer fair and reasonable, and by P.C. 3884, May 30, they were raised to 35 and 25 cents with lower rates permitted for beginners and special rates for handicapped workers. P.C. 7679, Oct. 4, 1941, replaced P.C. 3884 to make more effective provision for the payment of the required rates, but the rates themselves remained unchanged.

The National War Labour Board (see p. 676) was charged, on its formation in the autumn of 1941, with the administration of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act and P.C. 7679, in addition to the wages stabilization policy. A co-operative scheme had been worked out during the first half of 1941 between the Dominion and Provincial Labour Departments whereby the inspection staffs of the latter would be utilized for the enforcement of the fair-wages policy. This scheme was put into effect by an Order in Council of July 22, 1941, but with the establishment of the Board this order was replaced by P.C. 1774, Mar. 9, 1942, which authorizes the Minister of Labour to designate provincial officials and others as inspectors not merely for the fair-wages policy but also for the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order.

Wages Stabilization Policy.—In accordance with the Government's general anti-inflationary policy, P.C. 7440, Dec. 16, 1940, as amended, set forth a wages policy that was to be observed by boards of conciliation and investigation in their recommendations regarding wages and was recommended for all employers. With the introduction of a comprehensive price-control policy, P.C. 7440 was replaced by the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253, Oct. 24, 1941, as amended) by which its principles were generalized, with some modification, for all industries. Wage rates are now stabilized at the level of Nov. 15, 1941, though provision is made for the raising of rates that are unduly low. At the same time, the imposition of undue hardship on wage-earners is to be avoided by the payment of a cost-of-living bonus which is to be adjusted with changes in the cost-of-living index.

P.C. 8253 also provides for permanent enforcement machinery in the form of the National War Labour Board which, with the help of nine Regional War Labour Boards, is to administer the order and the fair wages policy. Each board consists of an independent chairman (the Dominion Minister of Labour for the National Board and the Provincial Ministers for the Regional Boards) and an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives. The assistance of the provincial departments is secured through the Regional Boards, and provision is made in P.C. 1774 for the use of their inspection staffs (see p. 675).

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. The Province of Prince Edward Island has enacted 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 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, 1941*

Prince Edward Island.—A new statute enables the Government to fix rates of remuneration for truck drivers and trucking service.

Nova Scotia.—The Conciliation Service Act empowers the Minister of Labour to act as a mediator and to appoint one or more Commissioners of Conciliation. The revised Steam Boilers Act provides for a Chief Inspector and other inspectors who may enter premises at all reasonable hours. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, application for payment of accounts for medical aid must be made within three months instead of within one year, as formerly.

New Brunswick.—The Industrial Standards Act was extended to include construction, repair and other work on motor-vehicles. Persons in temporary employment are now excluded from this Act only where the total cost of services and material does not exceed \$25, instead of \$100, as formerly. Beauty shops were brought within the Early Closing Act. New safety regulations respecting blasting were added to the Mining Act. The School Attendance Act makes school attendance compulsory throughout the province for the first time. The school-leaving age is 15 years.

Quebec.—Under amendments to the Collective Agreement Act minimum prices to be charged for the services of barbers and hairdressers may be fixed under a collective agreement, a fee for attendance at meetings may be paid to members of a joint committee and right of appeal is given in case of a summary conviction where the fine is at least \$200. The Professional Syndicates Act was amended to regulate more strictly the operations of syndicates and to enable corporations to be members of professional syndicates of employers in any business or industry that they carry on. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, surgical appliances and artificial limbs may be furnished and may be renewed at two-year instead of at one-year, intervals, as formerly. An action under the common law is barred against any servant or mandatary of the employer of an injured workman by reason of any fault committed in the performance of his duties. The Alcoholic Liquor Act was amended to forbid the cashing of pay cheques in hotels, taverns and similar places. New Acts were passed to regulate trade schools and to set up a Superior Council of Technical Education and unify the control of specialized schools.

Ontario.—A new clause in the Power Commission Insurance Act provides for amendment of agreements already made with insurance corporations for service or income annuities or death, disability or other benefits to employees of a municipal authority.

Saskatchewan.—A section added to the Factories Act authorizes the Government to make regulations to protect persons engaged in industrial processes involving the use of benzol or other dangerous substances. Such regulations may prescribe safety measures and require periodical medical examination of employees and reporting of cases of poisoning. Amendments in the City Act and the Town Act were designed to make more effective the application of by-laws for early closing in shops and places where more than one class of trade or business is carried on. The Trade Schools Regulation Act now forbids any person to act as agent for a trade school outside the Province unless the operator of the school is registered under the Act. Regulations may prohibit publication, without authority, of any advertisement relating to a trade school.

* For a general summary of labour legislation in Canada, see the 1938 Year Book, pp. 787-796.

Alberta.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to make it apply to a dispute between any employer and a majority of any class of his employees as well as to one affecting a majority of all his workmen. The Act was also extended to cover teachers engaged under the School Act. The section requiring employers to engage in collective bargaining now provides that employees may conduct such bargaining through a trade union or through a negotiating committee duly appointed by a majority vote of the employees or of the class of employees affected by the dispute. Formerly, bargaining was to be carried on by representatives elected by a majority vote of the employees affected. The chairman of a meeting to appoint representatives for collective bargaining must send the Minister of Trade and Industry a sworn declaration showing the number of workmen in the class affected by the dispute, the number attending the meeting, names of officers of the trade union or negotiating committee and the number of votes cast for the trade union or for each member of the committee. The Minister may remove any member of a board of conciliation whom he considers to be unduly delaying proceedings for settlement of the dispute and may appoint a new member. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was brought, at its own request, within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918. A section added to the Factories Act is identical with that relating to dangerous substances added to the Saskatchewan Factories Act. Under the Hours of Work Act, the Board of Industrial Relations may now arbitrate in disputes as to wages, hours and working conditions and may also collect arrears of wages on behalf of any employee. The Trade Schools Regulation Act and the Electrical Protection Act were revised and amended and a statute enacted for the licensing of welders and the provision of safety measures in welding operations.

Manitoba and British Columbia.—In these two provinces no labour legislation was enacted in 1941, the legislatures having begun their sessions late in the year and continued them into 1942.

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.

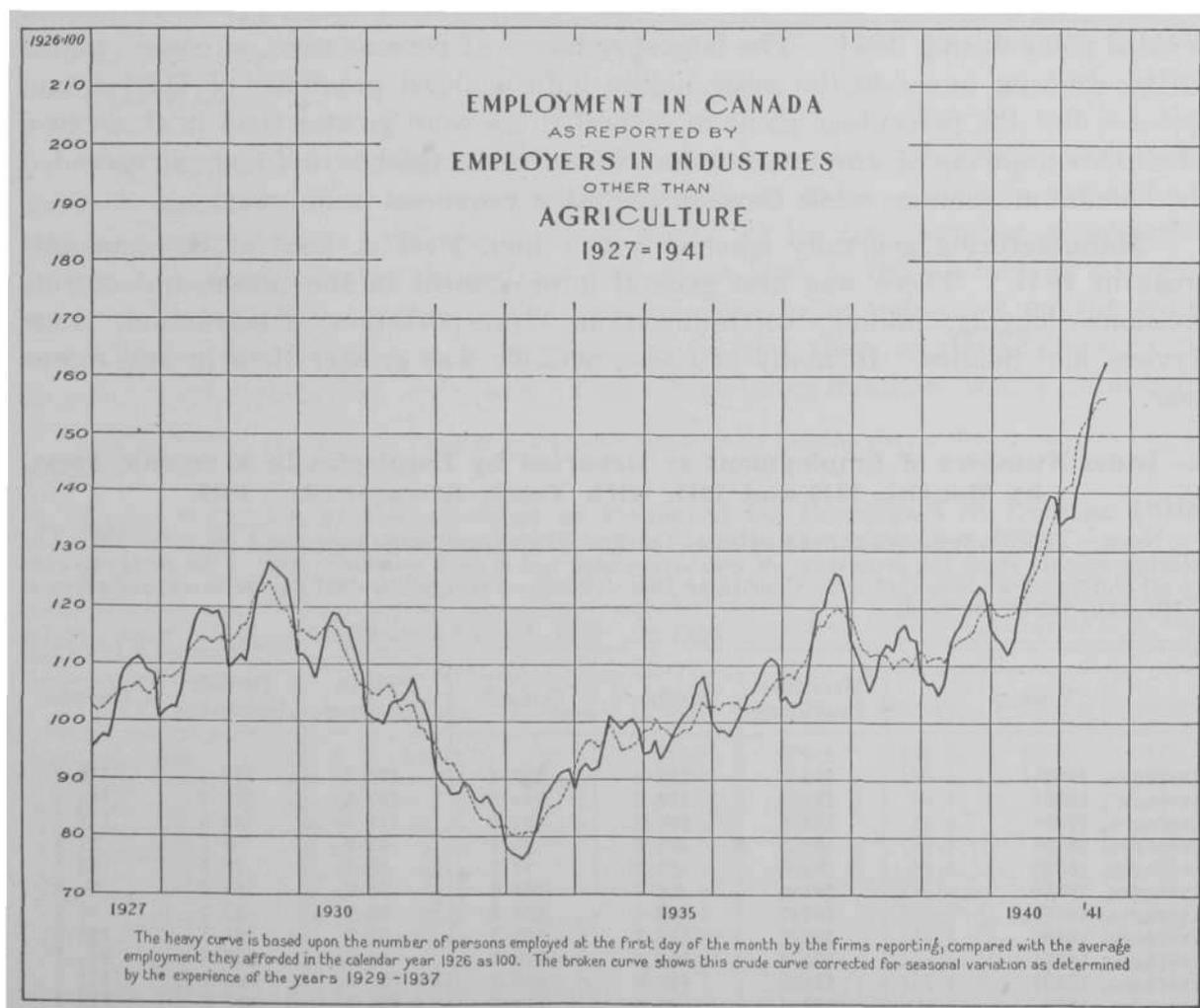
Tables 24 and 25, at p. 836 of the 1934-35 Year Book, summarize, by industries, the statistics of those actually unemployed at the date of the Census, and of time lost during the twelve months preceding that date.

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*

For many years, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made monthly surveys of the employment situation, the inquiries being based upon data furnished by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons or over, in the following main industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, trade and services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning establishments). In the past few years, statistics have also been received from financial institutions but, for the present, the general index of employment is based upon data for the eight groups enumerated above, for which the record goes back to 1920. The more important groups omitted from

* Revised by Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Official in charge of Employment Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



the inquiries are: agriculture, domestic and personal service, governmental, educational and certain other professional services. As from March, 1941, the surveys of employment were extended to cover the current earnings of those in reported employment.

During 1941, employers, to the average number of 13,440 monthly, furnished statistics and reported an average of 1,575,525 employees. The maximum was reached at Dec. 1, when the 1,750,952 reported constituted an all-time peak of employment; at that date, approximately 15.3 p.c. of the total enumerated population of all ages and both sexes were on the payrolls of the co-operating employers.

Reflecting the gathering momentum of the war effort, industrial expansion showed extraordinary growth during 1941. The movement was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of the year, the only general decline in employment having been indicated at Jan. 1; this was in conformity with the seasonal trend. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment in the eight leading industries above enumerated, averaged 152.3 in 1941, as compared with 124.2 in 1940 and 113.9 in 1939. The pre-war maximum averages were those of 114.1 in 1937 and 119.0 in 1929.

The expansion in industrial activity during 1941 was widespread, there being gains in employment in all provinces, in the eight industrial centres for which statistics are tabulated, and in practically all groups of industries. The outstanding growth was, for obvious reasons, in manufacturing, and particularly in the heavy industries.

Employment by Economic Areas.—Employment in all provinces showed decided gains during 1941. The largest numbers of persons were, of course, added to the working forces in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but the percentage gains in several areas were greater than in those two. The index numbers of employment for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario exceeded the Dominion average, while those in the other provinces were lower.

Manufacturing generally reached a new high level in each of the economic areas in 1941. There was also general improvement in the non-manufacturing divisions—logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, trade services and finance. In many of these, activity was greater than in any recent year.

1.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1940 and 1941, 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 proportion 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	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	111.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
Averages, 1931	108.1	108.9	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	99.0	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	109.0	104.2	111.8
Averages, 1939	110.5	120.8	114.3	103.2	107.5	113.9

1.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1940 and 1941, with Yearly Averages since 1929—concluded

Year and Month	Maritime Provinces*	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
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
1941						
January 1.....	130.0	139.6	141.1	116.2	116.0	134.2
February 1.....	135.2	139.4	143.4	112.2	118.0	135.2
March 1.....	135.1	137.7	145.7	111.3	116.8	135.3
April 1.....	135.6	143.1	152.0	116.7	129.4	141.3
May 1.....	136.5	146.8	156.4	124.1	132.7	145.5
June 1.....	152.4	157.3	161.9	128.3	134.9	152.9
July 1.....	163.9	161.8	165.3	132.5	139.2	157.4
August 1.....	164.2	167.6	166.3	135.6	146.6	160.6
September 1.....	164.1	169.9	169.0	136.1	149.8	162.7
October 1.....	175.4	173.9	172.2	134.3	149.4	165.8
November 1.....	179.6	177.1	173.0	136.1	149.4	167.6
December 1.....	188.1	179.8	174.0	135.5	144.5	168.8
Averages, 1941.....	155.0	157.8	160.0	126.6	135.6	152.3
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1941.....	8.3	31.1	41.8	10.9	7.9	100.0

Employment by Cities.*—From the beginning of 1941, there were continuous gains in employment in the eight leading industrial cities. Activity generally in manufacturing in these cities was at a high level. Of the total number of employees reported in manufacturing throughout Canada at Dec. 1, 1941, about 51 p.c. were situated in the above centres. The non-manufacturing industries on the whole also afforded considerably more employment in 1941 than in the preceding year; in some cases, notably in trade, new all-time high index numbers were established.

* See analysis in the bulletin "The Employment Situation in Canada during 1941", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1940 and 1941, 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 proportion 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	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	93.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
Averages, 1937.....	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
Averages, 1938.....	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	133.3	93.1	109.1
Averages, 1939.....	103.6	119.6	103.9	103.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1940 and 1941, with Yearly Averages since 1929—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
1941								
January 1.....	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
February 1.....	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
March 1.....	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
April 1.....	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1.....	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1.....	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1.....	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
August 1.....	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
September 1.....	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
October 1.....	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
November 1.....	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
December 1.....	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Averages, 1941.....	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.4	227.3	122.8	146.8
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1941.....	14.4	1.6	13.0	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.5

Employment by Industries.—As compared with 1940, there was an advance of over 28 p.c. in employment in factories, as compared with that of 15 p.c. in the non-manufacturing classes.

The extremely high level of activity in manufacturing is natural in view of the War, but increases in personnel were also indicated in many other lines. From Jan. 1, the upward movement of employment in factories continued uninterruptedly until the close of the year, while successive new all-time highs were established commencing with Apr. 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose by about 26 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.

In the durable goods industries, there was an increase of 46.5 p.c. over the previous high index, recorded in 1940, while the gain in the non-durable goods in this comparison was 15.2 p.c. The increase in the latter was thus much more similar to that indicated in the non-manufacturing group as a whole than it was to the increase in the heavy industries. Within the durable goods class, there was outstanding expansion in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, and electrical apparatus industries. In the non-durable goods class, the improvement in chemical industries was particularly impressive, but the textile, food and many other divisions also afforded increased volumes of employment.

In the non-manufacturing industries, the most extensive gain was in building; employment in the highway group was also more active, largely as a result of airport construction. Railway construction and maintenance also showed improvement, due to the increase in rail traffic. Logging camps were decidedly more active in

1941 than in 1940, although difficulty in obtaining workers adversely affected the situation in certain areas towards the end of the year. In transportation, the annual index number was the highest since 1930, while activity in communications was at the highest point in the decade. Employment in trading establishments and services reached a maximum for the period of 21 years during which the surveys have been made.

3.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1940 and 1941, 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 proportion of employees reported in each industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 31, 1941. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 773 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Month	Manu- facturing	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	103.0	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
Averages, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
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	83.8	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
1941									
January 1.....	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8	134.2
February 1.....	147.4	205.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0	135.2
March 1.....	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
April 1.....	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1	141.3
May 1.....	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5	145.5
June 1.....	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
July 1.....	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5	157.4
August 1.....	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8	160.6
September 1.....	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
October 1.....	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9	165.8
November 1.....	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4	167.6
December 1.....	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
Averages, 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
Relative weights, by in- dustries, as at Dec. 1, 1941.....	58.0	4.4	5.1	1.6	7.8	10.7	2.2	10.2	100.0

¹ Except agriculture (see p. 680).

Earnings.*—The unprecedented advances in industrial employment in 1941 were accompanied by important increases in the reported weekly earnings. The collection of the payroll data, as already stated, was commenced as from the end of

* For an explanation of the methods used in tabulating the current payroll statistics, see the "Annual Review of Employment, 1941".

March but the information obtained in the first two monthly inquiries was incomplete and not fully reliable. From June 1 to Dec. 1, the dollar value of weekly payrolls rose by 19.6 p.c., while the number of employees increased by 10.4 p.c. At the latter date, the co-operating employers reported the disbursement of \$46,132,298 to the 1,688,298 employees on their payrolls at Dec. 1, a per capita average of \$27.32. Including the statistics for financial institutions the earnings of the 1,751,245 employees covered by the survey amounted to \$47,986,768. The weekly average for the nine industrial groups was \$27.40.

As a result of the dilution of labour (a factor of increasing importance as the available supply of experienced workmen in the Dominion diminishes), the general increase in the per capita weekly earnings in the period of observation in 1941 was smaller than that indicated by the aggregate payrolls. Nevertheless, the reported average rose by 8.2 p.c. from June 1 to Dec. 1.

The aggregate and per capita earnings generally increased almost uninterruptedly with the growth in employment until the 1941 recorded maximum was reached at Dec. 1. The gains in manufacturing during this period were outstandingly large, partly as a result of the concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries as the year progressed, together with the payment of considerable amounts for overtime work. On the whole, the highest earnings indicated were in Ontario and British Columbia, where the heavy industries figure very largely in the industrial distribution of workers. In the cities, similar factors of distribution, together with high overtime payments, raised the per capita averages in Windsor and Hamilton to particularly high levels.

Of the earnings reported in the various groups of industries, those in transportation and mining were the highest. These groups employed a large proportion of male workers, while overtime work also tended in many cases to raise the payrolls during 1941. The relatively low earnings indicated in logging and services partly resulted from the nature of the work, but it should also be noted that the data tabulated make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, in many cases part of the remuneration of employees in these industries. Another factor tending to lower the per capita average in services, and also in trade, was the employment of considerable numbers of part-time workers, while the sex distribution was still another contributing factor.

4.—Employees and Earnings Reported at Stated Dates, by Provinces, Cities and Industries, 1941

Province	Employees at Dec. 1	Aggregate Weekly Earnings paid on or about Dec. 1	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings paid on or about—			
			Apr. 1 ¹	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Province	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces.....	140,618	3,332,030	23.46	21.28	22.68	23.70
Prince Edward Island.....	2,282	47,643	19.51	21.51	21.76	20.88
Nova Scotia.....	82,461	2,029,773	24.10	21.80	23.13	24.61
New Brunswick.....	55,875	1,254,614	22.37	20.47	22.02	22.45
Quebec.....	524,932	13,266,706	24.66	23.43	24.37	25.27
Ontario.....	705,878	20,449,041	26.88	26.86	27.33	28.97
Prairie Provinces.....	183,306	5,158,660	25.67	26.20	26.65	28.14
Manitoba.....	84,836	2,385,533	26.20	26.52	26.69	28.12
Saskatchewan.....	36,706	991,210	25.02	25.27	25.64	27.00
Alberta.....	61,764	1,781,917	25.28	26.32	27.18	28.85
British Columbia.....	133,564	3,925,861	27.06	27.03	27.70	29.39

¹ See text at top of page.

4.—Employees and Earnings Reported at Stated Dates, by Provinces, Cities and Industries, 1941—concluded

City and Industry	Employees at Dec. 1	Aggregate Weekly Earnings paid on or about Dec. 1	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings paid on or about—			
			Apr. 1 ¹	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
City	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	242,752	6,472,592	24.78	24.62	25.45	26.66
Quebec City.....	27,025	608,012	21.57	20.74	21.53	22.50
Toronto.....	220,255	6,282,854	26.49	26.49	26.60	28.53
Ottawa.....	21,675	553,982	23.60	23.10	23.41	25.56
Hamilton.....	58,287	1,770,257	27.47	27.48	28.32	30.37
Windsor.....	33,179	1,254,703	35.81	37.57	35.67	37.82
Winnipeg.....	55,355	1,444,964	24.82	25.21	24.98	26.10
Vancouver.....	58,414	1,627,281	25.48	25.65	26.93	27.86
Industry						
Manufacturing.....	979,858	27,579,080	25.91	25.68	26.22	28.15
Durable goods.....	491,796	15,272,258	28.22	27.78	28.66	31.05
Non-durable goods.....	469,333	11,696,317	22.80	23.29	23.57	24.92
Electric light and power.....	18,729	610,505	30.43	32.12	31.16	32.60
Logging.....	74,264	1,331,095	18.26	18.83	19.27	17.92
Mining.....	86,283	2,924,207	31.06	30.97	32.98	33.89
Communications.....	26,879	739,473	26.97	27.09	26.43	27.51
Transportation.....	131,573	4,597,415	32.30	31.63	32.78	34.94
Construction and maintenance.....	180,194	4,349,018	23.61	22.57	23.27	24.14
Services.....	37,968	636,001	15.58	15.98	15.96	16.75
Trade.....	171,279	3,976,009	22.40	22.68	23.25	23.21
Totals.....	1,688,298	46,132,298	25.69	25.35	26.03	27.32

¹See text at top of p. 684.

Subsection 3.—The Employment Service of Canada

Consequent upon the organization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the former Dominion-Provincial Employment Service, known as the Employment Service of Canada, has been dissolved, the majority of the employment offices of the Service having been taken over by the Unemployment Insurance Commission as employment and claims offices. For further details see Section 4 of this chapter.

Subsection 4.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns received from about 2,000 local trade unions, having an aggregate membership of approximately 300,000 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 1941 was in February, when the percentage was 6.9, the lowest in 1941 was 2.4 p.c. recorded in August. In 1940 the February figure of 11.7 p.c. constituted the maximum, and the minimum of 4.4 p.c. was reached in September. Employment among organized workers was much greater in 1941 than in 1940, the average of the monthly figures of unemployment for 1941 being 4.5 p.c., as compared with 7.8 p.c. for 1940.

5.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, Half-Yearly, 1931-40, and by Months, 1941

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	14.5	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
June.....	1940	2.4	3.7	12.2	4.9	3.9	3.4	14.6	7.7	7.6
December.....	1940	2.6	2.3	11.1	5.9	6.6	6.7	4.8	9.0	7.4
January.....	1941	3.3	3.3	9.2	6.0	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6
February.....	1941	2.8	3.5	9.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	8.0	6.1	6.9
March.....	1941	3.1	3.3	7.9	6.1	5.1	5.8	11.2	7.3	6.6
April.....	1941	3.2	2.5	8.0	3.1	4.6	3.3	12.6	5.7	5.5
May.....	1941	2.5	2.8	7.3	1.5	5.3	1.8	12.0	4.2	4.6
June.....	1941	2.0	1.9	6.2	2.0	4.3	1.8	11.5	3.8	4.1
July.....	1941	2.0	1.5	4.1	2.7	4.1	1.5	6.9	4.8	3.5
August.....	1941	1.8	1.7	3.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4
September.....	1941	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7
October.....	1941	1.6	1.2	4.7	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1
November.....	1941	1.3	1.4	5.1	1.7	5.4	3.7	2.4	4.0	3.3
December.....	1941	1.0	2.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	4.2	3.8	5.3	5.2

Section 4.—Unemployment Insurance, Employment Service and Other Measures for the Relief and Training of the Unemployed

Subsection 1.—Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service*

Unemployment Insurance.—Unemployment Insurance came into operation in Canada on July 1, 1941. An outline of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, is published at pp. 665-667 of the 1941 Year Book. This information is not repeated in this edition except as regards the following important matters.

Insured Classes

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

* Prepared under the direction of Dr. Allon Peebles, Executive Director, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa.

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.

Contributions and Benefits

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. From July 1, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1942, employers and employees paid \$36,435,609 into the Fund and in the same period the Dominion added \$7,287,121.

The Investment Committee composed of the Deputy Minister of Labour, the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Canada, authorized all investments of the Insurance Fund made by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Reserves of the fund have been invested in Dominion of Canada Bonds. The par value of these investments up to the end of the fiscal year Mar. 31, 1942, amounted to \$38,290,000. The accrued interest on these investments was \$226,636.

The daily rate of contribution in respect of each class shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate (see following schedule).

WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Class	Earnings in a Week	Weekly Contributions		Denom-ination of Stamp ¹	Weekly Benefits (If in same class for 2 years)	
		By Employee	By Employer		Single Person	Person With One or More Dependants
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
0	Less than 90 cents daily (or under 16 years of age).....	²	0.27	0.27	²	²
1	\$ 5.40 to \$ 7.49.....	0.12	0.21	0.33	4.08	4.80
2	\$ 7.50 to \$ 9.59.....	0.15	0.25	0.40	5.10	6.00
3	\$ 9.60 to \$11.99.....	0.18	0.25	0.43	6.12	7.20
4	\$12.00 to \$14.99.....	0.21	0.25	0.46	7.14	8.40
5	\$15.00 to \$19.99.....	0.24	0.27	0.51	8.16	9.60
6	\$20.00 to \$25.99.....	0.30	0.27	0.57	10.20	12.00
7	\$26.00 to \$38.49 (or \$2,000 and under per annum).....	0.36	0.27	0.63	12.24	14.40

¹ Unemployment Insurance stamps combine both the employers' and employees' contributions.
² While no benefits are payable to workers earning less than 90 cents a day, or while they are under 16 years of age, neither do such workers, themselves, contribute to the Insurance Fund. The payments made on their behalf, however, make them eligible for benefits on the basis of their complete insurance record just as soon as they become 16 years of age, or if less than half the number of the contributions made in respect of them during the one year immediately preceding a claim for benefit are at the lowest rate of contribution.

The amount of daily or weekly benefit is 34 times the workman's average daily or weekly 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.

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.

Insurance benefits are paid as a 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.

Prior to the commencement of the payment of contributions, the Commission, with the assistance of the Post Office Department, established 44 registration and distribution depots at various centres across Canada. These depots registered employers and their insured workers, and issued insurance books for insurable persons. Over two million insured wage-earners were covered by unemployment insurance.

Numerous questions have arisen regarding the scope of the Act, and as to whether certain employees were insurable or not. Most of the inquiries were dealt with by the Commission's officers at the registration depots; doubtful cases were referred to regional or head office coverage committees for administrative rulings.

Inspectors of insurance revenue made continuous inspections of employers' records to ensure that proper contributions were being made in respect of insurable employees. From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1942, over 35,515 audits and inspections were undertaken by these inspectors covering some 468,791 employed persons.

The first date on which claimants could qualify for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act was Jan. 27, 1942. Since that time there has been a moderate flow of claims for benefit. From Jan. 27 to Mar. 31, 1942, 3,539 claims filed at local offices were forwarded to the regional and district offices for adjudication. The insurance officers at these offices allowed claims that met the requirements of the Act and regulations. Doubtful claims and claims that failed to meet the necessary conditions were referred to Ottawa for review. Of the 387 claims received at Ottawa up to the end of the fiscal year, 71 were allowed, 65 not allowed, 246 disqualified and 5 returned to regional and district offices for disposal.

There were 21 requests by claimants up to the end of March, 1942, to have their claims referred to courts of referees and of the 21 cases referred, one was allowed, 8 were disqualified or not allowed, one was withdrawn and 11 were pending.

The total number of benefit cheques issued up to and including Mar. 31, 1942, was 3,232 and the total amount paid in unemployment insurance benefit from the fund was \$27,752.

Employment Service.—The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act passed in May, 1918, empowered the Dominion Government to enter into Dominion-Provincial agreements, in which the Dominion subsidized employment offices set up and controlled by Provincial Governments. These subsidies were conditioned by Dominion supervision of procedures. This Dominion-Provincial system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service of Canada, functioned for more than two decades.

Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, the Unemployment Insurance Commission was authorized to organize and maintain an employment service for Canada. The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia signified their intention of withdrawing from the public employment service field as soon as the Commission's offices were prepared to operate. On Aug. 1, 1941, the Unemployment Insurance Commission took over the direction and control of the public employment offices in the seven provinces. These offices continued to carry on placement activities until the employment and claims offices of the Commission were opened, at which time their work was transferred to the new offices.

6.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by Employment Offices, 1932-41, and by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—For figures by provinces from 1920 to 1939, see corresponding table of previous Year Books, commencing with the 1926 edition. Totals for the years 1920-31 are given at p. 766 of the 1938 edition. These statistics were provided by the employment offices of the Employment Service of Canada up to Aug. 1, 1941, and from that date by the Employment and Claims Offices operated by the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Year and Province	Applications Registered		Vacancies Notified		Placements Effected	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	99,885	324,900	81,191
Totals, 1935	498,466	157,955	268,300	108,274	265,212	88,590
Totals, 1936	515,930	161,123	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
Totals, 1941	568,695	262,767	344,796	206,908	331,997	175,766
Nova Scotia..... 1940	27,587	11,640	23,475	10,910	23,363	10,116
..... 1941	18,258	16,705	16,930	15,757	16,630	15,012
New Brunswick..... 1940	9,226	7,389	8,991	6,950	8,951	6,835
..... 1941	7,736	6,696	7,419	6,957	7,285	6,346
Quebec..... 1940	189,233	73,454	84,076	66,580	82,169	45,951
..... 1941	192,734	94,605	94,701	87,549	92,163	66,028
Ontario..... 1940	255,838	90,767	140,233	45,797	132,902	42,029
..... 1941	196,260	84,895	134,132	53,654	123,048	49,705
Manitoba..... 1940	46,199	14,010	22,072	9,601	23,450	9,382
..... 1941	45,572	18,144	22,636	11,542	24,000	10,973
Saskatchewan..... 1940	25,775	8,944	15,247	8,039	15,027	7,234
..... 1941	19,513	9,068	15,293	8,412	16,059	7,569
Alberta..... 1940	38,548	11,488	22,501	8,591	22,445	6,714
..... 1941	35,533	11,567	23,117	9,508	23,191	7,141
British Columbia..... 1940	61,039	17,458	28,326	10,487	28,200	10,338
..... 1941	53,089	21,087	30,568	13,529	29,621	12,992

With the opening of the Commission's employment and claims offices in Quebec, the Provincial Government reduced the number of its employment offices. The Commission and the provincial employment service are working in close co-operation to provide employment placement facilities in that Province.

Prince Edward Island had never operated an employment office under the Employment Service of Canada, but an employment and claims office of the Commission has been established at Charlottetown.

Employment Advisory Committees.—The National Employment Advisory Committee has assisted the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the employment service. Regional employment committees and local employment committees have been established to perform a similar function for Regional Headquarters and local offices.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there are not enough workers in one locality to fill the available vacancies, employment offices, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, have 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 applicable only to fares of not less than four dollars. During 1941, 16,419 certificates were issued compared with 9,859 in 1940 and 7,203 in 1939.

Administrative Organization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.—The administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act is vested in the Unemployment Insurance Commission composed of three persons: a Chief Commissioner; a commissioner appointed after consultation with organizations representative of workers; and a commissioner appointed after consultation with organizations representative of employers.

Head Office.—The Head Office of the Commission, located at Ottawa, is the central administrative body for the whole organization. In charge of general administration and responsible to the Commission is the Executive Director. Assisting him are the Chief Insurance Officer and the Chief Employment Officer.

Regional and District Offices.—The Commission's field organization has been divided into five regions, known as Maritime, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific Regions with regional headquarters at Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. These offices have general direction and supervision of the local employment and claims offices in their respective regions. They are the insurance offices where claims for benefit are adjudicated and benefit cheques prepared.

In the Ontario and Prairie Regions, there are district offices at North Bay, London, Edmonton and Saskatoon. These district offices perform similar functions to the regional offices in the adjudication and payment of unemployment insurance claims.

Employment and Claims Offices.—Over 100 employment and claims offices have been established in the larger centres across Canada. These offices assist employers to obtain suitable workers, and help workers, whether insured or not, to find satisfactory employment. It is at the employment and claims offices that insured workers, when they become unemployed, register for work and file their claims for benefit. The claims for benefit are forwarded by the local offices to the insurance office of the district or region for adjudication. Benefit cheques issued at the insurance office are sent to the local offices for delivery to the claimants.

Inspection.—A staff of inspectors of insurance revenue is maintained at various centres across Canada for the purpose of examining persons' insurance books and employers' records in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Appeals.—On Dec. 31, 1940, a justice of the Quebec Superior Court was appointed as Umpire.

The machinery for appeals and references also includes courts of referees. A court of referees consists of a chairman, one or more members chosen from an employers' panel, with an equal number of members chosen from an employees' panel. The members of panels for courts of referees were selected by the Commission from nominations of persons submitted by employer and employee organizations. These panels were established in 30 centres across Canada. Panel members, as far as is practicable, are called in rotation to serve on courts of referees. Eighteen persons were appointed by the Governor in Council to serve as chairmen on the courts of referees.

Statistics.—Certain employment statistics, formerly gathered through the Department of Labour at Ottawa by the Employment Service of Canada, were transferred to the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Commission has also set up a statistical reporting program for unemployment insurance. This information, collected by the Commission from employment and claims offices and the regional offices and district offices, is processed and analysed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Treasury Branch.—Treasury offices are established with the Commission by the Dominion Department of Finance at Head Office and at each of the five regional and four district offices. The regional and district treasury offices are responsible for the issuance of refund and benefit cheques.

Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.—The Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee consists of a chairman and six members including employer and employee representatives. The Committee met several times during the year 1941-42 and gave assistance and advice on questions referred to it by the Commission. The Committee's annual report for the year 1941 on the condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was submitted to the Governor in Council and Parliament in February, 1942.

National Selective Service.—An agreement has been entered into between the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Director of National Selective Service, whereby the Commission has agreed to carry out certain duties in connection with the National Selective Service program. Matters of policy are determined by the Director of National Selective Service, but the Commission accepts the responsibility for the execution of certain National Selective Service Orders and Rulings, through its own administrative machinery. Under the Unemployment Insurance Plan all insurance books are recalled and new insurance books are issued for Apr. 1, each year. The re-issue of these insurance books is accompanied by a re-registration of employers and their insured workers. Employers with insured persons in their employ are requested to register their insured and uninsured workers alike. This nation-wide registration provides the Government with information concerning a large portion of Canadian wage-earners, their skills, adaptability and availability for different lines of work. Managers of the Commission's employment and claims offices are acting as selective service officers, with authority to apply the Selective

Service Regulations in each locality. The Commission's national, regional and local employment committees are of value as advisory bodies in the administration of the National Selective Service Plan.

Subsection 2.—National Registration of Persons on Direct Relief

The arrangements under which the national registration and classification of persons on direct relief was inaugurated in September, 1936, and continued until Mar. 31, 1941, are outlined at p. 668 of the 1940 Year Book. Statistics of persons in receipt of direct relief secured through reports furnished by the provinces to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief prior to the inception of National Registration and the registration totals from September, 1936, to December, 1940, are given in that outline. The National Registration ceased at Mar. 31, 1941, when Dominion contributions to direct relief were discontinued.

Dominion totals of persons on direct relief in 1940 and for the three months of 1941 during which the plan remained in operation are given below.

7.—Persons on Urban and Agricultural Relief, Jan. 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1941

Month	1940			1941		
	Urban Relief	Agricultural Relief	Total Direct Relief	Urban Relief	Agricultural Relief	Total Direct Relief
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	618,050	96,093	714,143	268,857	53,829	322,686
February.....	640,972	112,093	753,065	269,996	56,925	326,921
March.....	648,869	123,673	772,542	262,466	57,428	319,894
April.....	619,848	130,236	750,084	-	-	-
May.....	550,250	109,612	659,862	-	-	-
June.....	458,969	84,400	543,369	-	-	-
July.....	394,310	61,973	456,283	-	-	-
August.....	321,223	45,458	366,681	-	-	-
September.....	246,716	15,356	262,072	-	-	-
October.....	226,722	23,778	250,500	-	-	-
November.....	232,163	39,772	271,935	-	-	-
December.....	250,977	56,426	307,403	-	-	-

Due to war-time industrial activity and enlistment in the armed forces, the number of fully employable persons on urban relief was substantially reduced during 1940 and in the first three months of 1941. Dominion totals of fully employable persons on urban relief in this period are given below.

8.—Fully Employable Persons on Urban Relief, Jan. 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1941

Month	1940			1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	133,048	31,030	164,078	42,046	11,066	53,112
February.....	138,674	31,817	170,491	42,085	10,877	52,962
March.....	140,671	32,012	172,683	40,457	10,631	51,088
April.....	133,702	31,088	164,790	-	-	-
May.....	116,783	28,777	145,560	-	-	-
June.....	94,275	25,462	119,737	-	-	-
July.....	77,818	23,153	100,971	-	-	-
August.....	59,984	19,052	79,036	-	-	-
September.....	37,710	12,119	49,829	-	-	-
October.....	33,480	10,792	44,272	-	-	-
November.....	34,462	10,585	45,047	-	-	-
December.....	38,462	10,806	49,268	-	-	-

Subsection 3.—Unemployment Relief

On Feb. 13, 1941, the Minister of Labour announced that Dominion contributions for direct relief would be discontinued after Mar. 31, 1941.* In arriving at this decision the Government had in mind that, through the vast expenditures entailed by the War, relief rolls had been so reduced that the withdrawal of Dominion assistance would not place any greater burden on the provinces and municipalities, and that, even without Dominion aid, this burden would be substantially lightened as the relief situation continued to improve.

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 the Defence of Canada Regulations who were, after investigation, found to be in necessitous circumstances, the Dominion fully reimbursing the province, or the municipality through the province, for such expenditures as were incurred.

Rehabilitation of Unemployed Persons of 25 to 50 Years.—Agreements were entered into with the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, providing for a Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of the expenditures incurred by those Provinces in re-training and rehabilitating necessitous unemployed persons between 25 and 50 years of age, inclusive. The projects initiated by these Provinces and approved by the Dominion were: Nova Scotia, training in hardrock mining; New Brunswick, agricultural training; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Farm Chore Plan. Under an agreement effective to Mar. 31, 1942, the Dominion continued to contribute to a farm rehabilitation plan in the Province of Ontario.

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 on Mar. 31, 1940, had been completed with these three provinces.

* In the case of one project in the Province of Quebec, Dominion assistance was continued to Mar. 31, 1942.

9.—Settler Families and Individuals Approved and Settled Under Relief Settlement Agreements, 1932 to Mar. 31, 1942

Province	Settler Families	Total Individuals
	No.	No.
Nova Scotia.....	343	2,154
Quebec.....	6,082	33,693
Ontario.....	606	2,990
Manitoba.....	1,688	8,490
Saskatchewan.....	939	4,604
Alberta.....	1,092	5,148
British Columbia.....	52	285
Totals.....	10,802	57,364

**YOUTH TRAINING AND WAR-EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAMS,
1941-42**

The table below shows the expenditures made by the Dominion Government on account of youth training and war-emergency training in the fiscal year 1941-42.

10.—Dominion Allotments and Claims Paid for Youth Training and War-Emergency Training, Fiscal Year 1942

Province	Youth Training		War-Emergency Training	
	Allotment	Claims Paid to Mar. 31, 1942	Allotment	Claims Paid to Mar. 31, 1942
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	15,000	2,700	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	18,000	8,520	230,000	168,324
New Brunswick.....	27,500	8,729	320,000	229,994
Quebec.....	175,500	108,586	1,140,000	895,995
Ontario.....	40,000	929	2,510,000	1,806,454
Manitoba.....	63,000	21,645	355,000	290,054
Saskatchewan.....	15,000	5,461	575,000	491,835
Alberta.....	77,500	37,461	685,000	606,033
British Columbia.....	60,500	21,454	520,000	409,073
Totals.....	492,000	215,435	6,335,000	4,897,762

Youth Training.—The Youth Training Act, 1939, expired on Mar. 31, 1942, when the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Program completed its fifth year of operation. An amount of \$1,500,000 was appropriated by Parliament for carrying out the purposes of the Act during 1941-42 but the program was conducted on a considerably reduced scale owing to the changed situation created by the increase in employment opportunities.

Special emphasis was placed on the student-aid project which was participated in by the four western provinces, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In October, 1941, in view of the shortage of doctors, engineers and scientists necessary for the war effort, the Dominion asked for the assistance of the four western provinces, Ontario and Quebec to co-operate in making available additional funds on a fifty-fifty percentage basis to assist students in those three professions who were in financial need and who would agree on graduation to make their services available to the war effort in the capacity for which they had been trained. The Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia agreed to make available \$7,500 and \$3,000, respectively, and equal amounts were contributed by the Dominion. Assistance has been given to 333 students under this plan during the year.

A total of 19,783 young people were given training under the Youth-Training Program in 1941-42; of this number, 10,549 were young women and 9,234 were young men.

War-Emergency Training.—During the fiscal year 1941-42 the Dominion, with the co-operation of the provinces, continued to carry on the Dominion-Provincial War-Emergency Training Program, inaugurated in June, 1940, as a means of training both youths and adults to take their places in the greatly expanded industrial life of the country made necessary by the demands of war. 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 its agreements, particularly as to the circumstances and age limits of trainees and as to the percentage of the cost to be borne by the Dominion.

Funds were allotted to the Department of Labour from the war appropriation for the purpose of carrying on this training and special schedules were approved and appended to all youth-training agreements that provided regulations under which the training was to be given. In the Province of Prince Edward Island, however, there were no suitable facilities for training nor were there any industries engaged on war contracts but arrangements were made to enrol trainees from this Province in training centres in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As its contribution the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island paid the cost of transportation for trainees attending these classes.

The shops and existing equipment of the technical schools were made available to the Program by the municipalities without payment of rent or depreciation and the provinces paid certain administrative costs and one-half the price of all machinery and equipment purchased. All other costs of the Program were assumed by the Dominion Government.

Numbers in Training.—In 1941-42 there were 73,766 persons in attendance at war-emergency training classes, this number being made up as follows: pre-employment industrial classes, 36,530; part-time classes for persons employed in war industries, 3,924; R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes, 14,874; Navy and Army classes (enlisted men), 18,438.

During the fiscal year 22,931 trainees from the pre-employment classes were placed in employment, 5,576 left the classes before completing their training and 5,148 were attending classes at Mar. 31, 1942. Of the total number attending pre-employment classes during the year 6,519 were women. The number of men enlisted from the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes during 1941-42 was 7,843, while 1,343 left before completing training and 5,145 were still in the classes at Mar. 31, 1942.

CIVILIAN TRAINING

PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.—Pre-employment industrial classes to train industrial workers for war industries were carried on in approximately 100 centres. Each training centre operated on an eight-hour shift, many of them operating two shifts a day and some three. The normal length of courses was three months and the weekly training period varied from 37 to 44 hours.

Instruction was given in aircraft manufacturing, aircraft and aero-engine overhaul, sheet-metal work, welding (gas and arc), shipyard work (for shipwrights, pipefitters, riveters, heaters, caulkers), machine-shop practice, bench-fitting and assembling, radio mechanics, instrument making, industrial chemistry, moulding, pattern making, draughting, inspecting and a course for tool-room improvers.

Where requested by a company engaged in war work, part-time evening classes were held in pre-employment schools to provide classroom instruction in draughting, drawing, blueprint reading, mathematics, etc.

Selection of Trainees.—The selection of trainees was made by the local schools, supervisors or other officers of the provincial administration. The schedule of regulations governing the administration of the War-Emergency Training Program, which was appended to the Youth-Training Agreement, provided that preference in the selection of trainees should be given in the following order: (1) Veterans of

the First World War and those discharged from the armed forces in the present war (see p. 697); (2) Older men; (3) Women and younger men; (4) Men over sixteen, with the restriction that men within the compulsory military training age group must not be admitted for training, unless they had been rejected for, or were otherwise ineligible for, military training.

Payments to Trainees.—During the first ten months of the fiscal year weekly subsistence allowances were paid to trainees as follows: heads of families \$12; single trainees living away from home \$7 to \$9 (according to the area); single trainees living at home who had given up wage-earning employment to attend a class or who were in financial need \$3. On Feb. 2, 1942, the allowance for heads of families was increased to \$13 and that for single trainees living at home to \$5, with the restriction regarding financial need and the giving-up of wage-earning employment being removed. The travelling expenses of trainees to training centres and return to their homes or to employment were provided where necessary.

Authority was obtained by Order in Council to bring trainees in war-emergency full-time pre-employment classes under the Government Employees' Compensation Act for all purposes other than the payment of compensation for temporary disability, but allowing in all temporary disability cases necessary first-aid, medical and hospitalization expenses, with provision for the continuance of subsistence allowances in cases where hospitalization was unnecessary.

Placement.—Special attention was given to the securing of employment for trainees from the war-emergency pre-employment classes by placement officers engaged for that purpose. The facilities of the employment and claims offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission were utilized and the staffs of the various schools also assisted in the placement work.

Where necessary, groups of trainees from one area were transferred to other areas where they were needed. Close contact was maintained between industry and the schools so that the training given would meet the requirements of the employer.

FURTHER TRAINING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS.—In the autumn of 1941 field representatives of the War-Emergency Training Program carried out a survey to secure information as to the numbers of workers who had been given training within war industry during the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1941. Of the 824 firms reporting 740 were providing training of one type or another. The total numbers given training in industry during the period mentioned, broken down into the different types of training, were as follows: foremen, 1,007; apprentices, 5,853; in plant schools, 2,653; training on the job lasting from 1 week to 3 months, 44,249; training on the job lasting over 3 months, 18,320; a total of 72,082.

Following this survey a policy of giving Dominion financial assistance to industries desiring to develop or establish plant schools on their own premises was adopted. Regulations were added to the agreement schedules, covering the War-Emergency Training Program, providing that assistance might be granted where special schools were approved by the Dominion Supervisor of Training. The conditions under which approval was granted to plant schools were that the company provide adequate premises or areas for training purposes; engage full-time instructors; provide necessary training equipment, working materials, supplies, light, heat and water; institute a course of instruction satisfactory to the Dominion Supervisor of Training; agree to joint supervision of the school by a representative nominated by the com-

pany and a representative of the War-Emergency Training Program nominated by the Supervisor of Training. The Dominion agreed to pay the salaries of instructors and allowances to trainees at the rates provided to trainees in pre-employment classes.

Provision was also made to assist such firms as wished to provide evening-class instruction on their own premises for certain of their employees with a view to up-grading them. Such part-time classes were held two or three evenings a week with instruction being given in classroom subjects such as draughting, drawing, blueprint reading, mathematics, etc. The salaries of instructors and costs of supplies for these classes were paid by the Dominion.

TRAINING FOR THE ARMED FORCES

PRE-ENLISTMENT CLASSES FOR THE R.C.A.F.—The pre-enlistment classes carried on in previous years (see p. 674 of the 1941 Year Book) under the Youth-Training Program to train aero-engine mechanics, airframe mechanics and wireless operators (ground) for the R.C.A.F. were carried on during 1941-42 under the War-Emergency Training Program. In addition to the foregoing ground trades, pre-enlistment classes were established in Ontario during the past year to train radio mechanics, while pre-enlistment classes in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, were inaugurated to give educational refresher training for potential air crew personnel. These classes were established at the request of the R.C.A.F.

The syllabus for each course of training was drawn up by the R.C.A.F. and the trainees on completion of their training were examined or trade tested and those who successfully passed these tests were then enlisted. R.C.A.F. Headquarters appointed a liaison officer to visit all schools and report on methods of training and also appointed a resident liaison N.C.O. at each school.

During the first ten months of the year weekly subsistence allowances were paid to trainees in R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes at the following rates: heads of families \$12; single trainees living away from home \$9; single trainees living at home \$7. On Feb. 2 the allowance to heads of families was increased to \$15 and that for single trainees living away from home to \$10.

Trainees in pre-enlistment classes for the R.C.A.F. were brought under the Government Employees' Compensation Act on the same basis as trainees in full-time pre-employment classes as described on p. 696.

ARMY AND NAVY TRADESMEN'S CLASSES.—During 1941-42 the Army continued to refer enlisted men to training centres under the War-Emergency Training Program for basic training in certain trades. The trades for which instruction to army men was given were motor mechanics, driver mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, clerks, draughtsmen, electricians and radio mechanics, fitters and artificers, tin and copper-smiths, plumbers, welders, cooks, bricklayers, concretors and instrument makers. The normal length of each course was three months.

The men given training under this phase of the program were all enlisted men selected by the Army, and were not in receipt of any subsistence allowances from the War-Emergency Training Program.

Some classes were also held to train men for the Navy during the year 1941-42. These were all located in the Province of Ontario, the instruction given being for artificers, radio technicians and bench fitters.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Order in Council P.C. 7633 of Oct. 1, 1941, known as "The Post-discharged Re-establishment Order", provides that the Minister of Pensions and National Health may order the

payment of a weekly grant to discharged persons under certain conditions, one of which is that such persons are pursuing vocational training or other educational training. At the request of the Minister of Pensions and National Health, arrangements were made whereby vocational training would be provided in training centres under the Department of Labour to members of the armed forces honourably discharged subsequent to July 1, 1941, who might be referred to such centres by the Department of Pensions and National Health. Provision was made to admit such persons to regular classes being conducted under the War-Emergency Training Program, classes being conducted under the Youth-Training Program or, subject to the consent of the school authorities, to existing classes carried on at provincial or municipal schools as part of their regular work. In the latter case the normal tuition fee was paid to the school authorities. Provision was also made for the establishment of special classes to provide vocational training to discharged members of the armed forces where necessary.

Section 5.—Organized Labour in Canada

Full information concerning trade unions in Canada, the number of branches, membership and other matters, is published in the annual report "Labour Organization in Canada" issued by the Department of Labour.

At the close of 1940 there were 365,544 members of trade unions in Canada. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada reported 1,766 local branches with a membership of 165,398; the Canadian Congress of Labour, 448 branches with 82,801 members; the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada and other National Catholic Unions, 277 branches with 47,614 members; independent railroad brotherhoods, 353 branches with 25,405 members; other central organizations, 336 branches with 23,299 members; and independent local units, 88 with 21,027 members.

Thus there were 3,268 local branch unions in Canada of which 2,078 were international, 1,102 were Canadian and 88 were independent units. As compared with 1939, this represents a decrease of 28 branches but an increase in membership of 6,577.

11.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-40

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	1940.....	365,544

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—The Congress is the oldest of the central labour organizations in Canada. After the disbanding of the Canadian Labour Union, which had drawn together local unions in Ontario and which had met annually from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, there was no central organization until 1883, when the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto called a conference of local unions and plans were made to establish a federal organization which was formally set up in 1886.

Affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress at the present time are "international" trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a number of Canadian unions and 100 directly chartered federal labour unions. The latter have 8,661 members. Of the local branch unions affiliated with the Congress, 1,615 reported to the Department of Labour a membership of 183,487.

Canadian Congress of Labour.—This Congress was organized in September, 1939, when the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, formed in 1927, amended its constitution to permit affiliation with it of international unions, that is, unions with members in both Canada and the United States. In addition to Canadian unions and international unions, which in the United States are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Canadian Congress of Labour has 91 directly chartered locals with 9,878 members. Of the local branch unions, 375 reported to the Department of Labour an aggregate membership of 76,983.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—Organized in 1921, the Confederation now reports 257 local branch unions with 46,341 members. The Department of Labour received reports from 198 of these unions showing a total of 39,717 members.

Canadian Federation of Labour.—This organization was formed at a conference at Winnipeg on Oct. 24, 1936, by former members of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. The unions affiliated with the Federation reported a membership of 4,319 in 48 local unions. Of these locals 13 reported to the Department of Labour a combined membership of 1,291.

American Federation of Labor.—The American Federation of Labor had 17 federal labour unions in Canada at the end of 1940, bodies over which no affiliated organization claims jurisdiction. These unions have a total membership of 1,052. The Federation pays a capitation tax to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on the membership of these local unions.

Membership by Industries and Trades.—A classification of union members by industries and trades is shown in Table 12.

12.—Trade Union Membership by Industries and Trades, 1940

Industrial Group	Number of Members	Percentage of Total Members
Mining and quarrying.....	28,641	7.84
Building.....	40,479	11.07
Metal.....	39,800	10.89
Printing and paper making.....	25,835	7.07
Clothing, boots and shoes.....	29,348	8.03
Railroad transport.....	83,142	22.74
Other transport including navigation.....	29,712	8.13
Public employees, personal service and amusement.....	39,807	10.89
All other trades and general labour.....	48,780	13.34
Totals.....	365,544	100.00

13.—Trade Union Central Organizations in Canada Having 500 or More Members, with Numbers of Branches in Canada and Reported Membership as at Dec. 31, 1940.

Organization	Branches in Canada	Membership Reported
	No.	No.
Automobile Workers of America, International Union, United.....	4	5,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	8	717
Barbers', Journeymen, International Union of America.....	23	750
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	17	890
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	41	2,583
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	5	1,500
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of United.....	22 ¹	1,000
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	41	1,102
Building Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.....	12	1,182
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	94	13,320
Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.....	43	3,978
Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	14	1,959
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	22	5,355
Commercial Telegraphers' Union.....	4	1,479
Communications' Union, The Canadian.....	2	586
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, United.....	2	637
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	51	3,161
Engineers of Canada, National Union of Operating.....	6	2,789
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	24	1,164
Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....	30	1,837
Farmer-Labour Union, New Brunswick.....	18	704
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	48	2,500
Fishermen and Fishhandlers' Union, Canadian.....	8	900
Fishermen's Union, Pacific Coast.....	21	934
Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, International Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	2,725
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	8	750
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, United.....	17	8,500
Hosiery Workers' Association, Canadian Full-Fashioned.....	11	1,734
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	14	1,645
Industrial Workers of the World.....	31	4,082
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	5	514
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	74	1,904
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	7	652
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	97	4,900
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	96	6,281
Machinists, International Association of.....	26	4,000
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	84	11,213
Marine Engineers of Canada, National Association of.....	196	12,964
Metal Workers', Sheet, International Association.....	15	865
Mine Workers of America, United.....	16	880
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	71	21,699
Musicians, American Federation of.....	30	2,340
Native Brotherhood of British Columbia.....	32	5,100
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	22	2,129
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	21	1,239
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	41	3,480
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen.....	5	529
Postal Employees, Canadian.....	37	2,400
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International.....	23	800
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	19	1,666
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	45	10,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	13	5,000
Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	92	12,089
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	175	15,000
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Electric Street.....	97	6,591
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	27	6,940
Railway Conductors of America, Order of.....	111	11,533
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of.....	67	2,128
Railwaymen, National Union of.....	71	3,530
Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.....	2	2,442
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	19 ¹	910
Rubber Workers of America, International United.....	4	610
	6	1,085

¹ Includes 3 sub-branches.

² No branches, membership 'at large' only.

13.—Trade Union Central Organizations in Canada Having 500 or More Members, with Numbers of Branches in Canada and Reported Membership as at Dec. 31, 1940—concluded.

Organization	Branches in Canada	Membership Reported
	No.	No.
Shoe and Leather Workers' Organizing Committee.....	3	840
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	34	960
Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.....	18	11,816
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of..	23	2,655
Typographical Union, International.....	49	4,291
Woodworkers of America, International.....	13	3,800
Totals.....	2,433	263,238

Canada and the International Labour Organization.*—The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, set up in 1919 in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace to promote the improvement of labour conditions by international agreement and legislative action, 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 Conference and also collects and publishes information. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body, consisting of 32 persons appointed by the Conference, of whom 16 represent governments, 8 represent employers and 8 represent workers.

As a consequence of the War, the International Labour Office by June, 1940, found itself so isolated from the great majority of the member countries that the work of the organization could not be carried on effectively from Geneva. Therefore, the Government of Canada, in August, 1940, indicated its willingness that the staff of the Office should be temporarily transferred to Canada. The Director of the Office selected Montreal as the most suitable location and McGill University provided the necessary accommodation.

Twenty-five sessions of the Conference were held between its inception in 1919 and the outbreak of war in 1939. A representative conference of the Organization was held at New York in October, 1941, and there were special meetings of the United States and Canadian representatives at Montreal in January and April, 1941, and at Montreal and New York in March, 1942. Sixty-seven draft conventions and 66 recommendations were adopted by the annual Conference. The subjects dealt with in these conventions and recommendations and the action of Canada in regard to them are indicated at p. 684 of the 1941 Year Book.

* On this subject see also the Year Book, 1921, pp. 607-609; 1922-23, pp. 704-707; and 1924, pp. 666-670.

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 are 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.

14.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1937-41

Industry	Numbers of Fatal Accidents					Percentages of Fatal Accidents				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941 ¹	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941 ¹
Agriculture.....	156	156	162	127	143	12.5	13.4	15.2	10.5	9.5
Logging.....	149	143	148	177	170	12.0	12.2	13.8	14.7	11.3
Fishing and trapping.....	52	30	29	34	24	4.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.6
Mining, non-ferrous smelting, and quarrying.....	201	253	168	175	252	16.1	21.7	15.7	14.5	16.7
Manufacturing.....	157	136	110	144	230	12.6	11.6	10.3	11.9	15.2
Construction.....	170	154	133	173	194	13.6	13.2	12.4	14.3	12.8
Electric light and power.....	23	19	25	25	30	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	227	166	181	236	314	18.2	14.2	16.9	19.5	20.8
Trade.....	46	44	44	51	63	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2
Service.....	65	66	70	65	88	5.2	5.7	6.5	5.4	5.8
Miscellaneous.....	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1
Totals.....	1,247	1,167	1,070	1,208	1,509	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 1941, by causes, shows that the largest number, 523, 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 civil aircraft.

"Dangerous substances" including electric current, explosives, hot and inflammable substances, mine explosions, gas fumes, etc., boiler explosions, steam escapes and conflagrations caused 237 fatalities. Next in order were accidents resulting from "falling objects", 224 in number. Other fatalities were: 221 caused by various classes of falls of persons; 40 deaths from "hoisting apparatus"; 36 were caused by prime movers; 34 by animals (including 20 by horses); 27 by handling of objects; 25 by working machines; 25 by striking against or being struck by objects; and 7 by tools. The category "other causes" had 110 fatalities of which 61 were due to industrial disease.

Numbers of industrial accidents, fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, are included in Subsection 2.

Subsection 2.—Workmen's Compensation

In all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, 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. To ensure payment of such compensation, each Act provides for an accident fund, administered by a provincial board, to which employers are required to contribute at a rate determined by the board in accordance with the hazards of the industry.

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.

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. This compulsory State system of collective liability replaced one of individual liability but an individual liability Act still covers certain classes of railway employees in 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. These diseases are set out in a schedule to the Act 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. In every province the Boards lay down regulations for first-aid equipment.

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 to one family 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 that 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 determined by the Board according to the 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.

* 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.

The statistics of workmen's compensation, as compiled by the various provincial boards are not tabulated on a comparable basis and must therefore be presented as a series of tables.

15.—Operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41

NOTE.—Estimates for outstanding claims not included. Statistics for the years 1917-31 are given at p. 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Com- pensation	Medical Aid	Total	Accidents Compensated
	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1940.....	1,285,390	190,616	1,476,006	13,948 ¹
1941.....	1,285,753	217,129	1,502,882	15,150

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

16.—Operations of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1920-31 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	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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.....	259,571	62,159	1,759	108,227	84,594	48,200	10,309
1941 ²	331,432	72,726	3,383	110,683	78,126	50,443	³

¹ No reserve reported.

² Figures subject to revision.

³ Not available.

17.—Operations of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1932-41

NOTE.—Statistics for 1928-31 are given at p. 778 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Claims Schedules 1 and 2	Com-pensation Schedule 1	Medical Aid Schedule 1
	No.	\$	\$
1932.....	34,414	2,172,912	514,742
1933.....	30,462	1,609,953	413,194
1934.....	35,436	1,910,834	543,101
1935.....	40,521	2,394,628	637,862
1936.....	43,838	3,186,181	836,546
1937.....	70,355	4,542,436	1,133,517
1938.....	58,335	3,480,011	866,454
1939.....	53,942	3,143,787	778,665
1940.....	65,704	4,301,893	1,093,928
1941 ¹	82,568	5,048,459	1,500,093

¹ Subject to revision.**18.—Operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41**

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1915-31 are given at p. 759 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Total Benefits	Accidents Reported
	Schedule 1		Schedule 2 ¹ and Crown Com-pensation		
	Com-pensation	Medical Aid			
\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	
1932.....	3,202,639	817,240	1,105,741	5,125,621	41,470
1933.....	2,298,788	667,532	732,699	3,699,069	38,042
1934.....	2,745,239	841,738	912,730	4,499,707	54,730
1935.....	3,225,899	1,037,633	1,050,531	5,314,113	58,546
1936.....	3,553,282	1,058,642	1,031,874	5,643,798	61,382
1937.....	3,837,589	1,251,848	1,040,523	6,129,961	70,582
1938.....	4,362,618	1,153,895	947,748	6,464,261	59,834
1939.....	4,174,408	1,094,693	883,306	6,152,407	60,520
1940.....	4,852,470	1,408,250	1,022,158	7,282,878	81,116
1941.....	6,662,465	1,772,376	1,464,051	9,898,893	113,822

¹ Comprises employers individually liable (see p. 703).**19.—Operations of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41**

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1917-31 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	
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
1940.....	829,905	230,345	1,060,250	11,202
1941.....	843,356	250,524	1,093,881	13,445

20.—Operations of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1930-31 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1941	472,281	136,827	609,108	5,825

21.—Operations of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1921-31 are given at p. 761 of the 1938 Year Book. Amounts shown do not include sums transferred to pension fund, administration expenses, nor sums set aside to cover estimated liabilities. Accidents compensated do not include cases for medical aid only.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Reported	Accidents Compensated
	Com-pensation	Medical Aid	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
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	6,584
1940	447,362	292,565	739,927	14,632	6,384
1941	497,913	316,273	814,186	16,928	7,755

22.—Operations of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-31 are given at p. 762 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Claims (gross)
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1940	3,692,950	834,073	4,527,024	38,487
1941	4,601,810	935,422	5,537,232	46,496

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 23-24, were calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved in strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they were so affected during the time the disputes were in existence.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1941 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1942, pp. 520-545.

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 from 1939 to 1941 there was a great increase in time loss. In the last-named year, the number of strikes again increased by one-third over 1940, time loss by more than one-third and the number of workers involved by more than 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, but in 1941, strikes in the mining and metal manufacturing industries caused three-quarters of the time loss. The most important disputes involved gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., metal-products factory workers at Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont., aluminium workers at Arvida, Que., and steel rolling-mill workers at Montreal, Que.

By provinces, the time loss in 1940 was greatest in Quebec, in Nova Scotia and Ontario and in 1941 in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

23.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1931-41, 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	56,423	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	224,588
1940.....	65	31,223	68,734	103	29,396	197,584	168	166	60,619	266,318
1941.....	45	38,136	109,069	186	48,955	324,845	231	229	87,091	433,914

24.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1940 and 1941

Industry	1940					1941				
	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	50	0.1	200	0.1	1	300	0.3	4,000	0.9
Fishing and Trapping.....	5	1,855	3.1	12,070	4.5	1	1	—	1	—
Mining, etc. ²	70	31,652	52.2	76,303	28.6	48	41,476	47.6	191,689	44.2
Manufacturing.....	56	16,118	26.6	148,631	55.8	127	36,730	42.2	205,845	47.4
Vegetable foods, etc.....	3	290	0.5	410	0.2	5	691	0.8	3,050	0.7
Tobacco and liquors.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Rubber products.....	2	347	0.6	1,564	0.6	3	441	0.5	255	0.1
Animal foods.....	1	1	—	1	—	5	1,247	1.4	4,745	1.1
Boots and shoes (leather).....	2	86	0.2	2,645	1.0	4	272	0.3	1,280	0.3
Fur, leather, and other animal products.....	1	1	—	1	—	5	534	0.6	1,633	0.4
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	27	10,992	18.1	118,533	44.5	37	5,564	6.4	37,339	8.6
Pulp and paper.....	1	1	—	1	—	3	476	0.6	565	0.1
Printing and publishing.....	1	1	—	1	—	4	217	0.3	2,892	0.6
Miscellaneous wood products.....	2	318	0.5	913	0.3	14	1,930	2.2	9,756	2.2
Metal products.....	17	3,579	5.9	19,626	7.4	37	24,330	27.9	136,623	31.5
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	2	430	0.7	4,750	1.7	6	457	0.5	1,280	0.3
Miscellaneous products.....	1	76	0.1	190	0.1	4	571	0.7	6,427	1.5
Construction.....	18	1,953	3.2	4,476	1.7	27	5,889	6.8	13,997	3.2
Buildings and structures.....	6	508	0.8	1,398	0.5	13	3,384	3.9	9,365	2.2
Railway.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Shipbuilding.....	3	900	1.5	2,450	0.9	4	1,108	1.3	1,335	0.3
Bridge ³	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Highway.....	1	1	—	1	—	2	231	0.3	2,009	0.4
Canal, harbour, waterway.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Miscellaneous.....	9	545	0.9	628	0.3	8	1,166	1.3	1,288	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	7	6,816	11.3	15,087	5.7	13	1,566	1.8	4,224	1.0
Steam railways.....	1	1	—	1	—	3	355	0.4	390	0.1
Electric railways.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	176	0.2	880	0.2
Water transportation.....	5	6,591	10.9	11,287	4.2	7	956	1.1	2,154	0.5
Local transportation.....	2	225	0.4	3,800	1.5	2	79	0.1	800	0.2
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	1,404	2.3	6,668	2.5	4	193	0.2	760	0.2
Finance.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Service.....	7	771	1.2	2,883	1.1	11	937	1.1	13,399	3.1
Public administration ⁴	1	35	0.0	70	0.0	1	7	0.0	35	0.0
Recreational.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Custom and repair.....	1	100	0.2	1,000	0.7	1	35	0.1	18	0.0
Business and personal.....	5	636	1.0	1,813	0.4	9	895	1.0	13,346	3.1
Totals.....	168	60,619	100.0	266,318	100.0	231	87,091	100.0	433,914	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 and 1941, while wage questions caused the largest numbers of strikes, union questions were again responsible for a major proportion of the time loss. The specific demand for union recognition, which was most important among causes of disputes in 1940, was less important in 1941.

With reference to methods of settlement: since 1935 there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of strikes and lockouts settled by conciliation; up to that time approximately half were settled by direct negotiation. In 1941, 24 p.c. of the disputes were terminated as a result of conciliation by Federal or Provincial Departments of Labour, 14 p.c. by reference to Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or by Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissions appointed in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 4020 of June 6, 1941, 3 p.c. by arbitration, 29 p.c. by negotiation, 23 p.c. by return of workers and 6 p.c. by replacement of those on strike.

Section 8.—Wage Rates and Earnings

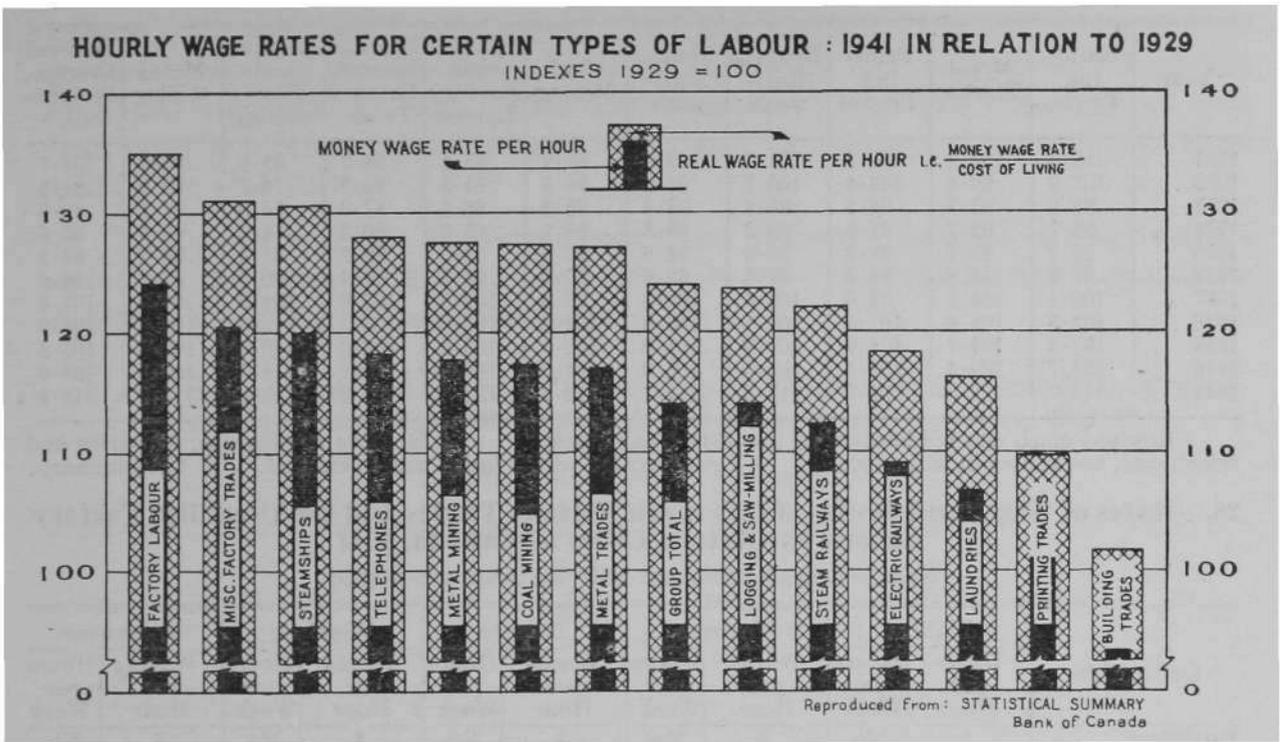
Subsection 1.—Wage Rates and Hours for Various Classes of Labour in Canada*

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 to show the general movement of wage rates. The series published until 1940 was on the base of rates in the year 1913 as 100. A new series with four additional industries was constructed on the base of 1935-39 as 100, to correspond with the new cost-of-living index on the same base, and appeared in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1941. The accompanying table gives the figures for 10 of the 13 groups of occupations from 1929 to 1941. A complete table of index numbers together with details as to its compilation is given in the annual report on "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada" issued by the Department of Labour. Statistics on the new base were first published in the Year Book at p. 697 of the 1941 edition; as revisions have been made in the logging and sawmilling series, with consequent effects upon the general average, the figures are again given in Table 25. The general average index includes the 3 groups not included in Table 25; figures for these 3 groups extend back as follows: steamships, 1901; laundries, 1913; telephones, 1920.

From 1930 to 1933 there was a general decrease in wage rates but several groups showed increases in 1934 and increases were general in each year since that time averaging 3 p.c. in 1940 and 10 p.c. in 1941. Some of the increases in 1940 and many of those in 1941 were made in the form of a cost-of-living bonus to be adjusted from time to time according to the official cost-of-living index numbers.

The accompanying chart shows the relation between wage rates in 1941 and 1929, the peak year of the 'boom' period. The cost-of-living index was higher in 1929 than in 1941 (see Table 9 of the Prices Chapter, p. 736) but, as will be seen from Table 25, money wages were higher in 1941 for all trades except those connected with building. The worker was therefore better off in terms of real income, i.e., purchasing power, than he was at the height of the boom period.

* 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".



25.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1901-41

(1935-39=100)

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Logging and Saw-milling ¹	Metal Mining	General Average, Weighted ^{1,2}
1901.....	31.5	37.8	32.0	33.7	35.4	48.8	-	-	55.7	62.9	39.6
1902.....	38.9	38.7	32.8	35.8	37.0	49.4	-	-	57.1	63.3	42.1
1903.....	40.8	40.4	33.3	37.5	38.6	50.3	-	-	58.4	61.2	43.6
1904.....	42.2	41.9	35.2	38.5	39.5	50.2	-	-	59.4	59.7	44.5
1905.....	44.2	43.4	36.5	38.7	38.3	50.9	-	-	61.5	60.3	45.4
1906.....	46.5	44.0	38.4	40.0	40.8	51.6	-	-	63.6	64.2	47.3
1907.....	48.5	45.4	41.7	42.9	41.6	55.2	-	-	65.2	63.4	48.8
1908.....	49.3	46.7	42.8	43.1	44.3	55.9	-	-	63.9	64.4	49.9
1909.....	50.3	47.5	44.4	42.8	44.4	56.1	-	-	67.2	65.0	50.9
1910.....	52.6	49.0	46.7	45.2	46.3	55.6	-	-	69.3	64.2	52.5
1911.....	54.6	50.2	48.8	46.4	49.2	57.5	49.9 ³	47.7 ³	70.7	64.9	51.8
1912.....	58.1	52.6	51.1	48.7	50.3	58.0	51.6	48.6	73.0	68.2	53.5
1913.....	60.5	55.2	53.2	52.7	51.4	59.0	52.6	50.0	73.9	67.1	54.9
1914.....	61.0	55.4	54.5	53.2	52.4	60.1	53.1	51.6	70.6	67.2	55.6
1915.....	61.4	56.0	55.1	51.6	52.3	60.4	53.1	53.1	68.0	68.1	56.0
1916.....	62.0	59.0	56.3	53.9	54.4	65.9	58.0	57.6	79.3	75.2	59.9
1917.....	66.5	70.6	59.2	60.4	64.0	77.2	67.9	64.0	100.5	83.4	68.7
1918.....	76.2	85.6	65.8	75.3	81.2	93.1	80.1	73.4	114.6	90.6	80.7
1919.....	89.7	99.3	77.6	86.0	94.6	100.6	94.7	90.1	131.2	90.9	94.8
1920.....	109.5	115.5	97.9	102.4	113.6	116.6	113.2	108.5	148.7	105.8	112.7
1921.....	103.2	103.0	102.9	101.3	100.7	122.9	100.2	101.1	112.9	97.9	102.7
1922.....	98.4	95.8	102.3	97.2	94.8	116.7	96.2	94.6	92.6	90.5	95.9
1923.....	100.7	96.0	100.5	98.2	95.8	116.7	95.5	98.1	107.1	94.5	98.6
1924.....	102.7	96.8	102.1	98.3	95.8	113.5	96.3	98.8	116.2	94.6	99.8
1925.....	103.1	96.7	102.6	99.0	95.8	98.9	97.9	97.8	107.8	95.9	98.8
1926.....	104.2	97.8	102.9	99.3	95.8	98.8	98.5	98.4	108.4	95.8	99.4
1927.....	108.5	98.2	103.8	100.1	102.0	99.1	98.7	99.7	109.5	95.9	101.5
1928.....	112.3	99.3	105.5	102.3	102.0	99.6	98.4	100.5	110.9	95.8	102.7
1929.....	119.6	101.8	107.7	104.7	105.0	99.6	98.7	101.1	110.5	96.4	104.5
1930.....	123.0	102.9	108.2	105.1	105.0	99.9	98.9	101.2	109.2	96.5	105.2

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 712.

25.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1901-41—concluded

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Logging and Saw-milling ¹	Metal Mining	General Average, Weighted ^{1, 2}
1931...	118.5	100.9	109.2	104.7	102.4	99.9	96.4	98.7	92.6	95.2	101.7
1932.....	107.9	96.4	103.4	100.7	94.6	96.8	91.3	92.2	76.7	92.2	94.5
1933.....	95.6	93.3	98.1	96.3	92.4	95.5	88.4	87.9	66.0	91.1	89.6
1934.....	93.7	92.7	97.7	96.2	89.3	96.1	89.8	90.3	74.9	93.4	90.5
1935.....	96.7	93.6	98.2	96.8	94.6	97.8	92.0	92.2	82.3	95.2	93.1
1936.....	97.3	93.8	98.6	97.8	94.6	97.9	94.5	94.4	90.5	97.6	94.8
1937.....	100.1	103.4	99.9	100.4	100.8	98.4	102.8	101.9	104.6	101.9	101.8
1938.....	102.5	104.4	101.5	102.1	105.0	102.9	105.0	105.2	112.0	102.4	104.9
1939.....	103.3	104.7	101.9	102.7	105.0	102.9	105.9	106.0	110.5	102.8	105.3
1940.....	105.7	109.3	103.6	105.6	105.0	104.0	109.5	110.6	114.2	103.5	108.4
1941.....	111.7	119.0	108.6	113.5	117.7	116.6	122.4	121.7 ⁴	125.6	113.2	118.9

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ² Includes steamships, laundries and telephones, not shown in this table. ³ First year for which index was calculated. ⁴ Preliminary.

26.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and for Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1941

NOTE.—Rates include cost-of-living bonus where paid.

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...	1.10	44	.92	44	1.12½	40	1.15	44	1.22½	40
Carpenters.....	.80	44	.81	44	1.00	40	.95	44	.75-.97½	40-44
Electrical workers.....	1.00	44	.87	44	1.10	40	.95	44	.85-1.10	40-44
Painters.....	.73	44	.74	44	.85	40	.75	44	.75-.80	40-44
Plasterers.....	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	40	1.15	44	1.00	40
Plumbers.....	.95	44	.90	44	1.10	40	1.05	44	1.12½	40-44
Sheet-metal workers.....	.75	44	.82	44	1.07½	40	.75	44	1.07	40-44
Stonecutters....	.70	44	.92	44	.95	44	.95	44	1.00	40
Labourers.....	.35-.40	44-48	.46	44-50	.40-.50	40-50	.45-.50	44-48	.45-.55	40-48
Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths...	.65-.96	44	.55-.85	44-60	.55-.85	44-60	.45-.80	44-50	.75-.90½	40-44
Boilermakers...	.73-.96	44	.65-.96	44-48	.70-.85	44-50	.65-.82	50	.81½-.95½	40-44
Machinists.....	.65-.96	44	.55-1.00	44-60	.55-1.05	44-60	.55-.82½	44-50	.80-.95½	40-48
Moulders.....	.72½-.85	44-48	.55-.95	44-55	.59-.95	44-51	.55-.77	40-50	.80-.94	44-45
Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen ¹....	.71	51	.60	54	.65	44-48	.61½	42	.71½	48
Linemen.....	.61-.83	44	.58-.62	48	.77-.83	44	.52½-.74½	44	.75-1.03	40
Shop and barn men.....	.61-.83	44-52	.39-.68	42-50	.59-.86	44-48	.47½-.72½	44-48	.60½-.83½	44-48
Electricians....	.69-.88	44	.62-.71	50	.65-.84	44-48	.66-.76½	44-48	.78½-.83½	44
Trackmen and labourers.....	.46-.61	44	.35-.40	54	.50-.55	48	.47½	48	.58-.62½	44
Unskilled Factory Labour	.37-.52	44-55	.30-.55	40-60	.35-.66	44-60	.35-.60	40-55	.40-.66	40-48
Printing Trades—										
Compositors, news.....	35.00	40	39.00-47.00	40	49.50	40	41.00	46	43.50	37½
Compositors, job.....	30.00-33.00	44-48	36.00-44.00	44	33.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-42.00	44-48	43.00-49.00	40-44
Pressmen, news	24.00-30.00	46-48	33.00-44.00	40-48	49.50	40	40.00-41.00	48	52.00	48
Pressmen, job..	25.00-34.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44	34.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-41.00	44-48	42.50	40-48
Bookbinders...	30.00-33.00	45-47	36.00-38.00	44	33.00-39.00	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	37.00-48.00	40-48
Bindery girls...	12.50-13.50	45-47	12.60-15.30	44	13.50-18.50	44-48	11.30-16.85	44-48	14.00-22.50	40-48

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 those 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 1939-41, and by Provinces, 1939-41

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	1941	389	233	225	188	614	421
1939	245	140	179	143	424	283	Man.....1939	221	124	177	143	398	267
1940	275	151	181	145	456	296	1940	239	134	170	142	409	276
1941	353	185	206	165	559	350	1941	309	168	191	160	500	328
P.E.I.....1939	219	128	153	131	372	259	Sask.....1939	218	122	163	140	381	262
1940	231	132	168	136	399	268	1940	243	134	164	136	407	270
1941	323	158	175	147	498	305	1941	307	169	190	162	497	331
N.S.....1939	271	143	181	128	452	271	Alta.....1939	251	143	180	152	431	295
1940	299	142	173	123	472	265	1940	288	157	187	158	475	315
1941	414	194	217	158	631	352	1941	364	193	209	176	573	369
N.B.....1939	293	143	146	121	439	264	B.C.....1939	285	172	240	198	525	370
1940	353	151	165	133	518	284	1940	314	183	237	196	551	379
1941	441	162	184	142	625	304	1941	373	216	254	213	627	429
Que.....1939	243	124	155	116	398	240							
1940	288	142	165	120	453	262							
1941	351	171	188	137	539	308							

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 Wages and Hours of Labour

Except as an emergency measure the regulation of wages and hours of persons in private employment in Canada is within provincial jurisdiction, and all the provinces except Prince Edward Island have legislation on the subject.

* This information is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In Nova Scotia, the minimum wage law applies only to women, while in Ontario, though the Act applies to both sexes, there is only one order (relating to the textile industry) that applies to men. In Alberta and British Columbia, separate orders are issued for men and women, and in the other provinces all orders apply to both sexes in so far as workers of both sexes are employed in the industries covered.

In Quebec, under the Collective Agreement Act, hours and wages established through collective agreements have been generalized by Orders in Council in given districts or throughout the Province. The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta and Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act provide that schedules of wages and hours drawn up by conferences of employers and employees called by the Minister of Labour may be made binding on all employers and employed in the industries concerned. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, however, the Acts can be applied only to specified industries.

Hours are regulated in all provinces but Prince Edward Island by statutes governing working conditions in special types of undertakings such as mines, factories and shops. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, there are also statutes dealing only with hours of work, and most of the Minimum Wage Acts give the administrative authorities power to regulate hours as well as wages.

The following subsections summarize the provisions relating to wages and hours. Details may be found in the regular issues of the *Labour Gazette* and in the annual Wages and Hours Supplement to that journal.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages

The provisions of the minimum wage orders issued under the provincial minimum wage laws vary greatly among provinces and among different parts of a single province. Table 28, p. 716, covers for the principal cities several important occupations in which rates are in effect in all provinces, and other rates are summarized below. Where work is being performed in any province in execution of a Dominion Government contract, the minimum rates fixed by Dominion Order in Council (see p. 675) supersede any provincial rates that may be lower for the particular workers.

In both the table and the text the rates mentioned are for full-time experienced workers and they apply to a specified number of hours. In most cases, there are lower rates for inexperienced employees and those under 18 or 21 years of age and special rates for part-time workers. There is generally a restriction on the proportion of workers who may be classed as inexperienced or part-time. In some cases, punitive rates are fixed for time worked in excess of the specified number of hours but frequently payment need be only *pro rata*.

In most provinces the rates given for the chief industrial city apply in some other localities as well, but the exact coverage varies. The rates for Vancouver and Edmonton apply on a province-wide basis, except that in Alberta the rate for telephone operators is effective in rural districts only if the exchange has 100 lines or more. The Halifax rates apply to all municipalities in Nova Scotia of 17,000 or more inhabitants and rates of \$1 less are in effect in all incorporated towns. In Saskatchewan, the Regina rates apply to all cities, while in the towns of Canora, Estevan, Humboldt, Kamsack, Lloydminster, Melville, Shaunavon and Wynyard \$12 per week is payable in all the establishments listed except hotels, where the rate is \$10. In Manitoba, also, there are generally two rates, the first applying to

incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, and the second to the rest of the Province. In Ontario the rates vary with the locality, there being from three to six different rates for each type of establishment; in all cases the highest applies to Toronto only, while a slightly lower one is usually in effect in Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor and still lower ones in smaller centres. The hours to which the rates apply in Ontario also vary with the size of the municipality, the Act providing that they apply to 48 hours in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, to 50 hours in cities between 10,000 and 50,000 and to 54 hours elsewhere. In Quebec there is a general order that covers a large number of establishments, including all those in the table except laundries, theatres and elevator operators. For the purposes of this order the Province is divided into four zones, the highest rate applying to Montreal and district and the next highest to Quebec and other cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

The more important rates not listed in the table are as follows. In New Brunswick, the only orders that apply to more than a single establishment set rates of \$20 for a 62-hour week for drivers and certain other workers in dairies at Saint John and two adjoining parishes, \$13.50-\$27 for a 54-hour week for garage workers at Saint John and \$12.15-\$24.30 at Fredericton and vicinity, 45 cents per hour for workers loading lumber and pulpwood on boats in northeastern counties, and 25 cents per hour for men over 18 and 15 cents for women and boys in canneries and establishments manufacturing equipment for canneries and the fishing industry in northeastern counties. Rates have also been established for lumbering under the Forest Operations Act, and in 1941 the average wage, in addition to board, could not be less than \$3.25 per day for summer operations and \$52 per month for winter work.

In Quebec the general order also sets rates for truck drivers (20 to 30 cents per hour for a 60-hour week), garage mechanics (40 cents for 54 to 60 hours), watchmen (25 cents for 60 hours), janitors (\$50 per month, plus heated living quarters) and others. The rates in parentheses apply to Montreal and district. There is also a large number of special orders that establish rates for stationary engineers, the milk industry, public buildings, taverns, taxicab drivers and the waste material trade in the Montreal district; the wholesale and retail food trade, custom tailoring, laundries and the ice industry in the Quebec district; foundries in Hull; teachers in Verdun; the manufacture of cotton and silk textiles, full-fashioned hosiery, wooden boxes, mattresses and furniture upholstery, shoe counters and glass containers, the waste paper and brick and tile industries, the butter and cheese wholesale and export trade, workers in peat bogs, and lumbering.

In Ontario the minimum for men in textiles is \$16 per week, and rates are in effect for women in canneries, the rate in Toronto being 25 cents per hour.

In Manitoba, workers in occupations not otherwise regulated must be paid \$12 per week or 25 cents per hour in Greater Winnipeg and \$10 or 21 cents in the rest of the province. Under Part I of the Fair Wage Act, rates are set for construction and demolition work done under contract with the Provincial Government or under private contracts where the work exceeds \$100 in value.

In Saskatchewan the minimum wage is \$14 for a 48-hour week in warehousing and cartage in cities and \$12 in towns. A rate of 30 cents per hour was recently established for lumbering, sawmills, etc. Under the Coal Mining Industry Act rates are regulated for that industry.

In Alberta all men over 19 must be paid at least 33½ cents per hour for a 9-hour day and 54-hour week if employed by the week or longer period and 40 cents if employed in any other manner. In sawmills and similar work-places 10 miles from any city or in towns and villages of less than 1,000, \$37 or \$40 per month plus board and lodging must be paid depending on whether operations are based on a 9- or 10-hour day. Rates of from 40 to 65 cents per hour for a 9-hour day are in effect in coal mines in the Edmonton district.

In British Columbia, experienced female workers preserving and curing (but not canning) fish must receive \$15.50 for a week of 40 or more hours, and in fruit and vegetable canning men over 21 must be paid 35 to 38 cents per hour and women 27 to 30 cents for a 10-hour day. The rate for men over 21 in shops is \$15 for 37½ or more hours per week and for barbers it is \$18 for 40 or more hours. Men in various types of woodworking establishments as well as in bakeries must receive 40 cents per hour. In Vancouver, Victoria and suburbs, the rate for men in painting, decorating and carpentry is 75 cents per hour and 45 cents in construction work. For certificated stationary enginemen it is 50 cents and in shipbuilding it ranges from 50 to 67½ cents. In road transport from 35 to 50 cents must be paid for a 40-50 hour week and, with the influx of women into this industry due to the War, these rates have been extended to women. For male and female resident janitors the rates range from \$27 to \$137.50 per month according to the size of the building.

28.—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates for Full-Time Experienced Workers in Principal Cities in Provinces Having Legislation in Effect, 1941

Type of Establishment	Halifax ¹	Montreal	Toronto ¹	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton ¹	Vancouver ¹
Hours to which rates apply...	44-48 ²	48 ³	48	48 ⁴	48	48	48 ⁵
	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Factories.....	12.00	17-26 ⁶	12.50	12.00	13.00	12.50	14.00
Laundries, etc.....	12.00	19-30 ⁶	12.50	12.00	13.00	12.50	9.31 ⁶
Shops.....	12.00	17-26 ⁶	12.50	12.00	14.00	12.50	12.75
Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	12.00	20-30 ⁶	0.26 ⁶	12.00 ⁷	12.00	12.50	14.00
Beauty parlours.....	12.00	17-26 ⁶	12.50	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.25
Theatres and amusement places.....	-	25-60 ⁶	12.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.25
Offices.....	12.00	25 ⁶	12.50	12.50	13.00 ⁸	14.00	15.00
Telephone operators.....	12.00	17-26 ⁶	12.50	12.00 ⁷	-	14.00	15.00
Elevator operators.....	-	\$13.00- \$17.00	12.50	12.00 ⁷	8.00 ⁹	14.00	14.00 ¹⁰

¹ Applies to females only. In Alberta, however, there is a general minimum for male workers in all occupations and in British Columbia rates have been set for men in shops and certain types of factories (see text).

² Except in shops, beauty parlours and offices where they apply to a 48-hour week or the normal week if less than 48. In laundries they apply to the normal week if less than 44.

³ 48 for factories, except in certain specified cases, offices and telephone operators; 54 for shops, beauty parlours, theatres and women in laundries; 60 for hotels; and 43-60 for elevator operators.

⁴ 44 in offices, 50 in dressmaking, tailoring and millinery.

⁵ In shops, beauty parlours and hotels they apply to 40 hours or more, in theatres and amusement places to 40 hours and for office workers and elevator operators to 37½ hours.

⁶ Hourly rates. ⁷ Or 25 cents per hour. ⁸ Only in offices connected with factories, laundries, garages, paint shops and fuel and lumber yards; \$14 in offices connected with warehouses and cartage establishments.

⁹ Applies only to elevator operators in hotels, for whom the minimum rate applies to 60 hours.

¹⁰ Applies to men also.

Subsection 2.—Wages and Hours under Quebec Collective Agreement Act, Industrial Standards Acts of Other Provinces and Manitoba Fair Wage Act

The Collective Agreement Act of Quebec provides that collective agreements voluntarily agreed upon by representatives of employers and trade unions or groups of employees may be submitted to the Minister of Labour, and if, in his opinion, the terms of an agreement that relate to wages, hours and apprenticeship determine

these conditions for a preponderant proportion of the industry, they may, by Order in Council, be made compulsory for the industry affected in a certain district or throughout the Province. Enforcement is carried out through joint committees of employers and the trade unions within the industry.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta each provide that, following a petition either from employers or employees in an industry in a particular area or throughout the 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, may be 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 Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction in Halifax and Dartmouth and the New Brunswick Act to construction work exceeding \$25 in value and to work on motor-vehicles.

Under Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act, the Minister may take the initiative and authorize the provincial Fair Wage Board or a special board to inquire into labour conditions in an industry within Part II and to call a conference of employers and employed to draw up a schedule of wages and hours for the industry. On submission of the schedule by the Board to the Minister, he may recommend that it be applied by Order in Council to the whole industry in the district concerned. Part II applies to barbering and hairdressing, printing and engraving, shoe-repairing, wood-sawing, baking, laundering and dry cleaning, road trucking and hauling, and any other industry brought within its scope by Order in Council.

A list of the industries and occupations governed by Orders in Council under the above Acts at the end of 1939 was published in the 1940 Year Book, p. 793, and changes in 1940 in the 1941 Year Book, p. 703. The following were added in 1941: in Nova Scotia, sheet-metal workers in Halifax and Dartmouth; in New Brunswick, carpenters in Moncton; in Quebec, embroidery workers in Montreal, municipal employees in Sherbrooke (sash and door factories in Jonquière and Kenogami are no longer under agreement); in Manitoba, bakeries in Winnipeg; in Saskatchewan, shoe-repairing in Saskatoon, taxi-drivers in Prince Albert, barbers and beauty-shop operators in Humboldt (carpenters in Regina are no longer covered); in Alberta, barbers in Red Deer, garages and service stations in Edmonton and bakery salesmen in Calgary.

Subsection 3.—Regulation of Hours

Table 29 shows the maximum hours of work fixed by statute or under statutory authority for employment in mines, factories and shops but it does not cover the legal restrictions imposed on hours in some classes of factories and shops by Orders in Council under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act or the Industrial Standards Acts (see Subsection 2).

The limitation on hours in mines is imposed in each province by the Mines Act. The limitation in factories is in most provinces required by the factory law but in Manitoba the power to limit hours under the Minimum Wage Acts is exercised to reduce the maximum fixed by the factory law in so far as women are concerned.

In British Columbia the Hours of Work Act extends to men and boys the 8-hour day and 48-hour week provided for women and girls by the Factories Act while in Alberta an Hours of Work Act gives broader application to the 9-hour day and 54-hour week for men fixed by the Factories Act and the 8-hour day and 48-hour week for women which had been in force under a minimum wage order. In all provinces provision is made for exemption within certain limits from the normal statutory maximum.

The factory laws of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and an order in Alberta under the Hours of Work Act prohibit night work in factories between specified hours for women and boys under 18. In Ontario and Quebec such workers may be employed in two shifts of not more than 8 hours each if both shifts fall between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Hours in shops are limited for all classes of workers only in Alberta and British Columbia where they come under the Hours of Work Acts. The limitation for women and boys is imposed in Quebec by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, in Ontario by the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and in Manitoba under the Minimum Wage Act. In Ontario, women and boys may not work between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., while in British Columbia and Saskatchewan there is special provision for a weekly half-holiday. All the provinces but Prince Edward Island have statutes that may indirectly affect hours in shops by permitting certain municipal councils to make early closing by-laws.

The Alberta Hours of Work Act applies to all occupations in the Province except farming, domestic service, and one or two special types of work that are excepted for certain periods of the year. The British Columbia Hours of Work Act covers employment in industrial undertakings and certain other classes of establishments or occupations including shops, hotels and restaurants, bakeries and road transport.

In most provinces the War has led to some relaxation of hours standards, and in Quebec and Ontario through administrative action, and in Alberta through a suspension of the order under the Hours of Work Act, night work for women is now permitted.

29.—Statutory Maximum Hours of Work per Day or Week in Mines, Factories and Shops in Canada, 1941

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses show weekly maxima. Dashes indicate no legislation in effect.

Industry	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon
Mines—									
Coal:									
Above ground...	-	-	-	-	-	{ 8 unless agreed otherwise	9(54)	8	-
Below ground....	8	8	-	-	-		8	8	-
Metal:									
Above ground...	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(54)	8	{ 8 unless paid at overtime rate
Below ground...	-	8	8, boys under 18	8, Northern Ontario	-	-	8	8	
Factories....	-	10(60) ¹	10(55) ²	10(60) ²	8(48) ³	(48) ²	{ 9(54) males 8(48) females	} 8(48)	-
Shops.....	-	-	(60) ⁴	10(60) ²	8(48) ³	-	{ 9(54) males 8(48) females	} 8(48) ⁵	-

¹ Females only. ² Females, and boys under 18 in Quebec and under 16 in Ontario and Saskatchewan. ³ Females, and boys under 18 in factories and 17 in shops. Adult males in factories in Greater Winnipeg may not work more than 48 hours in a week unless paid a minimum of 30 cents per hour for extra hours. ⁴ Females and boys in towns of 10,000 or more. ⁵ In Vancouver, Victoria and environs; ³ extra hours may be worked on Saturdays, also in other parts of province provided 48 is maximum for week.

Section 10.—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 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.

Conditions under which pensions are granted and the qualifications required of applicants are set forth at p. 705 of the 1941 Year Book.

* Revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

30.—Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1941

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, 1941..... No.	1,983	14,415	11,785	47,686	59,778	12,737
Av. monthly pensions.... \$	11.25	15.04	14.81	16.04	18.62	18.70
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1940.....	2.07	2.57	2.58	1.47	1.58	1.74
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations.....	6.25	5.00	4.16	2.98	4.37	3.14
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1941.... \$	1,406,804	13,985,652	7,892,066	38,385,421	95,376,013	20,434,770

Item	Saskatchewan	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, 1941.No.	13,147	10,852	14,443	8	186,834
Av. monthly pensions.....\$	17.08	18.62	18.97	20.00	-
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1940.....	1.37	1.36	1.86	0.08	-
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations.....	2.30	2.39	3.60	1.22	-
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1941..... \$	18,632,154	14,574,874	20,333,261	19,807	231,040,822

The administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was transferred to the Dominion Department of Finance in 1935; Table 31 shows the Dominion's contributions to the expenditures of the provinces on this account for the calendar years 1935-41. The total contribution of the Dominion, since the inception of the Act, is given in Table 30.

31.—Dominion Contributions to Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, Calendar Years 1935-41

Province or Territory	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.	143,110	159,533	165,653	175,702	190,216	202,581	201,124
Nova Scotia.....	1,630,779	1,746,049	1,818,753	1,856,026	1,903,437	1,937,656	1,938,803
New Brunswick.....	1	559,272	1,247,139	1,416,521	1,511,256	1,554,453	1,553,425
Quebec.....	2	2	8,846,401	7,606,547	7,724,937	7,472,965	6,734,570
Ontario.....	8,239,096	8,778,597	9,405,691	9,549,666	9,739,010	9,830,306	9,772,280
Manitoba.....	1,758,951	1,898,630	1,985,967	1,989,005	2,045,715	2,099,615	2,097,840
Saskatchewan.....	1,554,280	1,677,463	1,745,942	1,805,731	1,878,258	1,954,078	1,995,789
Alberta.....	1,185,464	1,356,812	1,531,343	1,636,517	1,716,802	1,774,810	1,791,483
British Columbia.....	1,626,821	1,789,351	1,828,123	2,043,919	2,174,476	2,313,433	2,335,282
Northwest Territories.	1,726	1,672	1,679	1,984	1,753	1,648	1,879
Totals.....	16,140,227	17,967,379	28,726,691	28,081,618	28,885,860	29,141,545	28,472,475

¹ Act effective July 1, 1936.

² Act effective Aug. 1, 1936.

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, complied with certain conditions. These are set forth at pp. 706-707 of the 1941 Year Book.

At Dec. 31, 1941, the average pension received in each province was as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$13.68; Nova Scotia, \$19.27; New Brunswick, \$19.63; Quebec, \$19.52; Ontario, \$19.67; Manitoba, \$19.63; Saskatchewan, \$19.90; Alberta, \$19.67; and British Columbia, \$19.38.

32.—Numbers of Persons in Receipt of Pensions for the Blind, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1937-41

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Prince Edward Island.....	¹	104	110	115	114
Nova Scotia.....	20	461	551	603	621
New Brunswick.....	18	481	641	702	739
Quebec.....	201	1,390	1,700	1,913	2,068
Ontario.....	315	1,110	1,305	1,427	1,496
Manitoba.....	13	197	257	304	326
Saskatchewan.....	²	193	244	284	310
Alberta.....	³	136	181	194	214
British Columbia.....	¹	218	276	286	320
Totals.....	567	4,290	5,265	5,828	6,208

¹ Act effective Dec. 1, 1937.

² Act effective Nov. 15, 1937.

³ Act effective Mar. 7, 1938.

33.—Dominion Contributions to Pensions for Blind Persons, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1937-41

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1	7,923	12,936	14,360	14,079
Nova Scotia.....	626	65,020	88,085	100,015	105,464
New Brunswick.....	718	71,909	102,729	119,057	126,597
Quebec.....	8,321	246,534	283,012	326,187	360,895
Ontario.....	6,294	180,279	218,110	243,352	261,230
Manitoba.....	360	30,650	39,850	49,120	55,394
Saskatchewan.....	2	27,833	42,707	49,261	53,659
Alberta.....	3	12,921	28,316	33,155	35,855
British Columbia.....	1	30,326	44,108	49,913	54,066
Totals.....	16,319	673,395	859,853	984,420	1,067,239

¹ Act effective Dec. 1, 1937.

² Act effective Nov. 15, 1937.

³ Act effective Mar. 7, 1938.

Section 11.—Mothers' Allowances

An outline of the legislation in force respecting mothers' allowances in the various provinces of Canada is given at pp. 707-709 of the 1941 Year Book. Since the publication of that edition the following changes have occurred: (1) in *Quebec* an additional \$5 is allowed if the husband is totally disabled; (2) in *Saskatchewan* the minimum and maximum rates have been raised to \$10 and \$48, respectively.

Pending the compilation of statistics upon a comparable base as between provinces, separate tables are presented below.

34.—Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia, Years Ended Nov. 30, 1936-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1931-35 are given at p. 709 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	\$
1936.....	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
1941.....	1,221	3,432	418,286

35.—Pensions Paid to Needy Mothers in Quebec, 1940 and 1941, with Total from Dec. 15, 1938

NOTE.—Figures for Dec. 15, 1938-Dec. 31, 1939, are given at p. 709 of the 1941 Year Book.

Item	1940	1941	Total
Allocations granted.....No.	1,898	1,684	8,758
Deaths....."	23	30	77
Allocations cancelled....."	674	939	2,081
Allocations refused....."	779	541	4,796
Cases reconsidered....."	4,455	11,286	20,153
Cases in which supplementary enquiries have been made....."	4,709	8,643	13,352
Cases considered by the Bureau....."	12,558	23,129	49,217
Allocations in force.....No.	6,283	7,201	7,201
Cheques issued....."	61,057	82,778	186,971
Reimbursements obtained from the beneficiaries.....\$	2,090	1,919	4,354
Amounts of allocations paid.....\$	2,165,053	2,304,240	6,534,026
Average allocations per beneficiary.....\$	26.04	1	27.65

¹ Not reported.

36.—Mothers' Allowances in Ontario, Fiscal Years Ended May 31, 1936-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-35 are given at p. 710 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1936.....	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
1941.....	12,448	24,715	4,318,536	"	4,318,536

37.—Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba, 1936-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-35 are given at p. 710 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1936 (year ended Apr. 30).....	1,140	3,386	444,869	Nil	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
1941 ".....	946	2,816	406,340	"	406,340

38.—Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan, Years Ended Apr. 30, 1936-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1929-35 are given at p. 711 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	\$
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
1941.....	2,958	7,761	488,701

39.—Mothers' Allowances in Alberta, Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31, 1936-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-35 are given at p. 711 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
			No.	No.	\$
1936.....	2,088	4,764	257,327	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
1941.....	2,246	4,579	465,652	153,184	618,837

40.—Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia, Fiscal Years 1936-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-35 are given at p. 712 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
			No.	No.	\$
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
1941.....	1,697	3,346	798,097	"	798,097

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.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD IN REGULATING PRICES†

The functions of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are outlined briefly in an earlier section. (See Introduction on "The Economic Effort and its Organization".) Here, the Board's activities in regulating prices are examined in greater detail.

Initial Measures to Control Prices.—During the first two years of the War unused productive capacity was being brought into use and taxation was made increasingly heavy so that the danger of general inflation was limited. The Board's chief concern was to prevent undue price advances and profiteering in the case of particular commodities for which the War had disrupted demand and supply. It relied chiefly on securing adequate supplies and a fair distribution, but in several instances prices were temporarily fixed.

In November, 1939, the Board fixed the maximum price of crossbred wool at 45 cents per pound (clean basis), but this order was rescinded the following January when the continuation of adequate supplies was assured. As a result of the Wheat Processing Tax of July, 1940, there was a tendency to increase bread prices in parts of Canada. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board therefore issued a standstill

* Except as otherwise credited, the sections of this chapter have been revised by H. F. Greenway, M.A., Prices Statistician, under the direction of Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., formerly Chief, Internal Trade Branch, now Assistant Dominion Statistician. 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".

† Prepared by K. W. Taylor, Secretary, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa.

order to freeze bread and flour prices as of July 23, 1940. After investigation, the price-fixing order was rescinded in September, 1940. A sharp upward movement in the price of butter in the early winter of 1940 was checked by fixing a maximum price, cancelled the following spring. (From May to October, 1941, a minimum price for butter was established by the Dairy Products Board.) In September, 1940, a Rentals Administrator was appointed and a series of Board orders pegged housing rentals in areas experiencing war-time housing shortages.

During 1940 the Board was charged with the responsibility of seeing that no advantage was taken of the war exchange tax on imports, or of the War Exchange Conservation Act and the 25 p.c. excise tax to raise prices by more than actual increases in costs.

By the summer of 1941, emphasis in the Board's activities was shifting to the control of inflationary price movements. Besides Canada's own increasing needs, the enormous requirements of the defence program in the United States and the continuous drain of supplies to Great Britain foreshadowed over-all scarcities. Lack of shipping space contributed further to the reduction of normal Canadian imports. In face of this situation the expansion of the monetary national income in Canada produced a strong upward trend in prices. The cost-of-living index (1935-39=100) of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which had risen from 100·8 at the beginning of the War to 108·6 in April, 1941, advanced rapidly to 113·7 in August, 1941. In seventeen months wholesale prices (1926=100) had risen 13·7 points, viz., from 72·3 in August, 1939, to 86·0 in March, 1941. In the next six months, by September, 1941, they had risen another 7·4 points to 93·4. The necessity of more stringent and more general price control was apparent. To facilitate such control, the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board were enlarged.

The Price Ceiling.—The cost-of-living index continued to rise from 113·7 on Aug. 1, 1941, to 115·5 on Oct. 1, or 14·6 p.c. in all since the outbreak of war. On Oct. 18, the Prime Minister announced a sweeping anti-inflationary program which included an over-all price ceiling, the administration of which was entrusted to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The new regulations (P.C. 8527 and P.C. 8528), which became effective Dec. 1, 1941, covered all goods and certain designated services. They set as the maximum lawful price the highest price at which each seller made sales during the basic period, Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. At the same time, rent control was extended to both housing and commercial rentals throughout Canada.

The designated services covered by the Maximum Prices Regulations include: the supplying of electricity, gas, steam, heat and water; telephone and telegraph services; transportation; warehousing and storage; undertaking and embalming; laundering, tailoring and dressmaking; beauty-parlour services; plumbing, heating, painting, cleaning and renovating; repairing; the dispensing of meals, refreshments and beverages; and the exhibition of moving pictures. Manufacturing processes performed on a custom or commission basis, and the services of optometrists and opticians were later included, but such services as the professional services of doctors or lawyers and financial services are not covered. Certain types of sales of goods were exempt under the regulations, namely: exports, sales of personal or household effects, isolated sales, sales of securities and bills of exchange, sales at auction where this is the normal procedure, sales to the Department of Munitions and Supply, and sales at prices fixed by or with the concurrence of the Wartime Prices and

Trade Board. Later normal seasonal price variations were permitted in the prices of some goods such as lamb, coal, coke and railroad freight rates. The prices of other seasonal goods were exempt from the ceiling, though subject to continued surveillance by the Board, notably fresh fruits and vegetables, and several kinds of fish. Because of rapid price advances maximum prices were reimposed on onions and potatoes. Among other exemptions from the ceiling are: sales by farmers to dealers or processors of poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey and maple syrup; sales of equipment or produce among farmers for their own use; sales of hay and straw; of living animals; of certain seeds and bulbs; and of imported books.

In some cases a few retailers' prices were frozen at anomalously low levels in relation to their competitors' ceiling prices and adjustments have since been made, notably in the case of tea and farm machinery. In other cases, especially with such agricultural products as grains, special circumstances have been met by the issue of maximum price orders covering the whole market, to replace individual sellers' ceilings.

New goods or products not sold in the basic period must be sold at prices appropriate in relation to the retail prices of other goods sold during that time. The Board has issued a list of seasonal goods, dissimilar from any sold during the basic period, for which the prices to be charged by the manufacturer or wholesaler must be approved by an administrator. In determining his price, the retailer may then add a mark-up not greater than the mark-up employed for similar goods during the latest season in which they were sold.

The Maintenance of the Price Ceiling.—To hold the retail ceiling in the face of higher costs, three expedients have been adopted: (1) Processors, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers have each been required to absorb a share of the burden if they can do so without being forced out of business. (2) All possible economies are introduced, unnecessary expenditures eliminated and products standardized with the help of the Board's Division of Simplified Practice and Administrators in co-operation with advisory committees in each trade. (3) If, even so, the increased cost is too heavy for a trade to absorb, the Government is prepared to give such assistance as may be necessary to enable supplies to be maintained. Some aspects of these measures are described in the following paragraphs.

One of the chief problems encountered in the administration of the *Maximum Prices Regulations* was the so-called 'squeeze' resulting from time lags in price adjustments. Thus retailers who had not raised their prices during the basic period to cover higher replacement costs, found themselves prohibited from making price increases at a later date. They are expected to take any reduction in their margin which they can absorb without being forced out of business, and wholesalers, manufacturers and primary processors, in turn, are expected, if necessary, to reduce their charges below the ceiling set under the *Maximum Prices Regulations*. In general, manufacturers prices are reduced to the level on the basis of which retail prices were established during the basic period, plus whatever increase the administrator concerned in agreement with the administrators of wholesale and retail trade, is prepared to authorize, as being within the power of wholesalers and retailers to absorb. In other cases a manufacturer or processor may find that his customers are able and willing to absorb a part of an increase in cost. With the approval of the administrator he may pass this on in a charge above his ceiling under the *Maximum Prices Regulations*.

Where adjustments required to maintain the retail price ceiling are too severe to be fully met by sharing the increased costs throughout the trade, the Board may recommend assistance for the industry concerned. The Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation has been set up to make any necessary subsidy payments. In the shoe industry, for example, the burden of a 15 p.c. increase in cost has been dealt with by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers each taking a share, while the Government is paying a temporary subsidy of 7 p.c. of the manufacturers selling price of shoes to retailers pending a thorough cost analysis and adoption of drastic economies and simplifications.

It was expected that subsidies would be necessary in the case of certain classes of imports whose prices have risen too high to permit their continued sale under the price ceiling, and the Board issued a statement listing more than 30 classes of non-essential goods that are not eligible for subsidy. On other goods a subsidy is payable to cover any increase in the cost of imports above the cost of similar imports that were sold at retail in the basic period, subject to the possibility of adopting domestic substitutes being explored, and the squeeze absorbed where possible.

Subsidies to enable goods to be sold within the price ceiling are regarded as temporary measures pending arrangements to reduce costs in manufacturing and distribution to be worked out by the Division of Simplified Practice with the help of administrators and advisory committees in each trade and to be approved by the Board. Examples are regulations made to simplify and standardize the conditions of manufacture and sale of bread, stockings, stationery, paints, plumbing equipment, screws, clothing and delivery services. These involve the elimination of duplications, unnecessary style and colour variety, elaborate wrappings and non-essential services as well as the conservation of scarce materials.

In other cases assistance has been given by changes in import duties. Dumping duties have been suspended and taxes charged in the country of origin are excluded from value for duty purposes. On recommendation by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Minister of National Revenue may order that invoice value be substituted for "fair market value" in calculating duties.

In still other cases exports have been placed under control through a system of export permits administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce to check depletion of supplies in the domestic market.

The Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation also has power to make bulk purchases of goods from abroad and to allocate such goods to the Canadian trade at prices appropriate to the ceiling prices.

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

area 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 First World War, with consequent rising prices as the volume of the new gold 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 and 1941.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1867-1941

(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	1941.....	140·6
1885.....	92·7	1904.....	87·0	1923.....	153·0		

The official Canadian index numbers of wholesale prices along with the other price indexes computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were revised in 1928, when the list of commodities was increased from 236 to 502. The weighting system

was extended to obtain a fairer distribution of importance among sub-groups and the base was shifted to the year 1926. Beginning in 1934 the index was further revised to include a total of 567 price series. The following series gives the present index on this basis.

2.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1918-41, and Monthly Index Numbers, 1938-41

(1926=100)

Annual Index				Monthly Index				
Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Month	1938	1939	1940	1941
1918.....	127.4	1930.....	86.6	January.....	83.8	73.2	82.6	84.8
1919.....	134.0	1931.....	72.1	February.....	83.6	73.2	82.8	85.4
1920.....	155.9	1932.....	66.7	March.....	83.1	73.2	83.2	86.0
1921.....	110.0	1933.....	67.1	April.....	82.3	73.4	83.1	86.8
1922.....	97.3	1934.....	71.6	May.....	80.3	73.7	82.2	88.8
1923.....	98.0	1935.....	72.1	June.....	80.1	73.2	81.6	90.1
1924.....	99.4	1936.....	74.6	July.....	78.6	72.6	82.6	91.3
1925.....	102.6	1937.....	84.6	August.....	76.0	72.3	82.6	92.1
1926.....	100.0	1938.....	78.6	September.....	74.5	78.4	83.0	93.4
1927.....	97.7	1939.....	75.4	October.....	74.1	79.6	83.3	94.0
1928.....	96.4	1940.....	82.9	November.....	73.5	80.3	83.9	94.0
1929.....	95.6	1941.....	90.0	December.....	73.3	81.7	84.2	93.6

Subsection 2.—Canadian Wholesale Price Movements, 1941

All commodity component groups, and nearly all individual commodities in the general wholesale index showed net increases for 1941. The greatest rise was in the animal products index, which moved up from 83.5 in December, 1940, to 98.8 in December, 1941; prices for eggs, prepared meats, and oils and fats all recorded substantial gains. The most important group, vegetable products, rose 13.2 p.c. The continued low price of wheat and steadiness in milled products and bakery products, which together make up half of the vegetable products index, counteracted the effect of such large increases as 84.1 p.c. for vegetable oils, 33.9 p.c. for the tea, coffee, cocoa and spices group, and 39.7 p.c. for table vegetables. Rises for other groups varied from 1.6 p.c. for bakery products to 44.1 p.c. for the miscellaneous vegetable products group. For the remaining component groups of the general wholesale index, increases varied from 0.8 p.c. for non-ferrous metals to 14.3 p.c. for chemicals and 12.4 p.c. for fibres, textiles and textile products. The indexes for iron and its products, wood, wood products and paper, and non-metallic minerals rose 6.4 p.c., 8.7 p.c. and 9.4 p.c., respectively.

Raw and partly manufactured materials increased slightly more during the year than fully and chiefly manufactured materials (12.3 p.c. as compared to 11.3 p.c.), in spite of the continued low price of grains, which retarded the rise of the raw and partly manufactured materials index. The fully and chiefly manufactured materials index at 92.1 was still 7.5 p.c. above the raw and partly manufactured materials index at the end of 1941.

3.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Chief Component Material, 1932-41, with Monthly Figures, 1941

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Annual figures for the years 1913 to 1925 are given at p. 815 of the 1938 Year Book, and for 1926 to 1931 at p. 717 of the 1941 edition; 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
1934-41.....	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
Index Numbers									
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
1941.....	77.0	92.1	91.0	96.0	111.3	78.0	95.6	98.7	90.0
1941									
January.....	71.8	83.5	84.4	91.9	107.4	77.7	91.0	91.4	84.8
February.....	72.4	84.3	84.5	92.4	108.5	77.7	91.5	92.0	85.4
March.....	73.7	85.3	85.3	92.4	108.5	77.7	91.5	93.3	86.0
April.....	75.9	84.5	86.0	92.6	109.0	77.7	91.8	95.6	86.8
May.....	76.6	85.8	88.2	95.5	112.7	78.1	96.0	99.7	88.8
June.....	77.7	89.7	90.8	96.1	112.7	78.1	96.0	99.5	90.1
July.....	78.5	93.5	92.5	97.1	112.6	78.2	96.3	100.0	91.3
August.....	77.7	97.0	94.0	98.5	112.6	78.2	97.6	100.5	92.1
September.....	79.1	100.1	96.9	98.8	112.6	78.2	98.0	102.0	93.4
October.....	80.0	101.1	97.2	98.7	112.8	78.2	98.9	103.4	94.0
November.....	79.8	101.8	96.7	98.8	112.8	78.2	98.9	103.6	94.0
December.....	80.2	98.8	94.9	99.2	112.9	78.3	99.3	103.8	93.6

4.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Purpose, 1932-41, with Monthly Figures, 1941

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Annual figures for the years 1914 to 1925 will be found at p. 816 of the 1938 Year Book, and for 1926 to 1931 at p. 718 of the 1941 edition; monthly figures for certain earlier years are given in the corresponding table of previous editions.

Year	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
1934-41.....	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267	567
Index Numbers									
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

4.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Purpose, 1932-41, with Monthly Figures, 1941—concluded

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	
Index Numbers—concluded									
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
1941.....	91.1	89.5	92.2	83.6	105.7	81.1	107.3	76.6	90.0
1941									
January.....	85.5	82.1	87.7	79.8	102.2	77.3	99.1	73.6	84.8
February.....	85.7	82.4	87.9	80.5	102.3	78.1	100.2	74.4	85.4
March.....	86.2	83.4	88.1	81.3	102.4	78.9	100.6	75.2	86.0
April.....	87.1	84.7	88.7	81.6	102.7	79.2	100.9	75.5	86.8
May.....	88.8	85.7	90.9	83.5	106.5	80.9	107.7	76.3	88.8
June.....	90.6	88.9	91.7	84.2	106.5	81.7	108.4	77.2	90.1
July.....	92.1	91.6	92.4	84.6	106.7	82.1	109.8	77.4	91.3
August.....	93.5	92.9	93.9	84.6	107.1	82.1	111.5	77.1	92.1
September.....	95.4	94.7	95.8	85.6	107.5	83.2	112.1	78.3	93.4
October.....	96.6	96.0	97.0	85.8	107.9	83.3	112.0	78.4	94.0
November.....	96.7	96.5	96.8	85.4	107.9	83.3	112.0	78.0	94.0
December.....	95.3	94.6	95.8	85.8	108.6	83.3	112.8	78.3	93.6

5.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1935-41

(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 1930-34 at p. 795 of the 1937 Year Book.

Item	Numbers of Commodities		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	1926-33	1934-41							
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured.....	232	245	66.0	70.8	84.3	72.7	67.4	75.3	81.8
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured.....	276	322	72.8	73.6	80.5	78.2	75.3	81.5	88.8
ARTICLES OF FARM ORIGIN--1									
Field (grains, etc.)—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	98	95	56.2	63.8	82.8	63.0	50.7	59.4	63.2
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	69	91	72.8	73.8	82.4	76.5	73.1	79.2	86.8
Combined indexes.....	167	186	65.1	69.2	83.1	70.3	62.8	70.1	75.9
Animal—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	41	46	71.6	73.6	82.7	79.8	80.1	84.1	95.0
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	49	59	69.9	71.4	76.2	74.3	72.0	78.6	89.0
Combined indexes.....	90	105	70.6	72.4	79.0	76.7	75.5	81.0	91.6
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS—									
Field (grains, etc.).....	46	52	57.3	65.8	88.3	69.0	54.2	56.0	56.5
Animal.....	13	18	74.0	75.3	85.0	81.3	81.2	85.8	95.9
Combined indexes.....	59	70	63.5	69.4	87.1	73.6	64.3	67.1	71.2
ARTICLES OF MARINE ORIGIN--1									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	5	5	61.8	67.1	72.1	65.4	67.2	74.6	79.6
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	11	11	72.0	70.1	71.7	72.0	72.7	81.3	96.8
Combined indexes.....	16	16	69.2	69.3	71.8	70.2	71.2	79.5	92.1
ARTICLES OF FOREST ORIGIN—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	31	37	74.5	80.8	94.0	85.5	88.0	103.4	117.1
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	21	20	56.1	57.5	61.1	69.9	70.9	75.5	76.9
Combined indexes.....	52	57	64.7	68.4	76.4	77.2	78.9	88.5	95.6
ARTICLES OF MINERAL ORIGIN—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	57	62	79.6	79.9	85.3	81.5	82.2	86.8	92.6
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	126	141	85.3	85.2	91.6	90.5	88.6	92.0	98.0
Combined indexes.....	183	203	82.8	82.8	88.8	86.5	85.7	90.6	95.6

1 Domestic and foreign.

6.—Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1941

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1926 to 1940 will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions.

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured	76.6	77.7	78.9	79.3	80.8	81.8	82.5	83.5	84.7	85.4	85.4	85.7
Total Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured	83.4	83.8	84.3	85.4	87.2	88.9	90.4	91.6	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.1
ARTICLES OF FARM ORIGIN—¹												
Field (grains, etc.)—												
Raw and partly manufactured.....	58.3	59.0	61.0	61.8	62.4	63.6	63.8	64.1	65.1	66.1	66.0	67.0
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	80.6	81.3	82.1	85.2	86.9	88.3	89.3	88.1	90.2	90.6	90.1	89.3
Combined indexes.....	70.3	71.0	72.4	74.4	75.6	76.9	77.5	77.0	78.6	79.3	79.0	79.0
Animal—												
Raw and partly manufactured.....	87.6	90.1	91.0	91.3	92.5	93.8	95.2	97.4	99.8	101.0	101.0	99.4
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	82.1	81.8	82.6	81.8	82.6	86.6	90.6	93.9	96.3	97.2	97.5	94.8
Combined indexes.....	84.5	85.4	86.2	85.9	86.9	89.7	92.6	95.4	97.8	98.8	99.0	96.8
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS—												
Field (grains, etc.)....	53.6	54.4	55.6	55.9	55.5	57.1	57.1	56.7	57.6	57.9	57.4	59.2
Animal.....	90.0	91.6	91.8	92.2	93.3	94.3	96.1	97.9	99.6	101.1	102.0	100.5
Combined indexes.....	67.2	68.3	69.1	69.5	69.6	71.0	71.7	72.1	73.3	74.1	74.1	74.6
ARTICLES OF MARINE ORIGIN—												
Raw and partly manufactured.....	78.1	76.3	75.3	68.9	71.9	76.7	79.2	80.2	82.7	84.5	89.1	92.4
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	86.5	86.4	86.6	86.4	86.0	94.9	96.9	98.8	104.1	107.7	113.5	114.0
Combined indexes.....	84.2	83.7	83.5	81.7	82.2	90.0	92.1	93.8	98.3	101.4	106.9	108.2
ARTICLES OF FOREST ORIGIN—												
Raw and partly manufactured.....	109.0	110.2	110.2	110.2	116.4	117.4	119.3	121.9	122.5	122.1	122.2	123.2
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.6	77.5
Combined indexes.....	91.5	92.0	92.0	92.2	95.1	95.7	96.7	98.1	98.5	98.3	98.4	98.8
ARTICLES OF MINERAL ORIGIN—												
Raw and partly manufactured.....	90.9	91.4	91.5	91.2	92.8	93.0	93.1	93.2	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	93.8	94.4	94.5	94.8	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.7	100.6	100.8
Combined indexes.....	92.5	93.1	93.2	93.2	96.2	96.2	96.4	96.9	97.1	97.5	97.5	97.8

¹ Domestic and foreign.

Farm Products Prices.—The farm-product wholesale price index kept pace with the general wholesale index, advancing 11.2 p.c., from 67.1 in December, 1940, to 74.6 in December, 1941. Field products rose 12.8 p.c., while animal products rose 9.7 p.c. However, the animal products index at 100.5 for December was still 41.3 points above the field products series. Increases in the animal products group were somewhat erratic. Live stock showed declines in April, October and November; hides after initial increases fell sharply in June and July, and recovered to their May level only in December. In vegetable products there were small recessions in May, August and November, breaking the slightly upward trend of grain prices.

Industrial Materials Prices.—The index of industrial materials prices consists of 30 basic industrial commodities and is sufficiently inclusive to represent the general movement of prices for the industrial materials group. The major trends outlined by the index 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. The trend was then downward until the outbreak of war, when basic commodity markets advanced sharply. Further irregular gains occurred through 1940 and 1941.

7.—Monthly Price Index Numbers of Industrial Materials Prices, 1926-41

(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
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
1941.....	80.1	81.2	82.3	83.4	86.5	88.0	89.3	90.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	91.7

Imports and Exports.—In 1941, the index of export prices rose from 72.3 to 78.9, while that for import prices rose from 98.0 to 108.9. At the end of 1939 the import index was 32.4 p.c. above the export index; at the end of 1941 it was 38.0 p.c. higher.

All the component import groups and most individual commodities showed increases in 1941. Though no leading imports declined, several remained unchanged: raw sugar, iron ore, steel tank plate, tin plate, copper wire bars and some chemicals were chief among these. Unusual increases were shown by vegetable oils, raw cotton, tobacco, tea and coffee, and raw silk.

The more gradual advance of the export wholesale price index was checked in July and August by reactions in grains, flour and other milled products, also in raw wool and iron products in August. No group index showed a net decrease for the year, but the chemicals group was unchanged and the non-ferrous metals advanced only from 73.5 to 73.9. Animal products showed the greatest advance with a rise of 18.8 p.c. This resulted largely from strong overseas demand for pork products, eggs, and milk products.

8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Exports and Imports, Classified According to Chief Component Material, 1929-41

(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
1941.....	55.4	95.4	61.2	92.4	118.9	73.9	89.0	86.9	76.4
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
1941.....	99.8	97.2	93.7	-	122.8	101.9	100.0	98.0	104.7

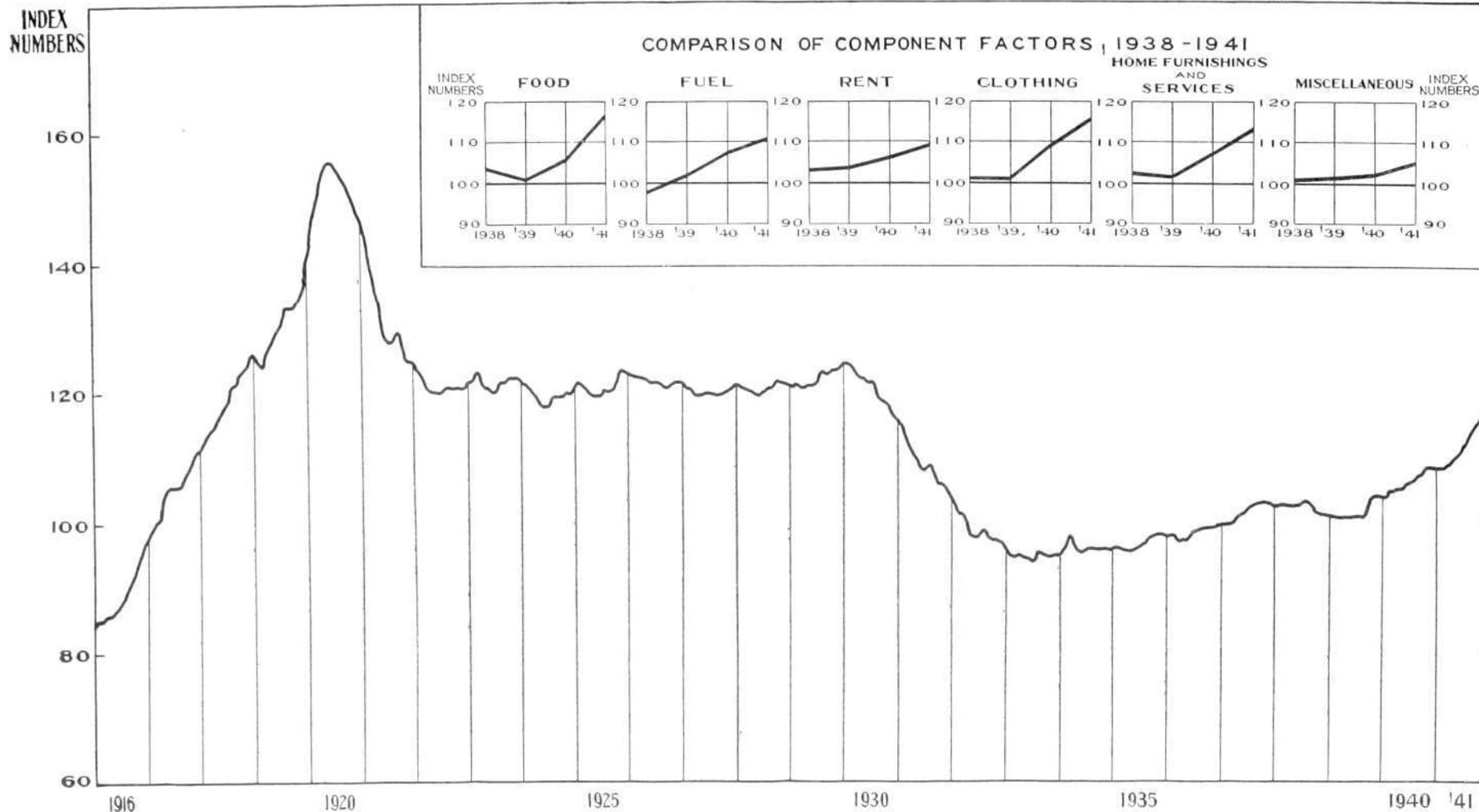
Section 2.—Cost of Living

A consolidation of Canadian cost-of-living indexes was made in 1940 when the index shown at p. 736, 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. The basis of selecting families for the 1938 expenditure survey has been described in the 1941 Year Book at p. 723. Fuller particulars of the methodology employed and a summary of the results of the Nutrition and Family Living Expenditures Investigation 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, 1937-38".

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, 1916-41

1935-1939=100



Cost of Living in 1941.—In December, 1940, the Bureau's cost-of-living index showed a rise of 7.1 p.c. above the August, 1939, level; by December, 1941, the increase was 14.9 p.c. A decline of 0.5 points from 116.3 in November to 115.8 in December marked the first appreciable fall in this index since the outbreak of the War. The food group, which has been responsible for almost half of the wartime increase in cost of living, advanced 13.5 p.c. during the year. Home furnishings and clothing followed with increases of less than half that amount. The indexes for rents and miscellaneous items showed the smallest net advances of 3.2 and 3.8 p.c., respectively; fuel and lighting increased at a slightly higher rate.

9.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Canada, 1929-41, and by Months, January, 1940, to May, 1942

(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	98.7	121.7
1930	131.5	111.8	122.7	130.6	105.4	99.1	120.8
1931	103.1	110.0	119.4	114.3	103.3	100.1	109.1
1932	85.7	106.8	109.7	100.6	100.4	98.2	99.0
1933	84.9	102.5	98.6	93.3	98.2	94.4	94.4
1934	92.4	102.6	92.8	96.9	97.7	98.7	95.7
1935	94.6	100.9	94.0	97.6	95.4	99.1	96.2
1936	97.8	101.5	96.1	99.3	97.2	100.1	98.1
1937	103.2	98.9	99.7	101.4	101.5	101.2	101.2
1938	103.8	97.7	103.1	100.9	102.4	101.2	102.2
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	106.2	101.8	104.6
May	104.4	106.1	106.9	109.1	106.5	101.8	104.9
June	103.8	106.0	106.9	109.1	106.9	102.2	105.6
July	105.3	107.9	106.9	109.1	106.9	103.0	105.6
August	105.4	108.4	106.9	109.1	108.9	102.8	106.4
September	105.4	108.5	107.7	113.5	109.7	102.8	107.0
October	106.1	108.0	107.7	113.5	110.0	102.8	107.8
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	108.3
February	108.8	108.7	107.7	114.1	111.5	103.1	108.2
March	109.0	108.9	107.7	114.2	111.6	102.9	108.2
April	110.1	108.9	107.7	114.3	111.7	102.9	108.6
May	109.7	109.2	109.7	114.5	111.8	105.1	109.4
June	112.5	110.2	109.7	114.9	112.1	105.6	110.5
July	116.6	110.5	109.7	115.1	113.0	105.6	111.9
August	121.3	110.5	109.7	115.7	114.3	106.1	113.7
September	123.3	110.9	109.7	117.4	115.8	103.4	114.7
October	123.2	112.1	111.2	119.6	117.3	106.5	115.5
November	125.4	112.7	111.2	120.0	117.9	106.7	116.3
December	123.8	112.7	111.2	119.9	117.9	106.7	115.8
Averages, 1941	116.1	110.3	109.4	116.1	113.8	105.1	111.7
1942							
January	123.3	112.9	111.2	119.9	118.0	106.8	115.4
February	123.1	112.9	111.2	119.8	118.0	107.1	115.7
March	123.7	112.9	111.2	119.8	118.1	107.1	115.9
April	123.7	112.9	111.3	119.9	118.1	107.1	115.9
May	124.3	112.9	111.3	119.9	118.0	107.1	116.1

Regional Changes in Living Costs.—In 1941 the Bureau established war-time cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities. These indexes, covering the cities shown in Table 10, have been patterned after the official cost-of-living series for Canada, and include group indexes for foods, fuel, rent, clothing, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items. The budget quantities employed for these calculations have been computed from expenditure records of wage-earner families in the year ended September, 1938 (see p. 734). The only differences between the city and Dominion indexes are the base period used and the frequency of the publication of data. For the city records, August, 1939, equals 100, instead of the five-year period 1935-39, and city indexes have been published for alternate months only.

Regional movements in living costs since the outbreak of war have been closely comparable to movements in the Dominion index, which advanced 15·0 p.c. between August, 1939, and April, 1942. During this period increases in the eight city indexes ranged from 11·1 to 17·4 p.c.

10.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Eight Cities of Canada, October, 1939, to April, 1942

(August, 1939=100)

Year and Month	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1939								
October.....	102·9	102·5	104·1	102·5	102·8	103·6	102·8	102·1
December.....	103·3	103·4	104·7	103·2	102·9	104·8	103·8	102·6
1940								
February.....	103·4	103·0	104·4	102·5	102·6	104·6	103·1	102·9
April.....	104·9	104·2	105·4	103·2	103·3	105·1	103·7	103·4
June.....	105·5	104·1	106·3	103·4	103·2	104·7	103·8	103·0
August.....	107·5	105·4	107·1	104·2	104·6	105·3	103·7	103·7
October.....	107·0	107·0	108·4	105·1	105·2	106·9	104·2	104·0
December.....	108·0	108·7	109·6	105·8	106·3	108·6	105·6	105·3
1941								
February.....	107·9	108·6	110·0	106·0	106·0	108·7	105·5	106·1
April.....	107·8	108·5	110·1	106·3	106·2	109·0	105·5	106·5
June.....	108·8	109·1	112·1	108·7	107·8	110·3	107·0	107·5
August.....	111·6	112·5	115·3	111·7	110·3	113·1	109·8	110·4
October.....	112·7	113·2	116·3	114·0	112·2	115·7	111·4	112·3
December.....	113·1	114·5	116·8	114·5	113·1	116·4	111·4	112·4
1942								
February.....	113·5	115·2	117·1	114·5	112·4	115·7	110·9	112·1
April.....	113·5	115·1	117·4	114·7	112·6	116·1	111·1	112·2

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, 1936-41

(1935-39=100)

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Domestic rates of fuel gas.....	99.5	100.0	99.9	101.9	106.7	104.1
Domestic electric-light rates.....	101.6 ¹	96.9 ¹	96.5 ¹	103.3 ¹	103.4 ¹	102.9
Domestic telephone rates.....	99.2	100.3	100.6	100.6	101.9	103.3
Street-car fares.....	99.6	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Hospital-room rates.....	98.7	100.2	101.0	102.7	102.7	104.3

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

Section 3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices

Security prices long have 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 First World War and the present war.

The behaviour of Canadian common-stock prices since 1914 has been quite different from that of commodity prices. During the First World War 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. During the present war, common-stock prices have moved predominantly downward, while commodities have recorded pronounced increases.

Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, 1941.—Common-stock price indexes recorded irregular declines of moderate proportions during 1941. The general movement was downward in the first half of the year and a slight third-quarter rally was followed by further declines in the last three months. The investors index of common-stock prices for December, 1941, was 67.2 as compared with 70.3 for December, 1940. Corresponding group indexes for the industrial section were 63.9 and 65.9, and for utilities 68.7 and 76.4, respectively. Losses for building-material and power and traction stocks were among the sharpest recorded.

12.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1941

(1935-39=100)

NOTE—Comparable figures for earlier years can be found in the corresponding table of earlier Year Books.

Month	Grand Total	Types of Stocks										
		Banks, Total	Industrials									Industrial Mines
			Industrials, Total	Ma-chinery and Equip-ment	Pulp and Paper	Milling	Oils	Tex-tiles and Cloth-ing	Food and Allied Products	Bever-ages	Build-ing Ma-terials	
January....	71.3	94.7	66.9	77.6	74.1	72.3	51.6	110.6	96.8	104.3	84.0	73.2
February...	66.5	90.9	62.3	72.9	63.8	69.5	48.7	105.0	90.1	96.6	77.3	67.3
March.....	66.8	89.9	63.1	73.6	65.4	69.5	49.5	103.1	87.9	93.7	78.5	69.0
April.....	65.8	89.7	62.3	73.2	63.9	68.6	49.4	101.3	88.6	88.1	77.8	67.8
May.....	63.9	88.3	60.7	71.8	59.7	63.4	51.3	97.4	88.6	82.8	74.4	62.6
June.....	64.0	89.0	60.3	72.0	59.5	67.5	48.0	101.1	90.1	87.3	74.9	64.2
July.....	67.5	89.7	64.0	76.3	66.1	67.5	48.4	105.7	90.5	94.3	77.8	72.3
August.....	67.8	89.7	64.4	76.8	70.2	72.4	49.1	106.3	91.8	95.7	79.7	71.5
September..	71.0	91.2	67.5	80.5	78.5	75.1	51.3	108.4	93.3	102.4	82.4	75.8
October....	69.1	90.8	65.5	78.3	75.5	74.5	51.2	105.7	91.9	98.7	78.9	71.7
November..	68.8	91.7	65.3	78.2	76.4	74.9	52.9	110.0	91.0	102.6	77.8	68.9
December..	67.2	90.5	63.9	75.5	72.9	72.2	49.0	110.4	91.4	104.8	75.5	69.7

Month	Types of Stocks			
	Public Utilities			
	Public Utilities, Total	Trans- portation	Telephone and Telegraph	Power and Traction
January.....	77.3	60.9	101.2	75.4
February...	71.3	51.6	100.2	68.8
March.....	70.7	55.7	99.2	67.0
April.....	68.2	57.3	97.8	62.2
May.....	65.2	54.8	91.6	60.3
June.....	67.1	58.9	92.0	62.0
July.....	70.6	65.8	93.0	65.3
August.....	71.2	70.0	94.6	64.4
September..	74.7	70.3	98.6	68.8
October....	72.5	65.7	96.8	67.2
November..	71.1	65.2	95.3	65.5
December..	68.7	60.4	95.9	63.0

Preferred Stocks.—Unlike common-stock prices, quotations on preferred issues held firm during 1941 and averaged higher than for 1940. The December, 1941, index for 25 preferred prices was 100.7 as compared with 101.7 for December, 1940. The movement for the year was similar to that for common stocks, but losses in the first six months depressed the index by only 5.1 points. The subsequent rally of 6.3 points carried the series to 102.6 in November, but a loss of 1.9 occurred in December.

13.—Index Numbers of Preferred Stocks, by Months, 1927-41

(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	108.7	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	96.8	98.5	100.0	103.2	102.2	102.6	100.7

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—Mining-stock markets in 1941 were featured by severe losses in the gold issues. The Bureau's general index of mining-stock prices fell from 80·2 in December, 1940, to 63·2 in December, 1941. In the same interval a group index of gold stocks dropped from 74·9 to 52·2, while base metals recorded a net loss of 5·2 points to close at 84·8 for December, 1941. Mines followed the general pattern of other stock groups but the third-quarter recovery was comparatively weak.

14.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, January, 1940, to May, 1942

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total	Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total
1940				1941—concl.			
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	June.....	64·4	83·9	71·0
April.....	81·3	110·8	91·2	July.....	66·2	91·3	74·6
May.....	67·6	88·5	74·5	August.....	66·0	91·7	74·6
June.....	57·7	74·7	63·4	September.....	66·0	94·0	75·4
July.....	59·1	75·1	64·8	October.....	60·8	87·4	69·7
August.....	64·6	83·7	71·0	November.....	54·9	85·0	65·0
September.....	70·8	91·0	77·5	December.....	52·2	84·8	63·2
October.....	72·9	91·3	79·2	1942			
November.....	76·3	94·5	82·4	January.....	50·5	84·3	61·9
December.....	74·9	90·0	80·2	February.....	45·4	81·5	67·5
1941				March.....	40·1	75·3	51·9
January.....	74·4	89·2	79·4	April.....	37·5	72·8	49·3
February.....	70·6	83·2	74·9	May.....	39·6	75·8	51·7
March.....	70·0	84·7	75·1				

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 First World War, however, the growing importance of Dominion financing in the domestic market has made it advisable to supplement the Ontario series with the Dominion index of long-term bond yields shown in Table 15. In 1941, this series was shifted to the base period 1935-39=100, and in 1942 it was revised back to January, 1937, on the basis of yields computed from a 15-year 3 p.c. theoretical issue. Quotations for the theoretical yields are computed by the Bank of Canada.

* 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, 1936 to May, 1942**

(1935-39=100)

Month	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January.....	106.5	95.2 ¹	102.2	97.3	109.3	100.6	99.4
February.....	103.6	100.1	100.8	97.2	107.2	100.8	99.3
March.....	102.4	106.4	100.3	95.4	107.9	100.5	99.6
April.....	101.8	107.2	97.4	96.3	105.5	100.6	99.6
May.....	100.9	106.4	96.2	97.8	104.5	101.1	99.5
June.....	98.0	105.6	98.0	95.7	107.8	101.9	-
July.....	95.5	104.4	98.7	96.0	107.0	101.5	-
August.....	92.6	102.9	98.8	98.6	104.3	101.2	-
September.....	91.8	103.2	101.9	117.0	103.1	100.3	-
October.....	96.0	106.2	99.3	111.9	102.6	100.2	-
November.....	94.7	105.7	97.4	108.4	101.9	99.1	-
December.....	93.3	102.9	97.2	110.5	101.0	99.3	-

¹ Based on 15-year 3 p.c. theoretical issue beginning January, 1937.

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE

CONSPECTUS

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NOTE.—Public finance, as dealt with in this chapter, is based upon the presentations of the subject as they are found in the "Public Accounts" and other official financial publications of the governments concerned. The treatment is, therefore, summary in nature. Interesting and informative details of various aspects of public finance may be obtained from the annual reports of the departments engaged in administering the many Acts that affect the economic life of the community. In the Year Book, statistics of this nature are found in various chapters throughout the volume. In the Transportation chapter, for instance, the finances of the government railways are dealt with in more detail than can be done in a review of Dominion finances as a whole. Similarly, in other places, the attention of the reader is directed to such subjects as farm loans, fishing bounties, the finances of the provincial hydro-electric commissions, export duty on electric power, government expenditures in relation to war-time construction, housing loans, customs duties collected, receipts for such government services as inspection of gas and electricity meters, bounties paid for the assistance of producers of various products, provincial revenue from liquor control, the finances of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, expenditures on highways and waterways, postal revenues, expenditures on relief, post-office savings banks, government annuities, expenditures on education, pensions to war veterans and civil service salaries. These subjects are all listed in the index to this volume.

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 respect to 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

* Revised under the direction of Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† 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 to 1940 and Mar. 31 in 1941; Ont., Oct. 31 prior to 1935 and Mar. 31 thereafter; Man. and Sask., Apr. 30; Alta. and B.C., Mar. 31.

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 Adviser of that Committee. In the report "Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1936-40", the results of this work are given publicly. 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 Dominion Bureau of Statistics has had a direct interest in these two studies and arrangements have been made to continue the work through its established machinery.

The tables published at pp. 732-741 of the 1941 Year Book contain mostly forecasts and, in the case of the combined debt of all governments, were for an interim fiscal period. Also, the municipal statistics included in the combined totals, were based largely on estimates, as current data are incomplete.

While it is the intention to continue and extend the series of tables, such an improvement will have to await the availability of more complete returns before composite and comparable tabulations can be made. The plans and expectations of the Bureau of Statistics to establish uniformity in reporting provincial and municipal finance statistics are dealt with in summary fashion in Sections 3 and 4 of this chapter.

For the present, it is possible to bring up to date the statistics for combined debt of all governments as shown in Table 1. The statistics given at pp. 732-733 of the 1941 Year Book were based on available data up to Nov. 30, 1940; these have now been extended to cover the complete fiscal years of all governments. The tables of revenues and expenditures for all governments are temporarily omitted.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments

Note.—The figures for the Dominion and the provinces are for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940, and those for municipalities for the fiscal years ended in 1940.

(000's omitted from table and footnotes)

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Eliminations— Inter-Governmental Indebtedness	Net Combined Debt
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Direct Debt						
Funded debt.....	4,141,991	1,734,275	1,244,099	7,120,266	12,975	7,107,291
Less: Sinking funds.....	5,233	155,736	259,342	410,311	Nil	421,311
Net funded debt.....	4,136,758	1,577,539	984,658	6,698,955	12,975	6,685,980
Treasury bills.....	230,000	270,743	6,749	507,492	167,405	340,087
Savings deposits.....	181,828 ¹	41,732	Nil	223,560	Nil	223,560
Temporary loans.....	Nil	8,820	121,382	130,202	"	130,202
Other direct liabilities.....	155,378 ²	59,445	114,571	329,394	24,666	303,728
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds).....	4,703,964	1,937,279	1,227,360	7,888,603	205,046	7,683,557

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 744.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments—concluded

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Eliminations— Inter-Governmental Indebtedness	Net Combined Debt
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Indirect Debt						
Guaranteed bonds.....	1,188,220 ³	162,638	57,935	1,408,793	14,187	1,394,606
Less: Sinking funds.....	665	7,390	7,088	15,143	1,386	13,757
Net guaranteed bonds.....	1,187,555	155,248	50,847	1,393,650	12,801	1,380,849
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938.....	Nil	7,500	Nil	7,500	7,500	Nil
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities..	121,803 ⁴	59,858	2,433	184,094	33,580	150,514
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds)..	1,309,358	222,606	53,280	1,585,244	53,881	1,531,363
Totals, Direct and In- direct Debt (less sink- ing Funds).....	6,013,322	2,179,885⁵	1,280,640⁵	9,473,847	258,927	9,214,920

¹ Consists of: (a) government annuities, \$156,053; (b) P.O. savings bank deposits, \$22,177; (c) outstanding money orders, postal notes, etc., \$3,598.

² Consists of: (a) Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, \$4,819; (b) insurance, superannuation and trust funds, \$138,148; (c) funded debt matured and outstanding, \$4,717; (d) interest due and outstanding, \$7,677; (e) stock payable on demand, \$17. Excludes: (a) outstanding cheques considered as offset against cash deposits, \$18,877; (b) contingent and special funds, \$278,935; (c) province debt accounts, \$11,920 (while these three items are included in "net debt" in the Dominion "Public Accounts", they are omitted in this table thus placing debts of all governments on a comparable basis).

³ Consists of: (a) total funded debt of C.N.R. System, as of Mar. 31, 1941, \$1,152,406, of which \$953,471 is guaranteed by the Dominion, \$38,132 by provinces, and \$160,803 not guaranteed by either the Dominion or provinces; (b) total funded debt of the National Harbours Boards, \$21,004, of which \$20,445 is guaranteed by the Dominion, and \$559 not guaranteed; (c) Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, bonds guaranteed by the Dominion, \$9,400; (d) New Westminster Harbour Commissioners bonds guaranteed by the Dominion, \$700; (e) future commitment of C.N.R. Company in respect of purchase price of Northern Alberta Railways Company property, \$4,710.

⁴ Consists of: (a) bank advances, \$109,010; (b) treasury bills of provinces, \$5,432; (c) loans under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, \$7,361. In addition to the foregoing, the Dominion is contingently liable under guarantees for: (a) deposits of chartered banks in Bank of Canada, \$207,994; (b) indeterminate amount in respect of loans under the National Housing Act; (c) day-to-day margins of the Canadian Wheat Board (closed out daily); (d) bank loans guaranteed under the Seed Grain Loans Act, 1938, for which a specific guarantee has not yet been given, as amount not finally determined. Major contingent liabilities listed by the C.N.R. System, other than the amount of \$4,710 referred to in footnote 3, are not included in this tabulation: these include capital stock of affiliated companies subject to call; contingent liabilities of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company in respect of bonds of the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line Railroad Company, the Toledo Terminal Railroad Company and the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company; and the indirect liability in respect of C.N.R. pension plans.

⁵ An analysis of provincial and municipal debts by provinces is given in Sections 3 and 4, respectively, of this chapter.

Section 2.—Dominion Public Finance*

Historical Sketch.—A sketch of public finance, from the French régime to the outbreak of the First World War, appears at pp. 742-743 of the 1941 Year Book. Up to that time, Dominion revenues had never reached \$170,000,000, while expenditures reached \$186,000,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914, and even this figure was an increase of almost 29 p.c. over that of the previous year.

The First World War 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

* 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. 762-769, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

ultimate liquidation. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of 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 1942, 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 13. 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 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.

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

* Related revenue from this tax has been collected in subsequent fiscal years down to 1933 (see Table 13, p. 762).

† A review of the fourth War Budget, not available at the time this chapter went to press, will be found in the Introduction to this volume. 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. 1011) and Apr. 29, 1941 (Hansard p. 2541), 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. 2125), Nov. 21, 1940 (Hansard p. 311), Dec. 2, 1940 (Hansard p. 605), Feb. 18, 1941 (Hansard p. 897), and Mar. 20, 1941 (Hansard p. 1867). Reference might also be made to the speech of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Mar. 25, 1941 (Hansard p. 2016), and in general to the debates on the three Budgets mentioned above.

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. Further details are given at pp. 744-745 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 \$778,000,000, 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, 1941, 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 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. Taxes were again increased very substantially, particularly personal and corporate income taxes and the National Defence Tax and a new tax in the form of a Dominion succession duty was introduced. (See p. 747.)

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 third and fourth war loans were named the First and Second Victory Loans; the First Victory Loan was issued in June, 1941, and the Second Victory Loan in February, 1942. Details of these two loans, together with particulars of recent transactions in connection with treasury bills and the repatriation of Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom, are given at p. 776, in the subsection dealing with the national debt.

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, for 1939 at pp. 830-831 of the 1940 Year Book and for 1940 at pp. 744-745 of the 1941 edition.

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.

Details of the Third War Budget.—Canada's financial burden in the present war was forcefully brought home in the third War Budget, that of April, 1941. In that Budget it was announced that Canada's financial commitments for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1942, would total in excess of \$2,700,000,000, an amount exceeding by far anything hitherto contemplated in the field of Dominion finance. This total was comprised of \$1,300,000,000 to cover Canada's direct war expenditures, \$900,000,000 to be provided Great Britain to enable her to purchase supplies and equipment in Canada and \$468,000,000 to meet the normal operating costs of government. It was estimated that the existing system of taxation would leave a deficit of about \$1,500,000,000. To partly close this gap, new and higher taxes were levied which were expected to yield the Treasury an additional \$250,000,000 during the balance of the fiscal year.

As in the previous Budgets, main emphasis was placed on direct taxation. The rates of personal income tax were again raised sharply, while the previous rates of 2 p.c. and 3 p.c. under the National Defence Tax were increased to 5 p.c. and 7 p.c., respectively, with the starting point for single persons raised to \$660 and the tax credit for dependants to \$20. An important change in the Income Tax Act provided that the tax on interest and dividends going abroad be increased from 5 p.c. to 15 p.c. The minimum rate of tax payable under the Excess Profits Tax Act was increased from 12 p.c. to 22 p.c. and at the same time several technical changes were made to improve the operation of the Act. With the introduction of a Succession Duties Act, the Dominion for the first time entered a field hitherto left exclusively to the provinces.

Sharp increases in rates and heavy new taxes were also introduced in the field of indirect taxation. Gasoline, hitherto taxed only by the provinces, was made subject to a levy of 3 cents per gallon. A new levy was imposed on admissions to motion-picture and other entertainments and on pari-mutuel bets on horse races, a tax of 10 p.c. on travel tickets was introduced, and the previous moderate tax on carbonic gas was replaced by a 25 p.c. tax on all bottled soft drinks. No increase in the sales-tax rate was made, but building materials, a large and important group, were removed from the exempt list. Existing tax rates on a considerable list of items—sugar, automobiles and buses, beer, malt and wine, cosmetics, playing cards, cigarette lighters and long-distance telephone calls—were subject to heavy increases. Certain changes of a minor character were also made under the War Exchange Conservation Act and the Customs tariff. Under the latter further substantial concessions were made under the British Preferential Tariff to encourage imports from the Empire.

An important feature of this Budget was the offer made by the Dominion Government that if the provinces would agree to vacate the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the War, the Dominion would in return reimburse each province either by guaranteeing payment of (a) an amount equal to the collections made by each province and its municipalities during the fiscal year ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940, from the above taxes, or (b) an amount equal to the net debt service actually paid by the province during the fiscal year ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940, less the revenue obtained from the provincial succession duties during that period. It was also provided that fiscal-need subsidies would be paid to any province if it could be shown that such subsidies were required to enable the province to stand on its own feet financially.

On Jan. 15, 1942, the Minister of Finance announced that annual payments would be made to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec on the basis of option (a) above, while Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had chosen payments based on option (b). Fiscal-need subsidies would be paid to Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia would be given an annual payment equivalent to the loss of revenue arising out of suspension of the annual subsidy formerly paid upon the recommendation of the Duncan and White Commissions. The cost of these fiscal-need subsidies and the annual payment to Nova Scotia will be \$3,232,789 per annum, as compared with special annual grants formerly paid to certain provinces amounting to \$5,475,000. The cost of the payments to be made under options (a) and (b) in compensation for vacating the tax fields as indicated above will be in excess of \$81,288,677 per annum.

In addition, the Dominion has agreed to compensate the provinces for losses in their revenues from gasoline taxes to the extent that they fall below 1940 revenues. Such revenues amounted in 1940 to \$56,738,519.

Subsection 1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion

The basic pattern of the present Dominion Balance Sheet was adopted in 1920. On the asset side it shows accounts that have been classified as *active* assets; these represent cash or investments that are interest producing or have a readily realizable cash value. On the liability side it shows such liabilities as have been ascertained and brought into the accounts. No liability is shown for interest

accrued but not due, nor for current obligations incurred for supplies or services but not paid for at the end of the fiscal year. Indirect liabilities under guarantees are also not reflected in the Balance Sheet, but are set out in a special schedule. (See pp. 780-782.)

The excess of liabilities over active assets, designated the net debt, is analysed in a statement appended to the Balance Sheet, and is apportioned to non-active assets, which include capital expenditures and non-productive investments, and to accumulated deficits in Consolidated Fund.

The comparative table below does not strictly follow the form in which the Balance Sheet is now presented in the "Public Accounts" as certain minor changes made in 1939 have been disregarded here in order that the continuity of the figures for the five-year period may be maintained. For details of these changes see p. 745 of the 1941 Year Book.

2.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1937-41

NOTE.—Dashes indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	ASSETS				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Active Assets—					
Cash on hand and in banks...	26,239,458	8,297,389	32,127,822	178,330,693	347,982,169
Central Mortgage Bank.....	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
Foreign Exchange Control Board—loan.....	-	-	-	-	325,000,000
Bank of Canada, capital stock investment.....	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000
Railway accounts.....	56,335,222	28,784,895	31,016,335	60,419,050	180,561,887
Housing loans to provinces...	4,730,388	3,308,000	3,203,000	2,504,000	870,500
Relief loans to provinces....	113,502,587	129,801,198	144,786,036	155,978,087	157,492,294
Province of Alberta—subsidy over-payment.....	468,750	468,750	468,750	468,750	468,750
Advances to National Harbours Board and harbour commissions.....	83,475,654	85,366,059	86,058,161	87,004,875	86,671,781
Advances to Canadian Farm Loan Board.....	27,760,379	31,598,256	34,418,291	36,694,977	37,521,468
Loans under Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and National Housing Act, 1938.....	1,076,492	2,754,513	5,411,954	9,805,277	13,609,930
Loans under Municipal Improvements Assistance Act.	-	-	815,088	3,926,355	5,644,607
Advances to foreign governments.....	30,494,720	30,854,262	30,854,262	30,854,262	30,854,262
Soldier and general land settlement loans.....	42,477,774	42,232,502	40,588,430	37,829,462	35,679,623
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—loans.....	-	500,000	450,000	1,150,000	786,159
Canadian National Steamships loans.....	-	450,000	450,000	450,000	1,200,000
Saskatchewan Power Commission.....	-	-	-	-	57,600
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	66,907,513	69,054,220	69,193,370	76,391,037	157,136,642
Less reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active loans and advances.....	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
Totals, Active Assets....	458,568,937	438,570,044	485,761,502	687,976,735	1,362,707,672
Balance of liabilities over active assets, being net debt Mar. 31.....	3,083,952,202	3,101,667,570	3,152,559,314	3,271,259,647	3,648,691,448
Totals, Gross Debt.....	3,542,521,139	3,540,237,614	3,638,320,816	3,959,236,382	5,011,399,120

2.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1937-41—concluded

Item	NET DEBT				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Non-Active Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public works, canals.....	242,726,334	240,349,604	240,316,691	240,316,048	240,312,218
Public works, railways.....	443,109,941	429,690,834	429,584,113	429,586,082	429,575,794
Public works, miscellaneous.....	267,970,363	286,506,741	292,022,857	299,030,325	302,374,849
Military property and stores.....	12,035,420	12,049,714	12,056,713	12,056,714	12,063,714
Territorial accounts.....	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948
Railway accounts (old).....	88,398,829	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,435
Railway accounts (loans non-active).....	655,527,456	1	1	1	1
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust stock.....	1	269,325,706	266,612,868	264,012,426	265,706,606
Canadian National Railways stock.....	1	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Canadian National Steamships (loans non-active)....	13,754,191	13,858,030	13,864,295	13,872,666	13,871,969
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active).....	100,482,811	101,787,036	104,920,907	90,893,210	98,699,149
Balancing Items—					
Bal. Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31 of preceding year...	1,194,182,502	1,250,050,909	1,657,412,522	1,702,493,487	1,830,804,793
Excess of expenditure over revenue, year ended Mar. 31	55,868,407	14,443,347	45,080,965	128,311,306	364,594,974
Charges authorized by Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, 1937.....	1	392,918,266	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Net Debt.....	3,083,952,202	3,101,667,570	3,152,559,314	3,271,259,647	3,648,691,449
	LIABILITIES ²				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund.....	\$ 7,019,898	\$ 5,967,227	\$ 5,462,028	\$ 5,053,595	\$ 4,818,516
Post Office account, money orders, postal notes, etc., outstanding.....	4,074,164	3,664,726	2,498,656	2,787,322	3,597,902
Post Office Savings Bank deposits.....	21,879,593	22,587,233	23,045,575	23,100,118	22,176,633
Insurance, superannuation funds and annuities.....	176,973,747	201,332,556	221,220,852	243,153,278	264,028,916
Trust funds.....	20,933,963	20,951,204	21,328,456	22,213,545	30,172,158
Contingent and special funds...	13,597,412	21,853,040	34,762,566	20,369,529	297,812,094
Province accounts.....	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Funded debt less sinking funds.....	3,285,066,671	3,252,577,884	3,318,490,049	3,630,954,386	4,371,491,849
Interest due and outstanding...	3,351,844	1,679,928	1,888,817	1,980,792	7,677,235
Totals, Liabilities or Gross Debt.....	3,542,521,139	3,540,237,615	3,638,320,816	3,959,236,382	5,011,399,120

¹ See text at p. 584.² Direct liabilities only. Indirect liabilities or guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are dealt with in Tables 33 and 34, at pp. 781-782.

Subsection 2.—Revenues and Expenditures

In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941, both revenues and expenditures reached levels far in excess of any other year in the history of the Dominion. Revenues increased by \$310,000,000 to \$872,000,000, or about 55 p.c. over the previous year, a rise to which both new and old sources made substantial contribution, as will be seen from the table on p. 751. The three major new sources—national defence tax, excess profits tax and war exchange tax—alone accounted for over \$113,000,000, while revenue from the income tax increased by \$86,000,000, or by more than 64 p.c. Of total expenditures of nearly \$1,250,000,000, disbursements on war account were \$752,000,000, or over 60 p.c. Ordinary expenditures, covering the normal operating costs of government, were reduced by about \$8,000,000, despite an increase of \$10,000,000 (to a total of \$139,000,000) in interest on the public debt (the

largest single item in this group) arising out of heavier borrowing due to the War. Expenditures designed to relieve unemployment and agricultural distress, shown in the table under "Special Expenditures", were cut by more than half, while expenditures on "Government-Owned Enterprises", the largest single item of which is the deficit on the Canadian National Railways, showed an even greater reduction. The over-all deficit for the year amounted to \$377,432,000, over three times that of the previous year.

3.—Details of Revenues, Fiscal Years 1937-41

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenues—					
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	83,771,091	93,455,750	78,751,111	104,301,487	130,757,011
Excise duties	45,956,857	52,037,333	51,313,658	61,032,044	88,607,559
Income tax	102,365,242	120,365,532	142,026,138	134,448,566	220,471,004
National defence tax	—	—	—	—	27,672,018
Excess profits tax	—	—	—	—	23,995,269
Sales tax	112,832,259	138,054,536	122,139,067	137,446,253	179,701,224
War exchange tax	—	—	—	—	61,932,029
Other taxes	41,625,420	44,737,910	41,476,820	30,456,614	44,403,471
Totals, Tax Revenues	386,550,865	448,651,061	435,706,794	467,684,964	777,539,585
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Canada Grain Act	1,192,099	679,927	1,155,718	1,711,271	1,656,657
Canada Gazette	47,697	46,584	49,305	55,132	45,963
Canals	1,003,765	1,866,286	73,234	762,414	843,512
Casual	6,275,858	6,596,993	7,439,785	9,372,492	13,948,082
Chinese revenue	7,444	2,356	2,459	1,566	2,474
Dominion lands, parks, etc.	478,133	540,841	680,477	676,210	688,084
Electricity inspection	646,117	692,361	726,135	715,295	827,701
Fines and forfeitures	134,384	208,988	211,346	87,738	90,357
Fisheries	55,656	60,443	52,281	53,442	51,877
Gas inspection	13,289	87,519	83,465	80,967	84,188
Insurance superintendence	151,966	161,934	172,177	179,131	182,455
Interest on investments	11,231,035	13,120,523	13,163,015	13,393,432	14,910,554
Marine	263,260	336,163	377,250	348,266	348,175
Mariners' Fund	204,525	205,586	210,512	278,374	314,900
Military College	20,012	20,100	20,400	14,040	14,599
Military pensions revenue	186,515	194,150	209,231	233,432	303,377
Ordnance lands	15,451	16,437	19,825	18,413	39,488
Patent and copyright fees	463,850	452,150	441,764	415,861	400,267
Penitentiaries	62,324	62,820	81,930	137,314	161,299
Post Office	34,274,552	35,546,161	35,288,220	36,729,105	40,383,366
Premium, discount and exchange (net)	—	26,911	477,430	7,939,273	6,107,027
Public works	274,431	317,835	296,630	305,928	373,361
Radio receiving licences	989,614 ¹	1	1	1	1
R.C.M.P. officers' pensions	10,195	10,570	11,028	11,314	11,247
Weights and measures inspection	395,904	392,879	416,295	410,718	426,333
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	58,478,086	61,646,520	62,309,912	73,631,128	82,215,343
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	445,028,955	510,297,581	498,016,706	541,616,092	859,754,928
Special Receipts (sundry receipts and credits)	8,463,997	3,009,879	1,255,962	163,812	8,538,236
Other Credits—					
Refunds on capital account	616,085	1,543,135	40,790	21,244	20,404
Credits to non-active accounts	44,726	1,842,154	2,857,890	20,292,311	3,856,077
Totals, Other Credits	660,795	3,385,289	2,898,686	20,313,555	3,876,481
Grand Totals, Revenues	454,153,747	516,692,749	502,171,354	562,093,459	872,169,645

¹ As from November, 1936, radio licence fees are deposited to the credit of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1937-41

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture.....	8,741,070	9,016,839	9,527,766	11,816,826	8,593,032
Auditor General's Office.....	423,367	463,335	473,007	459,435	452,714
Civil Service Commission.....	304,921	358,252	378,524	398,111	397,422
External Affairs, including Office of Prime Minister.....	1,340,912	1,450,048	1,056,727	1,215,238	1,008,073
Finance—					
Interest on public debt.....	137,410,345	132,117,422	127,995,617	129,315,442	139,178,670
Cost of loan notations.....	3,839,481	4,555,437	4,914,349	4,992,102	6,303,547
Subsidies to provinces.....	13,735,190	13,735,336	13,752,110	13,768,953	13,768,953
Special grants to provinces.....	3,225,000	7,475,000	7,475,000	5,475,000	5,475,000
Other grants and contributions.....	540,224	550,244	642,577	659,500	530,331
Superannuation.....	768,040	696,557	630,878	560,113	493,837
Government contribution to Super- annuation Fund.....	2,018,754	2,065,491	2,219,820	2,271,448	2,315,851
Old age pensions.....	21,149,352	28,653,005 ¹	29,043,635 ¹	29,976,554 ¹	29,911,700 ¹
Premium, discount and exchange (net).....	399,930	-	-	-	-
Other departmental expenditure.....	3,578,442	3,652,961	3,770,328	4,046,109	3,590,393
Fisheries.....	1,650,616	1,849,618	2,035,822	2,319,896	1,617,849
Governor General's Secretary's Office	143,210	144,175	144,690	146,830	130,971
Insurance.....	171,658	186,725	193,947	195,270	176,707
Justice Department—					
Justice.....	2,502,584	2,507,432	2,473,012	2,448,885	2,413,413
Penitentiaries.....	2,371,932	2,577,316	2,675,201	2,940,790	2,716,836
Labour Department—					
Labour (incl. technical education)....	796,598	754,728	815,540	818,456	912,897
Government annuities—payments to maintain reserve.....	540,832	8,941,196 ²	-	379,007	111,425
Legislation—					
House of Commons.....	1,759,641	1,515,869	1,799,767	1,285,416	2,468,343
Library of Parliament.....	74,984	79,052	72,456	76,102	70,017
Senate.....	587,320	535,570	600,155	431,787	867,703
General.....	72,817	50,899	75,000	68,360	57,773
Dominion Franchise Office.....	52,593	76,240	49,897	-	-
Chief Electoral Office, including elections.....	71,820	44,606	114,466	458,005	2,469,359
Mines and Resources—					
Administration and general expend- itures.....	-	1,857,868 ³	182,818 ³	204,563 ³	177,037 ³
Immigration and Colonization.....	1,312,835	1,163,004	1,334,724	1,338,177	1,272,519
Indian Affairs.....	4,903,880	4,896,748	5,304,889	5,675,058	5,183,477
Interior.....	2,887,354	-	-	-	-
Lands, Parks and Forests.....	-	1,542,790	2,249,010	2,115,890	1,936,432
Surveys and Engineering.....	-	133,387	1,324,645	1,301,012	1,114,434
Mines and Geological Survey.....	1,134,714	658,082	1,339,441	1,303,455	1,173,174
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act.....	2,276,735	2,520,922	1,921,130	4,531,922	4,407,879
Munitions and Supply.....	-	-	-	-	9,114
National Defence—					
Militia Service.....	11,345,751	17,221,198	15,772,295	5,997,311	5
Naval Service.....	4,763,264	4,371,680	6,589,714	1,869,162	5
Air Service.....	5,821,824 ⁴	10,018,104	11,216,055	4,851,503	5
General Services.....	992,224	1,149,025	853,959	470,755	193,985
National Revenue (including Income Tax).....	11,205,101	11,870,199	11,899,312	12,064,426	12,228,866
Pensions, war, military and civil.....	43,356,180	42,823,277	42,793,055	42,868,901	42,195,709
Pensions and National Health.....	12,452,392	13,066,320	14,582,890	16,010,793	14,641,331
Post Office.....	31,906,272	33,762,269	35,455,182	36,725,870	38,699,674
Privy Council.....	45,488	47,787	48,783	59,133	54,063
Public Archives.....	160,362	169,953	158,697	150,190	125,852
Public Printing and Stationery.....	169,367	161,063	190,572	198,589	233,159
Public Works.....	14,518,757	12,352,073	15,484,196	13,065,212	11,506,678
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	5,634,760	6,022,503	5,822,638	5,276,797	5,194,939
Secretary of State.....	654,705	692,331	730,092	836,242	772,478
Soldier Settlement.....	805,945	801,036	757,664	624,278	581,716

¹ Includes pensions to blind persons.² Tables previously used for valuation understated the liability on annuity contracts: this exceptional amount is due to the adoption of tables in conformity with present mortality experience.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, 1940 and 1941 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 Included under war expenditure, see p. 753.

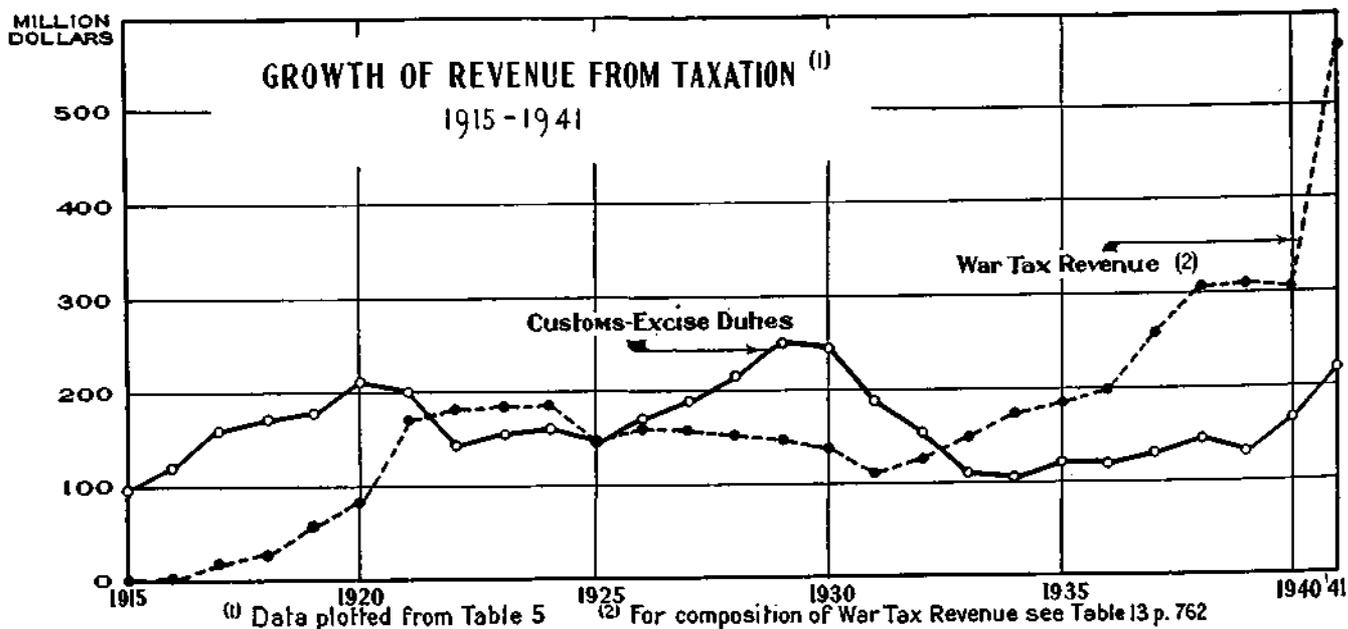
4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1937-41—continued

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded					
Trade and Commerce—					
Mail subsidies and steamship sub-ventions.....	2,119,915	2,029,211	1,993,323	1,906,620	942,494
Canada Grain Act.....	1,738,585	1,676,051	1,846,706	1,932,489	1,907,821
Other departmental expenditures.....	5,522,518	4,069,797	4,762,994	4,999,053	4,315,075
Transport—					
Administration and miscellaneous expenditures.....	-	417,277 ¹	376,407 ¹	366,782 ¹	340,959 ¹
Air Service.....	-	2,535,256 ²	3,457,108 ²	3,861,863 ²	3,477,803 ²
Marine.....	5,614,342	4,280,279	4,266,775	4,210,968	3,793,182
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation..	848,114	-	-	-	-
Railways and Canals.....	4,019,131	3,911,022	4,616,956	4,066,413	3,989,326
Maritime Freight Rates Act.....	2,500,823	3,182,408	2,582,897	2,660,295	3,951,014
Railway Grade Crossing Fund.....	53,500	179,710	186,643	255,438	126,342
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures.	357,112,072	414,891,410	413,032,202	398,323,206	390,629,350
Capital Expenditures—					
Canals.....	51,945	-	-	-	-
Railways.....	203,050	71,454	26,348	22,570	6,821
Public Works.....	3,230,564	4,358,098	5,397,928	7,007,468	3,350,989
Totals, Capital Expenditures.	3,481,544	4,430,152	5,424,276	7,030,038	3,357,810
Special Expenditures—					
Unemployment Relief—					
Material aid to provinces.....	28,929,774	19,492,958	17,037,033	19,534,178	14,993,940
Dominion's share of joint Dominion-Provincial projects.....	12,691,397	8,878,160	6,258,672	7,147,306	3,201,613
Transportation facilities into mining areas.....	1,221,227	1,323,657	1,212,941	1,121,038	47,872
Railway maintenance.....	2,002,084	-	-	-	-
Administration.....	192,300	377,980	260,466	287,162	235,876
Dominion projects.....	23,503,924	13,815,709	12,980,739	24,918,392	9,101,563
Special drought area relief.....	8,700,990	24,089,834	9,140,000	9,104,810	4,722,508
Canadian Wheat Board—reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal years 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41.....	-	-	25,000,000	27,000,000	10,499,677
War expenditure.....	-	-	-	118,291,022	702,040,326
Totals, Special Expenditures.	78,003,702	65,534,364	71,895,407	207,403,973	794,914,425
Government-Owned Enterprises—					
Losses Charged to Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Canadian National Railways.....	43,303,394	42,345,868	54,314,196	40,095,520	16,965,044
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry....	-	-	387,643	426,854	400,773
National Harbours Board.....	249,718	288,917	138,440	93,904	39,914
Trans-Canada Air Lines.....	-	111,005	818,026	411,657	-
Central Mortgage Bank.....	-	-	-	16,069	-
Loans and Advances (Non-Active)—					
Canadian National Steamships.....	Cr. 1,753,779	103,839	6,265	8,371	-
National Harbours Board.....	2,419,193	1,983,759	3,278,924	1,026,774	715,948
Totals, Government-Owned Enterprises.	44,218,526	44,833,388	58,943,494	42,079,149	18,181,679
Other Charges—					
Write-down of Assets Chargeable to Consolidated Fund—					
Reduction in soldier and general land settlement loans.....	627,663	749,766	1,022,617	1,642,533	1,011,012
Yearly established losses in seed grain and relief accounts.....	44,425	14,197	17,701	9,711	46,050
Cancellation of Canadian Farm Loan Board capital stock.....	20,385	10,135	14,280	10,849	11,995

¹ See footnote 3, p. 752.² See footnote 4, p. 752.

4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1937-41—concluded

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other Charges—concluded					
Province of Manitoba treasury bills..	-	804,897	-	-	-
Cancellation of relief loans, to the Province of Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	17,682,157	-
Reduction of Immigration and Colonization Assisted Passage Loans..	-	247	283	356	244
Reduction of drought area relief loans, Province of Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	1,373,980	-
Consolidated Fund—to provide a reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active loans and advances.....	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
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—adjustment.....	-	200	-	-	-
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust Stock—reduction due to line abandonments.....	-	-	2,712,837	2,600,442	2,334,350
Capital loss (exclusive of loss applicable to expired service life) on sale of S.S. <i>Prince David</i> and S.S. <i>Prince Robert</i>	-	-	-	-	1,474,971
Non-Active Accounts—					
Fulfilment of guarantees under Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Acts.....	-	-	-	2,637,398	7,136,051
Capital gain on redemption of Grand Trunk Railway Co. 4 p.c. Perpetual Debenture Stock.....	-	-	-	-	5,503,500
Totals, Other Charges.....	19,179,588	1,718,803	3,767,718	25,957,426	42,518,182
Grand Totals, Expenditures.....	532,005,432	534,408,117	553,063,097	680,793,792	1,249,601,416



5.—Principal Items of Dominion Revenues, Fiscal Years 1868-1941

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30; after 1906 on Mar. 31. Figures for 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	29,635,268
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	58,062,333
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	-	54,024,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,186,072
1906.....	46,053,377	14,010,220	-	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,141,394
1907 ³	39,717,079	11,805,413	-	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,972,110
1908.....	57,200,276	15,782,152	-	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,055,417
1909.....	47,088,444	14,937,768	-	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,549,580
1910.....	59,767,681	15,253,353	-	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,616,476
1911.....	71,838,089	16,869,837	-	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,884,328
1912.....	85,051,872	19,261,662	-	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913.....	111,764,699	21,447,445	-	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,690,427
1914.....	104,691,238	21,452,037	-	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915.....	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057 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	42,698,033	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	35,716,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	403,094,210
1924.....	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	406,581,318
1925.....	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	351,515,392
1926.....	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	382,893,009
1927.....	141,968,678	48,513,160	156,167,434	346,649,272	8,559,401	29,069,169	400,452,480
1928.....	156,985,818	57,400,898	150,319,087	364,705,803	10,937,822	31,562,580	429,642,577
1929.....	187,206,332	63,684,954	145,029,742	395,921,028	12,227,562	30,611,964	460,151,481
1930 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	357,702,435
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
1941.....	130,757,012	88,607,559	558,175,014	777,539,585	14,910,554	40,383,366	872,169,645

¹ For detailed statement, see Table 13, p. 762. ² Includes various smaller items of revenue receipts for most earlier years and special receipts since 1921. ³ Nine months, see headnote. ⁴ First year in which tax imposed. ⁵ Figures for 1930 and following years conform with new set-up of the "Public Accounts" as established in 1936 (see p. 747 of the 1941 Year Book).

6.—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	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	-	53,536	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...	9,582,929	-	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	1,287,014	3,904,922	3,074,472	35,994,031
1891...	9,584,137	-	103,550	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	41,908,500
1900...	10,699,645	-	93,453	2,289,889	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	4,023,657	50,739,392
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	4,654,528	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...	13,093,160	-	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	112,059,637
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	8,633,096	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 ⁴	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 ⁹ ...	121,566,213	1,537,173	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	23,763,284	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	11,778,684	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	29,013,639 ¹⁰	42,793,055	15,484,197	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
1941...	139,178,670	29,911,700 ¹⁰	42,195,709	11,506,678	193,985	13,768,953	38,699,674	390,629,350

¹ The expenditures shown for this and later years include items for civil government account and miscellaneous expenditures. 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 1868-1941

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*	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 ⁵	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	43,008,234	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	
385,094	1,112,348	3,899,877	5,936,343	3,201,220	-	501,572	3,702,792	51,542,635	1899	
1,089,827	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 ⁶	
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	137,142,682	1912	
6,057,515	18,888,889	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	
11,049,020	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	
8,417,229	23,924,760	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	10,705,787	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	697,012,212	1919	
38,869,683	25,881,423	4,550,762	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	366,943,113	786,021,611 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	1,351,024	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	
4,805,949	-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	"	84,485	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	7,105,311	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 ⁸	16,302,185	405,266,383	1930 ⁹	
12,145,264	6,702,854	9,862,574	28,710,692	"	"	26,272,857 ⁸	26,272,857	441,568,413	1931	
7,485,478	6,376,207	3,304,298	17,165,943	"	"	59,475,056 ⁸	59,475,056	448,742,316	1932	
4,233,789	1,658,812	3,156,328	9,048,929	"	"	168,677,810 ⁸	168,677,810	532,369,940	1933	
3,839,751	754,194	1,986,140	6,580,085	"	"	99,806,659 ⁸	99,806,659	458,157,905	1934	
6,243,737	525,772	337,907	7,107,416	"	"	111,298,256 ⁸	111,298,256	478,106,581	1935	
5,799,341	286,887	457,926	6,544,154	"	"	153,502,252 ⁸	153,502,252	532,585,555	1936	
3,236,564	203,035	51,945	3,491,544	"	"	141,401,816 ⁸	141,401,816	532,005,432	1937	
4,358,698	71,454	-	4,430,152	"	"	115,086,555 ⁸	115,086,555	534,408,118	1938	
5,397,928	26,348	-	5,424,276	"	"	134,606,619 ⁸	134,606,619	553,063,098	1939	
7,007,468	22,570	-	7,030,038	"	"	118,291,022	157,149,526 ⁸	680,793,792	1940	
3,350,989	6,821	-	3,357,810	"	"	752,045,326	103,568,960 ⁸	855,614,286	1,249,601,446	1941

⁷ Taken in other items including certain advances to railways, \$45,780,690 in 1920, \$109,662,655 in 1921, \$97,950,645 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 For details, see Table 7, p. 758. ⁹ Figures for 1930 and following years conform with new set-up of the "Public Accounts" as established in 1936 (see p. 747 of 1941 Year Book). ¹⁰ Includes pensions to blind persons.

7.—Analysis of "Other Charges" (Shown in Table 6), Fiscal Years 1930-41

Year	Special Expenditures		Government-Owned Enterprises		Other Charges		Total
	Direct Relief, Relief Projects and Other Works	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	Nil	43,553,112	665,414	692,473	18,487,115	141,401,816
1938.....	68,534,364	"	42,745,791	2,087,597	1,579,242	139,561	115,086,555
1939.....	46,895,407	25,000,000 ²	55,658,306	3,285,188	3,767,718	Nil	134,606,619
1940.....	54,612,951	34,500,000 ³	41,044,004	1,035,145	23,320,028	2,637,398	157,149,526
1941.....	27,646,853	15,222,245	17,465,731	715,948	29,878,632 ⁴	12,639,551	103,568,959

¹ Includes a write-down of assets amounting to \$62,938,239. on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1938-39.

² Reserve against estimated losses

on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1939-40 to the extent of \$27,000,000.

³ Reserve against estimated losses

includes \$25,000,000 as reserve against possible losses on assets. ⁴ In-

8.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1868-1941

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Censuses, Apr. 6, 1891; Apr. 1, 1901; June 1, 1911, 1921 and 1931; June 2, 1941. For the intercensal years the populations are estimated as at June 1 (see p. 98). See Tables 3-7 for the figures of revenues and expenditures on which this table is based. Figures for 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	1912.....	14.12	18.42	13.28	18.56
1870.....	3.61	4.29	3.96	4.97	1913.....	17.45	22.10	14.68	18.93
1875.....	5.23	6.23	6.00	8.32	1914.....	16.01	20.71	16.17	23.64
1880.....	4.34	5.49	5.84	8.00	1915.....	12.22	16.67	16.98	31.09
1885.....	5.60	7.37	7.72	10.84	1916.....	15.58	21.52	16.29	42.46
1886.....	5.56	7.31	8.60	13.63	1917.....	21.68	28.87	18.44	61.81
1887.....	6.20	7.73	7.71	8.97	1918.....	24.14	32.01	21.88	70.77
1888.....	6.02	7.68	7.85	9.63	1919.....	28.12	37.65	28.00	83.87
1889.....	6.47	8.20	7.81	9.20	1920.....	34.31	40.88	35.51	91.87
1890.....	6.60	8.34	7.53	8.74	1921*.....	41.96	49.65	41.09	60.11
1891*.....	6.25	7.98	7.52	8.44	1922.....	35.87	42.86	38.97	51.97
1892.....	5.80	7.56	7.53	8.66	1923.....	37.24	44.74	36.88	48.26
1893.....	5.94	7.75	7.47	8.29	1924.....	37.38	44.47	35.53	40.53
1894.....	5.52	7.31	7.55	8.64	1925.....	31.63	37.82	34.32	37.78
1895.....	5.05	6.76	7.59	8.53	1926.....	34.66	40.51	33.93	37.59
1896.....	5.46	7.22	7.52	8.69	1927.....	35.98	41.56	33.17	37.21
1897.....	5.58	7.39	7.49	8.40	1928.....	37.09	43.69	34.19	38.51
1898.....	5.70	7.84	7.50	8.76	1929.....	39.49	45.88	35.00	38.78
1899.....	6.65	8.93	8.00	9.85	1930.....	37.09	43.68	35.06	39.01
1900.....	7.18	9.63	8.11	9.94	1931*.....	28.55	34.32	37.55	42.41
1901*.....	7.19	9.78	8.72	10.79	1932.....	26.18	32.05	35.73	42.92
1902.....	7.85	10.57	9.24	11.64	1933.....	23.81	29.13	33.57	49.79
1903.....	8.63	12.27	9.15	10.93	1934.....	25.12	29.98	32.03	42.31
1904.....	9.17	12.13	9.54	12.40	1935.....	27.84	33.09	32.41	43.71
1905.....	9.00	11.86	10.72	13.13	1936.....	28.77	33.79	33.78	48.29
1906.....	9.69	12.93	10.85	13.44	1937.....	34.76	40.84	34.81	47.84
1907 ¹	8.31	10.60	8.32	10.61	1938.....	40.03	46.10	37.01	47.68
1908.....	11.02	14.50	11.57	16.99	1939.....	38.51	44.38	36.50	48.88
1909.....	9.12	12.58	11.36	19.62	1940.....	40.95	49.21	34.87	59.60
1910.....	10.74	14.54	11.36	16.51	1941*.....	68.09	76.37	34.21	109.42
1911*.....	12.31	16.36	12.18	17.04					

¹ Nine months (see headnote to Table 6).

9.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1937-41

NOTE.—See Table 3 for the revenues and Table 4 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	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
REVENUES					
Ordinary Revenues—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties.....	7.53	8.34	6.96	9.13	11.45
Excise duties.....	4.13	4.64	4.54	5.34	7.76
War-Tax Revenue—					
Income tax.....	9.21	10.74	12.55	11.77	19.31
National defence tax.....	—	—	—	—	2.42
Excess profits tax.....	—	—	—	—	2.10
Sales tax.....	10.15	12.32	10.79	12.03	15.74
War exchange tax.....	—	—	—	—	5.42
Other taxes.....	3.74	3.99	3.67	2.68	3.89
Totals, Tax Revenues.....	34.76	40.03	38.51	40.95	68.09
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Canada Grain Act.....	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.14
Canals.....	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.08
Dominion lands.....	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Interest on investments.....	1.01	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.22
Patent and copyright fees.....	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Post Office.....	3.08	3.19	3.12	3.22	3.54
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues¹.....	5.26	5.50	5.51	6.47	7.20
Totals, Ordinary Revenues.....	40.02	45.53	44.01	47.42	75.28
Special Receipts and Other Credits.....	0.82	0.57	0.37	1.79	1.09
Grand Totals, Revenues.....	40.84	46.10	44.38	49.21	76.37
EXPENDITURES					
Ordinary Expenditures—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	0.79	0.80	0.84	1.03	0.75
Finance—					
Interest on public debt.....	12.36	11.79	11.31	11.32	11.31
Subsidies to provinces.....	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20
Old age pensions.....	1.90	2.56 ²	2.57 ²	2.64 ²	2.62 ²
Fisheries.....	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.14
Justice (including penitentiaries).....	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.45
Labour (including technical education and Government annuities).....	0.12	0.87 ³	0.86	0.10	0.09
Mines and Resources—					
Immigration and Colonization.....	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11
Indian Affairs.....	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.45
Interior.....	0.26	0.22	0.32	0.30	0.27
Mines and Geological Survey.....	0.10	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.10
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act.....	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.40	0.39
National Defence.....	2.06	2.92	3.04	1.15	0.02
National Revenue (including income tax).....	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.06	0.11
Pensions, war, military and civil.....	3.90	3.82	3.78	3.75	3.69
Pensions and National Health.....	1.12	1.17	1.29	1.40	1.28
Post Office.....	2.87	3.01	3.13	3.22	3.39
Public Works.....	1.31	1.10	1.37	1.14	1.01
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.46	0.45
Trade and Commerce.....	0.84	0.69	0.76	0.77	0.63
Transport—					
Marine.....	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.33
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	0.08	—	—	—	—
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act and Railway Grade Crossing Fund).....	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.61	0.71
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures¹.....	34.81	37.01	36.50	34.87	31.21
Totals, Capital Expenditures.....	0.31	0.40	0.48	0.62	0.29
Totals, Special Expenditures.....	7.01	6.11	6.35	18.16	69.61
Government-Owned Enterprises.....	3.98	4.06	5.21	3.68	1.59
Other Expenditures.....	1.73	0.15	0.33	2.27	3.72
Grand Totals, Expenditures.....	47.84	47.68	48.88	59.60	109.42

¹ Includes other items not specified. Table 4, p. 752.

² Includes pensions to blind persons.

³ See footnote 2,

Subsection 3.—Analysis of Revenues from Taxation

As shown in Table 9, of the per capita revenue receipts of \$76·37 in 1941, \$68·09, or 89·2 p.c., was obtained by taxation. Customs receipts accounted for \$130,757,011, or only 16·8 p.c. of the total taxation revenue of \$777,539,585, while excise duties amounted to \$88,607,559, or 11·4 p.c. Thus the two sources of taxation revenue that were most important prior to the First World War accounted for less than a third of the taxation revenue in 1941.

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 of spirits 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, 1941:—

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.	\$ 0·35
Except Spirits as follows:—		(b) Imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per gal.	\$ 0·12
(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.	\$ 0·12
(c) Used in a bonded manufactory for vinegar, per proof gal.	\$ 0·60	(b) Imported, per lb.	\$ 0·12
(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.	\$ 0·18
(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.	\$ 0·30
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.

Revenues from Excise Duties.—In the fiscal year 1941, tobacco, including cigarettes, supplied about 61 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

10.—Excise Duties Collected, Fiscal Years 1936-41

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise)

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	7,401,581	8,316,669	9,844,227	9,929,585	12,478,114	17,695,951
Validation fee.....	600,417	1,055,719	918,607	390,763	374,117	664,778
Beer or malt liquor.....	408,760	390,277	363,208	254,819	281,164	324,004
Malt syrup.....	163,710	160,175	132,210	113,127	123,446	108,681
Malt.....	7,691,832	8,050,380	8,852,924	8,177,299	11,402,151	16,801,740
Tobacco (incl. cigarettes)...	28,678,512	28,334,748	32,428,275	32,840,490	40,132,994	54,893,927
Cigars.....	373,668	372,058	409,010	383,994	423,940	522,875
Licences.....	40,540	38,891	38,557	34,339	34,629	45,137
Totals.....	45,359,020	46,718,917	52,987,018	52,124,416	65,250,555	91,057,093

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.

11.—Statistics of Licences and Distillation, Fiscal Years 1936-41

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Licences issued..... No.	18	18	19	19	20	20
Licence fees..... \$	4,750	4,500	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,000
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—Amount..... proof gal.	664	678	848	71	Nil	140
Duty..... \$	2,655	2,942	3,391	284	"	981
Totals, Duties Collected Plus Licence Fees... \$	7,405	7,442	8,641	5,534	5,250	5,981
Grain, etc., for Distillation—Malt..... lb.	6,460,673	8,674,360	11,476,111	12,163,156	15,939,969	16,863,074
Indian corn..... "	32,961,102	52,575,085	72,192,878	70,882,809	80,538,799	99,439,503
Rye..... "	7,128,903	10,440,518	11,076,495	15,093,490	23,823,962	23,143,976
Other grain..... "	192,098	328,960	392,124	358,094	815,878	1,608,357
Totals, Grain Used... "	46,742,776	72,018,923	95,137,608	98,497,549	121,118,608	141,054,910
Molasses used..... lb.	74,932,898	87,235,183	88,986,256	73,455,645	86,165,160	116,730,154
Wine and other materials "	304,531	2,247,560	4,160,731	1,445,688	436,616	2,695,501
Proof spirits manufactured..... proof gal.	6,553,190	8,723,005	10,198,330	9,642,830	11,821,317	14,641,842

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 malt liquor, malt, tobacco and cigarettes were taken out of bond for consumption in 1941. Figures for spirits and cigars also indicated an increased consumption of those commodities.

12.—Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, Fiscal Years 1921-41

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	13,389,268
1922	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924	899,291	43,717,823	105,446,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483
1927	1,404,111	51,726,251	126,967,976	175,335,838	3,333,999,860	21,589,772
1928	1,896,357	58,391,360	142,543,947	181,730,614	3,927,022,325	21,907,747
1929	2,016,802	65,719,129	158,490,019	190,981,166	4,607,500,425	21,973,221
1930	1,926,063	62,992,156	149,746,711	196,251,957	5,035,878,655	22,195,455
1931	1,180,536	58,641,404	137,997,652	177,841,987	5,082,314,590	22,520,345
1932	781,612	52,001,768	121,257,234	152,159,301	4,401,628,765	22,801,035
1933	769,527	40,632,084	95,604,954	122,664,715	3,728,832,089	22,815,839
1934	933,946	40,105,883	92,319,768	115,988,080	4,342,728,835	22,315,295
1935	1,063,928	51,703,781	117,985,480	125,519,841	4,958,250,855	22,891,129
1936	1,621,286	56,913,069	128,201,424	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
1941	2,371,633	78,273,447	168,025,398	173,484,743	7,776,291,482	31,254,234

¹ Figures include snuff.

² Exclusive of imported spirits but inclusive of non-potable spirits.

War-Tax Revenues.—An account of the various war taxes imposed in 1915, and thereafter, is given at p. 745. Amounts received from these taxes since first instituted are given in Table 13. The taxes imposed on banks, trust and loan companies and insurance companies are collected by the Department of Finance; excise taxes, income taxes and excess profits taxes are collected by the Department of National Revenue.

13.—War-Tax Revenues Received by the Receiver General, Fiscal Years 1915, 1919, 1920 and 1926-41

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
1941	898,326	"	971,366	23,995,269	220,471,004 ⁴	284,167,032	558,175,015 ⁵
Totals, 1915-41	31,587,313	3,922,644	18,157,308	222,539,352	1,737,778,255	2,392,408,162	4,434,065,052⁶

¹ The figures are for special taxation only, imposed in 1915 as outlined at p. 745.

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. In 1940 the tax was re-instituted as the Excess Profits Tax.

⁴ Not including \$27,672,018 from National Defence Tax but including the five per cent tax on interest, etc., see Table 16.

⁵ Including National Defence Tax.

Income Tax.—The income tax was instituted in 1917, as a part of what is still known as war-tax revenue. Table 15, p. 764, shows the total receipts under this item for the fiscal years 1919, the first year for which collections were made, to 1941.

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 3, p. 751). 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 (the collections increased from \$9,000,000 for 1919 to somewhere around \$375,000,000 for 1942) 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 1941; 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 permits 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 14 gives the total of individual and corporation incomes upon which income tax assessments were approved in the fiscal years 1921 to 1941, 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 at pp. 764-765 of the 1941 edition; statistics for 1941 are given in Tables 20 and 21 at pp. 767-768 of this edition. "Net income" is defined as the gross income, before statutory exemption, less allowable deductions.

14.—Incomes (Individual and Corporation) Assessed for Income War Tax, Fiscal Years 1921-41, and by Provinces, 1941

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	1941.....	1,527,581,278

BY PROVINCES, 1941

Province	Amount	Province	Amount	Province	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Is..	9,058,588	Ontario.....	736,139,318	British Columbia..	146,075,962
Nova Scotia.....	39,158,068	Manitoba.....	76,410,156	Yukon.....	2,250,896
New Brunswick...	21,164,905	Saskatchewan.....	25,117,407		
Quebec.....	426,773,033	Alberta.....	45,432,895	Total.....	1,527,581,278

Taxes Collected.—In addition to the income tax proper and the special tax on dividends and interest, the Income Tax Division is responsible for the collection of the national defence tax, (which came into operation in 1940; see p. 746) the tax on rents and royalties remitted to non-residents carrying on business in Canada and the excess profits tax. Table 16 shows these separate taxes collected by the Income Tax Division, by provinces, for the fiscal year 1941.

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.

15.—Income Tax Collected (Not Including National Defence Tax, Tax on Interest and Dividends, etc.), Fiscal Years 1919-41

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1919.....	9,349,720	1927.....	47,336,309	1935.....	60,991,631
1920.....	20,263,740	1928.....	56,571,047	1936.....	75,502,202
1921.....	46,381,824	1929.....	59,422,323	1937.....	93,455,228
1922.....	78,684,355	1930.....	69,020,726	1938.....	110,213,444
1923.....	59,711,538	1931.....	71,048,022	1939.....	132,123,093
1924.....	54,204,028	1932.....	61,254,400	1940.....	123,326,934
1925.....	56,248,043	1933.....	62,066,697	1941.....	207,428,788
1926.....	55,571,962	1934.....	56,569,537		

16.—Taxes Collected by the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, by Provinces, Fiscal Year 1941

NOTE.—Statistics of receipts from the special tax on interest and dividends, 1934 to 1940, appear at p. 762 of the 1941 Year Book.

Province	Income Tax		National Defence Tax	Tax on Interest and Dividends	Tax on Rents and Royalties	Excess Profits Tax	Total Collections
	Individual	Corporation					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	195,941	314,772	30,872	200,656	150	5,280	747,670
Nova Scotia.....	1,749,452	1,926,852	819,845	82,956	2,665	169,510	4,751,281
New Brunswick....	1,255,752	1,278,987	541,449	50,870	2,196	122,375	3,251,629
Quebec.....	24,950,671	36,565,972	6,767,123	3,411,992	208,943	5,863,731	77,768,432
Ontario.....	36,426,213	74,248,489	13,941,129	7,401,584	419,677	15,990,523	148,427,614
Manitoba.....	2,647,362	3,298,488	1,429,114	391,880	28,171	477,305	8,272,320
Saskatchewan.....	816,707	458,602	464,953	30,764	21,816	28,451	1,821,294
Alberta.....	2,166,414	2,635,735	984,195	74,527	25,178	404,608	6,340,658
British Columbia..	5,605,805	10,691,465	2,654,400	614,962	51,133	924,485	20,542,249
Yukon.....	46,804	94,190	38,938	22,068	28	9,000	211,028
Head Office.....	1,957	2,158	-	-	-	-	4,115
Totals.....	75,863,078	131,565,710	37,672,018	12,282,259	759,957	23,995,268	272,138,290

Income Tax on Individuals.—The statistics of income and tax assessments shown here apply, in the main, to incomes received in the calendar year 1939, the tax assessments being approved in the first quarter of the fiscal year (i.e., April, May and June, 1940), shortly after tax payments were due. The accounts, of course, were closed at Mar. 31, 1941. Tables 17 to 20 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 1941.

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 18 reveals the interesting fact that, of a total of 300,384 individuals assessed for income tax, those in receipt of net incomes of \$4,000 or less reached the number of 243,477 or over 81 p.c. of the total taxpayers, although they were assessed for only 9.6 p.c. of the total amount levied. Table 19, showing the average tax bill rendered in each income class, is also of interest in this connection.

17.—Individuals and Net Income Assessed for Income Tax, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

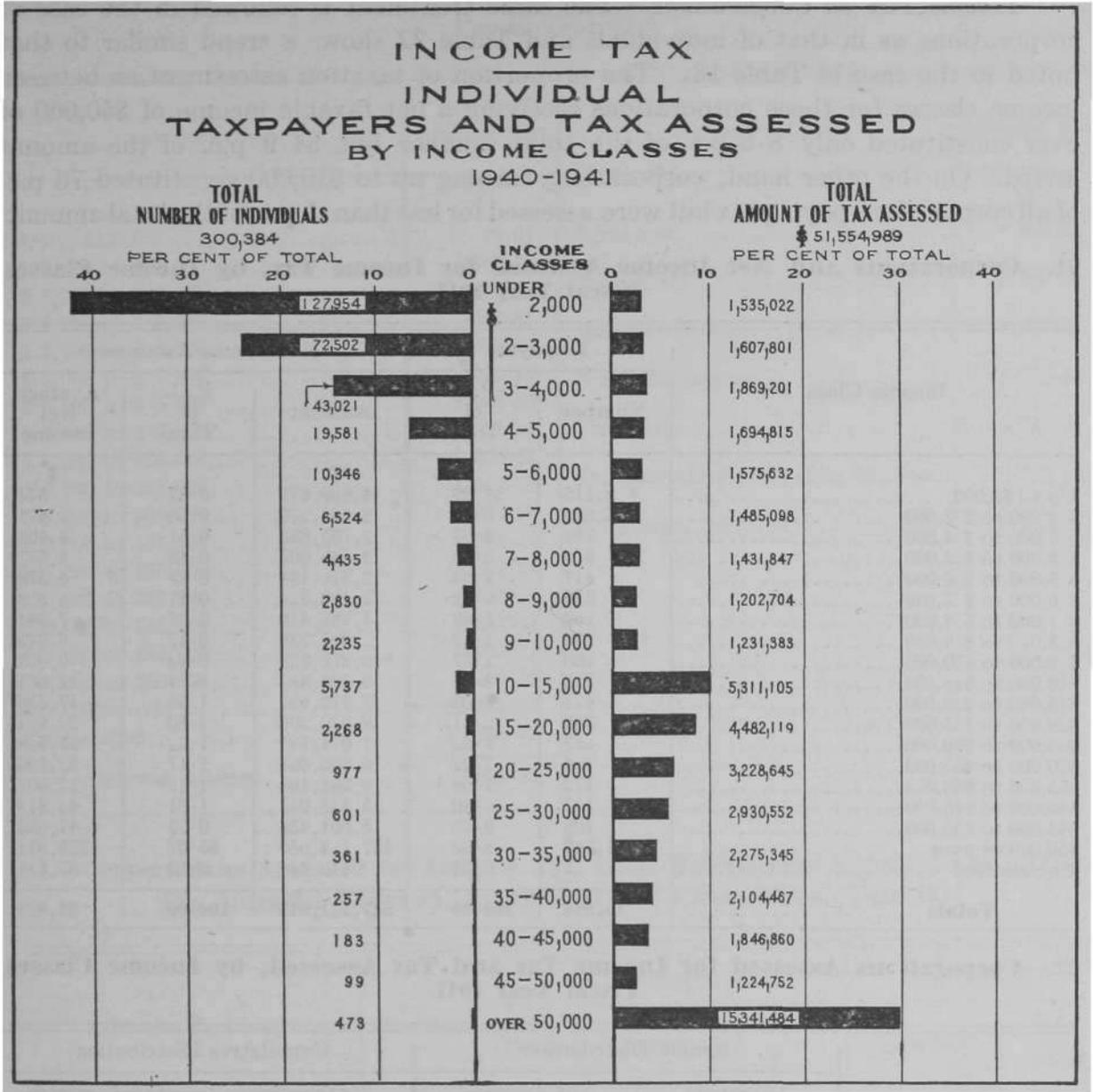
Income Class	Taxpayers		Net Income Assessment		
	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total	Average Net Income
			\$		\$
Up to \$2,000.....	127,954	42.60	174,149,599	17.59	1,361
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	72,502	24.14	180,672,888	18.24	2,492
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	43,021	14.32	144,306,702	14.57	3,354
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	19,581	6.52	87,426,561	8.83	4,465
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	10,346	3.44	56,694,728	5.72	5,480
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	6,524	2.17	42,233,859	4.27	6,474
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	4,435	1.48	33,350,171	3.37	7,527
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	2,830	0.94	24,267,912	2.45	8,575
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	2,235	0.74	21,341,516	2.16	9,549
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	5,737	1.91	70,086,179	7.08	12,217
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	2,268	0.75	39,949,917	4.03	17,615
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	977	0.33	21,965,247	2.22	22,482
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	601	0.20	16,749,787	1.69	27,870
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	361	0.12	11,516,942	1.16	31,903
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	257	0.09	9,660,680	0.98	37,590
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	183	0.06	7,800,811	0.79	42,627
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	99	0.03	4,880,187	0.49	49,295
\$50,000 or over.....	473	0.16	43,166,573	4.36	91,261
Totals.....	300,384	100.00	990,250,259	100.00	3,297

18.—Individuals Assessed for Income Tax and Tax Assessed, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

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.....	127,954	42·60	1,535,022	2·93	127,954	42·60	1,535,022	2·93
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	72,502	24·14	1,607,801	3·07	200,456	66·74	3,142,823	6·00
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	43,021	14·32	1,869,201	3·57	243,477	81·06	5,012,025	9·57
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	19,581	6·52	1,694,815	3·24	263,058	87·58	6,706,840	12·81
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	10,346	3·44	1,575,632	3·00	273,404	91·02	8,282,472	15·81
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	6,524	2·17	1,485,098	2·83	279,928	93·19	9,767,570	18·64
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	4,435	1·48	1,431,847	2·73	284,363	94·67	11,199,417	21·37
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	2,830	0·94	1,202,704	2·30	287,193	95·61	12,402,120	23·67
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	2,235	0·74	1,231,383	2·35	289,428	96·35	13,633,503	26·02
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	5,737	1·91	5,311,105	10·14	295,165	98·26	18,944,609	36·16
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	2,268	0·75	4,482,119	8·56	297,433	99·01	23,426,727	44·72
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	977	0·33	3,228,645	6·16	298,410	99·34	26,655,373	50·88
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	601	0·20	2,930,552	5·60	299,011	99·54	29,585,925	56·48
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	361	0·12	2,275,345	4·34	299,372	99·66	31,861,269	60·82
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	257	0·09	2,104,467	4·02	299,629	99·75	33,965,737	64·84
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	183	0·06	1,846,860	3·53	299,812	99·81	35,812,597	68·37
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	99	0·03	1,224,752	2·34	299,911	99·84	37,037,349	70·71
\$50,000 or over.....	473	0·16	15,341,484	29·29	300,384	100·00	52,378,832	100·00
Unclassified.....	-	-	234	-	-	-	52,379,066	-
Totals.....	300,384	100·00	52,379,066	100·00	-	-	-	-
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	834,077	-	-	-	-	-
Net Totals.....	300,384	-	51,544,989	-	-	-	-	-

19.—Average Individual Income Tax Assessed, by Income and Occupation Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

Income Class	Average Tax	Occupation Class	Average Tax
	\$		\$
Under \$2,000.....	11·99	Agrarians.....	109·31
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	22·17	Professional.....	319·88
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	43·44	Employees.....	88·02
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	86·55	Merchants.....	192·23
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	152·29	Manufacturers.....	504·51
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	227·63	Natural resources.....	548·81
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	322·85	Financial.....	789·63
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	424·98	Personal corporations.....	6,036·51
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	550·95	All others.....	352·72
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	925·76		
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	1,976·24		
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	3,304·65		
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	4,876·12		
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	6,302·89		
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	8,188·58		
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	10,092·13		
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	12,371·22		
\$50,000 or over.....	32,434·42		
General Average.....	174·37		



20.—Individuals Assessed for Income Tax, with Net Income Assessed and Income Tax Assessed Thereon, by Occupation Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

Occupation Class	Number	P.C. of Total	Net Income		Tax Assessed	
			Amount	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
Agrarians.....	1,869	0.62	\$ 6,672,064	0.67	\$ 204,319	0.39
Professionals.....	11,055	3.68	60,682,864	6.13	3,536,308	6.75
Employees.....	232,609	77.44	651,744,102	65.81	20,476,531	39.09
Merchants.....	16,783	5.59	77,600,657	7.84	3,226,283	6.16
Manufacturers.....	1,682	0.56	11,300,738	1.14	848,592	1.62
Natural resources.....	280	0.09	1,863,020	0.19	153,669	0.29
Financial.....	15,300	5.09	94,950,512	9.59	12,081,354	23.07
Personal corporations.....	794	0.26	17,129,693	1.73	4,792,994	9.15
All others.....	20,012	6.67	68,306,609	6.90	7,058,783	13.48
Unclassified.....	-	-	-	-	234	-
Totals.....	300,384	100.00	990,250,259	100.00	52,379,066	100.00
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	-	-	834,077	-
Net Totals.....	300,384	-	-	-	51,544,989	-

Income Tax on Corporations.—The same treatment is followed in the case of corporations as in that of individuals and Table 22 shows a trend similar to that noted in the case of Table 18. The proportion of taxation assessment as between income classes for those corporations receiving a net taxable income of \$50,000 or over constituted only 8.6 p.c. of the total number but 84.9 p.c. of the amount levied. On the other hand, corporations earning up to \$10,000 constituted 76 p.c. of all corporations paying tax but were assessed for less than 5 p.c. of the total amount.

21.—Corporations and Net Income Assessed for Income Tax, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

Income Class	Taxpayers		Net Income Assessment		
	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total	Average Net Income
Up to \$2,000.....	8,115	51.09	\$ 4,660,676	0.87	\$ 574
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	1,089	6.86	2,691,270	0.50	2,471
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	789	4.97	2,755,833	0.51	3,493
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	570	3.59	2,569,003	0.48	4,507
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	417	2.63	2,326,154	0.43	5,578
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	337	2.12	2,199,824	0.41	6,528
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	269	1.69	1,986,410	0.37	7,384
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	233	1.47	2,007,236	0.37	8,615
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	250	1.57	2,273,336	0.42	9,093
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	756	4.76	9,496,483	1.77	12,561
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	477	3.00	8,373,927	1.56	17,555
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	351	2.21	8,070,203	1.50	22,992
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	257	1.62	7,074,781	1.32	27,528
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	194	1.22	6,305,064	1.17	32,500
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	172	1.08	6,364,104	1.19	37,001
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	127	0.80	5,438,072	1.01	42,819
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	105	0.66	5,001,438	0.93	47,633
\$50,000 or over.....	1,369	8.62	457,124,559	85.07	333,911
Unclassified.....	7	0.04	612,646	0.12	87,521
Totals.....	15,884	100.00	537,331,019	100.00	33,828

22.—Corporations Assessed for Income Tax and Tax Assessed, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

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.....	8,115	51.09	\$ 715,854	0.94	8,115	51.09	\$ 715,854	0.94
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	1,089	6.86	398,232	0.52	9,204	57.95	1,114,087	1.46
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	789	4.97	409,813	0.54	9,993	62.92	1,523,899	1.99
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	570	3.59	380,407	0.50	10,563	66.51	1,904,306	2.49
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	417	2.63	340,233	0.45	10,980	69.14	2,244,539	2.94
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	337	2.12	322,218	0.42	11,317	71.26	2,566,757	3.36
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	269	1.69	292,001	0.38	11,586	72.95	2,858,758	3.74
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	233	1.47	289,897	0.38	11,819	74.42	3,148,655	4.12
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	250	1.57	334,718	0.44	12,069	75.99	3,483,373	4.56
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	756	4.76	1,382,472	1.81	12,825	80.75	4,865,845	6.37
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	477	3.00	1,209,183	1.58	13,302	83.75	6,075,028	7.95
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	351	2.21	1,146,158	1.50	13,653	85.96	7,221,186	9.45
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	257	1.62	989,256	1.30	13,910	87.58	8,220,443	10.74
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	194	1.22	872,779	1.14	14,104	88.80	9,093,222	11.89
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	172	1.08	909,526	1.19	14,276	89.88	10,002,748	13.08
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	127	0.80	752,124	0.98	14,403	90.68	10,754,872	14.06
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	105	0.66	701,650	0.91	14,508	91.34	11,456,522	14.98
\$50,000 or over.....	1,369	8.62	64,875,446	84.90	15,877	99.96	76,331,968	99.88
Unclassified.....	7	0.04	94,143	0.12	15,884	100.00	76,416,111	100.00
Totals.....	15,884	100.00	76,416,111	100.00	-	-	-	-
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	1,015,702	-	-	-	-	-
Net Totals.....	15,884	-	75,400,409	-	-	-	-	-

23.—Average Corporation Income Tax Assessed, by Income and Occupation Classes, Fiscal Year 1941

Income Class	Average Tax	Occupation Class	Average Tax
	\$		\$
Up to \$2,000.....	88.21	Agrarians.....	986.82
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	365.68	Merchants.....	2,046.62
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	519.40	Manufacturers.....	8,917.10
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	667.38	Natural resources.....	45,765.48
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	815.91	Financial.....	2,315.97
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	956.13	Transportation and public utilities..	6,839.50
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	1,085.50	All others.....	1,635.98
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	1,244.19		
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	1,338.87		
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	1,828.66		
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	2,534.97		
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	3,265.40		
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	3,849.24		
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	4,498.86		
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	5,287.94		
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	5,922.23		
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	6,682.38		
\$50,000 or over.....	47,388.93		
Unclassified.....	13,448.97		
General Average.....	4,810.88		

24.—Corporations Assessed for Income Tax, with Net Income Assessed and Income Tax Assessed Thereon, by Occupation Class, Fiscal Year 1941

Occupation Class	Number	P.C. of Total	Net Income		Tax Assessed	
			Amount	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
			\$		\$	
Agrarians.....	151	0.95	993,260	0.19	149,010	0.19
Merchants.....	4,838	30.46	67,788,269	12.61	9,901,595	12.96
Manufacturers.....	3,917	24.66	235,094,718	43.75	34,928,315	45.71
Natural resources.....	312	1.96	95,010,232	17.69	14,278,832	18.69
Financial.....	3,430	21.59	76,588,232	14.25	7,943,810	10.39
Transportation and public utilities.....	753	4.74	34,708,413	6.46	5,150,150	6.74
All others.....	2,483	15.64	27,147,895	5.05	4,062,153	5.32
Unclassified.....	-	-	-	-	2,246	1
Totals.....	15,884	100.00	537,331,019	100.00	76,416,111	100.00
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	-	-	1,015,702	-
Net Totals.....	15,884	-	-	-	75,400,409	-

¹ Less than 0.01 p.c.

Excise War Taxes.—The statistics given in Table 25 represent gross collections by the Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; they differ from the figures shown in Table 13, which represent net revenues received, by the amounts of the refunds shown in the footnote to Table 25.

25.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1936-41
(Accrued Revenue)

Commodity or Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic—						
Licences.....	41,872	44,734	51,958	44,880	46,880	51,315
Stamps.....	4,404,764	5,543,480	4,824,752	4,527,332	4,435,105	4,304,349
Matches.....	1,566,896	1,496,195	1,609,604	1,728,140	2,032,649	1,940,178
Automobiles.....	1,261,918	1,317,561	1,258,590	1,171,400	1,314,622	10,286,147
Playing cards.....	278,090	222,500	233,000	230,030	249,530	250,049
Toilet preparations.....	1,078,376	1,112,021	1,157,111	1,187,505	1,271,891	1,443,653
Cigars.....	124,837	121,106	124,632	122,624	126,876	240,038
Wines.....	203,466	207,191	239,787	230,209	419,839	658,033
Carbonic acid gas.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	53,243	304,402
Sugar.....	10,037,792	10,306,171	10,549,056	10,760,584	11,891,751	11,546,715
Transportation and tele- phones.....	1,460,952	1,582,223	1,727,434	1,639,936	1,657,594	1,848,158
Embossed cheques (De- partmental).....	229,511	252,899	233,363	219,282	232,340	270,054
Lighters.....	18,881	26,273	23,974	21,825	27,496	88,395
Cigarette papers and tubes	Nil	Nil	146,152	242,241	536,151	1,313,173
Penalties and interest.....	85,672	103,764	120,637	93,907	114,137	119,575
Sales, domestic.....	70,259,941	99,421,015	121,348,801	107,927,690	119,392,244	156,749,423
Other manufacturer's tax	-	-	-	-	-	2,847,338
Domestic Totals.....	91,052,968	121,757,133	143,648,851	130,147,585	143,802,348	194,260,995
Importations—						
Sales.....	10,918,243	16,717,786	20,514,447	17,998,740	21,729,120	27,786,710
Excise.....	1,561,268	1,889,731	1,842,732	1,760,565	2,192,781	4,014,219
Special excise 3 p.c.....	12,939,182	15,415,315	18,621,449	15,591,046	1,978,806	1,007,988
War exchange tax.....	-	-	-	-	-	61,932,028
Grand Totals.....	116,471,661¹	155,779,965¹	184,627,479¹	165,497,936¹	169,703,055¹	289,001,940¹
Prince Edward Island.....	63,532	78,608	92,144	77,680	95,831	154,255
Nova Scotia.....	2,615,775	3,226,915	3,911,193	3,466,045	3,853,842	5,943,809
New Brunswick.....	1,174,567	2,591,941	3,549,994	3,225,460	3,771,471	4,765,012
Quebec.....	38,711,344	49,507,285	59,334,505	53,626,296	54,669,669	86,303,018
Ontario.....	59,675,399	81,461,611	96,429,163	85,416,810	87,640,555	161,514,970
Manitoba.....	3,645,548	4,965,252	5,518,163	5,283,796	5,520,941	8,093,605
Saskatchewan.....	1,069,734	1,432,091	1,434,562	1,379,497	1,398,873	2,432,145
Alberta.....	2,237,418	2,793,669	3,545,855	3,663,537	3,606,076	5,166,848
British Columbia.....	7,011,577	9,416,853	10,502,408	9,054,844	8,863,054	14,156,759
Yukon.....	29,437	44,562	69,417	75,877	46,472	75,701
Departmental sales.....	236,218	259,726	238,328	226,479	235,034	271,724
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	-	11
British post office parcels... Departmental War Exchange Tax.....	1,112	1,452	1,747	1,615	1,237	978
	-	-	-	-	-	123,105

¹ Includes refunds of \$3,270,014 in 1936, \$3,306,541 in 1937, \$3,808,712 in 1938, \$3,787,365 in 1939, \$3,675,115 in 1940 and \$4,834,909 in 1941.

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: these 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 1941 reached \$8,128,688.

Special Grants.—In the case of certain of the provinces, grants have been added to the original scale of subsidies in view of special circumstances obtaining, which, for the fiscal year 1941, 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.—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.

26.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, Fiscal Years 1936-41

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	1,703,022	1,703,092	1,708,171	1,713,284	1,713,284
Saskatchewan ¹	2,144,975	2,120,084	2,120,095	2,126,132	2,132,175	2,132,175
Alberta.....	1,771,475	1,776,071	1,776,130	1,781,788	1,787,475	1,787,475
British Columbia ¹	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561
Totals.....	13,768,953	13,735,196	13,735,336	13,752,110	13,768,953	13,768,953

¹ Receives additional "Additional Special Grants", not included in this table (see text at p. 772).

27.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1941

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances on Basis of Population	Special Grants ¹	Interest on Debt Allowances ²	Total ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,420,000	5,836,278	5,755,464	2,835,583	18,847,325
Nova Scotia.....	8,860,000	26,183,947	826,980	3,552,106	39,423,033
New Brunswick.....	8,220,000	20,064,102	10,830,000	1,582,890	40,696,992
Quebec.....	10,960,000	98,003,404	—	6,089,017	115,052,421
Ontario.....	11,360,000	119,992,056	—	5,883,005	137,235,061
Manitoba.....	8,065,000	20,783,817	23,831,733	16,021,709	68,702,259
Saskatchewan.....	7,036,667	20,596,600	22,281,250	14,593,500	64,508,017
Alberta.....	6,486,667	16,292,407	19,031,250	14,593,500	56,403,824
British Columbia.....	7,460,000	16,065,240	8,000,000	2,050,358	33,575,598
Totals.....	72,868,334	343,817,851	90,556,677	67,201,668	574,444,530

¹ See text at p. 771.
Grants" (see text following).

² Allowances in lieu of debt.

³ Does not include "Additional Special

Additional Special Grants.—In addition to the above, there are other special grants paid to the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia that are voted annually, aggregating, in the fiscal year 1941, \$5,475,000 as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 275,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,300,000
New Brunswick.....	900,000
Manitoba.....	750,000
Saskatchewan.....	1,500,000
British Columbia.....	750,000

As noted at p. 748, under the agreements negotiated between the Dominion Government and the provinces following the offer made in the Budget of April, 1941, these temporary special grants will be replaced by fiscal-need subsidies to certain provinces and by special payments in the following amounts: Prince Edward Island \$437,174; New Brunswick, \$371,493; Manitoba, \$600,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,500,000; Nova Scotia, \$324,122; a total of \$3,232,789.

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, 1942, was \$177,136,057 less write-offs of \$19,861,035, making net loans outstanding \$157,275,022.

In addition to these, however, there were also outstanding at that date \$130,500 of housing loans being the balance of loans made to the provinces in the years following the First World War, on the authority of Orders in Council passed in 1918 and 1919, and of the Appropriation Acts of 1920 and 1921. Upon these loans the Province of Ontario repaid the whole of the advances in 1928, the Province of Quebec repaid in full in 1937, New Brunswick in full in 1938 and Manitoba and British Columbia in full in 1941. The other two provinces have reduced their indebtedness from year to year.

28.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1938-42

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, for 1936 at p. 852 of the 1940 edition and for 1937 at pp. 769-770 of the 1941 edition.

Province and Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—					
Loans during year.....	2,982,000	2,312,000	2,012,000	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments.....	22,812	906,501	129,507	355,924	"
Net loans for year.....	2,959,188	1,405,499	1,882,493	-355,924	Nil
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	20,130,856	23,090,044	24,495,543	26,378,036	26,022,112
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	23,090,044	24,495,543	26,378,036	26,022,112	26,022,112
Saskatchewan—					
Loans during year.....	11,604,787	13,767,910	10,247,750	1,700,000	Nil
Less cash repayments.....	Nil	59,063	1,057,068	62,994	171,272
Net loans for year.....	11,604,787	13,708,847	9,190,682	1,637,006	-171,272
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	54,427,508	66,032,295	79,741,142	88,931,824	90,568,830
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	66,032,295	79,741,142	88,931,824	90,568,830	90,397,558
Alberta—					
Loans during year.....	200,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments.....	7,000	"	53,698	7,500	46,000
Net loans for year.....	193,000	Nil	-53,698	-7,500	-46,000
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	25,886,198	26,079,198	26,079,198	26,025,500	26,018,000
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	26,079,198	26,079,198	26,025,500	26,018,000	25,972,000
British Columbia—					
Loans during year.....	2,000,000	Nil	1,546,552	271,891	Nil
Less cash repayments.....	458,363	129,506	Nil	31,266	"
Net loans for year.....	1,541,637	-129,506	1,546,551	240,625	Nil
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	31,545,080	33,086,717	32,957,211	34,503,762	34,744,387
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	33,086,717	32,957,211	34,503,762	34,744,387	34,744,387
Grand Totals.....	148,288,251¹	163,273,094¹	175,839,122¹	177,353,329¹	177,136,057¹

¹ Less write-offs as follows: Manitoba, \$804,897 and Saskatchewan, \$17,682,158, leaving net loans outstanding at Mar. 31, 1938, of \$129,801,199; 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, of \$157,492,294 at Mar. 31, 1941 and of \$157,275,022 at Mar. 31, 1942.

29.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-42

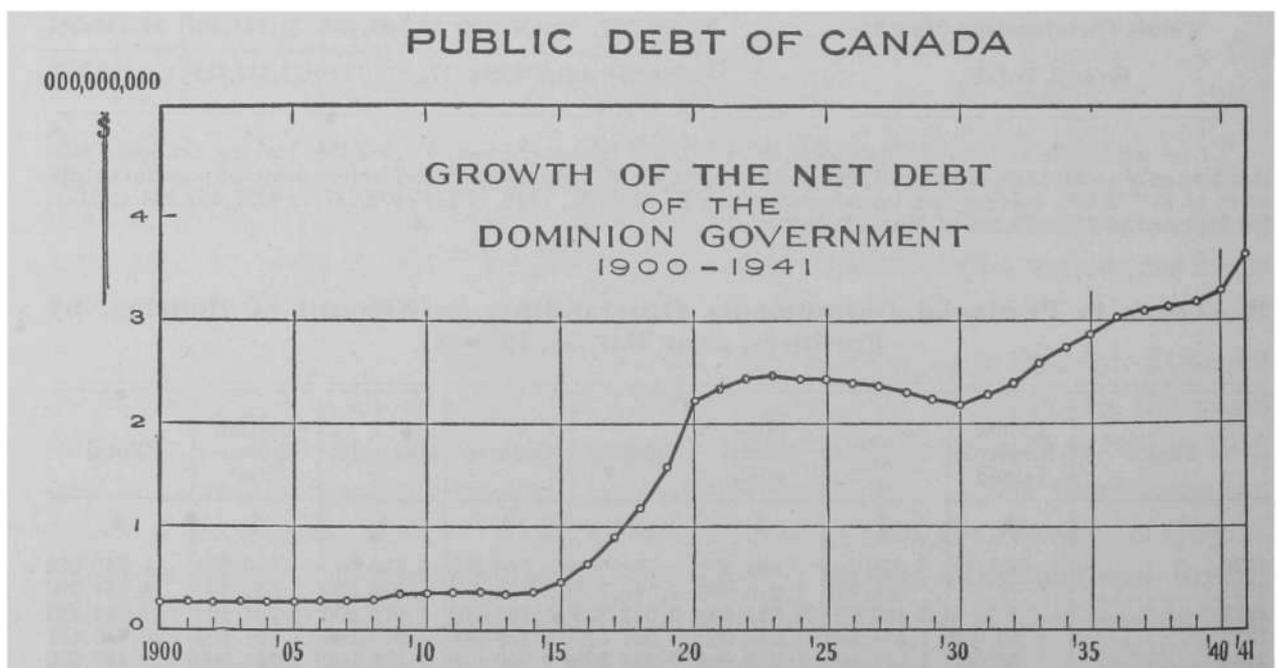
Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	Nil	Nil	600,000	60,000	8,750,000	1,580,000	750,000	11,740,000
1921.....	"	600,000	1,220,000	1,146,700	8,750,000	1,580,000	1,361,500	14,658,200
1922.....	"	1,100,000	1,525,000	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

29.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-42—concluded

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1942.....	23,500	107,000	"	"	"	Nil	Nil	130,500

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 27 years from 1914 to 1941 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from \$335,996,850 to \$3,648,691,449; (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, \$3,727,769,073 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1941.

30.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1941

Year	Gross Debt	Total Assets	Net Debt	Net Debt Per Capital ¹	Increase or Decrease of Debt during Year ²	Interest Paid on Debt	Interest Received from Active Assets	Interest Paid Per Capital 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	32,838,537	108,324,964	27·81	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1·47
1875..	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29·34	7,683,414	6,590,790	840,887	1·67
1876..	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31·07	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1·60
1877..	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	32·78	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1·67
1878..	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34·07	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1·71
1879..	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34·17	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1·72
1880..	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589	35·83	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1·83
1881..	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35·93	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1·76
1882..	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35·12	-1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1·77
1883..	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35·77	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1·73
1884..	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40·60	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1·72
1885..	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43·29	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,936	2·08
1886..	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48·72	26,751,415 ³	10,137,009	2,299,079	2·21
1887..	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49·14	4,155,668	9,682,929	990,887	2·09
1888..	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50·13	7,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2·10
1889..	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50·23	2,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2·15
1890..	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	49·70	3,170	9,656,841	1,082,271	2·02
1891..	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49·21	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1·98
1892..	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49·38	3,322,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2·00
1893..	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040	49·01	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1·99
1894..	308,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	49·44	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2·05
1895..	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	50·35	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2·08
1896..	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50·95	5,422,506	10,502,430 ⁴	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..	366,353,477	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 ⁵	11,068,139	2,020,953	1·96
1904..	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44·77	-739,270 ⁶	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..	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41·13	-3,371,117	6,712,771 ⁴	1,235,746	1·05
1908..	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	41·96	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1·66
1909..	478,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279	47·64	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1·71
1910..	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48·12	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1·87
1911..	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47·18	3,773,506	12,535,851	1,668,773	1·74
1912..	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46·00	-122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1·66
1913..	483,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41·18	-25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1·65
1914..	544,391,369	208,394,519	335,996,850	42·64	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1·64
1915..	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	56·31	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	1·97
1916..	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76·88	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2·68
1917..	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	109·08	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4·44
1918..	1,863,335,899	671,451,836	1,191,884,063	146·28	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5·87
1919..	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,033	189·45	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9·32

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 776.

30.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon,
July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1941—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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920..	3,041,529,587	792,660,963 ³	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 ³	2,340,878,984	266.37	92,010,350	139,551,520	24,815,246	15.88
1922..	2,902,347,137	480,211,335 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	2,417,437,686	260.11	-345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14.50
1926..	2,768,779,184	379,048,085 ³	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 ³	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 ³	2,296,850,233	233.54	-50,984,137	128,902,945	10,327,822	13.11
1929..	2,647,033,973	421,529,268 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	2,375,846,172	226.14	114,234,236	121,151,106	9,330,125	11.53
1933..	2,996,366,665	399,885,839 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	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 ³	3,271,259,647	286.40	118,700,333	129,315,442	13,393,432	11.32
1941..	5,011,399,120	1,362,707,672 ³	3,648,691,449	319.50	377,431,802	139,178,670	14,910,554	12.19

¹ The per capita figures are based on the official estimates of population given at p. 98. ² The minus sign (-) denotes a decrease. ³ Includes \$10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Rly. Co. ⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ⁵ Includes \$3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec. ⁶ Takes into account \$5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6. ⁷ Nine months, due to change in fiscal year. ⁸ 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; those of the fiscal year 1940 at pp. 855-856 of the 1940 edition and those for the fiscal year 1941 at pp. 773-774 of the 1941 Year Book. The following review carries the summary down to Mar. 31, 1942.

On May 1, 1941, an issue of \$250,000,000 one-year 1 p.c. notes matured and was renewed at the same rate for one year. On the same date an issue of \$20,000,000 1½ p.c. notes, payable in New York, also became due. To meet this maturity in part an issue of two-year 2½ p.c. notes was sold to a group of Canadian and New York banks in the amount of \$10,000,000, and the remainder of the maturing issue was paid off in cash.

In June, 1941, the 1941 Victory Loan, third public issue of the War, was sold in a total amount of \$836,820,250. This issue was offered in two maturities—five and one-half year 2 p.c. bonds dated June 15, 1941, and maturing Dec. 15, 1946, at 99, and ten-year 3 p.c. bonds dated June 15, 1941, and maturing June 15, 1951, at par. The ten-year issue is redeemable at 101 p.c. at maturity or when called. The ten-year issue is subject to redemption at the option of the Government on

any interest payment date or after June 15, 1950. Of the total loan amounting to \$836,820,250, \$730,376,250 was issued for cash and the remainder, \$106,444,000, was issued in conversion of 5 p.c. bonds due Nov. 15, 1941. The five and one-half year maturity was issued in an amount of \$193,286,000 and \$643,534,250 was issued in the ten-year maturity. The total number of subscribers was 968,259.

An issue of \$200,000,000 two-year 2 p.c. notes due Oct. 16, 1941, was refunded by means of an issue of \$200,000,000 three-year 1½ p.c. notes due Oct. 16, 1944.

In February, 1942, the Second Victory Loan was sold. This issue, the fourth public issue of the present war, and the largest in the financial history of the Dominion up to that time, was sold in a total amount of \$997,503,300 and was purchased by over 1,681,000 subscribers, according to preliminary figures. This issue was offered in three maturities at par—two and one-half year 1½ p.c. bonds dated Mar. 1, 1942, and maturing Sept. 1, 1944; six-year 2¼ p.c. bonds dated Mar. 1, 1942, and maturing Mar. 1, 1948, and twelve-year 3 p.c. bonds due Mar. 1, 1954. The two and one-half year and the six-year bonds are non-callable until maturity. The twelve-year issue is payable at maturity at 101 p.c. and is subject to redemption at the option of the Government on any interest payment date on or after Mar. 1, 1952, at 101 p.c. Preliminary figures show that of the total volume of subscriptions of \$997,503,300, \$843,924,300 represented cash subscriptions and \$153,579,000 represented conversions of 1½ p.c. and 2 p.c. bonds due May 15, 1942, and June 1, 1942, respectively.

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, 1942, was \$133,473,762.

In July, 1940, the Government, in response to many public requests, authorized the issue of 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, 1942, was \$10,765,678.

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.

The next operation of this kind was the purchase from the Government of the United Kingdom of three Dominion of Canada Registered Stocks that had been vested by order of the Treasury of the United Kingdom in October, 1941. These issues were 3½ p.c. Registered Stock due May 1, 1955, outstanding in the amount of £10,000,000, of which £297,470 was held in various sinking funds; 4 p.c. Registered Stock due Sept. 1, 1958, outstanding in the amount of £15,000,000, of which £871,236 was held in various sinking funds and 3½ p.c. Registered Stock due July 1, 1963, outstanding in the amount of £10,000,000, of which £3,058,163 was held in various sinking funds. Completion of this operation will have provided approximately an additional \$137,000,000 in Canadian funds to the United Kingdom.

In the past seven 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. Sales during the fiscal year 1937-38 are given in a table at p. 857 of the 1940 Year Book and for the fiscal years 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 at p. 774 of the 1941 Year Book. The sales from Apr. 2, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1942, are as follows:—

TREASURY BILLS SOLD IN CANADA, APR. 2, 1941, TO APR. 1, 1942

Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Amount	Average Cost	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Amount	Average Cost
		\$	p.c.			\$	p.c.
Apr. 2, 1941	July 4, 1941	35,000,000	0.600	Oct. 17, 1941	Jan. 16, 1942	45,000,000	0.542
Apr. 18, 1941	July 16, 1941	40,000,000	0.586	Oct. 31, 1941	Jan. 30, 1942	45,000,000	0.546
May 2, 1941	July 30, 1941	35,000,000	0.582	Nov. 14, 1941	Feb. 13, 1942	45,000,000	0.541
May 16, 1941	Aug. 15, 1941	40,000,000	0.579	Nov. 28, 1941	Feb. 27, 1942	45,000,000	0.540
May 30, 1941	Aug. 29, 1941	40,000,000	0.584	Dec. 12, 1941	Mar. 13, 1942	45,000,000	0.545
June 13, 1941	Sept. 12, 1941	40,000,000	0.588	Dec. 31, 1941	Apr. 1, 1942	45,000,000	0.548
July 4, 1941	Oct. 3, 1941	35,000,000	0.586	Jan. 16, 1942	Apr. 17, 1942	45,000,000	0.548
July 16, 1941	Oct. 17, 1941	40,000,000	0.580	Jan. 30, 1942	Apr. 29, 1942	45,000,000	0.547
July 30, 1941	Oct. 31, 1941	35,000,000	0.570	Feb. 13, 1942	May 15, 1942	45,000,000	0.545
Aug. 15, 1941	Nov. 14, 1941	40,000,000	0.564	Feb. 27, 1942	May 29, 1942	45,000,000	0.547
Aug. 29, 1941	Nov. 28, 1941	40,000,000	0.551	Mar. 13, 1942	June 12, 1942	45,000,000	0.552
Sept. 12, 1941	Dec. 12, 1941	40,000,000	0.545	Apr. 1, 1942	July 3, 1942	45,000,000	0.550
Oct. 3, 1941	Dec. 31, 1941	35,000,000	0.540				

31.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1941

NOTE.—Certain qualifications as to redemption govern most of these issues; they are explained fully in the "Public Accounts" at p. 69.

Date of Maturity	Name of Loan	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding		Annual Interest Charges	
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1941—May 1	Twenty-seven Months Notes.....	p.c. 1½	New York.....	20,000,000	00	250,000	00
May 1	One-Year Notes.....	1	Canada.....	250,000,000	00	2,500,000	00
July 1	Debentures, School Lands.....	4	Canada.....	33,293,470	85	1,331,738	83
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
July 2	Two and One-half Year Notes.....	1½	Canada.....	250,000,000	00	3,750,000	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.....	105,000,000	00	2,100,000	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
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. 1	Second War Loan, 1940.....	3	Canada.....	324,945,700	00	9,748,371	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.....	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.....	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 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.....	3½	London.....	48,666,666	66	1,581,666	67
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
1945—June 15	Non-Interest-Bearing Certificates.....	—	Canada.....	6,033,956	86	—	—
—	War Saving Certificates.....	3	Canada.....	48,945,457	22	1,468,363	72
—	War Savings Stamps.....	—	Canada.....	3,070,088	00	—	—
1940—Apr. 2	Treasury Bills.....	0-643	Canada.....	35,000,000	00	225,050	00
Apr. 18	Treasury Bills.....	0-631	Canada.....	40,000,000	00	252,400	00
May 2	Treasury Bills.....	0-626	Canada.....	35,000,000	00	219,100	00
May 16	Treasury Bills.....	0-624	Canada.....	40,000,000	00	249,600	00
May 30	Treasury Bills.....	0-623	Canada.....	40,000,000	00	249,200	00
June 13	Treasury Bills.....	0-609	Canada.....	40,000,000	00	243,600	00
Recapitulation—							
Payable in Canada.....				3,727,769,072		111,529,197	
Payable in New York.....				469,000,000		16,235,000	
Payable in London.....				175,221,518		6,205,537	
				4,371,990,591		133,969,735	
Less bonds and stocks of the above held as sinking funds.....				5,232,761		34	
Net Funded Debt and Treasury Bills.....				4,366,757,830		56	

The Interest-Bearing Debt of Canada.—Despite the fact that since the outbreak of the present war the interest-bearing debt of the Dominion Government has risen to the unprecedented level of \$4,718,662,637, the average interest rate on this debt has continued to decline through the war period and the figure of 3.085 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1941, was the lowest rate in over three decades. This is in contrast with the experience of the First World War, when the average interest rate on the direct debt of the nation rose from 3.368 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1913, to a high point of 5.164 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1922.

During the last fiscal year before the outbreak of the present war interest on the public debt absorbed about 25 p.c. of total government receipts. With the growth of expenditure on the War, however, interest on the debt has come to absorb a smaller portion of revenues, and in the fiscal year 1940-41 represented only about 16 p.c. of total receipts.

32.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, Annual Interest Charges Thereon and Average Rates of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-41

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	4,977,890	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4.996
1927...	2,439,340,736	123,399,911	5.058	126,310,527	5,274,429	2,565,651,263	128,674,340	5.015
1928...	2,377,581,086	119,479,400	5.025	136,485,482	5,721,330	2,514,066,568	125,200,730	4.980
1929...	2,325,413,986	116,843,934	5.024	145,780,369	6,156,036	2,471,194,355	122,999,970	4.977
1930...	2,250,837,286	112,942,215	5.017	154,997,435	6,572,018	2,405,834,721	119,514,233	4.967
1931...	2,320,832,286	115,491,955	4.976	163,994,443	6,969,151	2,484,826,729	122,461,106	4.928
1932...	2,579,238,724	128,188,969	4.970	136,356,977	5,522,579	2,715,595,701	133,711,548	4.923
1933...	2,715,977,874	132,866,543	4.892	144,176,675	5,858,850	2,860,154,549	138,725,393	4.850
1934...	2,858,624,524	132,354,806	4.630	154,137,868	6,093,937	3,012,762,392	138,448,743	4.595
1935...	3,061,955,821	127,074,870	4.150	171,554,957	6,683,560	3,233,510,778	133,758,430	4.136
1936...	3,265,314,332 ²	128,598,908	3.938	196,197,897 ²	7,679,285	3,461,512,229 ²	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...	3,385,723,462	119,198,476	3.521	272,692,283	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
1941...	4,372,007,319	133,970,676	3.064	346,655,318	11,628,327	4,718,662,637	145,599,003	3.085

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. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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 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 1940 crop delivered to the Board by producers. The Board's operations in respect of the 1940 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, 1941, was \$101,052,679, which related mainly to the crop year 1939 and 1940.

Other guarantees were also outstanding at Mar. 31, 1941, in respect of seed grain loans to farmers in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta under the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1938, loans made by approved lending institutions under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, loans made by approved lending institutions under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935 and the National Housing Act, 1933, as well as miscellaneous other guarantees. For full details of these guarantees see Schedule "X" to the "Public Accounts" for 1941.

33.—Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-41

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	21,576,481	-	-	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 ²	194,859,595	1,263,867,015 ²
1939.....	838,658,616	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,200,338	87,617,198 ²	205,641,646	1,378,724,940 ²
1940.....	837,708,753	216,207,141	9,400,000	21,163,338	68,430,115 ²	202,324,405	1,355,233,752 ²
1941.....	836,398,498	117,072,699	9,400,000	21,145,182	121,802,817 ²	207,994,267	1,313,813,463 ²

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. For details see Table 34.

34.—Details of "Other Guarantees" (Shown in Table 33) as at Mar. 31, 1941

NOTE.—The details of the railway, steamship and harbour commission securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government, previously shown in this table, have been discontinued and may be found in the "Public Accounts". The totals for each general type of security guaranteed is given in Table 33.

Guarantee	Amount Authorized	Amount Outstanding	Where Payable
	\$	\$	
Bank advances, <i>re</i> Province of Manitoba Savings Office.....	12,442,400	6,218,267	Canada
Bank advances, <i>re</i> 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	4,805,723	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	7,361,067	Canada
Bank advances <i>re</i> Canadian Wheat Board.....	125,000,000	101,052,679	Canada
Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association, Ltd. Day-to-day margins of the Canadian Wheat Board (closed out daily).....	Unstated	-	Canada
Bank advances <i>re</i> Young Men's Christian Association.....	235,000	68,732	Canada
Bank loans guaranteed under the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1938.....	16,400,000	Not determined	Canada
Bank advances <i>re</i> Government war contracts, Dept. of Munitions and Supply.....	2,425,000	1,044,816	Canada

Section 3.—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 1936 to 1941 at pp. 770-774. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, those provinces 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

* Revised under the direction of 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.

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 revenues and expenditures. 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 35.

In order to obtain more comprehensive analyses of provincial finance activities and to assure the greatest degree of comparability a conference of provincial treasury officials was convened by the Bureau in 1933, and basic schedules were adopted and put into use in accordance with the recommendations of the conference. These schedules form the basis of subsequent years' compilations of provincial revenues, expenditures and debt. The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations conducted extensive studies of provincial finance, embodying therein certain modifications of the basis previously followed by the Bureau. In order to continue the studies of provincial finance statistics on a basis as nearly comparable as possible with those of the Commission, the Bureau's forms have now been extended considerably and put into use for reporting by the provinces in their fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940. This basis will hereafter be followed, in contrast to the former practice of compiling data for fiscal years ending in each year. For this reason, some of the following tables are not extended beyond what was published in previous editions of the Year Book. At the time of going to press, reports from some of the provinces had not yet been received, so that it was impossible to complete the necessary analyses on the revised basis.

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 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. 743, 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.

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.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—Revenues have grown very rapidly over the period covered in Table 35 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. 742.

* For revenues from liquor control, see p. 564.

35.—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. 742.

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 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	8,574,095	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	1,912,008 ¹	13,642,410 ¹	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	14,570,251	14,724,114	10,551,806 ⁴	10,492,396 ⁴	56,303,738	53,295,451
1939.....	2,042,050	2,196,717	15,069,476 ⁵	15,263,267 ⁵	10,529,634 ⁴	11,404,721 ⁴	64,287,576 ⁴	59,399,567 ⁴
1940.....	2,030,366	2,152,101	16,443,946 ⁵	15,497,608 ⁶	12,459,611 ⁴	11,921,467 ⁴	59,153,857 ⁴	66,441,201 ⁴
	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	590,434	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 ²	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 ⁶	28,579,668	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665		
1926.....	52,039,855 ⁶	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483		
1931.....	54,390,092 ⁷	54,846,994 ⁷	13,842,511	14,491,673	14,346,010	18,202,677		
1932.....	68,999,855 ⁸	71,060,654 ⁸	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		

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 785.

35.—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	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1934.....	\$ 61,426,935	\$ 103,578,686	\$ 13,966,921	\$ 14,003,533	\$ 15,585,918	\$ 16,979,911
1935.....	30,941,953 ^a	41,382,625 ^a	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	20,925,237 ¹⁰	21,112,402 ¹⁰
1939.....	102,839,891	102,517,396	19,058,042	19,058,042	22,867,874 ¹⁰	23,238,365 ¹⁰
1940.....	106,384,870	109,618,967	20,223,411	20,223,411	25,002,817 ¹⁰	25,006,591 ¹⁰
	Alberta		British Columbia		Totals for All Provinces	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	-	-	191,820 ¹¹	97,692 ¹¹	5,518,946 ¹²	4,935,008 ¹²
1881.....	-	-	397,035	378,779	7,858,698 ¹²	8,119,701 ¹²
1891.....	-	-	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815 ¹²	11,628,353 ¹²
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 ¹²	21,169,868 ¹²
1911.....	3,309,156 ¹³	3,437,088 ¹³	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948 ¹²	38,144,511 ¹²
1916.....	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795 ¹²	53,826,219 ¹²
1921.....	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458 ¹²	102,569,515 ¹²
1926.....	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522 ¹⁴	146,450,904 ¹²	144,183,178 ¹²
1931.....	15,710,962	18,017,544	23,988,199	27,931,866 ¹⁴	179,143,480 ¹²	190,754,202 ¹²
1932.....	13,492,430	18,645,481	25,682,892	32,734,453	193,081,576 ¹²	214,389,154 ¹²
1933.....	15,426,265	17,533,786	23,333,115	26,169,492	184,868,470 ¹²	200,527,219 ¹²
1934.....	15,178,607	17,056,639	22,618,367	22,992,344	175,867,349 ¹²	229,483,726 ¹²
1935.....	15,790,170	17,528,221	25,603,942	24,439,767	160,567,695 ¹²	181,175,686 ¹²
1936.....	16,636,652	18,287,450	29,016,044	26,396,869	232,616,182 ¹²	248,141,808 ¹²
1937.....	20,743,046	20,665,193	31,575,892	28,886,870	268,497,670 ¹²	253,443,737 ¹²
1938.....	24,127,806	21,359,739	34,395,477	31,130,578	287,955,846 ^{10,12}	273,861,417 ^{10,12}
1939.....	24,269,817	21,242,625	35,908,899	34,907,898	296,873,259 ^{10,12}	289,228,598 ^{10,12}
1940.....	24,410,040	21,922,189	36,417,312	33,037,276	302,526,230 ^{10,12}	305,820,811 ^{10,12}

¹ Includes expenditure on capital account, which is not separable. ² Nine months. ³ Fourteen months. ⁴ These totals are as nearly comparable with 1937 as it is possible to obtain at present. ⁵ Amount of grant by Dominion Government for direct relief not available. ⁶ Includes capital revenue for lands, which cannot be separated. ⁷ Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. ⁸ Taken from the Public Accounts of Ontario. ⁹ Five months. ¹⁰ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ¹¹ Six months. ¹² See footnotes to figures for individual provinces. ¹³ Includes small sums of capital revenue or expenditure that cannot be separated. ¹⁴ Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income).

Three of the principal sources of provincial revenues are gasoline taxes, succession duties and corporation taxes, the amounts for which are shown in the following tables.

36.—Provincial Government Receipts from Gasoline Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1923-41

NOTE.—For statistics of gallonage on which these taxes are levied, see p. 611. For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 742.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1923....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,156 ^{1,2}	\$ -	\$ 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 ⁴	118,574 ¹	1,012,003	3,376,091	432,391	-	423,778	579,037
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

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 786.

36.—Provincial Government Receipts from Gasoline Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1923-41—concluded

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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 ¹	1,022,607	5,115,439	4,788,664 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	3,454,834
1941....	379,963 ⁷	3,031,449	2,034,940 ⁸	9,220,263 ⁹	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,293,185	3,221,726 ¹⁰	3,759,629

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. ⁷ Includes \$25,264 paid by the Dominion Government pursuant to the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement. ⁸ Nine months.

37.—Provincial Government Receipts from Succession Duties, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1921-41

NOTE.—For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 742.

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	3,005,293	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	290,850 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	287,698	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	471,859	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	4,213,583	6,610,382	732,697	410,626	383,102	735,990
1930....	25,946	311,720	198,982	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	258,098	410,720
1933....	30,713	262,925	208,586	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	256,850	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	618,985	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	11,837,572	20,214,183	403,878	240,809	1,326,346	1,261,091
1939....	75,312	557,221	177,276	12,277,427	15,314,854	605,426	375,585	372,169	703,780
1940....	44,036	550,057	526,050	12,404,322	11,500,282	875,449	352,427	374,996	1,161,975
1941....	42,662	409,632	383,425 ⁷	5,014,773 ⁷	11,172,484	603,328	261,849	415,156	888,860

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. ⁷ Nine months.

38.—Provincial Government Receipts from Corporation Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1932-37

NOTE.—For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 742.

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	982,434	1,785,259
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	1,028,789	1,694,826
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.

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 \$1,734,274,912 at the close of the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940, as compared with only \$218,875,927 in 1916, an increase of over 692 p.c. in this period. In addition to this bonded debt at the end of 1940 there were treasury bills outstanding on provincial accounts amounting to \$270,742,723. 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 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. In many cases the expenditures on public-utility enterprises have proved to be good investments from a revenue-producing standpoint.

39.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, by Provinces, for Their Respective Fiscal Years 1916, 1921, 1926 and 1931-41

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. 742.

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
1941 ¹	8,518,000	105,122,647	102,776,596	397,446,099	629,632,219
	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	71,455,736	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
1941 ¹	90,029,481	126,092,014	127,953,620	146,704,236	1,734,274,912

¹ For fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940; see details and explanatory notes in Table 40.

Total Provincial Public Debt.—The statistics of Table 40 have been assembled on as comparable a basis as possible, but differences in provincial book-keeping are accountable for minor incomparabilities. This analysis has been built up on the same basis as the analysis of Dominion and municipal indebtedness shown in Tables 30 and 42, respectively, and forms part of the tabulation of bonded public debt for Canada as a whole, shown in Table 1. It is intended to continue this series in future issues of the Year Book, along with comparative totals for previous years.

40.—Debts of Provincial Governments for their Fiscal Years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940

NOTE.—Indirect debt excludes guaranteed bonds of certain railway companies that are now being operated by either the Canadian National Railways or the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Fiscal Years Ended	Dec. 31, 1940	Nov. 30, 1940	Oct. 31, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941	Mar. 31, 1941	Apr. 30, 1941	Apr. 30, 1941	Mar. 31, 1941	Mar. 31, 1941	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Direct Debt										
Funded Debt: ¹										
Issued direct.....	8,518,000	105,122,647	102,216,596 ²	397,446,099	629,632,219 ³	90,029,481	126,092,014	120,553,620	126,544,236	1,706,154,912
Assumed.....	Nil	Nil	560,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,400,000	20,160,000	28,120,000
Totals.....	8,518,000	105,122,647	102,776,596	397,446,099	629,632,219	90,029,481	126,092,014	127,953,620	146,704,236	1,734,274,912
Less sinking funds....	1,703,096	10,634,145 ⁴	10,846,530	36,402,790	13,048,022	14,776,885	18,580,303	13,909,402	36,834,647	156,735,820
Net Funded Debt....	6,814,904	94,488,502	91,930,066	361,043,309	616,584,197	75,252,596	107,511,711	114,044,218	109,869,589	1,577,539,092
Treasury Bills:										
Held by Dominion of Canada.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25,217,214	74,207,268	26,486,750	34,744,387	160,655,619
Held by others....	"	"	2,951,000	9,500,000	61,000,000	11,751,011	16,550,186	1,659,000	6,675,907	110,087,104
Totals.....	Nil	Nil	2,951,000	9,500,000	61,000,000	36,968,225	90,757,454	28,145,750	41,420,294	270,742,723
Savings deposits.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	36,877,225	Nil	Nil	4,854,443	Nil	41,731,668
Temporary loans.....	2,620,920 ⁵	2,024,642	625,579	"	Nil	"	3,548,932	Nil	"	8,820,073
Superannuation and other deposits ⁶	5,409	3,000	93,276	4,394,343	5,537,435	2,266,127	1,095,171	3,166,986	1,970,607	18,532,354
Accrued interest.....	Nil	736,251	1,212,062 ⁷	2,760,639	8,602,472	1,140,799	3,998,686	1,014,350	1,895,084	21,360,343
Accounts payable and other liabilities....	26,500	1,225,869	231,240	10,049,056 ⁸	1,214,027	756,393	548,160	737,289	3,763,889	18,552,423
Total Direct Debt⁹ (less Sinking Funds).....	9,467,733	98,478,264	97,043,223	387,747,347	729,815,356	116,384,140	207,460,114	151,963,036	158,919,463	1,957,278,676

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 789.

40.—Debts of Provincial Governments for their Fiscal Years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940—concluded

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Fiscal Years Ended	Dec. 31, 1940	Nov. 30, 1940	Oct. 31, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941	Mar. 31, 1941	Apr. 30, 1941	Apr. 30, 1941	Mar. 31, 1941	Mar. 31, 1941	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Indirect Debt										
Guaranteed bonds ¹ ...	50,000	1,312,000	1,452,000	16,196,700	124,794,590	3,665,689	471,700	6,565,903	8,129,834	162,638,416
Less sinking funds...	Nil	46,466	106,243	347,678	2,720,890	Nil	258,982	1,762,514	2,147,300	7,390,073
Net guaranteed bonds, etc.	50,000	1,265,534	1,345,757	15,849,022	122,073,700	3,665,689	212,718	4,803,389	5,982,534	155,248,343
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938.	Nil	641,437	463,778	2,486,232	Nil	177,486	833,816	865,572	2,032,102	7,500,423
Guaranteed bank loans.	152,500	1,270,090	929,504	4,047,667 ¹⁰	7,529,533	52,056	23,199,046	3,169,153	15,105	40,364,654
Other indirect liabilities.	31,700	4,751	2,470	16,171,596 ¹¹	Nil	Nil	2,412,400	Nil	870,028	19,492,945
Total Indirect Liabilities (less Sinking Funds).....	234,200	3,181,812	2,741,509	38,554,517	129,603,233	3,895,231	26,657,980	8,838,114	8,899,769	222,606,365
Total Direct and Indirect Debt (less Sinking Funds)...	9,701,933	101,660,076	99,784,732	426,301,864	859,418,589	120,279,371	234,118,094	160,801,150	167,819,232	2,179,885,041

¹ Includes debentures and stock. ² Includes \$1,364,023 balance due by C.N.R. re St. John and Quebec Railway. ³ Includes railway aid certificates.
⁴ Includes \$1,978,779 sinking funds held by Nova Scotia Power Commission in respect of bonds issued by the Province. ⁵ Includes loans from public on deposit, \$627,570. ⁶ Includes only the balances of superannuation and insurance funds, trust and other deposits, that are not offset by designated cash or securities held as investments in respect thereof. ⁷ Includes \$54,799 U.S. exchange due and accrued. ⁸ Includes \$566,493 balance of purchase price of certain properties.
⁹ Includes actual liabilities only, such items as deferred credits, reserves and surpluses being omitted. ¹⁰ Includes \$2,900,000 Quebec Farm Credit Bureau notes.
¹¹ Balance of annual payments, Quebec Public Charities Fund.

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 8 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 but are excluded from the following table and referred to in the footnotes.

* Revised under the direction of 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.

41.—Number of Municipalities in Canada, Classified by Provinces, 1940

Province	Cities	Towns	Villages	Total Urban	Rural	Total Local Municipalities	Counties	Total Incorporated Municipalities
P.E. Island.....	1	7	Nil	8	Nil	8	Nil	8
Nova Scotia.....	2	43	"	45	24 ¹	69	2	69
New Brunswick...	3	20	2	25	15 ²	40	4	40
Quebec.....	26	108	311 ⁵	445	1,054	1,499	76 ⁶	1,575
Ontario.....	27	148	156	331	571 ⁷	902	38 ⁸	940
Manitoba.....	4	36 ⁹	22	62	111	173	Nil	173
Saskatchewan.....	8	82	384	474	302	776	"	776 ¹⁰
Alberta.....	7	53	145	205	143 ¹¹	348	"	348 ¹²
British Columbia..	33	Nil	19	52	28 ¹³	80	"	80
Totals.....	111	497	1,039	1,647	2,248	3,895	114	4,009¹⁴

¹ Officially known as "Municipalities". ² Nova Scotia has 18 counties, 12 of which each comprise one municipality and 6 are divided into two municipalities each, making the total of 24 rural municipalities. Counties as such do not represent local units of self-government. ³ Officially known as "Counties".

⁴ New Brunswick has 15 counties which are incorporated municipalities and have direct powers of local self-government comprising the rural areas; they are thus classed herein as "rural". ⁵ In provincial reports these are classed as "rural". ⁶ Although being incorporated municipalities, each county is comprised of the villages and rural municipalities situated therein, which provide the necessary funds for the services falling within the scope of county administration. ⁷ Officially known as "Townships".

⁸ Although being incorporated municipalities, each county is comprised of the towns, villages and townships situated therein, which provide the necessary funds for the services falling within the scope of county administration. Geographically, there are 43 counties, but 5 are united with other adjacent counties for purposes of administration. ⁹ Includes Flin Flon Municipal District and 5 units of self-government officially known as "Suburban Municipalities". ¹⁰ Excludes 84 "Local Improvement Districts".

¹¹ Officially known as "Municipal Districts". ¹² Excludes 246 "Improvement Districts".

¹³ Officially known as "Districts". ¹⁴ See footnotes 10 and 12.

The task of obtaining and presenting on a uniform basis the financial and other statistics of municipalities has presented a perplexing problem for some time. The wide variation in municipal accounting practice and procedure and in the published reports, both of municipalities and provincial Departments of Municipal Affairs, has made it difficult to obtain figures of a comparable character.

In order to improve and overcome the deficiencies in this field of public finance statistics, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics convened a conference of provincial and municipal officials in 1937 to consider ways and means of remedying the situation. Valuable discussions took place, working committees were appointed, and the task of evolving basic and uniform terms, expressions, and reporting schedules was left with the committees for research and investigation. The Conference was reconvened early in 1940, when tentative reports of the committees were considered. The final meeting was held in December of that year, and uniform schedules and forms for reporting such data as population, area, assessed valuations, assets, liabilities, revenues, expenditures, and other general statistics were adopted, as well as a standard terminology for municipal accounting.

It was deemed impracticable to attempt to put the final recommendations of the Conference in this regard into effect unless and until a "Manual of Instructions" was prepared, explaining the context of the forms, so that a common understanding would be had of the terms, expressions, and nomenclature of balance sheet and other accounts. The Finance Branch of the Bureau undertook this task by request of the Conference, and work was commenced thereon early in 1941. Consultations were held with provincial municipal-affairs officials in each of the provinces so that every possible aspect of municipal activity could be dealt with and covered in the revised scheme of reporting.

The Manual, together with the conference schedules and supporting data has now been made available to officials of every municipality in Canada, and will form the basis of reporting by the municipalities direct to provincial Departments of Municipal Affairs, which in turn may use it as a basis for their published reports on municipal statistics. Thus the financial activities of the three levels of government in this country—Dominion, provincial and municipal—can be correlated.

With the continued co-operation of the provincial Departments of Municipal Affairs and the officials of the respective municipalities, success in the presentation of comparable municipal statistics is definitely assured. It will, however, be some time before the final goal can be achieved.

In previous issues of the Year Book, tables have been included covering statistics of tax receipts, assessed valuations, bonded indebtedness, and a summary of statistics for cities and towns with populations of 10,000 or over. Having in mind the fact that a new basis will in future be adopted for reporting on these and other phases of municipal activities, these tables are being discontinued temporarily. Future issues of the Year Book will contain progressively such statistics as are available on the basis of the new scheme of uniformity, until a composite picture can be established as the nucleus for a new Year Book series. Space will prevent the publishing in this manner of any great amount of detail, but such will be available, as in the past, through the published reports of the Finance Statistics Branch of the Bureau.

Table 42 gives a new analysis of municipal indebtedness, both direct and indirect, including sinking funds. This analysis has been built up on the same basis as the analysis of Dominion and provincial indebtedness shown in Tables 30 and 39, respectively, and forms part of the tabulation of combined public debt for Canada as a whole, shown in Table 1.

It is anticipated that this series will be further developed and continued each year in comparison with totals for previous years, thereby establishing a series of statistical tabulations that should serve a most important and useful end, indicating relative trends in municipal indebtedness in years to come.

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 'twenties and early 'thirties. Since 1933, however, the trend has been downward, due largely to retrenchment in the depression years following periods of what has proved to be unwarranted expansion. Under war-time conditions this situation still prevails in the municipal bond market, with capital expenditures being limited to essential services directly affecting the health and welfare of the local population so as to leave the financial resources of the country open to the Federal Treasury for war needs. The post-war period with its demand for newer and increased services will undoubtedly reflect many changes in this situation.

It is relatively impossible to obtain wholly comparable and accurate figures on bonded indebtedness of municipalities at the present time. This is due largely to the fact that in some provinces the municipalities do all capital financing, including that of local school authorities, while in others the school authorities are independent of the municipal authorities and do their own financing direct: in some provinces a combination of these two systems is used. Added to this, is the variation in fiscal years of municipalities and also of school authorities. Figures for 1940 in Table 42 include all known factors, which were obtainable from available sources, but the data are still incomplete as will be seen from the text below, which also indicates to some extent other inconsistencies and incomparabilities that are of a pertinent character. Many, if not all of these defects, will be overcome when the revised scheme of reporting, previously referred to, is implemented on a working basis.

A table at p. 791 of the 1941 Year Book shows the bonded indebtedness of municipalities from 1919 to 1938. As more accurate and detailed figures have become available, this statistical series has been discontinued and replaced by the new set-up shown in Table 42. In the new table the figures for debenture debt are intended to represent only principal unmatured. Principal past due, whether in default or unpaid because of non-presentation, has been included with accounts payable and other liabilities. It is impossible to ascertain if this is a true statement of fact in all cases, however, as some reports do not indicate the exact procedure followed in tabulating the data. In some cases where past due principal is excluded

from the debenture debt figures, it is not separated in published reports from interest due and unpaid; and, too, accrued interest is sometimes also included. The more significant items available in this regard which are included in Table 42 are as follows:—

	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—Principal and interest due.....		48,062
New Brunswick—Interest payable and accrued.....		243,371
Quebec—Principal past due (municipal).....	587,201	
Past due and accrued interest (municipal).....	6,883,645	
Principal and interest past due (schools).....	617,103	8,087,949
<hr/>		
Ontario—Principal and interest past due.....		3,369,040
Manitoba—Interest due (schools only).....		287,720
Saskatchewan—Principal past due (excl. primary schools).....	3,355,054	
Interest past due (excl. primary schools).....	2,295,132	
Principal and interest past due (primary schools).....	3,173,256	8,823,442
<hr/>		
Alberta—Principal past due (schools only).....		353,501
British Columbia—Principal past due.....		832,517

Except where noted, the liabilities of schools are included and in doing so due effect has been given, as accurately as possible, to the elimination of municipal-school liabilities, so as to avoid duplication. Also, eliminations have been made, wherever the information was available, in respect of amounts owing to sinking funds for arrears in contributions, borrowings, etc., by the municipality or school authority. In other words, any such known amounts have been excluded both from the amounts reported as sinking funds and from other liabilities.

Loans have been obtained from the Dominion Government under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, by some municipalities in all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island and Ontario. In some instances these liabilities are carried as loans only until collateral debentures have been issued to the Dominion as security for repayment when they are included in the debenture debt; in others they are shown separately. As it is impossible to make a complete segregation, the total indebtedness of Nova Scotia and British Columbia municipalities in this regard is also included in the debenture debt.

Temporary loans consist mainly of borrowings from banks and other sources but exclude advances from provincial governments except in the case of Manitoba and Alberta, the figures for which include treasury bills issued by Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, respectively. These treasury bills are held by the Province in both instances.

Accounts payable and other liabilities include all known liabilities to the public at large and for advances from provincial governments. Amounts due to other funds of the municipality or to local boards or commissions (except in Ontario as explained in the footnotes to Table 42) are excluded. Also included therein are past-due debentures and coupons and accrued interest, as previously referred to, and sundry deposit account balances which are not offset by designated cash, investments or other assets according to information available from published municipal and provincial reports.

42.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years ended in 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from published reports of Provincial Departments of Municipal Affairs, auditors' reports and financial statements of municipalities, and information secured from other official sources. For a general explanation in regard to the items covered by this table, see introductory text, pp. 792 and 793.

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Direct Debt					
Debenture debt.....	3,215,000	35,592,828	26,557,555	515,801,393	365,660,638 ¹
Less sinking funds.....	569,171	13,789,951	8,683,061	87,175,040	53,420,026 ¹
Net Debenture Debt.....	2,645,829	21,802,877	17,874,494	428,626,353	312,240,612 ¹
Temporary loans.....	132,217 ²	1,487,374	2,092,084	53,545,746	18,276,129 ³
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	35,663 ⁴	2,005,160	2,421,500	36,298,975	15,606,283 ³
Total Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)....	2,813,709⁵	25,295,411⁵	22,388,078⁵	518,471,074	346,123,024
Indirect Debt					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.....	°	212,000	547,530	3,905,667 ⁷	24,602,634
Less sinking funds.....	°	9,141	49,555	—	156,335
Total Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)....	°	202,859	497,975	3,905,667⁷	24,446,299
Grand Total Direct and Indirect Debt (less sinking funds).....	2,813,709	25,498,270	22,886,053	522,376,741	370,569,323
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Direct Debt					
Debenture debt.....	78,849,060	51,053,574 ⁸	54,869,233	112,400,950	1,244,000,231
Less sinking funds.....	34,625,664	22,152,387	9,323,640	29,603,523	259,342,463
Net Debenture Debt.....	44,223,396	28,901,187	45,545,593	82,797,427	984,657,768
Temporary loans.....	11,801,203 ⁹	30,512,634	6,334,454 ¹⁰	3,949,691	128,131,532
Accounts payable and other Liabilities.....	9,660,105 ¹¹	32,403,072	8,176,927 ¹²	7,963,153 ¹³	114,570,838
Total Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)....	65,681,704	91,816,893	60,056,974	94,710,271	1,227,360,138
Indirect Debt					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.....	16,122,613	°	°	14,977,447	60,367,891
Less sinking funds.....	4,668,336	°	°	2,204,168	7,087,535
Total Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)....	11,454,277	°	°	12,773,279	53,280,356
Grand Total Direct and Indirect Debt (less sinking funds).....	77,135,981	91,816,893	60,056,974	107,483,550	1,280,640,494

¹ Excludes separate school boards and school districts in unorganized areas. ² Includes Charlottetown, Summerside and Souris only. ³ Excludes liabilities of schools and other local boards and commissions, but includes in lieu thereof amounts due by municipal revenue fund accounts to such schools and other local authorities (information required to make the necessary eliminations on this account not available from published reports). ⁴ Charlottetown only. ⁵ Excludes rural schools. ⁶ None reported. ⁷ Includes \$2,432,967 balance of annual grants payable to certain institutions. ⁸ Includes Rural Telephone, Drainage District and Union Hospital District debentures. ⁹ Includes \$4,088,267 treasury bills and \$6,378,823 other floating debt, less \$571,230 sinking funds accumulated in respect thereof, re: city of Winnipeg. ¹⁰ Includes \$2,660,861 treasury bills. ¹¹ Includes deferred liability of \$518,253 due Civic Pension Fund by city of Winnipeg. ¹² Includes \$669,825 deferred liability due Civic Pension Funds by city of Calgary and \$428,945 sundry deposit account balances. ¹³ Includes \$920,184 tax repayment deposits.

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 natural wealth that has been appropriated.

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

* 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.

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 study of national income, conducted by the Bureau, extends over the period from the end of the First World War to the present. The general plan was to assemble or estimate the payments to individuals and the undistributed profits of the thirty industrial and service groups. The types of payments such as salaries and wages, other labour income, withdrawals of working proprietors, dividends, interest and rents were then added for the thirty productive sources. The results were used for determining the relative importance of the groups and of the types of payment. The study of the trend and fluctuation of the numerous statistical series makes up a comprehensive analysis of the workings of the Canadian economy. In addition to the country-wide estimates, a distribution of income payments to individuals was compiled by provinces.

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 First World War has been reviewed and a complete statistical record of economic activity has resulted. The results of this study are summarized in Table 43.

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 prices during the five-year period, 1935-39, it appears that the income of 1940 was able to command more in goods and services than that of any other year. 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 second 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 43. Owing to the long period that has elapsed since the Census of 1931, the estimates of the gainfully occupied during later years will necessarily be subject to some revision when the results of the Eighth 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 First World War. 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 second 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. The real income (\$5,114,000,000) indicated a marked gain over 1928, when the maximum of the latest prosperity cycle was reached.

43.—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 ¹	Popu- lation	Gainfully Occupied Full-Time Basis	Real Income	
	Amount	Index Number (1935-39 =100)				Per Capita ¹	Per Gainfully Occu- pied ¹
	\$'000,000		• \$'000,000	'000	'000	\$	\$
1919.....	4,087	98.9	3,144	8,311	3,208	378	980
1920.....	4,614	111.7	3,066	8,556	3,353	358	914
1921.....	3,735	90.4	2,819	8,788	3,107	321	907
1922.....	3,762	91.0	3,101	8,919	3,132	348	990
1923.....	3,945	95.5	3,242	9,010	3,194	360	1,015
1924.....	3,854	93.3	3,225	9,143	3,167	353	1,018
1925.....	4,161	100.7	3,450	9,294	3,212	371	1,074
1926.....	4,494	108.8	3,690	9,451	3,326	390	1,109
1927.....	4,682	113.3	3,905	9,637	3,469	405	1,126
1928.....	5,138	124.3	4,264	9,835	3,641	434	1,171
1929.....	5,149	124.6	4,231	10,029	3,742	422	1,131
1930.....	4,326	104.7	3,581	10,208	3,703	351	967
1931.....	3,498	84.7	3,206	10,376	3,454	309	928
1932.....	2,893	70.0	2,922	10,506	3,286	278	886
1933.....	2,795	67.6	2,961	10,681	3,243	277	913
1934.....	3,171	76.7	3,313	10,824	3,364	306	986
1935.....	3,331	81.8	3,515	10,935	3,455	321	1,017
1936.....	3,829	92.7	3,903	11,028	3,551	354	1,099
1937.....	4,342	105.1	4,291	11,120	3,703	386	1,099
1938.....	4,246	102.8	4,155	11,209	3,691	371	1,126
1939 ²	4,862	117.7	4,790	11,315	3,805	423	1,259
1940 ²	5,400	130.7	5,114	11,385	4,080	449	1,254

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.
and 1940 are subject to revision.

² The preliminary estimates for 1939

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. Owing to the difficulty in distributing enterprise savings, it has been thought advisable in the present instance to present the statistics 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 about 62 p.c. of the population in 1941. 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 payments received in Quebec and Ontario averaged slightly higher in the decade 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.

44.—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 First World War 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.

* 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.

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 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.

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.

While 1937 is the latest year for which data on investments have been published, the figures for that year are generally representative of the situation at the beginning of the War. Although there were numerous relatively minor changes in composition and value of investments there were no very significant alterations in the broad outline of Canada's balance of international indebtedness between the end of 1937 and the start of the War.

Statistics on the international investment position in the period since the opening of the War have not been published. Important changes have occurred in the balance of indebtedness between Canada and the United Kingdom, with the result that the situation at any one time has been transitory.

As a consequence of the heavy British expenditures in Canada in connection with the War, the United Kingdom has experienced a large deficit in its balance of payments with Canada. The financing of this British deficiency in Canadian dollars has led to reductions in the balance of Canada's indebtedness to the United Kingdom through such operations as the official repatriation of Canadian bonds held in the United Kingdom, the accumulation of large sterling balances by the Dominion Government, and other capital exports to the United Kingdom, as for example the sale in Canada of Canadian securities vested by the British Treasury and private redemptions of securities. At the same time it should be also noted that there have been substantial British investments in war industries and other projects in Canada.

An important development in the financial relations between Canada and the United Kingdom occurred in March, 1942, when legislation was passed by the Parliament of Canada providing for a gift to the United Kingdom of \$1,000,000,000

to enable the British Government to purchase in Canada foodstuffs, raw materials, munitions and other war supplies and to defray other expenses incurred in Canada arising out of the War. The legislation also provided for the conversion of the equivalent of \$700,000,000 of the accumulation of sterling balances into a loan of \$700,000,000 to the British Government. At about the same time further reductions in the remaining sterling balances were effected by the repatriation of approximately \$295,000,000 additional Canadian securities. This amount, added to the total of previous official repatriations of about \$400,000,000, brought the total official repatriations of securities to approximately \$695,000,000, according to the Minister of Finance, in his speech in the House of Commons introducing the bill providing for the gift and loan.

Changes in the balance of long-term indebtedness between Canada and the United States since the start of the War have been relatively small. While there have been sales of outstanding Canadian securities to the United States on balance, there have also been retirements of appreciable amounts of Canadian securities held in the United States. At the same time Canadian holdings of United States securities have been reduced by private sales throughout the period.

With regard to the basis of evaluating the investments covered in the statistics for 1937 and previous years, it should be noted that these values are not designed to represent market values. A more stable basis of evaluation has been employed in the past as this is more suitable for general long-term purposes. In this way the underlying volume of investment is better represented since the effects of short-term fluctuations in market values are eliminated. It should be noted too that it is impossible to obtain market quotations for an important part of the total, particularly for holdings in the field of direct investments. Bonds and debentures were generally entered at their nominal or par values, while the value of equity securities was for the most part based upon the capital employed in enterprises reporting to the census of industry. In other cases, book or balance sheet values were used; and, in a few important instances, par values of stocks were used where these were regarded as more representative than book values. Accordingly the data on investments are not indicative of either the market values or the amounts that could be realized from sale. With some securities such values exceed the values adopted in the investment study, while in other cases they are less. Under conditions prevailing in security markets in recent years the market value of the investments would be considerably lower than the value of investments shown for 1937.

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE

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In this chapter are assembled the statistics regarding financial institutions and transactions, other than those pertaining to insurance: the latter 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

The Bank of Canada was incorporated in 1934 and commenced operations on Mar. 11, 1935. An account of the capital structure of the Bank and its transition from a privately owned institution to a wholly government-owned one is given at p. 800 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 (c. 43, Statutes of 1934 and amendments) 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 the 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 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 changes in Bank of Canada assets since April, 1938, have 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, and the fluctuations in holdings of sterling exchange through which the Bank has temporarily financed Canadian dollar requirements of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Variations in security holdings have been due, in part, to seasonal variation in cash reserves and active note circulation and, in part, to fluctuations offsetting the effect of the changes in sterling exchange referred to above.

1.—Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Canada, Mar. 13, 1935, and Dec. 31, 1939-41

Item	Mar. 13, 1935	Dec. 31, 1939 ¹	Dec. 31, 1940 ¹	Dec. 31, 1941 ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities				
Capital paid up.....	4,991,640	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Reserve fund.....	Nil	2,449,757	3,722,910	5,585,705
Notes in circulation.....	97,805,665	232,779,327	359,949,121	495,956,232
Deposits—				
Dominion Government.....	4,212,200	47,362,964	13,426,258	77,573,198
Chartered banks.....	151,927,628	216,996,201	217,738,289	232,031,048
Other.....	277,922	17,851,578	9,514,892	5,970,054
Totals, Deposits.....	156,417,750	282,210,743	240,679,439	315,574,300
Dividends declared.....	Nil	112,500	112,500	112,500
Other liabilities.....	99,702	4,678,505	17,114,757	20,632,829
Totals, Liabilities	259,314,757	527,230,832	626,578,727	842,861,566
Assets				
Reserves (at market values)—				
Gold coin and bullion.....	106,584,356	225,677,320	2	2
Silver bullion.....	986,363	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sterling and U.S.A. dollars.....	394,875	64,324,718	38,429,278	200,861,156
Other currencies, of countries on a gold standard.....	Nil	47	Nil	Nil
Totals, Reserves.....	107,965,594	290,002,085	38,429,278 ²	200,861,156 ²
Subsidiary coin.....	297,335	90,273	598,312	316,081
Investments (at not exceeding market values)—				
Dominion and Provincial Government short-term securities.....	34,846,294	181,896,820	448,439,973	391,783,430
Other Dominion and Provincial Government securities.....	115,019,637	49,875,738	127,323,189	216,688,427
Totals, Investments.....	149,865,931	231,772,558	575,763,162	608,471,866
Bank premises.....	Nil	1,635,158	1,703,272	1,732,242
All other assets.....	1,191,897	3,730,758	10,084,703	31,480,221
Totals, Assets	259,314,757	527,230,832	626,578,727	842,861,566

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.

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 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 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. A table at p. 807 of the 1941 Year Book gives particulars of weight, fineness, etc., of current coins.

2.—Circulation of Canadian Coin as at Dec. 31, 1926-41

NOTE.—The figures are of net issues of coin. Figures for the years 1901-25 appear at p. 858 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Per capita figures are based on estimates of population as given at p. 98.

Year	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total	Per Capita
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	27,433,463	564,865	2,043,833	30,042,161	3·18
1927.....	27,104,534	813,784	2,080,196	29,998,514	3·11
1928.....	27,737,963	1,063,627	2,171,657	30,973,247	3·15
1929.....	28,638,195	1,330,498	2,290,789	32,259,482	3·22
1930.....	28,562,330	1,494,525	2,297,405	32,354,260	3·17
1931.....	28,706,348	1,775,139	2,346,054	32,827,541	3·16
1932.....	28,853,740	1,939,923	2,558,962	33,352,625	3·17
1933.....	28,530,340	2,064,054	2,678,302	33,272,696	3·12
1934.....	28,702,640	2,256,268	2,745,296	33,704,204	3·11
1935.....	28,407,168	2,449,278	2,818,341	33,674,787	3·08
1936.....	28,442,074	2,650,891	2,904,288	33,997,253	3·08
1937.....	29,387,857	2,899,361	3,003,286	35,290,504	3·17
1938.....	30,482,924	3,051,594	3,091,873	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
1941.....	40,339,221	4,467,463	4,648,567	49,455,251	4·33

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 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 First World War the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly twenty million ounces of South African gold were

* Revised under the direction of H. E. Ewart, M.E.I.C., Master, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

† 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.

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.

3.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1926-41

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.....	1,448,180	1,451,907	574,000	249,000	37,500
1928.....	1,325,113	1,305,200	867,000	250,000	92,100
1929.....	438,351	468,384	1,081,000	267,000	123,300
1930.....	862,075	722,469	326,000	164,500	13,400
1931.....	1,721,237	1,735,112	475,400	281,000	51,400
1932.....	2,829,529	2,873,221	287,000	165,000	213,200
1933.....	2,568,838	2,589,649	155,000	125,000	120,800
1934.....	3,008,977	3,038,019	172,300	193,000	69,900
1935.....	3,158,780	3,177,401	601,020	194,000	75,100
1936.....	3,603,335	3,625,549	809,200	202,600	87,200
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	134,300
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
1941.....	5,092,609	5,134,348	3,534,000	454,000	575,300

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.

4.—Denominations of Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes in Circulation, 1926, 1929, 1932 and 1939-41

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	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provincial.....	27,624	27,621	27,594	27,576	27,576	27,576
Fractional.....	1,330,663	1,380,710	1,287,544	1,112,857	1,105,776	1,099,331
\$1.....	17,732,100	20,032,308	18,957,935	24,675,157	27,304,106	30,792,746
\$2.....	12,925,212	14,609,088	13,346,323	16,292,040	18,373,006	21,295,427
\$4.....	33,397	32,138	31,004	29,204	29,076	28,974
Totals.....	32,048,996	36,081,865	33,650,400	42,136,834	46,839,540	53,244,054
\$5.....	626,179	730,101	5,137,627	27,651,343	42,516,130	62,046,710
\$10.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	57,562,141	99,364,158	163,104,979
\$20.....	"	"	"	24,325,035	40,399,748	65,470,362
\$25.....	"	"	"	57,654	51,921	48,092
\$50.....	650	650	650	6,991,237	11,736,987	17,527,954
\$100.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,518,633	18,739,487	26,198,383
\$500.....	1,875,917	1,811,875	2,530,833	967,292	779,667	684,625
\$1,000.....	3,799,250	4,168,917	6,437,583	14,683,750	16,656,667	18,097,250
Totals.....	6,301,996	6,711,543	14,106,693	142,757,085	230,244,765	353,178,355
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	184,904,919	277,095,305	406,433,409

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 that remained as permanent features of the system are outlined at pp. 809-810 of the 1941 Year Book.

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 p. 808. 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 5.

5.—Annual Averages of Note Circulation in the Hands of the Public, 1926-41

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
1941.....	78,761,049	320,137,329	398,898,378	386,000,000	33.80

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. 98.

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" in the "Assets" section of Table 1, p. 806. 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; 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.

6.—Annual Averages of Cash Reserves of the Chartered Banks in Canada, 1926-41

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	1935 ¹	213,000,000	216,000,000
1928.....	193,000,000	205,000,000	1936.....	225,000,000	225,000,000
1929.....	191,000,000	212,000,000	1937.....	240,000,000	240,000,000
1930.....	176,000,000	197,000,000	1938.....	254,000,000	252,000,000
1931.....	169,000,000	182,000,000	1939.....	269,000,000	268,000,000
1932.....	172,000,000	186,000,000	1940.....	289,000,000	287,000,000
1933.....	189,000,000	195,000,000	1941.....	313,000,000	308,000,000

¹ See text immediately preceding this table.

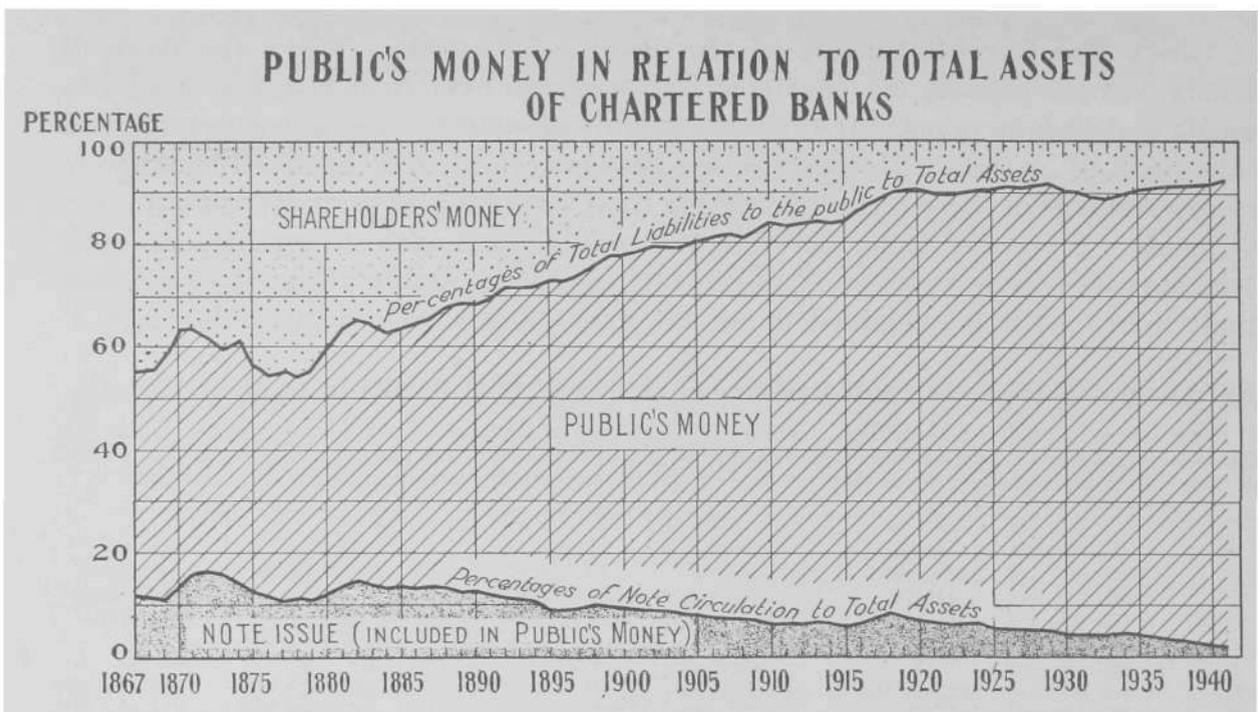
Section 5.—Commercial Banking

Subsection 1.—Historical

Since one of the chief functions of the early banks in Canada was to issue notes to provide a convenient currency or circulating medium, it has been expedient to cover both currency and banking in the one historical sketch which is given at pp. 901-905 of the 1938 Year Book. The 1941 Year Book, at pp. 812-813, treats of the note issues of the chartered banks to the outbreak of the Second World War and of bank absorptions since Confederation. 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.

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 7 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. 812 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 First World War.



7.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1916-41

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 the years 1867 to 1880 will be found at pp. 918-919 of the 1938 Year Book, and for the years 1881 to 1915 at pp. 815-816 of the 1941 edition.

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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	428,717,781	780,842,383	1,418,035,429	1,596,905,337
1917.....	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	468,049,790	928,271,838	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236
1918.....	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	587,342,904	966,341,499	1,912,395,780	2,184,359,820
1919.....	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	621,676,065	1,125,202,403	2,189,428,885	2,495,582,568
1920.....	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	653,862,869	1,239,308,076	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698
1921.....	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	551,914,643	1,289,347,063	2,264,586,736	2,556,454,190
1922.....	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	502,781,234	1,191,637,004	2,120,997,030	2,364,822,657
1923.....	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	523,170,930	1,197,277,065	2,107,606,111	2,374,308,376
1924.....	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	511,218,736	1,198,246,414	2,130,621,760	2,438,771,001
1925.....	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	531,180,578	1,269,542,584	2,221,160,611	2,532,832,064
1926.....	116,638,254	125,441,700	168,885,995	553,322,935	1,340,559,021	2,277,192,043	2,604,601,786
1927.....	121,666,774	130,320,897	172,100,763	596,069,007	1,399,062,201	2,415,132,260	2,758,324,713
1928.....	122,839,879	134,087,485	176,716,979	677,467,295	1,496,608,451	2,610,594,865	3,044,742,165
1929.....	137,269,085	150,636,682	178,291,030	696,387,381	1,479,870,058	2,696,747,857	3,215,503,098
1930.....	144,560,874	160,639,246	159,341,085	622,895,347	1,427,569,716	2,516,611,587	2,909,530,263
1931.....	144,674,853	162,075,000	141,969,350	578,604,394	1,437,976,832	2,422,834,828	2,741,554,219
1932.....	144,500,000	162,000,000	132,165,942	486,270,764	1,376,325,128	2,256,639,530	2,546,149,789
1933.....	144,500,000	157,250,000	130,362,488	488,527,864	1,378,497,944	2,236,841,539	2,517,934,260
1934.....	144,916,667	132,604,166	135,537,793	513,973,506	1,372,817,869	2,274,607,936	2,548,720,434
1935.....	145,500,000	132,750,000	125,644,102	568,615,373	1,445,281,247	2,426,760,923	2,667,950,352
1936.....	145,500,000	133,000,000	119,507,306	618,340,561	1,518,216,945	2,614,895,597	2,855,622,232
1937.....	145,500,000	133,750,000	110,259,134	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
1941.....	145,500,000	133,916,667	81,620,753	1,088,198,370	1,616,129,007	3,464,781,844	3,711,870,680

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 813.

7.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1916-41—concluded

Year	ASSETS						P.C. of Public Liabilities to Total Assets
	Specie and Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities Elsewhere	Total Securities	Total Loans	Total Assets ³	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
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	166,688,146	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 ⁵	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	324,580,796	133,314,843	520,971,402	1,839,905,275	3,029,680,616	91.04
1928...	264,804,330 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	104,309,024	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...	207,983,857 ⁴	454,386,965	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 ^{6,7}	860,942,292	137,764,626	1,044,351,653	1,276,430,825	2,956,577,704	90.24
1936...	240,596,447 ⁶	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 ⁶	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 ⁶	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 ⁶	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 ⁶	1,311,641,053	157,361,535	1,579,467,048	1,324,021,841	3,707,316,459	92.01
1941...	318,039,223 ⁶	1,483,299,697	149,467,128	1,726,543,416	1,403,181,296	4,008,381,256	92.60

¹ Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments and also deposits elsewhere than in Canada. ² Includes other liabilities to the public. ³ Includes other assets. ⁴ Includes deposits in Central Gold Reserves. ⁵ First year reported. ⁶ Notes of, and deposits in, the Bank of Canada and specie. ⁷ Ten-month average.

8.—Assets of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1939-41

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	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash reserves against Canadian deposits (as per Table 6).....	212,000,000	186,000,000	268,255,213	287,245,923	308,307,838
Secured bank-note issue.....	25,000,000	2,000,000	1	1	1
Subsidiary coin.....	2	2	5,372,204	5,513,183	6,631,247
Notes of other Canadian banks.	16,807,334	11,247,365	5,244,271	3,939,979	2,859,704
Cheques of other banks.....	149,545,199	82,948,867	115,190,028	121,502,954	140,781,514
Deposits at other Canadian banks.....	4,698,323	3,461,775	4,112,564	4,017,087	2,955,155
Gold and coin abroad.....	24,797,260	19,089,489	5,534,122	4,118,747	3,099,773
Foreign currencies.....	19,468,671	16,022,766	31,683,643	30,023,562	31,607,723
Deposits at United Kingdom banks.....	4,826,444	9,383,994	25,050,301	35,792,886	39,912,495
Deposits at foreign banks.....	86,178,585	97,999,358	190,186,300	147,398,043	150,180,183

¹ System changed owing to establishment of the Bank of Canada.

² Included in cash reserves.

8.—Assets of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1939-41—concluded

Item	1929	1932	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Securities—					
Dominion and Provincial Government securities.....	341,744,572	489,709,241	1,234,066,994	1,311,641,053	1,483,299,697
Other Canadian and foreign public securities.....	104,309,024	150,891,599	179,924,335	157,361,535	149,467,128
Other bonds, debentures and stocks.....	52,961,542	55,157,961	126,338,917	110,464,460	93,776,591
Call and Short Loans—					
In Canada.....	267,271,438	117,224,745	54,508,836	44,116,756	34,016,605
Elsewhere.....	301,091,053	84,227,574	47,693,574	44,366,837	44,380,973
Current Loans—					
Canada—					
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	19,002,655	34,386,119	18,762,323	15,292,421	12,500,523
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.....	93,325,211	130,567,792	114,548,420	106,471,792	82,982,243
Other current loans and discounts.....	1,342,666,883	1,032,081,481	854,511,568	968,547,904	1,090,765,472
Elsewhere than in Canada...	248,367,887	171,861,621	144,759,685	137,620,051	133,135,445
Non-current loans.....	7,522,377	12,317,980	8,832,002	7,606,080	5,400,035
Other Assets—					
Real estate, other than bank premises.....	5,618,820	7,141,708	7,870,483	7,521,763	6,829,460
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks.....	7,221,774	6,244,908	4,150,701	3,874,720	3,516,182
Bank premises.....	75,536,822	79,714,603	72,323,493	71,601,056	70,285,504
Bank circulation redemption fund.....	6,246,861	6,721,355	5,288,771	4,964,540	4,674,712
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as <i>per contra</i>	100,473,805	48,671,535	53,772,575	62,914,040	94,522,777
All other assets.....	11,957,574	14,520,279	13,583,263	13,399,087	12,492,277
Totals, Assets.....	3,528,468,027	2,869,429,779	3,591,564,586	3,707,316,459	4,008,381,256

9.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1939-41

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1929	1932	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC					
Notes in circulation.....	178,291,030	132,165,942	94,064,907	91,134,378	81,620,753
Deposit Liabilities—					
Government Deposits—					
Dominion.....	77,815,312	55,598,660	92,261,070	163,406,469	254,316,922
Provincial.....	24,536,732	26,151,681	53,494,539	63,625,723	67,252,009
Advances from Bank of Canada secured.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Public Deposits—					
Demand.....	696,387,381	486,270,764	741,733,241	875,059,476	1,088,198,370
Time.....	1,479,870,058	1,376,325,128	1,699,224,304	1,646,891,010	1,616,129,007
Foreign.....	418,138,374	312,293,297	474,145,957	430,540,384	438,885,536
Inter-Bank Deposits—					
Canadian.....	14,528,474	10,694,683	14,800,678	10,830,490	11,482,551
United Kingdom.....	25,693,879	5,131,001	24,620,341	29,419,905	21,471,047
Other.....	100,254,711	49,732,341	43,716,370	30,291,565	29,745,553
Totals, Deposit Liabilities¹...	2,837,224,921	2,322,197,555	3,143,996,500	3,250,065,022	3,527,480,995
Canadian currency (estimated)	2,293,000,000	1,955,000,000	2,630,000,000	2,753,000,000	3,017,000,000
Foreign currency (estimated)...	544,000,000	367,000,000	514,000,000	497,000,000	510,000,000
Totals, Note and Deposit Liabilities.....	3,015,515,951	2,454,363,497	3,238,061,407	3,341,199,400	3,609,101,748

¹ Totals do not correspond with those in Table 7 because of the inclusion here of inter-bank deposits.

9.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1939-41—concluded

Item	1929	1932	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC —concluded					
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	266,334	148,740	8,070
Letters of credit outstanding.....	100,473,804	48,671,585	53,772,575	62,914,040	94,522,777
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.....	5,754,347	4,182,095	6,250,783	6,842,645	8,238,085
TOTALS, LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3,215,503,098	2,546,149,789	3,298,351,099	3,411,104,825	3,711,870,680
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	133,916,667
Grand Totals, Liabilities...	3,503,408,865	2,852,649,789	3,577,601,099	3,690,354,825	3,991,287,347

10.—Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-41

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
1941.....	10.5	10.2	47.8	38.9

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.

11.—Deposits, According to Size, in Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1939-41

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class and Amount of Deposit	1939		1940		1941	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Deposits Payable on Demand—						
\$1,000 or less.....	614,045	89,018,025	616,663	96,502,324	618,725	105,237,928
\$1,000 to \$5,000.....	53,088	109,226,479	57,754	120,491,274	64,727	136,338,172
\$5,000 to \$25,000.....	13,020	132,366,292	14,428	145,723,452	16,220	164,201,039
\$25,000 to \$100,000.....	3,019	142,043,879	3,234	152,420,231	3,771	177,994,706
Over \$100,000.....	947	341,237,352	1,084	427,755,840	1,334	550,205,753
Adjustment items ¹	-	7,825,055	-	-1,614,371	-	1,544,991
Totals.....	684,119	821,717,062	693,163	941,278,750	704,777	1,135,522,589
Deposits Payable After Notice—						
\$1,000 or less.....	3,828,291	454,885,624	3,846,137	461,183,415	3,951,585	496,309,650
\$1,000 to \$5,000.....	230,222	588,216,921	268,806	537,276,550	264,641	522,313,498
\$5,000 to \$25,000.....	40,001	348,860,597	34,672	299,135,942	31,267	272,538,528
\$25,000 to \$100,000.....	2,757	123,329,760	2,433	105,740,135	2,270	99,623,904
Over \$100,000.....	626	190,117,190	585	190,679,009	615	195,557,118
Adjustment items ¹	-	3,746,682	-	5,448,460	-	5,357,082
Totals.....	4,161,897	1,709,156,774	4,152,633	1,599,463,511	4,250,378	1,591,700,079

¹ Representing certified cheques, interest accrued on interest-bearing accounts, items in transit, etc.

12.—Loans, According to Class, Made by Chartered Banks in Canada and Outstanding as at Oct. 31, 1939-41

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class of Loan	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$
Provincial government.....	18,454,687	14,582,247	8,935,772
Municipal government and school district.....	112,165,925	99,582,464	78,092,402
Agricultural—			
Loans to farmers, cattlemen and fruit growers..	56,980,203	53,164,246	47,564,721
Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants	211,387,522	235,931,252	292,420,670
Totals, Agricultural.....	268,367,725	289,095,498	340,285,391
Financial—			
Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers.....	51,749,848	39,865,634	37,741,019
Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies, and other financial institutions.....	58,817,649	65,264,177	68,281,153
Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified.....	109,409,126	102,154,182	108,113,329
Totals, Financial.....	219,976,623	207,283,993	214,135,501
Merchandising, wholesale and retail.....	133,977,633	139,079,850	155,563,812
Manufacturing—dealers in lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof.....	56,947,765	45,689,853	44,409,667
Other manufacturing of all descriptions.....	135,656,465	197,978,242	245,033,193
Mining.....	6,419,591	5,686,135	7,131,169
Fishing, including packers and curers of fish.....	7,017,102	7,296,896	10,707,580
Public utility, including transportation companies.....	36,322,931	22,482,165	19,881,473
Building—contractors and others for building purposes.....	45,772,468	52,125,610	50,446,823
Charitable and religious institutions—churches, parishes, hospitals, etc.....	19,034,041	17,544,150	16,523,008
Other.....	83,338,328	86,335,166	83,978,597
Grand Totals.....	1,143,451,284	1,184,762,269	1,275,124,388

Cheque Payments.—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.

Bank Debits.—As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations (see pp. 812-813 of the 1941 Year Book), 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. In the five economic areas the percentages of debits in the clearing-house centres to debits at points outside such areas were as follows: Maritime Provinces, 49.0 to 51.0; Quebec, 93.5 to 6.5; Ontario, 88.1 to 11.9; Prairie Provinces 92.2 to 7.8; British Columbia, 85.7 to 14.3. The Maritime Provinces was the only area where the debits in clearing-house cities were not over 85 p.c. of the total debits.

The sum of the cheques cashed in clearing centres throughout Canada during 1941 showed a continuance of the upward trend. The total of \$39,243,000,000 represented a gain of 14 p.c. over the \$34,437,000,000 cashed during 1940 and was more than 24 p.c. greater than the amount for 1939. The increase in debits exceeded that shown by several other barometers of economic conditions.

The total volume of bank debits rose in all five economic areas. Ontario recorded the largest increase of 18.4 p.c. British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces advanced in about the same ratio as the Dominion, with Quebec rising by 11 p.c. and the Prairie Provinces by 7.7 p.c.

* Barclays Bank, established in 1929, was the latest addition to the commercial chartered banks in Canada; the number has remained at 10 since 1931.

13.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, 1937-41

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing-House Centre	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax.....	406,591,857	339,640,504	381,824,396	466,407,830	532,366,368
Moncton.....	112,550,923	108,145,304	108,891,549	131,876,159	154,748,067
Saint John.....	214,216,666	191,897,145	189,232,027	226,205,847	253,597,717
Totals, Maritime Provinces	733,359,446	639,682,953	679,947,972	824,489,836	940,712,152
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	10,596,261,705	9,005,746,968	8,759,472,109	8,714,457,293	9,904,907,872
Quebec.....	888,524,702	875,695,644	977,211,370	1,160,797,219	1,050,000,221
Sherbrooke.....	83,635,135	83,739,779	83,715,973	97,806,095	113,758,487
Totals, Quebec.....	11,568,421,542	9,965,182,391	9,820,399,452	9,973,060,607	11,068,666,580
Ontario—					
Brantford.....	120,088,991	109,468,693	107,113,483	133,916,143	163,477,014
Chatham.....	111,553,991	103,272,854	102,259,883	114,928,963	124,725,615
Fort William.....	68,085,229	68,129,478	67,033,183	81,267,814	110,017,118
Hamilton.....	691,483,173	625,033,425	644,434,304	837,849,771	1,105,198,410
Kingston.....	76,687,282	71,213,576	72,712,646	92,306,524	105,513,274
Kitchener.....	143,265,155	141,030,659	145,302,026	174,497,496	218,414,890
London.....	413,075,352	389,223,524	385,768,062	441,622,178	497,464,748
Ottawa.....	1,348,844,155	1,203,891,077	1,266,268,210	2,191,382,511	3,334,459,483
Peterborough.....	75,770,408	70,269,426	70,496,391	90,582,623	114,549,341
St. Catharines.....	—	—	—	—	140,738,966 ¹
Sarnia.....	81,347,420	75,489,832	76,489,776	79,516,191	105,820,585
Sudbury.....	88,780,681	84,715,014	85,812,435	90,337,448	96,812,765
Toronto.....	12,226,885,028	10,428,035,428	10,173,866,946	10,510,504,381	11,354,826,471
Windsor.....	493,282,632	440,290,022	420,933,103	545,691,437	742,770,161
Totals, Ontario.....	15,939,149,497	13,810,063,008	13,618,490,448	15,384,403,480	18,214,788,841
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon.....	31,358,553	32,845,981	33,810,275	41,906,493	54,553,907
Calgary.....	658,768,183	650,666,363	661,675,521	764,328,600	923,982,846
Edmonton.....	417,969,669	430,271,739	470,279,314	553,324,680	620,645,790
Lethbridge.....	51,787,553	57,226,409	56,702,076	56,707,586	67,723,576
Medicine Hat.....	26,611,236	28,155,429	27,707,009	32,705,936	42,537,323
Moose Jaw.....	73,307,647	68,605,328	83,327,283	89,420,019	103,732,088
Prince Albert.....	28,790,736	25,789,444	27,796,295	33,392,384	45,346,563
Regina.....	428,357,691	507,534,686	555,513,335	558,939,062	561,116,037
Saskatoon.....	121,374,564	114,863,759	121,853,807	140,267,278	160,689,954
Winnipeg.....	2,988,695,575	2,656,424,383	3,439,564,964	3,847,415,165	4,011,316,943
Totals, Prairie Provinces..	4,827,021,407	4,572,383,521	5,478,229,879	6,118,407,201	6,591,645,027
British Columbia—					
New Westminster.....	74,751,206	73,972,517	78,647,117	92,380,530	110,025,696
Vancouver.....	1,692,513,585	1,546,113,353	1,587,410,731	1,673,281,545	1,905,071,855
Victoria.....	330,844,455	316,964,989	354,226,232	371,451,280	412,047,033
Totals, British Columbia..	2,098,109,246	1,937,050,859	2,020,284,080	2,137,113,355	2,427,144,584
Grand Totals.....	35,166,061,138	30,924,362,732	31,617,351,831	34,437,474,479	39,242,957,184

¹ Eight-month figure only. First reported May, 1941.

Clearing-House Transactions.—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 is 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 confirmed by the respective bank and communicated by the clearing-house manager 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 14 represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches in each district.

14.—Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada, 1937-41

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing House	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	16,950,884	17,582,200	16,972,436	18,197,284	21,445,724
Brantford.....	50,506,997	46,424,869	44,722,995	48,584,907	53,960,821
Calgary.....	306,818,675	300,161,170	279,663,913	289,115,103	343,002,387
Chatham.....	31,781,621	30,160,322	30,139,377	32,335,738	34,466,989
Edmonton.....	206,183,407	201,035,055	201,977,802	217,964,792	265,023,348
Fort William.....	40,556,659	37,527,993	34,157,614	41,175,118	54,883,437
Halifax.....	134,094,626	128,130,093	130,899,207	162,177,604	185,854,076
Hamilton.....	285,024,414	254,838,784	267,959,422	301,380,568	355,937,696
Kingston.....	29,466,619	29,132,380	29,484,373	32,927,159	37,937,181
Kitchener.....	56,542,066	56,352,022	53,778,980	58,598,321	63,556,444
Lethbridge.....	25,229,839	26,331,675	26,996,736	26,425,880	30,752,251
London.....	146,861,077	133,636,073	127,963,282	137,393,049	143,405,318
Medicine Hat.....	12,092,715	12,080,166	12,903,438	14,104,394	17,999,249
Moncton.....	41,278,230	38,511,645	38,648,686	44,330,340	51,439,195
Montreal.....	5,871,146,518	5,382,362,315	5,306,897,388	5,227,824,609	5,911,741,738
Moose Jaw.....	30,976,707	29,487,745	31,805,492	31,483,325	35,368,757
New Westminster...	35,055,324	32,687,614	33,076,133	36,559,100	43,513,502
Ottawa.....	1,091,883,251	998,823,343	1,041,873,213	1,646,954,059	2,696,599,005
Peterborough.....	32,660,582	30,946,954	30,242,390	31,278,818	36,208,217
Prince Albert.....	18,048,670	15,742,684	16,795,057	18,793,731	22,309,998
Quebec.....	264,680,505	250,086,177	245,139,004	260,549,649	270,706,089
Regina.....	186,954,514	207,704,393	236,430,344	236,194,332	250,528,159
St. Catharines.....	—	—	—	—	47,554,758 ¹
Saint John.....	99,326,689	91,306,823	92,751,127	110,414,986	115,831,886
Sarnia.....	24,842,473	24,564,744	23,514,866	22,990,528	25,222,100
Saskatoon.....	70,019,704	64,577,460	69,199,123	74,327,851	79,835,249
Sherbrooke.....	35,528,449	36,194,610	36,637,764	42,683,523	48,053,013
Sudbury.....	50,746,395	51,778,260	51,126,380	53,155,916	56,953,973
Toronto.....	6,397,987,564	5,835,980,087	5,735,792,413	5,680,786,868	6,537,348,591
Vancouver.....	975,233,058	867,619,815	888,885,944	908,569,780	1,010,156,766
Victoria.....	89,962,678	85,997,667	89,366,862	93,191,417	98,090,281
Windsor.....	161,779,776	145,037,711	137,314,911	154,023,628	188,178,369
Winnipeg.....	2,030,163,981	1,800,572,038	2,379,667,846	2,451,458,922	2,596,339,454
Totals.....	18,850,384,667	17,263,573,887	17,742,784,518	18,505,951,299	21,730,204,021

¹ Eight-month figure only. First reported May, 1941.

Equation of Exchange.—The actual amount of currency held by the Canadian public constitutes only about 10 p.c. of the total money supply available. The remainder is made up of the deposits held by the chartered banks.

The supply of circulating media, consisting of bank notes and coin in the hands of the public, showed an increase of about 33 p.c. during 1940, the first full year of war. The 1941 total of \$442,000,000 rose about \$109,000,000 over the preceding year. The sum of deposits held by the banks showed a greater absolute increase than in any other year in the period from 1921 to the present, rising to \$3,026,000,000 as compared with \$2,749,000,000 in 1940.

By far the greater part of this advance was recorded by demand deposits, which rose from \$875,000,000 in 1940 to \$1,088,000,000. This increase was far greater than any previously listed, and demand deposits were almost double the total of 1921. Notice deposits had receded somewhat during the first war year; this trend was continued in 1941, the total falling from \$1,647,000,000 in 1940 to \$1,616,000,000. Deposits held by the Dominion Government averaged \$91,000,000 greater than in 1940, and were \$254,000,000 in 1941 as compared with \$49,000,000 in 1938, the latest full year of peace.

Significance is attached to the relation between the cash and cheque payments and the money supply. The latter, as stated above, is made up of the sum of the deposits held by the chartered banks and the total amount of coin in the hands of the public. The figure for "cash and cheque payments" denotes the total volume of all financial transactions in Canada, either by cash or cheque, during a given year.

By dividing the total volume of cash and cheque transactions for a certain year by the money supply in that year, it can be determined how many times the supply changed hands or was 'turned over'. This number is spoken of as the "velocity of money" during the period in question.

During 1941, cash and cheque payments rose substantially over the total for 1940, standing at \$51,064,700,000 as compared with \$44,210,800,000 in the preceding year. This total was the highest recorded for cash and cheque payments over the past twenty years, except for the boom years of 1928-29. The total money supply advanced from \$3,082,000,000 in 1940 to \$3,368,000,000 in 1941—an all-time record. The percentage gain over 1940, however, was larger for cash and cheque transactions than for money supply.

The velocity of money in 1941 was, therefore, higher than in the previous year, rising from 14.34 to 15.16, but the turnover was still not as great as in most other years since 1921.

The volume of commodities and services multiplied by the prices at which they are purchased should conform to the trend of cheque and cash payments. The index of national income shown at p. 797 is regarded as the best measure of the former.

Subsection 3.—Statistics of Individual Chartered Banks

Assets and Liabilities.—The statistics in column 2 of Table 15 represent, for the years 1935 (when the Bank of Canada was established) and 1939 to 1941, 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.

15.—Principal and Total Assets of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935 and 1939-41

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	913,750,043
	1935	65,400,000	349,672,401	266,878,000	766,144,449
	1939	78,300,000	468,069,688	260,693,738	925,992,713
	1940	82,105,000	474,602,100	291,336,380	965,842,660
	1941	91,227,000	512,633,996	317,004,071	1,044,850,328
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
	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
	1941	25,007,000	138,182,365	126,435,299	356,254,715
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
	1939	14,600,000	72,630,780	49,577,778	157,932,947
	1940	19,032,000	84,309,161	53,296,634	172,928,217
	1941	19,976,000	79,664,947	64,129,147	180,458,672
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	1929	1,200,000	10,203,186	33,956,608	54,648,363
	1935	2,400,000	20,044,145	18,463,780	48,383,082
	1939	4,900,000	30,766,756	19,986,634	61,891,607
	1940	7,571,000	24,208,543	19,545,892	57,533,566
	1941	5,971,000	28,506,160	18,835,634	60,189,668
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
	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
	1941	54,235,000	313,516,468	291,068,660	758,507,529
Royal Bank of Canada.....	1929	38,300,000	126,757,074	614,052,764	949,919,252
	1935	42,000,000	192,962,019	379,979,233	750,717,195
	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
	1941	68,599,000	427,322,930	361,059,239	1,042,397,616
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
	1939	13,700,000	56,882,370	58,999,340	148,898,691
	1940	12,903,000	48,271,820	71,468,688	153,426,156
	1941	13,610,000	51,360,689	79,571,334	166,694,489
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
	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
	1941	14,463,000	75,017,279	59,705,561	167,131,763
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1929	7,300,000	21,818,113	96,859,437	148,644,987
	1935	7,700,000	36,690,525	75,599,293	137,764,752
	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
	1941	13,429,000	88,029,511	81,668,421	206,010,692
Weyburn Security Bank.....	1929	200,000	1,165,832	3,178,206	6,349,160
	1935 ²	100,000	353,012	197,405	4,437,434
	1939	600,000	4,867,784	2,263,072	14,056,175
	1940	1,700,000	12,527,185	2,212,873	27,210,707
	1941	1,684,000	11,489,325	3,036,284	24,546,329
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	1929	1,791,000	12,309,091	4,703,930	25,885,775
	1935	1,000,000	353,012	197,405	4,437,434
	1939	600,000	4,867,784	2,263,072	14,056,175
	1940	1,700,000	12,527,185	2,212,873	27,210,707
	1941	1,684,000	11,489,325	3,036,284	24,546,329
Totals.....	1929	212,000,000	439,015,138	2,278,247,564	3,528,468,027
	1935	215,600,000	1,014,351,653	1,276,450,825	2,956,577,704
	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	3,707,516,459
	1941	308,308,000	1,726,543,416	1,403,181,296	4,008,381,257

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.

16.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935 and 1939-41

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
	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
	1941	18,938,681	95,705,919	810,063,931	21,740,093	75,000,000	1,042,636,864
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
	1939	8,473,645	9,280,712	255,696,020	5,825,746	36,000,000	321,527,115
	1940	8,637,008	15,550,777	255,082,462	5,873,485	36,000,000	328,798,600
	1941	7,219,026	21,538,474	267,558,656	5,601,764	36,000,000	354,705,789
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
	1939	3,715,337	6,033,716	124,955,879	4,277,255	15,000,000	155,644,457
	1940	3,503,757	11,491,828	136,409,387	1,904,866	15,000,000	170,182,840
	1941	2,938,669	14,387,903	140,885,437	1,377,413	15,166,666	177,248,593
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
	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
	1941	2,266,648	3,317,777	49,139,621	22,570	5,000,000	59,856,650
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
	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	553,310,816	12,085,956 ¹	50,000,000	700,062,652
	1941	15,862,163	66,295,977	587,937,364	10,979,596	50,000,000	754,732,015
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
	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
	1941	22,129,099	62,459,241	857,834,598	11,235,975	55,000,000	1,039,197,648
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
	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
	1941	3,844,848	13,480,457	128,723,031	2,274,048	14,000,000	165,708,770
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
	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
	1941	3,760,673	10,760,121	137,096,175	2,297,924	12,000,000	166,482,147
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
	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
	1941	4,133,165	29,539,121	149,933,269	3,238,654	15,000,000	204,855,413
Weyburn Security Bank ²	1929	511,116	138,064	4,415,648	45,729	774,560	6,258,719
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1929 ³	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
	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
	1941	527,783	4,083,941	14,040,831	3,931,114	2,250,000	25,863,458
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	49,098,624	278,250,600	2,946,206,352
	1939	94,064,907	145,755,609	2,915,103,502	83,137,389	279,250,000	3,577,601,999
	1940	91,134,378	227,032,192	2,952,490,870	70,541,960	279,250,000	3,690,354,825
	1941	81,620,755	321,568,931	3,143,212,913	62,699,151	279,416,666	3,991,287,347

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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.

Earnings of Chartered 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.

17.—Net Profits of Chartered Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1936-41

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 the Banque Provinciale du Canada, the profits are shown after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government taxes.

Bank	1936		1937		1938	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,181,501	8	3,408,328	8	3,398,390	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,926,686	12	1,982,140	12	1,980,769	12
Bank of Toronto.....	1,141,810	10	1,156,372	10	1,163,716	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	402,678	6	444,410	6	450,427	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,909,124	8	2,934,117	8	2,648,975	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,504,241	8	3,711,379	8	3,696,233	8
Dominion Bank.....	951,277	10	976,838	10	960,121	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	727,935	8	774,228	8	780,240	8
Imperial Bank of Canada....	962,813	10	967,977	10	961,342	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	1	—	1	—	1	—
Totals, Net Profits.....	15,708,065	—	16,355,789	—	16,040,213	—
	1939		1940		1941	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,462,446	8	3,435,941	8	3,437,026	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	2,033,333	12	1,941,330	12	1,935,602	12
Bank of Toronto.....	1,324,229	10	1,294,549	10	1,371,556	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	457,173	6	436,684	6	440,643	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,938,105	8	3,006,035	8	3,013,152	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,724,842	8	3,526,894	8	3,535,928	8
Dominion Bank.....	802,296	10	958,788	10	939,322	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	783,184	8	812,588	8	811,351	8
Imperial Bank of Canada....	966,258	10	961,017	10	872,190	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	1	—	1	—	1	—
Totals, Net Profits.....	16,491,866	—	16,373,826	—	16,356,770	—

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 7, which shows the development of the banking business since 1916, and in Table 18, 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 3,300, exclusive of 139 branches and agencies in other countries, as at Dec. 31, 1941.

18.—Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930 and 1938-41

Province	1868	1902	1905	1920 ¹	1926 ¹	1930 ¹	1938 ¹	1939 ¹	1940 ¹	1941 ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island.....	Nil	9	10	41	28	28	27	26	25	25
Nova Scotia.....	5	89	101	169	134	138	134	134	134	131
New Brunswick..	4	35	49	121	101	102	98	97	97	96
Quebec.....	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,078	1,079	1,083	1,085
Ontario.....	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,210	1,208	1,208	1,207
Manitoba.....	Nil	52	95	349	224	239	164	164	162	159
Saskatchewan ...	"	30	87	591	427	447	246	241	233	229
Alberta.....	"			424	269	304	180	174	172	170
British Columbia	2			46	55	242	186	229	190	191	192
Yukon and N.W.T.....	Nil	Nil	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5
Totals.....	123	747	1,145	4,676	3,770	4,083	3,332	3,319	3,311	3,300

¹ Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

19.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in Each Province and Outside Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1941

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 609 in 1941, including 4 outside Canada.

Bank	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	1	13	13	110	185	27
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	8	35	34	22	119	6
Bank of Toronto.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	109	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	3	"	12	108	14	Nil
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	6	17	6	60	229	34
Royal Bank of Canada.....	6	63	22	78	214	56
Dominion Bank.....	Nil	Nil	1	8	100	11
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	"	"	Nil	203	12	4
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	"	"	"	4	124	8
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	"	"	"	1	1	Nil
Totals.....	24	128	88	609	1,107	157
	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Outside Canada	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	34	41	46	2	11	483
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	15	9	6	Nil	37	291
Bank of Toronto.....	23	7	10	"	Nil	175
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	137
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	49	38	62	3	12	516
Royal Bank of Canada.....	74	44	47	Nil	73	677
Dominion Bank.....	4	3	4	"	2	133
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	2	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	221
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	26	21	12	"	"	195
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	2
Totals.....	227	163	187	5	135	2,830

The number of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside Canada increased rapidly during the First World War and early post-war period, rising to a total of 206 in 1921. Since then the number gradually declined to 134 branches and sub-agencies in 1940, but has risen slightly to 139 for 1941.

20.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks Outside Canada, with their Locations, as at Dec. 31, 1940 and 1941

Bank and Location	1940	1941	Bank and Location	1940	1941
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			Royal Bank of Canada—		
Newfoundland.....	5 ¹	6 ²	Newfoundland.....	5	7 ¹
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.....	8	9
British West Indies.....	11 ¹	11 ¹	France (auxiliary).....	Nil	Nil
United States.....	2	2	Spain.....	"	"
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	Nil
Cuba.....	1	1	Totals.....	132²	135³

¹ Exclusive of one sub-agency.
agencies.

² Exclusive of two sub-agencies.

³ Exclusive of four sub-

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 has been found in the savings or notice deposits of the Canadian chartered banks, the annual average figures of which are given in Table 7 of this chapter, the 1941 average being \$1,088,198,370. This is not so true to-day, when the Government is absorbing a large proportion of current savings for the financing of the war: 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 1940 aggregating \$207,214,049. Nevertheless, current savings as shown by deposits in the banks are large, although those 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 reporting monthly 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.

21.—Deposits with Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, Fiscal Years 1918-41

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	-	1941.....	22,176,633

22.—Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, as at Mar. 31, 1936-41

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits during year.....	2,292,326	2,830,193	3,671,298	3,812,974	4,305,638	3,998,091
Interest on deposits.....	435,558	426,535	432,436	445,886	450,559	433,901
Totals, cash and interest....	2,727,884	3,256,728	4,103,734	4,258,861	4,756,197	4,431,992
Withdrawals.....	3,227,602	3,424,422	3,396,094	3,800,518	4,701,655	5,355,478
At credit of depositors.....	22,047,287	21,879,593	22,587,233	23,045,576	23,100,118	22,176,633

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 com-

pounded half-yearly is paid on accounts. The deposits are repayable on demand. Total deposits on Jan. 31, 1942, were \$36,440,000, 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, 1941, was \$4,503,787, made up of \$2,901,653 in demand certificates and \$1,602,134 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.

23.—Assets and Liabilities of the Penny Bank of Ontario, Years Ended June 30, 1938-41

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Securities.....	816,190	894,136	903,610	720,109
Cash on hand and on deposit.....	596,874	565,330	431,761	383,909
Totals, Assets¹.....	1,414,027	1,460,562	1,336,278	1,105,974
Liabilities				
Deposits and accrued interest.....	1,384,612	1,428,225	1,299,359	1,050,450
Surplus (guarantee fund and interest earned).....	29,415	32,337	36,919	40,524
Totals, Liabilities.....	1,414,027	1,460,562	1,336,278	1,105,974²

¹ Totals include minor unspecified items. ² Includes \$15,000 due under agreement dated Apr. 26, 1932.

As at June 30, 1941, the Penny Bank of Ontario served a school population of 208,000 children in 525 schools. The Public Schools Act (R.S.O., c. 357, Sect. 89-Y) and the High Schools Act (c. 360, Sect. 25-B) 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, 1942, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$5,300,000, savings deposits of \$62,479,105, and total liabilities of \$65,738,521. Total assets amounted to \$71,208,625 including over \$54,000,000 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, 1942, savings deposits of \$11,907,307, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$3,000,000, and total assets of \$15,473,086.

Les Caisses Populaires or People's Banks of Quebec (450 reported to the Provincial Government in 1940) 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. At the close of their fiscal year ended in 1940, savings deposits in these agencies amounted to \$14,936,189, while the amount on loan was \$15,599,614. Loans granted in 1940 numbered 30,700 amounting to \$5,733,687. Profits realized amounted to \$781,092. Information regarding membership and balance-sheet items will be found at p. 553 of this volume.

24.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, Representative Fiscal Years 1868-1900 and 1905-42

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	1913.....	39,526,755	1929.....	70,809,603
1870.....	5,369,103	1914.....	40,133,351	1930.....	68,846,366
1875.....	6,611,416	1915.....	39,110,439	1931.....	69,820,422
1880.....	6,681,025	1916.....	37,817,474	1932.....	68,683,324
1885.....	9,191,895	1917.....	40,405,037	1933.....	68,113,501
1890.....	10,908,987	1918.....	44,139,978	1934.....	66,673,219
1895.....	13,128,483	1919.....	42,000,543	1935.....	66,496,595
1900.....	17,425,472	1920.....	46,799,877	1936.....	69,665,415
1905.....	25,050,966	1921.....	53,113,053	1937.....	73,450,133
1906.....	27,399,194	1922.....	58,576,775	1938.....	77,260,433
1907 ¹	28,359,618	1923.....	59,327,961	1939.....	81,566,754
1908.....	28,927,248	1924.....	64,245,811	1940.....	79,838,963
1909.....	29,867,973	1925.....	65,837,254	1941.....	76,391,775
1910.....	32,239,620	1926.....	67,241,344	1942.....	74,386,412
1911.....	32,239,620	1927.....	69,940,351		
1912.....	34,770,386	1928.....	72,695,422		

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 First World War. During the first eleven years after Confederation, the Canadian dollar was at a premium in the United States, as the United States dollar was not, after the Civil War, redeemable in gold until 1878. From the latter date, the dollar in the two countries was equivalent at par, and variation was only between the import and export gold points or under \$2 per \$1,000.

At the outbreak of the First World War, 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 ex-

* Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

changes were 'unpegged' about November, 1920, the British pound went as low as \$3.18 and the Canadian dollar as low as 82 cents in New York. In the course of the next year or two, exchange 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.

Pre-War 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 ($13\frac{5}{7}$ grains or $\frac{1}{16}$ 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.

War-Time Movements in Canadian Exchange.—At the beginning of the present war, sterling and Canadian funds, like those of the other initial belligerents, fell to a discount at New York. The immediate imposition of foreign exchange controls at London and Ottawa stabilized sterling at \$4.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Canadian dollar at 90.09—90.91 cents. These official rates have remained unchanged to date. Unofficial rates on both currencies have been quoted, and have fluctuated fairly widely with the course of the War: the lowest point of the Canadian dollar, viz., 78 cents, was reached on May 21, 1940, but it has risen above 89 cents at later dates. The importance of the unofficial market, never great, has steadily declined with the improvement of exchange control methods.

The War has ended all free exchange. At the end of 1941 the pound sterling was the only European currency regularly quoted in New York. Quotations for the European States still neutral have not been available at Montreal since June, 1941, and for some time before that were largely on a nominal basis. The same applies to the Japanese yen and Japanese-dominated Chinese units. United States, British Empire and other currencies which are still frequently traded are so rigidly controlled that changes in methods used to maintain fixed rates, rather than any slight changes in quotations, have come to be the significant events in the foreign

exchange market. Like sterling, the various currencies attached to it, with the exception of the Indian rupee, have remained pegged during the War. Most South American rates have been similarly rigid, although there are free rates for some of these units which continue to fluctuate. The Chungking dollar is one of the few exceptions to rigidity in exchange rates, and United States and British assistance have minimized its variations in 1941.

Canadian foreign exchange trade at present is essentially in two currencies, the United States dollar and the pound sterling. All other units must be converted into one or the other of these for trading purposes. Shortage of the former and surplus of the latter have from the beginning of the War necessitated exchange control.

The tables showing foreign exchange rates formerly published in this section of the Year Book are omitted from this edition for the reasons given above. The following were the exchange quotations at Montreal in 1940 and 1941 of the currencies of six important countries with which Canada trades: Argentina (peso) free rate 1940, 25 cents; 1941, 26 cents. Brazil (milreis), free rate, 5·6 cents. Great Britain (pound) \$4·43-\$4·47. Australia (pound), \$3·576. New Zealand (pound), \$3·590. Union of South Africa (pound), \$4·46. United States (dollar), \$1·10-\$1·11.

Subsection 2.—War-Time Control of Foreign Exchange

An article that outlines the reasons for control, the organization and administration of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the establishment of the Exchange Fund through which purchases and sales of foreign funds are made, appears at pp. 833-835 of the 1941 Year Book.

The general policies of the Board have undergone some modification during the past year and the following paragraphs bring this section of the original article up to date.

All financial transactions between residents of Canada and residents of other countries are subject to the control of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Under the Foreign Exchange Control Order,* all foreign exchange received by residents of Canada must be sold to, and all foreign exchange required by residents must be purchased from, an authorized dealer (i.e., a branch in Canada of a Canadian chartered bank) or other agent of the Board at the official rates of exchange;† transfers of Canadian dollars by residents to non-residents may be made only under permit 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 has power to exempt transactions from the provisions of the Order and has by Regulation‡ exempted from licence and permit requirements transfers of Canadian dollars by residents of Canada to residents of sterling-area countries and imports of goods from or originating in countries in the sterling area. In

* Order in Council P.C. 7378 of Dec. 13, 1940, as amended by P.C. 1672 of Mar. 7, 1941; P.C. 2786 of Apr. 22, 1941; P.C. 3081 of May 1, 1941; P.C. 7667 of Oct. 1, 1941; and P.C. 10064 of Dec. 24, 1941.

† The official rates for United States dollars and pounds sterling have been unchanged from Sept. 16, 1939, to the date of going to press (July, 1942) and are 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.

‡ The Regulations of the Board at the time of going to press (July, 1942) are contained in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated Dec. 30, 1941.

addition, residents who receive sterling* are not required to offer such sterling for sale to the Board through an authorized dealer. They may deposit sterling which they receive in a sterling bank account and make disbursements therefrom for any of their own expenditures in the sterling area without permit from the Board. All purchases and sales of sterling for Canadian dollars must, however, be made through an authorized dealer in Canada.

The Board has also exempted from licence and permit requirements a number of normal small transactions with countries outside the sterling area.

The broad lines of policy laid down in the Foreign Exchange Control Order and the Regulations and instructions of the Board may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Remittances to sterling area. Sterling is provided for remittance to countries in the sterling area and residents of Canada may transfer Canadian dollars to sterling-area countries for any purpose without limitation as to amount.

(2) Export of goods. All exports of goods from Canada to countries outside the sterling area must produce their fair value in United States dollars.* Exports to countries in the sterling area may be made for payment in sterling or Canadian dollars transferred from Canadian dollar accounts of residents of the sterling area.

(3) Services rendered by residents to non-residents. Residents of Canada are required to obtain payment in United States dollars for the fair value of services performed for non-residents other than residents of the sterling area with the exception of ordinary services rendered to tourists. Payment for services rendered for residents of the sterling area may be accepted in sterling or in Canadian dollars transferred from accounts of sterling-area residents.

(4) Imports of goods. United States dollars are provided and payment in Canadian dollars is permitted for the fair value of any imports of goods (not prohibited under any other law) originating in and shipped to Canada from non-sterling-area countries. Goods of sterling-area origin or which are shipped to Canada from the sterling area may be paid for only in sterling or in Canadian dollars transferred to a sterling-area country.

(5) Services rendered to residents by non-residents. United States dollars are provided and payment in Canadian dollars permitted for normal services rendered to residents of Canada by non-residents who are not residents of the sterling area except that ocean transportation charges on goods consigned to Canada from the sterling area may be paid only in sterling. Payment for services rendered by residents of the sterling area may be made only in sterling or in Canadian dollars transferred to a sterling-area country.

(6) Current income of non-residents. Permission is granted for the payment in United States dollars or Canadian dollars of rents, interest, wages and other types of current income accruing in Canada to non-residents other than residents of the sterling area. Where such income is payable in Canadian dollars, either the resident making the payment or the non-resident recipient may obtain United States dollars at the official rate for the equivalent of the Canadian dollar amount payable. Authority is given for the payment of dividends from the current earnings of Canadian companies and non-residents other than residents of the sterling area are

* For the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Control Order 'sterling' is defined to mean and include the local currency of any country in the sterling area and 'United States dollars' is defined to mean and include any other foreign currency (except the currency of a sterling-area country) which is freely convertible into United States dollars. Throughout this article these terms are used in the same sense as in the Order.

furnished with the United States dollar equivalent at the official rate. As in the case of other payments, income accruing to residents of the sterling area may be paid only in sterling or Canadian dollars.

(7) Gifts, benevolent remittances, etc. Bona fide benevolent remittances such as charitable donations, gifts, family maintenance, religious and missionary expenditures and remittances by non-profit organizations are permitted to be made to non-residents other than residents of the sterling area in United States or Canadian dollars within moderate limits. As indicated above, remittances in sterling or Canadian dollars to residents of the sterling area may be made for any purpose or amount.

(8) Debts payable to non-residents. Residents of Canada are permitted to fulfil their legal obligations to non-residents other than residents of the sterling area as and when they fall due if such obligations were incurred prior to Sept. 16, 1939, or if after that date, where incurred with the consent of the Board. Where debts are contractually payable in foreign currency, that foreign currency is provided for repayment; payment of debts contractually payable in Canadian dollars is permitted to be made in Canadian dollars. A resident is not permitted to incur capital obligations to a non-resident other than a resident of the sterling area, either in Canadian dollars or foreign exchange, without obtaining the prior approval of the Board. Obligations to residents of the sterling area may be paid in sterling or Canadian dollars whether or not they are due.

(9) Other capital payments to non-residents. In general, capital payments to non-residents who are not residents of the sterling area, other than in satisfaction of legitimate debts, are not permitted either in Canadian dollars or in foreign exchange; for example, a resident is not permitted to make a payment to a non-resident other than a resident of the sterling area for the purchase of securities. In the particular case of sales of real estate owned in Canada by non-residents other than residents of the sterling area prior to the inception of exchange control and any distributions to non-residents other than residents of the sterling area of the capital of estates and trusts, payments to the vendor or beneficiary of other than nominal amounts are permitted only where the proceeds are invested in Canadian domestic securities.

(10) Securities transactions. Residents disposing of foreign securities to non-residents other than residents of the sterling area must obtain payment of the full value in United States dollars which they must either reinvest immediately in other similar foreign securities or sell to an authorized dealer. Residents are likewise not provided with United States dollars nor may they transfer Canadian dollars to non-residents other than residents of the sterling area for the purchase of securities. On the other hand, the sale of securities in Canada by non-residents other than residents of the sterling area 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 simultaneously in Canadian domestic securities.

(11) Travel. 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, Newfoundland and of the sterling area 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. United States exchange continues to be provided for business travel, for purposes of health, where necessary, or for travel for educational purposes in certain circumstances and in cases where the only or quickest and most direct route between two Canadian points is through the United States. Travel permits are also issued in cases where no direct or indirect expenditure of Canada's United States dollar resources is involved. The expenditure of sterling or Canadian dollars for travel in sterling-area countries for any purpose and amount is permitted.

(12) Canadian-dollar bank accounts of non-residents. No transfer of Canadian dollars may be made from accounts of residents of the sterling area to accounts of non-residents who are not residents of the sterling area and vice versa. With this exception, withdrawals from Canadian-dollar bank accounts of non-residents with Canadian banks and transfers of Canadian dollars between non-residents or from non-residents to residents may be made without any permit from the Board.

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 1940 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 with 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 since 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 in 1931, or by 13·3 p.c., but declined from 1931 to 1940 by 9·7 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 \$221,553,699 in 1940 or by 43·7 p.c. 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 \$2,673,859,907. (Table 1.)

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance.

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. Such companies receive deposits, but the lending of actual trust funds is restricted by law.

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, 1940

Item	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Loan Companies—			
Assets (book values).....	59,110,662	133,713,412	192,824,074
Liabilities to the public.....	30,707,547	98,988,451	129,695,998
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	32,373,275	59,150,000	91,523,275
Subscribed.....	19,913,771	25,718,500	45,632,271
Paid-up.....	17,906,309	19,145,919	37,052,228
Reserve and contingency funds.....	10,042,680	14,262,422	24,305,102
Other liabilities to shareholders.....	905,547	1,303,100	2,208,647
Total liabilities to shareholders.....	28,854,536	34,711,441	63,565,977
Net profits realized during year.....	1,050,960	518,371	1,569,331
Trust Companies—			
Assets (book values)—			
Company funds.....	57,570,952	20,209,559	77,780,511
Guaranteed funds.....	108,290,989	35,482,199	143,773,188
Totals, Company Funds and Guaranteed Funds...	165,861,941	55,691,758	221,553,699
Estates, trust, and agency funds.....	2,417,078,216	256,781,691	2,673,859,907
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	51,657,600	25,300,000	76,957,600
Subscribed.....	25,267,750	13,283,570	38,551,320
Paid-up.....	23,840,026	11,867,224	35,707,250
Reserve and contingency funds.....	15,971,396	5,902,904	21,874,300
Unappropriated surpluses.....	3,859,292	948,663	4,807,955
Net profits realized during year.....	2,677,617	405,726	3,083,343

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-40

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 Sect. 2 of this chapter, pp. 837-839).

Year	ASSETS						
	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	Total ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1940	10,256,835	93,618,467	83,334	20,295,836	4,862,808	3,750,882	133,713,412

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	19,340,788	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
1940	19,145,919	14,262,422	34,711,441	57,579,361	12,074,573	28,276,323	678,528	98,988,451

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, 1925-40

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							Total Assets of the Companies
	Loans		Real Estate	Government, Municipal, School and Other Securities Owned	Stocks	Cash on Hand and in Banks	All Other Assets Belonging to 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.....	5,652,034	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	628,586	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
1940.....	6,714,158	677,384	4,206,914	4,662,449	1,221,470	951,975	1,775,209	20,209,559

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	919,982	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	1,084,150	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
1940.....	20,325,502	2,122,552	10,907,161	"	1,618,430	508,554	35,482,199

3.—Assets and Liabilities of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-40—concluded

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	974,982	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
1940.....	11,867,224	5,902,904	1,163,574	18,933,702	587,480	19,521,182	35,482,198	35,482,198

4.—Amount of Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-40

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	1940.....	256,781,691

Section 2.—Licensed Small Loans Companies and Licensed Money-Lenders

There has been incorporated in recent years, by the Parliament of Canada, a number of companies that make small loans, usually not exceeding \$500 each, on the promissory notes of the borrowers and additionally secured in most cases by endorsements or chattel mortgages. While these 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 Geo. VI, c. 23), passed by the Parliament of Canada, came into force, by which the above-mentioned small loans companies and money-lenders licensed thereunder making personal loans of \$500

or less, are limited to a rate of cost of loan 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.

The figures relating to the three small loans companies are shown in Table 5.

5.—Assets and Liabilities of Small Loans Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1928-40

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
1940 ¹	6,266,336 ²	381,061	181,806	6,829,203

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 ³	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	1,396	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	315,678	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
1940 ¹ ...	18,000	421,488	1,234,250	1,233,841	2,907,579	3,708,366	⁴	213,258	3,921,624	6,829,203

¹ First year Small Loans Act in operation.

² Not including balances other than small loans.

³ Includes taxes.

⁴ Small loans on earned basis in 1940.

Licensed Money-Lenders.—In addition to the 3 small loans companies whose business is outlined above, 65 licensed money-lenders furnished annual statements of their business, showing total assets of \$10,176,749, of which balances of small loans amounted to \$3,585,149, other balances to \$5,241,999, bonds, debentures and stocks to \$388,765, real estate to \$416,273 and cash to \$176,942. Liabilities amounted to \$10,176,749, of which borrowed money accounted for \$4,758,520 and paid share and partnership capita to \$4,010,410. Loans made in 1940 numbered 48,023, totalling \$6,991,009 and averaging \$146; at the end of the year there were 32,686 loans outstanding with totals and averages of \$3,585,149 and \$110, respectively. Nearly 40 p.c. of the number of loans made in 1940 were between \$100

and \$200. Further details of this type of business are given in the 1940 report "Small Loans Companies and Money-lenders Licensed under The Small Loans Act, 1939", published by the Dominion Department of Insurance.

Section 3.—Sales of Canadian Bonds*

The total sales of Canadian bonds naturally reached a very high mark toward the close of the First World War 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 1941, the second complete year of the present war, total sales were far greater than in any previous year, with the exception of 1940, the record year to date. 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. External markets were still closed and the country was faced with the necessity of raising all required funds within the Dominion.

The highlight of the year's bond issues came in June with the successful flotation of the Third War Loan (First Victory Loan). This loan totalled \$836,820,250, as compared with \$324,945,700 for the Second War Loan, and \$250,000,000 for the First War Loan.

Dominion Government bond financing since 1907 may be divided into four periods: from 1907 to 1914, the period of the First World 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 was 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 to be borne.

Until 1940, provincial bond issues were on a much larger scale since the First World War than formerly, probably because of the development of provincially owned public utilities and of improved highways. Owing to additional demands on Canada's capital markets, however, the provincial governments expressed the intention in 1941 of strictly limiting bond financing for the duration of the War. Consequently, the aggregate of provincial direct and guaranteed bond financing in that year was only \$69,736,000, as compared with \$156,820,000 in 1940 and \$154,059,900 in 1939. The 1941 figure is the lowest since 1919. With the total of refunding also smaller in 1941, it was only natural that the volume of provincial flotations should decrease.

Sales of the bonds of Canadian municipalities were greater in 1913, towards the end of the 'land boom', than they have been in any other year, standing at \$110,600,936. Sales in 1930 almost reached the record when they totalled \$109,648,063. In spite of the increased urbanization of the population, however, there has been a marked decrease in the annual sales of municipal bonds, the amounts being \$25,211,593 in 1940 and \$13,455,695 in 1941.

* Revised by E. C. Gould, Assistant Editor, the *Monetary Times*.

During 1941, the new-issue municipal market was characterized by very low volume. Rising employment throughout the Dominion and greatly increased industrial activity has had marked influence on municipal finances generally. Unemployment relief expenditures are down sharply and tax revenues are increasing. As a result, the municipalities have found themselves in a more comfortable financial position and new debentures for relief purposes have been declining.

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 unfavourable industrial outlook. Since then the amount of new money borrowed by corporations has been relatively small (except for the two years 1936 and 1939) and 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 and 1941, 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.

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1926-41

(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
1941.....	1,996,820,250	69,736,000	13,455,695	"	16,081,000	2,096,092,945

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, 1926-41
—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	1,443,251,189 ¹
1940.....	2,287,054,793	Nil	Nil	2,287,054,793
1941.....	2,096,092,945	"	"	2,096,092,945

¹ Includes \$4,000,000 distributed elsewhere.

Section 4.—Corporation Dividends

The 1941 estimate of total dividends paid by Canadian companies was higher than that of the previous year, and over 97 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.

7.—Dividend Payments of Canadian Companies, by Months, 1934-41

(From the *Financial Post Business Year Book*)

Month	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
January.....	14,417	14,785	16,032	22,442	23,078	20,671	22,938	23,026
February.....	3,783	3,496	4,311	5,722	5,018	7,003	6,779	10,656
March.....	17,267	9,440	19,176	21,500	23,731	26,233	23,740	27,822
April.....	12,266	14,621	16,161	20,917	22,535	24,042 ¹	23,488	23,824
May.....	4,793	4,025	3,332	6,847	5,711	6,893	7,927	7,231
June.....	41,939	55,804	61,333	71,562	69,178	64,924	58,518 ¹	58,276
July.....	16,423	18,679	23,408	31,212	27,404	23,543	27,676 ¹	26,856
August.....	4,464	4,362	3,580	4,585	5,926	6,516	6,920	9,939
September.....	9,732	12,315	14,610	19,226	19,845	24,299	25,784	27,599
October.....	13,849	14,801	16,018	19,489	19,506	21,019	24,036 ¹	20,226
November.....	4,188	3,601	4,680	9,046	9,887	6,557	7,689	10,399
December.....	42,639	66,700	78,000	91,176	94,112	73,467	64,381	70,777
Totals.....	185,760	222,629	260,611	323,724	325,931	305,167¹	304,876¹	316,635

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

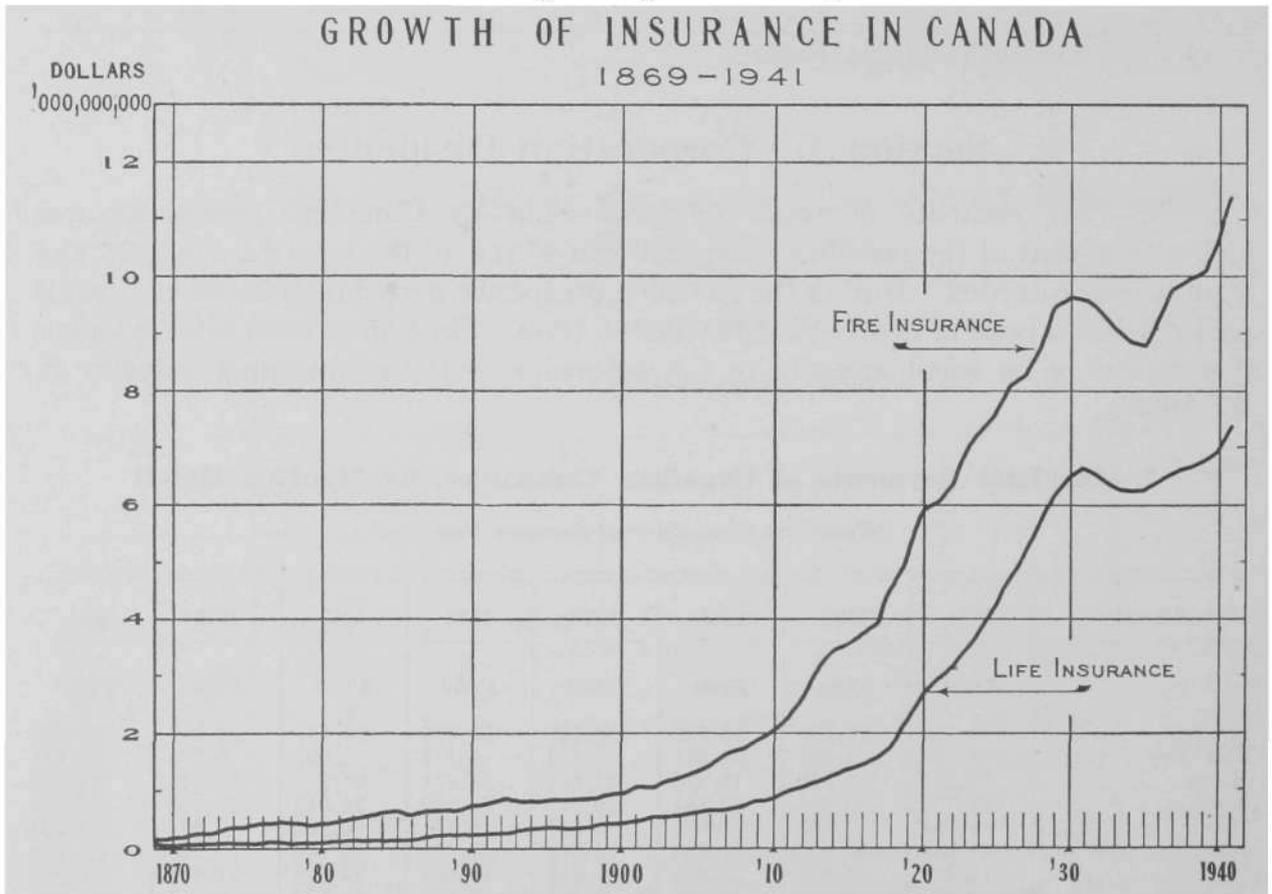
CHAPTER XXIII.—INSURANCE*

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An introductory statement summarizing the salient features of the legislation covering insurance in general and the fields of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction appears at pp. 844-846 of the 1941 Year Book.

The special article below gives the developments in the inter-related fields of fire and casualty insurance that have taken place following the enactment of the three insurance Acts of 1932 consequent upon the Privy Council decision of 1931.



FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE†

The decision of the Privy Council in 1931 (1932, A.C., 41), on the appeal in the Quebec Insurance Reference, involving the validity of the Dominion's insurance and taxation legislation, laid down no new principles of law relating to the respective

* 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 M. Stewart, Ph.D., Deputy Minister of Labour.

† Contributed by G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance.

jurisdictions of the Dominion and the provinces; it merely referred, with approval, to the earlier decisions on the same subject, including the Citizens Case, the 1916 Decision, and the Reciprocal Decision. It said that the Dominion Act was improperly framed, but did not specify in what respects it was defective.

In the legislation of 1932, by which three Acts—the Department of Insurance Act (c. 45), the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (c. 46), and the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (c. 47)—were substituted for the Act theretofore in force, the Insurance Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 101), no important change was made in the provisions designed to protect the insuring public, nor was the effect of such legislation to make any substantial change in the distribution of the business between the Dominion and the provinces for the purpose of supervision. A group of foreign mutual companies and a few reciprocal exchanges, which had some years earlier obtained licences in some provinces without having obtained Dominion licences, were, by virtue of certain provisions in c. 47, and in the amending Act of 1934 (c. 36), granted licences under the said Act in 1936 and earlier, with Canadian deposits subject to claims of policyholders everywhere, instead of Canadian policyholders exclusively, as in the case of other licensees. Those provisions were contained in the proviso to Sect. 14:—

“14. . . .

Provided, however, that the assets in Canada of a purely mutual fire insurance company or of an exchange shall continue to form a part of the general assets of the company or exchange, available *pari passu* to all its policyholders or subscribers in or out of Canada in the same manner as its other funds;”

and in subsection (2) of that section:—

“(2) The proviso to subsection one of this section shall not apply to any such company or exchange which files with the Minister, in a form approved by him, a declaration that the assets in Canada of such company or exchange are held for the protection of the policyholders in Canada, exclusively, of such company or exchange.”

The total premiums of those companies and exchanges in 1936, however, amounted to less than 1 p.c. of the total fire and casualty premiums written in Canada in that year. The special provisions were enacted on the representations made, by the two groups in question, that it was impossible for them, by reason of their constitution, to segregate any portion of their assets for the exclusive benefit of a section of their entire body of policyholders, such as, for instance, the policyholders in Canada. This assertion was maintained in face of the fact that other foreign mutual companies and reciprocal exchanges were complying with the ordinary provisions of the Act respecting their Canadian deposits, having availed themselves of the provisions of subsection (2), above quoted.

The experience under the said provision is of interest. In 1936 one of the largest of the reciprocal exchanges subject to that provision became insolvent and was placed in the hands of a liquidator in Kansas City, Missouri, who forthwith made a claim for the transfer to him of the Canadian deposit, which was at that time substantially in excess of the liabilities of the exchange in Canada; and, in order that the Canadian business might be wound up independently of the general business, Canadian creditors applied for the appointment of a Canadian liquidator, who, when appointed, reached a compromise with the United States liquidator by which the Canadian liquidator was put in possession of the deposit with authority to administer it for the benefit of Canadian policyholders (without any determination of his legal right to do so) and, as a result of that administration, all Canadian claims are expected to have been paid in full before the end of 1942. But for the special provision relating to deposits, enacted in 1932 and 1934, all of such claims could

have been paid, and outstanding contracts reinsured, within a few months after the date of liquidation in 1936. It is of interest to note that, following the collapse of this exchange, the other principal exchanges, theretofore subject to the proviso in question, executed declarations under subsection (2) regularizing their Canadian deposits.

The 1934 amendment of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, gave recognition to a changed status of underwriters at London Lloyds in Canada. Under c. 46 of 1932, and antecedent legislation, these underwriters were treated as an insurance company, subject to a licence thereunder as a condition of their transaction of business in Canada, but had continuously refused to make deposits of any kind, and so remained unlicensed. In 1934 the privilege of obtaining such a licence was withdrawn from the underwriters and the requirement that such a licence should be a condition precedent to the transaction of their business in Canada was repealed. The result has been that since 1934 the underwriters have been free to transact their business in Canada subject to such conditions as might be imposed by the provinces in which they operate, and licences have been granted by a number of provinces with only nominal, if any, deposits; in other provinces licences may not be granted under existing provincial legislation.

The following figures indicate the distribution of fire and casualty insurance business between Dominion licensees and provincial licensees, respectively, as at Dec. 31, 1940, with comparative percentages for the business of 1931. To complete the picture, figures for life and fraternal insurance are also included:—

Class of Business	Dominion Licensees	Provincial Licensees	Ratio of Provincial Licensees to Total	
			1940	1931
	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Fire Insurance—				
Insurance in force.....	10,737,568,226	1,123,034,493	9.48	12.32
Net premiums written.....	41,922,312	4,439,095	9.57	12.49
Casualty Insurance—				
Net premiums written.....	42,793,149	1,982,199	4.43	6.54
Life Insurance—				
Insurance in force.....	6,975,322,460	66,143,241	0.94	1.55
Net premiums received.....	202,201,095	1,962,015	0.97	1.28
Fraternal Insurance—				
Insurance in force.....	177,565,039	62,607,675	26.07	34.69
Net premiums received.....	3,525,635	1,525,304	30.20	36.00

An outstanding feature of the development of fire insurance in Canada in the past twenty years has been the very substantial increase in the number of companies operating in Canada and competing for a reducing volume of premium income. The increase in the number of companies has been due, in part, to the influx of British and foreign companies, subsidiaries of, or affiliated with, companies previously licensed, in the hope of securing for their respective groups a larger share of the business; the decrease in the volume of premiums has been due to a steadily

reducing average rate of premiums. The effect on the average premium income per company, over the period, is shown by the following figures; the average premium rate per \$100 insured is also shown.

Year	Companies	Total Premiums Written	Average Premiums per Company	Average Premiums per \$100 Insured
	No.	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	152	50,527,937	332,419	1.05
1930.....	238	52,646,520	221,204	0.80
1935.....	242	40,884,876	168,945	0.70
1940.....	277	41,922,312	151,344	0.60

The decrease in the average rate of premium has not resulted in a decrease in underwriting profit; on the contrary, profits have, in the past decade, continued favourable as the reductions in rate have become more impressive, due to an unusually favourable loss ratio, and in spite of the increasing expense ratio usually inseparable from decrease in the average amount of premium. The trend in underwriting profits and loss ratios for the ten-year period is as follows:—

Year	Rate of Underwriting Profit	Loss Ratio	Year	Rate of Underwriting Profit	Loss Ratio
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
1931.....	—2.45	59.47	1936.....	15.84	34.99
1932.....	—5.73	64.10	1937.....	14.99	34.88
1933.....	5.43	52.09	1938.....	10.07	40.91
1934.....	15.41	40.92	1939.....	12.57	38.40
1935.....	15.61	36.25	1940.....	13.72	36.84

While the fire insurance premiums have been decreasing, automobile and casualty insurance premiums have continued to increase, and in 1940 the latter two combined, for the first time, exceeded the fire insurance premiums. The increase in these lines in recent years may indicate a growing consciousness on the part of the public of the necessity of protection against hazards previously ignored. On the other hand, it may mean that the present-day complexity of living and business conditions creates hazards that formerly did not exist. Fire insurance companies, most of which transact also the additional lines mentioned, faced with a decreasing fire income, have sought to popularize protection against minor hazards by the use of endorsements extending their fire policies to cover the property insured against falling aircraft, hail, explosion, civil commotion, sprinkler leakage, tornado and vehicle impact damage, or any one or more of such risks, in addition to the fire cover; while the premiums for such additional cover are, in the aggregate, probably not of large amount, the effect of the introduction of the endorsements has no doubt increased the demand for complete protection.

The following figures show the trend in the volume of automobile and casualty premiums in relation to fire premiums at intervals during the past twenty years; the effect of the boom and depression years on the automobile and casualty record will be noticed.

Year	Automobile Premiums	Other Casualty Premiums	Fire Premiums
	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	5,264,897	17,662,723	50,527,937
1925.....	6,952,201	19,397,749	51,040,075
1930.....	18,260,176	23,193,885	52,646,520
1935.....	11,973,477	14,754,124	40,884,876
1936.....	13,510,431	15,549,601	40,218,296
1937.....	16,810,675	17,775,052	42,498,127
1938.....	18,015,202	19,545,094	42,439,688
1939.....	18,859,873	20,990,114	40,984,276
1940.....	20,905,888	21,837,261	41,922,312

Section 1.—Fire Insurance

In Canada, fire insurance began with the establishment of agencies by British fire insurance companies. These were usually situated at the seaports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of such a company commenced business at Montreal in 1804. The first Canadian company dates from 1809 and the first United States company to operate in Canada commenced business in 1821. A short account of the inception of fire insurance in Canada is given at pp. 846-847 of the 1941 Year Book.

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, 1940, with Totals for 1939

Item	Gross Insurance Written	Net in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Received	Net Losses Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dominion Licensees.....	12,072,174,014	10,737,568,226	41,922,312	15,444,927
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	637,677,727	1,036,444,323	3,797,581	1,779,802
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	137,829,986	87,490,170	641,514	244,807
Totals, Provincial Licensees.....	775,507,713	1,123,934,493	4,439,095	2,024,609
Lloyds, London ¹	304,523,616	255,352,342	1,580,752	1,055,786
Grand Totals, 1940	13,052,205,343	12,116,855,061	47,942,159	18,525,322
Grand Totals, 1939	11,921,080,101	11,485,345,005	46,734,578	18,908,499

¹ Included with figures of provincially incorporated companies in 1938 and 1939.

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, 1940, shows that at that date there were 277 fire insurance companies under Dominion registration; of these 56 were Canadian, 71 were British, and 150 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 66.3 p.c. since 1905.

2.—Fire Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1901-41

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	1,570,975,867	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

¹ Premiums written.

² Losses incurred.

2.—Fire Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1901-41
—concluded

Year	Amount in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Received during Year	Losses Paid during Year	Percentage of Losses to Premiums	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year	Premiums Charged Thereon	Average Cost per \$100 of Insurance
	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	\$	\$	\$
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	40,884,876 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.....	10,737,568,226	41,922,312 ¹	15,444,927 ²	36.84	12,072,174,014	70,956,561	0.59
1941 ³	11,391,9.9,893	49,371,742 ¹	17,752,232 ²	35.96	13,391,099,242	72,091,775	0.54

¹ Premiums 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, 1939 and 1940.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Year and Province	Canadian		British		Foreign	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	371,872
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
1940						
Prince Edward Island.....	41,822	11,476	151,608	43,378	72,431	13,732
Nova Scotia.....	419,858	179,370	804,806	368,094	739,000	369,286
New Brunswick.....	276,221	126,905	742,888	286,710	605,001	232,232
Quebec.....	2,288,025	927,244	4,179,530	1,815,114	4,919,888	2,275,213
Ontario.....	4,367,039	1,663,175	5,557,074	1,914,118	5,589,054	2,022,784
Manitoba.....	1,001,206	351,636	878,154	241,402	992,129	294,074
Saskatchewan.....	1,015,270	251,337	621,902	139,514	904,323	247,326
Alberta.....	830,700	274,222	838,025	275,774	1,056,822	519,530
British Columbia.....	701,740	189,239	1,480,429	399,163	1,683,256	479,034
Yukon.....	18,224	3,756	78,879	5,274	17,632	52,130
Canada, 1940.....	10,960,105	3,978,360	15,333,295	5,488,571	16,579,536	6,505,341

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 All Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, by Classes of Risks, 1936-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1936-40.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Class	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Five-Year Average 1936-40
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Dwellings—protected.....	36.25	30.74	32.09	35.40	35.29	33.86
Dwellings—unprotected.....	46.54	45.07	40.51	45.59	40.96	44.56
All other dwellings and farm property.....	49.45	50.40	45.54	45.32	45.81	47.36
All other two- or three-year risks.....	39.83	30.23	51.04	52.60	35.38	41.70
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents.....	28.41	30.54	50.00	33.02	50.13	38.55
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents.....	32.21	32.06	37.68	37.60	38.65	35.59
All other mercantile risks...	14.24	26.91	22.30	20.48	22.41	21.24
Breweries and malt-houses..	2.11	1.85	2.32	77.49	3.80	17.81
Boot and shoe factories.....	52.86	67.00	29.79	40.07	35.84	45.70
Canning factories.....	17.72	52.80	136.31	13.58	19.03	50.18
Confectionery and biscuit factories.....	33.30	21.24	51.67	31.92	21.84	31.71
Flour and oatmeal mills....	29.55	33.65	103.57	35.97	46.01	49.60
Grain elevators.....	43.35	20.91	50.21	10.42	16.53	27.65
Laundries.....	20.04	19.14	22.22	44.93	47.51	30.36
Sawmills.....	27.15	40.27	37.01	129.28	39.93	55.53
Lumber yards.....	34.11	20.88	22.15	25.00	24.14	24.74
Machine shops and metal workers.....	28.07	43.91	28.85	44.24	56.69	40.14
Mining risks.....	37.96	79.52	20.13	26.62	29.92	39.54
Pork-packing and -curing houses.....	17.54	32.46	14.11	64.44	331.92	82.40
Pulp- and paper-mills.....	38.84	26.52	129.10	64.15	22.84	57.36
Street-car barns.....	9.14	50.93	23.23	20.75	15.04	24.83
Tanneries.....	66.92	108.12	30.40	7.81	—	46.60
Wood-working factories.....	51.36	30.93	65.14	42.75	70.18	51.81
Woolen and knitting mills..	61.82	27.67	21.92	107.20	81.70	57.21
All other manufacturing risks.....	40.43	31.17	45.55	43.98	41.77	40.56
All other one-year and short-term risks.....	29.55	32.79	49.60	41.68	39.56	38.65
Sprinklered risks of what- ever nature or occupancy..	29.15	34.50	39.67	26.39	26.25	30.97
Totals.....	35.05	34.90	40.94	38.46	37.20	37.32

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 1941, the per capita loss was greatest in New Brunswick, being \$5.18 as against the Dominion average of \$2.46. The uninsured losses amounted to \$6,418,104, or 22.8 p.c. of the total. Of the 48,609 fires reported in 1941, 1,238 were the subject of official inquiry, 107 prosecutions were instituted and 8.3 convictions were registered.

5.—Fire Losses in Canada, 1926-41

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 ¹	Deaths by Fire	Year	Property Loss	Loss per Capita ¹	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.....	24,632,509	2.18	263
1932.....	42,193,815	4.06	285	1940.....	22,735,264	2.01	243
1933.....	32,676,314	3.15	254	1941.....	28,042,907	2.46	323

¹ For estimates of population upon which these figures are based, see p. 98.

6.—Fire Losses and Percentages of Losses Covered by Insurance, by Provinces, 1932-41

Province	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	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.....	615	62.8	273	52.9	191	56.3	167	77.8	164	62.9
Nova Scotia.....	1,687	81.3	1,780	74.8	1,219	69.3	1,156	67.7	1,247	72.9
New Brunswick..	1,508	67.2	2,188	74.8	824	69.4	1,059	64.9	886	68.0
Quebec.....	13,912	80.8	10,862	77.2	7,568	83.0	7,405	75.7	6,645	80.8
Ontario.....	15,466	89.6	11,250	88.2	10,040	84.5	8,164	83.8	7,867	86.2
Manitoba.....	1,586	74.6	1,146	90.4	1,195	82.1	1,040	79.4	846	87.8
Saskatchewan....	1,674	92.6	1,870	69.2	1,233	80.5	1,189	70.9	1,081	77.2
Alberta.....	2,377	86.0	1,436	93.2	1,177	90.1	1,088	89.2	1,099	75.7
British Columbia	3,299	84.0	1,852	72.8	1,989	73.6	1,942	72.1	1,690	66.4
Totals.....	42,124	83.7	32,657	81.0	25,436	81.7	23,210	78.0	21,525	80.5
	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	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.....	223	62.6	200	56.9	137	60.6	186	54.3	250	71.2
Nova Scotia.....	1,409	70.0	1,442	68.3	1,658	65.8	1,509	67.6	1,545	70.2
New Brunswick..	866	63.6	836	74.7	1,210	74.0	925	71.0	2,353	48.4
Quebec.....	6,499	76.4	8,552	79.1	9,334	79.7	7,095	83.2	9,656	80.5
Ontario.....	8,135	79.5	9,397	85.5	7,922	82.8	8,100	84.8	8,727	81.4
Manitoba.....	893	89.6	1,053	90.9	800	90.1	1,029	91.0	1,213	90.8
Saskatchewan....	1,056	64.4	502 ¹	100.0 ¹	717	77.8	658	96.9	834	78.4
Alberta.....	1,503	87.4	1,387	79.0	1,148	66.7	1,266	84.5	1,856	85.0
British Columbia	2,144	85.6	2,530	78.4	1,706	62.2	1,967	54.2	1,609	63.3
Totals.....	22,728	78.1	25,899	81.3	24,633	77.9	22,735	80.3	28,043	77.2

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, 1936-40.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Canadian Companies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate.....	1,833,914	1,835,280	1,881,384	1,860,229	1,914,678
Loans on real estate.....	1,938,969	2,500,869	2,692,587	2,560,179	2,545,673
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	56,674,057	61,819,268	64,012,380	66,072,110	69,012,050
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,259,316	3,798,305	3,848,582	4,175,000	4,484,544
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	5,587,889	6,111,766	6,332,151	8,438,004	8,932,154
Interest and rents.....	524,483	607,413	611,540	600,285	619,446
Other assets.....	3,064,360	3,213,985	2,767,451	3,024,145	3,439,846
Totals, Canadian Companies.....	72,882,988	79,886,886	82,146,075	86,729,952	90,948,391
British Companies					
Real estate.....	2,290,810	2,256,975	2,240,275	1,862,684	1,611,337
Loans on real estate.....	1,999,665	1,904,856	1,884,562	1,299,363	1,236,867
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	49,196,988	46,219,454	44,304,812	40,222,840	43,188,749
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,872,727	3,921,247	3,940,107	3,988,259	3,972,985
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,462,608	4,599,708	4,919,277	6,143,985	6,354,630
Interest and rents.....	266,540	242,987	241,930	225,307	257,554
Other assets in Canada.....	804,109	1,025,148	1,047,995	941,725	1,118,652
Totals, British Companies².....	62,893,417	60,170,375	58,578,958	54,684,223	57,710,774
Foreign Companies					
Real estate.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans on real estate.....	13,000	12,875	12,625	12,325	12,125
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	35,387,700	33,804,847	35,857,190	37,315,283	36,544,218
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	2,892,533	3,046,224	2,981,469	3,204,910	3,299,333
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	6,740,761	6,911,974	8,152,561	10,484,794	11,809,229
Interest and rents.....	272,387	227,344	237,207	228,526	211,456
Other assets in Canada.....	95,450	132,913	139,851	181,290	357,028
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	45,401,831	44,136,177	47,380,883	51,427,128	52,233,389
All Companies					
Real estate.....	4,124,724	4,092,255	4,121,659	3,722,913	3,526,015
Loans on real estate.....	3,951,634	4,418,600	4,589,774	3,871,866	3,794,665
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	141,258,745	141,843,569	144,174,382	143,610,233	148,745,017
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	10,024,576	10,765,776	10,770,158	11,368,169	11,756,862
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	16,791,258	17,623,448	19,403,989	25,066,783	27,096,013
Interest and rents.....	1,063,410	1,077,744	1,090,677	1,054,178	1,088,456
Other assets in Canada.....	3,963,919	4,372,046	3,955,277	4,147,160	4,915,526
Totals, All Companies.....	181,178,266	184,193,438	188,105,916	192,841,302	200,922,554

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, 1936-40.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	4,644,185	5,393,839	5,205,698	5,378,968	6,492,950
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	13,033,448	15,275,117	15,714,087	16,128,187	16,779,552
Sundry items.....	8,055,097	7,880,190	8,062,815	9,699,390	11,137,941
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	25,732,730	28,549,146	28,982,600	31,206,545	34,410,443
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	47,150,259	51,337,740	53,163,475	55,523,408	56,537,948
Capital stock paid up.....	17,412,854	18,394,690	18,475,575	18,721,890	18,670,825
British Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	3,188,672	3,625,504	3,920,496	3,345,869	3,675,755
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	15,568,239	16,052,912	16,336,321	16,159,609	16,314,099
Sundry items.....	1,751,518	1,918,415	1,843,674	2,107,305	2,716,993
Totals, British Companies².....	20,508,429	21,596,831	22,100,491	21,612,783	22,706,847
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	42,385,018	38,573,544	36,478,467	33,071,440	35,033,927
Foreign Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	1,100,262	1,494,564	1,997,718	1,503,465	1,786,364
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	12,322,459	13,206,175	13,491,624	13,601,751	14,103,089
Sundry items.....	1,247,252	1,227,574	1,252,026	1,534,505	1,945,288
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	14,669,973	15,928,313	16,741,368	16,639,721	17,834,741
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	30,731,858	28,207,864	30,639,515	34,787,407	34,398,648
All Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	8,933,119	10,513,907	11,123,912	10,228,301	11,955,069
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	40,924,146	44,534,204	45,542,032	45,889,546	47,196,740
Sundry items.....	11,053,867	11,026,179	11,158,515	13,341,200	15,800,222
Totals, All Companies¹.....	60,911,132	66,074,290	67,824,459	69,459,047	74,952,031
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	120,267,135	118,119,148	120,281,457	123,382,254	125,970,523
Capital stock paid up ³	17,412,854	18,394,690	18,475,575	18,721,890	18,670,825

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, 1936-40.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME					
Canadian Companies					
Net premiums written, fire and other insurance.....	22,911,717	27,164,951	27,565,605	28,300,085	29,929,696
Interest and dividends earned.....	2,500,051	2,929,554	2,897,289	2,937,748	3,111,247
Sundry items.....	4,770,420	1,374,879	16,932	10,827	Nil
Totals, Canadian Companies.....	30,182,188	31,469,384	30,479,826	31,248,660	33,040,943
British Companies					
Net cash for premiums.....	25,210,739	26,709,676	27,169,022	26,663,954	27,132,846
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	907,527	926,068	879,140	776,613	1,004,926
Sundry items.....	84,338	1,179	476	1,330	Nil
Totals, British Companies¹.....	26,202,604	27,636,923	28,048,638	27,446,897	28,137,772

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, 1936-40—concluded.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Companies					
Net premiums written.....	19,260,146	20,943,128	21,925,770	21,936,077	22,445,016
Interest and dividends earned, etc.....	1,114,610	1,076,579	1,092,830	1,134,404	1,142,867
Sundry items.....	2,222	993	831	12,329	Nil
Totals, Foreign Companies¹.....	20,376,978	22,020,700	23,019,431	23,082,810	23,587,883
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire).....	4,179,480	4,408,141	4,884,296	5,030,116	5,230,561
General expenses (fire).....	6,837,687	8,388,119	6,254,822	6,343,168	6,076,258
On account of branches other than fire or life.....	11,207,478	14,915,314	13,607,265	13,443,049	15,340,294
Dividends or bonuses to shareholders.....	2,044,148	1,694,073	1,829,525	1,663,349	1,602,256
Taxes.....	1,259,924	1,265,219	1,323,617	1,577,651	1,239,015
Totals, Canadian Companies.....	25,528,717	30,670,866	27,945,652²	28,104,853²	30,513,074³
Excess of income over expenditure.....	4,653,471	798,518	2,534,174	3,143,807	2,527,859
British Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire).....	5,839,751	5,545,301	6,745,108	5,757,649	5,488,571
General expenses (fire).....	7,755,013	7,714,303	7,618,842	7,267,682	7,341,406
On account of branches other than fire or life.....	8,721,614	9,811,510	10,648,364	10,159,656	10,575,827
Taxes.....	1,267,445	1,320,171	1,183,618	1,366,983	1,241,615
Totals, British Companies⁴.....	23,583,828	24,391,285	26,195,932	24,551,971	25,360,829⁶
Excess of income over expenditure.....	2,618,776	3,245,638	1,852,706	2,894,926	2,776,943
Foreign Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire).....	5,629,986	6,338,724	7,260,092	6,561,678	6,505,341
General expenses (fire) ⁵	7,105,345	7,499,756	7,584,659	7,473,142	7,652,003
On account of branches other than fire or life.....	2,951,588	4,101,968	4,990,420	4,256,791	4,866,848
Taxes.....	1,107,679	1,091,998	1,041,277	1,273,731	1,061,267
Totals, Foreign Companies^{4,6}.....	16,794,598	19,032,446	20,876,448	19,565,342	20,487,097⁷
Excess of income over expenditure.....	3,582,380	2,988,254	2,142,983	3,517,468	3,100,786

¹ Income in Canada only. ² Includes \$46,127 dividends to policyholders in 1938, \$47,520 dividends to policyholders in 1939 and \$51,122 dividends to policyholders in 1940. ³ Includes \$456,046 income war tax and \$517,522 excess profits tax. ⁴ Expenditure in Canada only. ⁵ Includes \$273,166 income war tax and \$440,184 excess profits tax. ⁶ Includes dividends returned to policyholders (fire and other). ⁷ Includes \$183,123 income war tax and \$218,515 excess profits tax.

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

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.

10.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, by Class of Licensee and by Type of Company, 1940

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force, Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS OF LICENSEE				
Dominion Licensees—				
Life companies.....	590,205,536	6,975,322,460	200,201,095	75,919,245
Fraternals.....	15,331,026	177,565,039	3,525,635	3,846,401
Totals, Dominion Licensees.....	605,536,562	7,152,887,499	203,726,730	79,765,646
Provincial Licensees—				
Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies.....	12,516,041	53,039,486	1,592,505	674,875
Fraternals.....	5,313,177	38,864,087	948,652	952,595
Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies.....	1,563,546	13,103,755	369,510	175,940
Fraternals.....	3,084,351	23,743,588	576,652	660,857
Totals, Provincial Licensees.....	22,477,115	128,750,916	3,487,319	2,464,267
Grand Totals.....	628,013,677	7,281,638,415	207,214,049	82,229,913
TYPE OF COMPANY				
Canadian Life—				
Dominion.....	391,504,136	4,609,213,977	126,719,244	46,725,779
Provincial.....	14,079,587	66,143,241	1,962,015	850,815
Canadian Fraternal—				
Dominion.....	9,140,450	108,810,930	1,946,902	2,796,905
Provincial.....	8,397,528	62,607,675	1,525,304	1,613,452
British life.....	11,106,491	145,603,299	4,565,046	2,345,857
Foreign life.....	187,594,909	2,220,505,184	68,916,805	26,847,609
Foreign fraternal.....	6,190,576	68,754,109	1,578,733	1,049,496

Subsection 2.—Historical and Operational Statistics of Dominion Registered 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 1941 it was \$7,348,553,667.* 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 fraternal insurance.

11.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration (Fraternal Insurance Excluded),¹ 1901-41

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	104,719,585
1906.....	420,864,847	45,655,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106.46	93,722,510
1907.....	450,573,724	46,462,314	188,487,447	685,523,485	106.93	88,784,250
1908.....	480,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	108.61	98,644,410
1909.....	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	114.76	130,122,008
1910.....	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	122.51	150,785,305
1911.....	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	950,220,771	131.85	173,341,738
1912.....	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	144.85	212,772,151
1913.....	750,637,902	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,027	153.12	225,606,787
1914.....	794,520,423	60,770,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	157.65	212,977,464
1915.....	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	164.34	218,205,427
1916.....	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	177.75	227,210,162
1917.....	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	196.66	277,532,095
1918.....	1,105,503,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	219.08	307,279,759
1919.....	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	263.25	517,863,639
1920.....	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	310.55	630,110,900
1921.....	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333.96	514,654,111
1922.....	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,171,388,996	355.58	502,279,333
1923.....	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	381.03	548,640,800
1924.....	2,413,853,480	103,519,236	1,246,623,756	3,763,996,472	411.64	615,372,723
1925.....	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	447.44	712,091,889
1926.....	2,979,946,768	111,375,336	1,518,874,230	4,610,196,334	487.65	797,940,009
1927.....	3,277,050,348	113,883,716	1,653,474,770	5,044,408,834	523.44	838,475,057
1928.....	3,671,325,188	115,340,577	1,820,979,858	5,607,645,623	570.16	918,742,064
1929.....	4,051,612,499	116,545,637	1,989,104,071	6,157,262,207	613.94	978,141,485
1930.....	4,319,370,209	117,410,860	2,055,502,125	6,492,283,194	636.00	884,749,748
1931.....	4,409,707,938	119,262,511	2,093,297,344	6,622,267,793	638.17	782,716,064
1932.....	4,311,747,692	115,831,319	2,044,029,535	6,471,608,546	615.99	653,249,366
1933.....	4,160,351,570	113,807,916	1,973,466,488	6,247,625,974	584.93	578,585,659
1934.....	4,139,796,088	116,745,642	1,964,184,199	6,220,725,929	574.13	595,194,820
1935.....	4,164,893,298	123,148,855	1,971,116,251	6,259,158,404	571.66	588,353,277
1936.....	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.....	4,609,213,977	145,603,299	2,220,505,184	6,975,322,460	610.69	590,205,536
1941 ⁴	4,835,928,584	145,597,309	2,367,027,774	7,348,553,667	643.49	688,327,658

¹ For statistics of fraternal insurance, see pp. 861-863.

² For estimates of populations (1922-40) upon which these figures are based, see p. 98.

³ 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 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 1940 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. In addition, there were 8 British and 5 foreign companies registered to write insurance but which had practically ceased to write new insurance. Another 4 companies, 1 British and 3 foreign, were authorized under the Act to transact

business in connection only with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878, while 1 foreign company was licensed in 1931 but did not issue any life insurance in Canada except by way of reinsurance. These 5 companies withdrew from Canada in 1940.

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 indicated in Table 10, their operations cover about 96 p.c. of the insurance in force in Canada.

12.—Life Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1938-40

Year and Nationality of Company	Policies Effectuated		Policies in Force		Net Premium Income	Net Claims Paid ¹
	No.	Net Amount	No.	Net Amount		
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
1940						
Canadian.....	220,196	391,504,136	2,326,821	4,609,213,977	126,719,244	46,725,779
British.....	7,618	11,106,491	147,929	145,603,299	4,565,046	2,345,857
Foreign.....	387,549	187,594,909	3,986,128	2,220,505,184	68,916,805	26,847,609
Totals, 1940.....	615,363	590,205,536	6,460,878	6,975,322,460	200,201,095	75,919,245

¹ Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Canadian Companies—¹					
Policies effectuated.....No.	262,200	276,576	250,499	213,022	220,196
Policies in force at end of each year. "	2,156,693	2,210,957	2,250,696	2,273,531	2,326,821
Policies become claims.....	20,818	22,095	22,457	24,031	23,406
Net amounts of policies effectuated... \$	389,909,385	418,796,687	408,990,281	388,024,424	391,504,136
Net amounts of policies in force.... \$	4,256,850,150	4,304,631,608	4,363,517,357	4,469,776,480	4,609,213,977
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	37,337,200	38,661,918	39,791,863	42,892,625	46,189,216
Net amounts of premiums..... \$	129,258,259	125,956,518	125,824,719	125,413,895	126,719,244
Net claims paid ² \$	38,207,604	39,799,509	42,417,007	45,133,071	46,725,779
Net outstanding claims..... \$	5,569,363	6,159,083	5,586,049	5,692,119	7,333,175
British Companies—					
Policies effectuated.....No.	23,050	24,244	19,404	19,246	7,618
Policies in force at end of each year. "	148,612	154,627	155,859	158,624	147,929
Policies become claims.....	2,244	2,632	2,628	2,533	2,563
Net amounts of policies effectuated... \$	18,623,741	18,609,592	15,645,335	15,105,474	11,106,491
Net amounts of policies in force.... \$	129,940,311	137,862,702	140,838,697	145,373,802	145,603,299
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	1,894,351	2,073,469	2,525,556	2,568,878	2,376,279
Net amounts of premiums..... \$	3,975,367	4,281,570	4,236,091	4,371,584	4,565,046
Net claims paid ² \$	1,910,261	1,852,762	2,598,014	2,629,304	2,345,857
Net outstanding claims..... \$	453,075	654,708	521,733	433,421	443,401

¹ Canadian business only.

² Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1936-40
—concluded

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	513,696	511,105	449,974	366,961	387,549
Policies in force at end of each year. "	4,107,888	4,119,300	4,064,402	3,937,549	3,986,128
Policies become claims..... "	49,772	54,068	60,350	62,992	71,509
Net amounts of policies effected... \$	209,731,693	234,551,625	202,353,723	185,446,242	187,594,909
Net amounts of policies in force.... \$	2,016,247,016	2,099,130,736	2,125,827,540	2,161,112,305	2,220,505,184
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	18,855,083	19,644,098	21,400,849	23,888,966	26,647,929
Net outstanding claims..... \$	67,307,639	68,857,439	68,567,269	68,256,665	68,916,805
Net claims paid ¹ \$	20,315,814	20,971,421	22,104,002	26,174,286	26,847,609
Net amounts of premiums..... \$	1,700,718	2,020,583	2,885,545	1,833,575	3,052,074
All Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	798,946	811,925	719,877	599,229	615,363
Policies in force at end of each year. "	6,413,193	6,484,884	6,470,957	6,419,704	6,460,878
Policies become claims..... "	72,834	78,795	85,435	89,556	97,478
Net amounts of policies effected... \$	618,264,819	671,957,904	626,989,339	568,576,140	590,205,536
Net amounts of policies in force.... \$	6,403,037,477	6,541,625,046 ²	6,630,183,594 ²	6,776,262,587	6,975,322,460
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	58,086,634	60,379,485	63,718,268	69,350,469	75,213,424
Net amounts of premiums..... \$	200,541,265	199,095,527 ²	198,628,079 ²	198,042,144	200,201,095
Net claims paid ¹ \$	60,433,679	62,623,692	67,119,023	73,936,661	75,919,245
Net outstanding claims..... \$	7,723,156	8,834,374	8,993,327	7,959,115	10,828,650

¹ Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims. ² 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 reinsurance previously classed as Canadian business.

14.—Ordinary, Industrial and Group Life Insurance Policies in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1940

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.....	156,908	324,987,150	2,071	1,797,786	3,920,609,562	2,181
British.....	4,488	10,196,345	2,272	50,982	128,309,820	2,517
Foreign.....	93,443	108,606,471	1,162	812,507	1,269,172,907	1,562
Totals, Ordinary Policies..	254,839	443,789,966	1,742	2,661,275	5,318,092,289	1,998
Industrial Policies						
Canadian.....	63,104	44,639,594	707	526,680	216,725,665	411
British.....	3,128	610,146	195	96,941	15,925,979	164
Foreign.....	294,080	73,760,780	251	3,173,208	695,813,216	219
Totals, Industrial Policies..	360,312	119,010,520	330	3,796,829	928,464,860	245
Group Policies						
Canadian.....	184	21,877,392	118,899	2,355	471,878,750	200,373
British.....	2	300,000	150,000	6	1,367,500	227,917
Foreign.....	26	5,227,658	201,064	413	255,519,061	618,690
Totals, Group Policies.....	212	27,405,050	139,269	2,774	728,765,311	262,713

15.—Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1937-40

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
	1937			1938		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,459,433	15,688	6.4	2,491,871	15,271	6.1
All companies, industrial.....	4,009,140	28,198	7.0	4,004,485	26,426	6.6
Fraternal benefit societies...	209,516	3,362	16.0	216,361	3,391	15.7
Totals.....	6,678,089	47,248	7.1	6,712,717	45,088	6.7
	1939			1940		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,543,492	15,657	6.2	2,625,513	16,618	6.3
All companies, industrial.....	3,920,037	25,995	6.6	3,833,331	25,942	6.8
Fraternal benefit societies...	218,743	3,437	15.7	216,658	3,432	15.8
Totals.....	6,682,272	45,089	6.7	6,675,502	45,992	6.9

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, income received and expenditure made, arise in part from business abroad.

16.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Assets in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, 1936-40

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. 851.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies¹					
Real estate.....	80,495,129	77,041,766	78,103,230	77,656,623	74,392,618
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	17,658,063	20,220,895	21,542,612	23,056,780	25,797,253
Loans on real estate.....	297,992,429	298,146,148	300,715,173	304,879,724	306,317,558
Loans on collaterals.....	223,113	745,124	154,386	152,490	125,253
Policy loans.....	261,172,955	259,578,690	255,627,400	246,946,020	244,963,902
Bonds, debentures and stocks.....	1,250,954,257	1,366,540,901	1,477,298,236	1,561,818,800	1,671,806,534
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	29,413,033	30,044,101	30,060,944	30,011,849	30,752,068
Cash on hand and in banks.....	31,289,540	39,860,753	42,424,853	58,965,045	53,211,787
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	40,878,240	42,490,962	42,612,312	43,586,734	45,327,986
Other assets.....	3,127,374	2,327,975	2,471,133	2,916,765	3,074,540
Totals, Canadian Companies²	2,013,204,133	2,136,997,315	2,251,010,279	2,349,990,830	2,455,769,499
British Companies					
Real estate.....	1,049,529	1,065,402	1,081,187	1,134,520	1,197,823
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	24,610	15,818	15,563	4,153	2,919
Loans on real estate.....	10,151,601	9,628,225	8,925,688	8,244,862	7,731,031
Loans on collaterals.....	13,510	13,510	13,510	13,510	13,510
Policy loans.....	4,041,957	3,962,924	3,847,118	3,680,827	3,478,677
Bonds, debentures and stocks.....	53,896,211	52,562,569	55,214,868	52,784,845	44,709,900
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	575,502	536,607	523,901	522,689	545,366
Cash on hand and in banks.....	832,282	853,305	921,823	1,254,737	1,157,817
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	476,225	488,057	516,587	492,036	486,808
Other assets.....	17,215	10,264	31,046	9,041	76,661
Totals, British Companies³	71,078,642	69,136,681	71,091,291	68,141,220	59,400,512

For footnotes see end of table, p. 859.

16.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Assets in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, 1936-40—concluded

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Companies					
Real estate.....	5,696,573	6,618,667	5,731,165	5,483,514	5,164,420
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	4	4	4	4	4
Loans on real estate.....	24,981,149	22,079,857	21,732,063	17,544,094	19,803,778
Loans on collaterals.....	4	4	4	4	4
Policy loans.....	60,296,544	60,452,038	60,158,174	58,618,293	54,694,208
Bonds, debentures and stocks.....	391,066,447	383,669,030	399,703,037	416,541,141	440,116,287
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	6,203,412	6,125,310	6,111,599	6,368,509	6,777,896
Cash on hand and in banks.....	9,918,566	9,918,311	10,040,932	15,798,161	11,557,243
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	8,320,073	8,236,123	8,210,940	8,542,687	8,831,231
Other assets.....	11,549	12,020	11,514	16,056	30,619
Totals, Foreign Companies³.....	506,494,313	497,111,356	511,699,424	528,912,455	546,975,682

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 1939 and 1940 will be found at p. xxx of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940. ² Book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were: \$2,012,215,355 in 1936; \$2,135,373,567 in 1937; \$2,249,795,908 in 1938; \$2,348,857,928 in 1939; and \$2,454,714,133 in 1940. ³ Assets in Canada only. ⁴ None reported.

17.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Liabilities in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies					
Outstanding claims.....	14,181,886	15,541,724	14,989,024	16,257,607	20,436,624
Net reinsurance reserve.....	1,687,181,483	1,793,814,530	1,885,390,870	1,962,766,788	2,045,391,799
Sundry liabilities.....	246,686,777	259,033,682	278,073,251	295,126,197	311,677,486
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	1,948,050,146	2,068,389,936	2,178,453,145	2,274,150,592	2,377,505,909
Surpluses of assets excluding capital.....	64,165,209	66,983,631	71,342,763	74,707,336	77,208,224
Capital stock paid up.....	11,091,148	11,141,228	11,281,228	11,430,590	11,712,270
British Companies					
Outstanding claims.....	453,075	654,700	521,733	433,422	443,401
Net reinsurance reserve.....	35,044,871	37,116,823	38,270,148	39,338,423	40,007,264
Sundry liabilities.....	715,504	738,851	796,774	794,008	767,690
Totals, British Companies².....	36,213,450	38,510,383	39,588,655	40,565,853	41,218,355
Surpluses of assets in Canada ³	34,872,208	30,633,314	31,509,652	27,583,097	18,191,714
Foreign Companies					
Outstanding claims.....	1,700,718	2,020,585	2,885,545	1,833,575	3,052,075
Net reinsurance reserve.....	404,775,317	419,263,754	431,878,508	443,523,521	456,741,475
Sundry liabilities.....	21,518,345	21,805,227	23,060,267	24,744,500	25,556,878
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	427,994,380	443,089,566	457,824,320	470,101,596	485,350,428
Surpluses of assets in Canada.....	78,499,933	54,021,790	53,875,104	58,810,859	61,625,254

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, 1936-40.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
INCOME	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds).....	241,855,580	242,767,374	245,417,469	246,908,554	247,269,773
Consideration for annuities.....	25,508,449	30,170,769	32,784,213	31,560,105	29,607,453
Interest, dividends and rents.....	84,402,395	88,672,914	89,714,320	94,139,373	95,894,218
Sundry items.....	53,954,295	44,258,474	46,966,418	53,370,051	51,664,182
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	405,720,719	405,869,531	414,882,420	425,978,083	424,435,626
British Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds).....	3,978,180	4,284,383	4,238,904	4,374,397	4,567,859
Consideration for annuities.....	416,589	335,966	562,653	290,520	209,434
Interest, dividends and rents.....	2,461,065	2,399,259	2,380,545	2,357,487	2,373,541
Sundry items.....	200,745	206,969	205,492	192,938	91,003
Totals, British Companies².....	7,056,579	7,226,577	7,387,594	7,215,342	7,241,837
Foreign Companies					
Net premium income.....	67,307,639	68,857,439	68,567,269	68,256,665	68,916,805
Consideration for annuities.....	1,609,131	1,630,831	1,581,682	1,452,454	1,493,346
Interest, dividends and rents.....	21,456,301	21,140,106	20,838,629	20,526,737	21,546,501
Sundry items.....	3,238,487	3,353,590	3,464,789	4,573,310	4,784,675
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	93,611,558	94,981,966	94,452,369	94,809,166	96,741,327
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Payments to policyholders.....	190,307,438	186,189,872	201,844,569	219,405,927	216,782,766
General expenses.....	56,678,411	57,434,391	58,166,254	57,955,496	56,638,175
Dividends to stockholders.....	1,123,781	1,355,104	1,480,345	1,483,472	1,421,795
Other disbursements.....	23,463,163	24,727,370	24,506,579	28,199,691	32,836,688
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	271,572,793	269,706,737	285,997,747	307,044,586	307,679,424
Excess of income over expenditure.....	134,147,926	136,162,794	128,884,673	118,933,497	116,756,202
British Companies					
Payments to policyholders.....	3,373,878	3,040,135	3,950,186	3,943,305	4,311,708
General expenses.....	1,267,760	1,282,760	1,240,536	1,263,608	1,166,744
Other disbursements.....	86,687	83,438	106,944	104,580	95,083
Totals, British Companies³.....	4,728,325	4,406,333	5,297,666	5,311,493	5,573,535
Excess of income over expenditure.....	2,328,254	2,820,244	2,089,928	1,903,849	1,668,302
Foreign Companies					
Payments to policyholders.....	53,586,710	53,802,628	54,446,857	58,776,173	55,595,018
General expenses.....	13,494,715	13,902,443	14,151,371	14,299,588	15,099,199
Other disbursements.....	1,914,591	2,469,658	2,316,784	2,499,343	2,890,082
Totals, Foreign Companies³.....	68,996,016	70,174,729	70,915,012	75,575,104	73,584,299
Excess of income over expenditure.....	24,615,542	24,807,237	23,537,357	19,234,062	23,157,028

¹ Includes income or expenditure on business outside of Canada.

² Income in Canada.

³ Expenditure in Canada.

Subsection 4.—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 1940.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADIAN SOCIETIES					
Net certificates effected.....	9,356	13,857	17,216	12,459	11,362
Net certificates become claims.....	2,946	3,113	3,100	3,326	3,361
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net amounts paid by members.....	1,802,479	1,810,873	1,931,515	1,933,470	1,946,902
Net amounts of certificates effected.....	7,343,950	10,858,832	14,445,147	9,982,175	9,140,450
Net amounts in force.....	103,673,283	108,743,852	112,698,333	109,063,645	108,810,930
Net amounts of certificates become claims.....	2,582,490	2,649,682	2,649,795	2,901,633	2,837,154
Net benefits paid.....	3,505,486	3,183,242	3,234,829	3,574,316	3,300,542
Net outstanding claims.....	232,166	258,419	233,624	270,295	280,824
Net amounts terminated by—					
Death.....	1,998,792	1,940,533	1,898,776	2,013,588	1,922,345
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	11,386,571	10,650,996	12,490,938	13,729,773	10,831,848
Totals, Terminated.....	13,385,363	12,591,579	14,389,714	15,743,361	12,754,193

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1936-40—continued

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CANADIAN SOCIETIES—concluded					
Assets¹					
Real estate	11,193,596	11,155,559	11,328,650	10,599,975	10,330,162
Loans on real estate	14,204,277	13,052,672	11,742,512	10,751,459	9,961,643
Policy loans	9,075,256	8,688,975	8,535,744	8,050,651	7,796,542
Bonds, debentures and stocks	43,744,256	47,674,717	49,548,912	51,238,379	53,179,342
Cash on hand and in banks	1,398,799	1,160,077	1,042,243	1,537,897	1,083,847
Interest and rent due and accrued	872,229	876,312	669,913	640,449	672,506
Dues from members	229,175	275,563	309,561	282,997	293,384
Other assets	1,227,336	1,161,418	1,068,204	887,000	820,262
Totals, Assets²	81,944,924	84,042,293	84,245,739	83,988,807	84,137,688
Liabilities¹					
Outstanding claims	310,891	346,968	329,959	360,183	348,916
Reserves	64,861,647	66,189,870	68,242,149	68,150,028	67,283,615
Other liabilities	5,339,604	5,379,673	4,523,400	5,301,752	5,588,964
Totals, Liabilities	70,512,142	71,916,511	73,095,508	73,811,963	73,221,495
Income¹					
Assessments	3,913,675	3,769,475	3,892,824	3,970,824	3,935,257
Fees and dues	1,290,622	1,437,808	1,397,527	1,227,507	1,133,480
Interest and rents	3,430,954	3,589,554	3,810,516	3,590,229	3,594,272
Other receipts	373,074	126,150	141,142	256,482	144,423
Totals, Income	9,008,325	8,922,987	9,242,009	9,045,042	8,807,432
Expenditures¹					
Paid to members	6,589,420	6,302,558	6,229,003	6,655,686	6,438,030
General expenses	1,415,766	1,603,334	1,563,248	1,396,664	1,305,867
Other expenditures	160,567	224,416	48,111	60,761	215,167
Totals, Expenditures	8,165,753	8,130,308	7,840,362	8,113,111	7,959,064
Excess of income over expenditure	842,572	792,679	1,401,647	931,931	848,368
FOREIGN SOCIETIES					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	6,023	6,501	6,581	6,820	6,304
Net certificates become claims	1,018	1,057	1,071	980	978
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net amounts paid by members	1,438,081	1,446,716	1,483,104	1,548,044	1,578,733
Net amounts of certificates effected	5,350,134	5,943,093	6,567,445	6,939,130	6,190,576
Net amounts in force	64,912,851	65,607,329	66,892,644	68,412,566	68,754,109
Net amounts of certificates become claims	1,114,864	1,155,782	1,124,021	1,064,344	1,043,773
Net benefits paid	1,164,726	1,290,020	1,270,704	1,398,150	1,428,615
Net outstanding claims	144,723	141,575	119,480	121,780	144,117
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	872,797	919,072	958,825	898,890	926,436
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.	5,297,111	5,249,921	5,395,821	5,828,457	5,957,743
Totals, Terminated	6,169,908	6,168,993	6,354,646	6,727,347	6,884,179

¹ Whole business. ² Book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were \$80,619,538 in 1936, \$81,728,539 in 1937, \$82,797,534 in 1938, \$82,305,985 in 1939 and \$82,528,753 in 1940.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1936-40—concluded

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
FOREIGN SOCIETIES—concluded	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets¹					
Real estate.....	Nil	1,200	3,722	3,722	3,722
Loans on real estate.....	20,250	121,107	163,550	161,732	152,332
Policy loans.....	617,839	726,576	813,346	885,844	929,493
Bonds, debentures and stocks.....	5,589,268	6,444,230	7,345,430	7,768,304	8,708,829
Cash on hand and in banks.....	359,497	330,755	545,035	927,210	609,045
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	70,349	84,065	89,918	98,143	101,455
Dues from members.....	106,625	111,550	106,827	115,247	124,200
Other assets.....	16	1,614	2,756	4,694	6
Totals, Assets.....	6,763,844	7,821,097	9,070,584	9,964,896	10,629,082
Liabilities¹					
Outstanding claims.....	189,947	171,689	147,393	158,266	195,409
Reserves.....	10,646,026	10,938,525	11,456,464	12,015,077	12,546,377
Other liabilities.....	221,596	327,264	447,015	561,857	638,112
Totals, Liabilities.....	11,057,569	11,437,478	12,050,872	12,735,200	13,379,898
Income¹					
Assessments.....	1,593,970	1,620,408	1,672,125	1,773,780	1,823,901
Fees and dues.....	304,217	343,801	371,789	363,040	383,391
Interest and rents.....	190,179	221,296	246,603	256,591	279,077
Other receipts.....	40,159	72,618	78,130	71,154	71,487
Totals, Income.....	2,128,525	2,258,123	2,368,647	2,464,565	2,557,856
Expenditures¹					
Paid to members.....	1,304,327	1,443,439	1,424,105	1,564,340	1,641,654
General expenses.....	218,171	221,125	217,949	245,758	226,932
Other expenditures.....	13,877	18,831	25,004	29,493	33,339
Totals, Expenditures.....	1,536,375	1,683,395	1,667,058	1,839,591	1,901,925
Excess of income over expenditure.....	592,150	574,728	701,589	624,974	655,931

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, 1940, 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, 1940, life insurance in force in countries outside Canada amounting to \$3,227,397,843. As shown in Table 20, insurance in force in currencies other than Canadian amounted to \$3,139,110,202. 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, 1940, amounted to \$881,644,987. Since the business in force in Canada of these companies at Dec. 31, 1940, amounted to \$4,609,213,977, the total business on their books, Canadian and non-Canadian, amounted to \$7,836,611,820. 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, 1940, with Totals for 1939.

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.....	4,618,679	9,174,735	13,793,414	140,419,150	192,698,759	333,117,909
Commercial.....	Nil	14,000	14,000	Nil	52,000	52,000
Confederation.....	6,137,121	7,962,804	14,099,925	76,468,979	69,565,982	146,034,961
Continental.....	37,235	32,500	69,735	43,319	199,250	242,569
Crown.....	3,143,091	7,105,555	10,248,646	25,656,343	42,603,598	68,259,941
Dominion.....	458,933	2,398,417	2,857,350	2,729,107	12,108,943	14,838,050
Dominion of Canada.	134,656	Nil	134,656	759,012	19,433	778,445
T. Eaton.....	Nil	"	-	17,000	24,000	41,000
Equitable.....	"	"	-	Nil	537,786	537,786
Great-West.....	"	11,150,474	11,150,474	"	128,955,998	128,955,998
Imperial.....	1,883,983	1,257,879	3,141,862	20,097,421	27,937,630	48,035,051
London.....	Nil	40,023	40,023	Nil	2,146,843	2,146,843
Manufacturers.....	10,612,183	16,130,965	26,743,148	130,377,769	152,710,478	283,088,247
Maritime.....	7,200	Nil	7,200	1,915,559	31,932	1,947,491
Monarch.....	Nil	48,500	48,500	Nil	104,312	104,312
Montreal.....	"	88,000	88,000	678,218	526,146	1,204,364
Mutual.....	37,000	693,300	730,300	983,181	13,146,512	14,129,693
National.....	352,334	98,500	450,834	1,434,294	528,317	1,962,611
North American.....	220,291	2,709,681	2,929,972	803,598	15,506,648	16,310,246
Northern.....	Nil	1,320,368	1,320,368	23,133	2,455,398	2,478,531
Sauvegarde.....	"	Nil	-	Nil	15,500	15,500
Sun.....	33,629,396	90,763,089	124,392,485	605,429,477	1,469,290,924	2,074,720,401
Western.....	Nil	9,000	9,000	Nil	108,253	108,253
Totals, 1940.....	61,272,102	150,997,790	212,269,892	1,007,835,560	2,131,274,642	3,139,110,202
Totals, 1939.....	75,576,004	173,728,203	249,304,207	1,001,644,001	2,087,707,410	3,089,351,411

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, 1940, with Totals for 1939—concluded.

Company	Reserves		
	British	Foreign	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	53,330,415	46,785,476	100,115,891
Commercial.....	Nil	13,206	13,206
Confederation.....	23,143,249	13,685,378	36,828,627
Continental.....	3,142	34,726	37,868
Crown.....	3,997,216	5,053,542	9,050,758
Dominion.....	594,261	1,244,625	1,838,886
Dominion of Canada.....	68,567	5,720	74,287
T. Eaton.....	7,766	5,376	13,142
Equitable.....	Nil	92,928	92,928
Great-West.....	"	17,581,957	17,581,957
Imperial.....	4,686,143	6,624,555	11,310,698
London.....	Nil	477,655	477,655
Manufacturers.....	32,366,767	33,182,431	65,549,198
Maritime.....	588,876	5,849	594,725
Monarch.....	Nil	26,461	26,461
Montreal.....	2,872	115,529	118,401
Mutual.....	205,852	2,349,073	2,554,925
National.....	180,311	71,578	251,889
North American.....	126,747	3,046,330	3,173,077
Northern.....	5,357	86,111	91,468
Sauvegarde.....	Nil	1,246	1,246
Sun.....	209,530,232	278,123,361	487,653,593
Western.....	Nil	22,711	22,711
Totals, 1940.....	328,837,773	408,635,824¹	737,473,597¹
Totals, 1939.....	316,876,639	385,719,523^{1,2}	702,596,162^{1,2}

¹ Includes miscellaneous currencies.

² Includes reserves for vested and deferred annuities with annual payments aggregating \$796,712.

21.—Life Insurance in Force by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1940, with Totals for 1939.

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Reserve
	\$	\$	\$
British			
Pounds—			
Sterling.....	39,230,768	707,520,339	239,713,383
British West Indies.....	2,912,280	21,494,886	6,199,723
Palestine.....	302,901	826,902	42,531
South Africa.....	8,022,445	93,931,023	19,793,742
Southern Rhodesia.....	54,066	1,313,161	312,370
Dollars—			
British Guiana and British West Indies.....	2,530,686	22,933,099	5,601,255
Hong Kong.....	603,897	12,322,926	2,813,998
Straits Settlements.....	939,386	9,074,561	2,317,038
Rupees—			
British India.....	6,667,399	138,415,256	52,043,580
Shillings—			
East Africa.....	8,274	3,407	153
Totals, British.....	61,272,102	1,007,835,560	328,837,773

21.—Life Insurance in Force by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1940, with Totals for 1939—concluded.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance In Force	Reserve
	\$	\$	\$
Foreign			
Belgas (Belgium).....	Nil	1,390	85
Cordobas (Nicaragua).....	"	207,500	60,006
Dollars (China).....	120,270	1,599,046	547,531
Dollars (Shanghai).....	1,429,093	10,355,099	1,544,043
Dollars (United States).....	136,377,422	1,995,909,806	372,822,500
Florins (Netherlands).....	327,850	1,855,084	304,698
Francs (France).....	8,715	378,048	128,737
Francs (Switzerland).....	9,600	21,100	2,968
Guilders (Netherlands).....	2,506,525	14,952,017	3,420,106
Pesos (Argentina).....	3,666,584	31,757,639	6,592,391
Pesos (Chile).....	Nil	3,741,656	1,719,298
Pesos (Colombia).....	410,377	1,202,538	228,807
Pesos (Cuba).....	513,042	2,316,079	88,597
Pesos (Mexico).....	1,947,000	8,732,478	1,527,598
Pesos (Philippines).....	1,551,596	14,914,429	4,156,536
Pounds (Egypt).....	1,092,212	16,305,234	3,484,386
Soles Oro (Peru).....	109	2,093,744	851,016
Taels (Shanghai).....	Nil	105,350	24,615
Ticals (Thailand).....	1,027,937	3,479,045	711,303
Yen (Japan).....	9,458	21,280,420	10,409,207
Miscellaneous.....	Nil	66,940	11,396
Totals, Foreign.....	150,997,790	2,131,274,642	408,635,824
Grand Totals, 1940.....	212,269,892	3,139,110,202	737,473,597
Grand Totals, 1939.....	249,304,207	3,089,351,411	702,596,162¹

¹ Includes reserves for vested, and deferred annuities with annual payments aggregating \$796,712.

Subsection 6.—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, 1940

NOTE.—Figures for business in Canada will be found in Table 10, p. 854.

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.....	218,864,044	3,227,397,843	120,431,571	55,292,418
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, 1940—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.....	4,619,761	89,726,353	1,633,658	2,488,683
Provincial.....	¹	¹	¹	¹
British life companies.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Foreign life companies.....	"	"	"	"
Foreign fraternal companies.....	"	"	"	"
Totals.....	223,483,805	3,317,124,196	122,065,229	57,781,101
All Life Insurance in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion.....	610,368,180	7,836,611,820	247,150,815	102,018,197
Provincial.....	14,079,587	66,143,241	1,962,015	850,815
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion.....	13,760,211	198,537,283	3,580,560	5,285,588
Provincial.....	8,397,528	62,607,675	1,525,304	1,613,452
British life companies.....	11,106,491	145,603,299	4,565,046	2,345,857
Foreign life companies.....	187,594,909	2,220,505,184	68,916,805	26,847,609
Foreign fraternal companies.....	6,190,576	68,754,109	1,578,733	1,043,773
Grand Totals.....	851,497,482	10,598,762,611	329,279,278	140,005,291

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 1940 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 1940 such insurance was issued by 249 companies, of which 53 were Canadian, 67 British and 129 foreign; 197 of these 249 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 19 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 86 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 1940, there were 4 British and 42 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1940

Class of Business	Dominion Licensees	Provincial Licensees			Lloyds ¹	Grand Total
		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.....	3,119,922	3,315	Nil	3,315	154,020	3,277,857
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	858,546	122,122	-378	121,744	76,787	1,057,077
Other.....	2,334,405	5,661	599	6,260	206,111	2,546,776
Accident and sickness combined.....	3,542,578	94,834	83,900	178,734	10,930	3,732,242
Automobile.....	20,905,888	1,196,925	213,805	1,410,730	3,534,690	25,851,308
Aviation.....	295,244	Nil	Nil	Nil	48,072	343,316
Burglary.....	1,384,869	18,922	210	19,132	68,140	1,472,141
Credit.....	223,253	Nil	Nil	Nil	402	223,655
Earthquake.....	12,892	"	"	"	Nil	12,892
Explosion.....	169,708	"	"	"	"	169,708
Falling aircraft.....	-192	"	"	"	"	-192
Forgery.....	30,595	"	"	"	"	30,595
Fraud.....	9,040	"	"	"	"	9,040
Guarantee (fidelity).....	1,238,157	63,984	292	64,276	147,221	1,449,654
Guarantee (surety).....	753,203					753,203
Hail.....	1,031,868	43,579	Nil	43,579	73,946	1,149,393
Inland transportation.....	1,097,946	5,418	"	5,418	40,551	1,143,915
Live stock.....	20,761	Nil	"	Nil	20,097	40,858
Machinery.....	248,604	"	"	"	"	248,604
Personal property.....	2,303,759	"	"	"	17,866	2,321,625
Plate glass.....	575,833	68,002	227	68,229	758	644,820
Property.....	242,473	Nil	Nil	Nil	281,155	523,628
Sickness.....	1,641,487	1,253	"	1,253	Nil	1,642,740
Sprinkler ²	1,564	Nil	"	Nil	"	1,564
Steam boiler.....	599,675	537 ⁴	1,722 ⁴	2,259	112,309	714,243
Tornado.....	146,721	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	146,721
Weather.....	4,350	57,270	"	57,270	8,002	69,622
Totals.....	42,793,149	1,681,822	300,377	1,982,199⁵	4,801,657	49,577,005⁶
NET LOSSES INCURRED						
Accident—						
Personal.....	1,188,694	641	Nil	641	39,755	1,229,090
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	440,156	38,414	"	38,414	-27,669	450,901
Other.....	721,869	3,972	167	4,139	57,394	783,402
Accident and sickness combined.....	2,056,308	55,973	25,917	81,890	9,645	2,147,843
Automobile.....	10,419,602	511,347	85,551	596,898	2,237,937	13,254,437
Aviation.....	119,911	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,720	133,631
Burglary.....	513,662	6,627	"	6,627	22,507	542,796
Credit.....	12,039	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	12,039
Earthquake.....	-96	"	"	"	"	-96
Explosion.....	149	"	"	"	"	149
Falling aircraft.....	Nil	"	"	"	"	Nil
Forgery.....	4,655	"	"	"	"	4,655
Fraud.....	2,909	"	"	"	"	2,909
Guarantee (fidelity).....	367,217	13,685	"	13,685	-53,219	327,683
Guarantee (surety).....	14,376					14,376
Hail.....	446,676	31,005	"	31,005	41,635	519,316

For footnotes see end of table p. 869.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1940
—concluded

Class of Business	Dominion Licensees	Provincial Licensees			Lloyds ¹	Grand Total
		Within Provinces by Which They Are Incorp.	In Provinces Other Than Those by Which They Are Incorp.	Total, Provincial Licensees		
		\$	\$	\$		
NET LOSSES INCURRED—concluded						
Inland transportation.....	425,033	2,280	Nil	2,280	17,942	445,255
Live stock.....	9,035	Nil	"	Nil	6,991	16,026
Machinery.....	52,011	"	"	"	"	52,011
Personal property.....	748,768	"	"	"	5,615	754,383
Plate glass.....	276,747	29,892	99	29,991	569	307,307
Property.....	108,334	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,643	111,977
Sickness.....	1,074,026	1,071	Nil	1,071	Nil	1,075,097
Sprinkler ²	1,160	Nil	"	Nil	"	1,160
Steam boiler.....	39,481	"	"	"	16,490	55,971
Tornado.....	133,771	"	"	"	Nil	133,771
Weather.....	1,785	51,106	"	51,106	750	53,641
Totals.....	19,178,278	746,013	111,734	857,747⁶	2,333,705	22,429,730⁶

¹ Lloyd's are not segregated previous to 1940 but are included with figures of provincially incorporated companies. ² Included with steam boiler. ³ This business was transacted by a company not holding a certificate of registry to transact fire insurance. ⁴ This business was transacted by an unregistered foreign company. ⁵ Excluding \$1,297,704, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. ⁶ Excluding \$815,432 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, 1938-40.

Class of Business	1938		1939		1940	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accident—						
Personal.....	3,246,458	1,272,422	3,228,608	1,256,477	3,119,922	1,188,694
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	761,013	441,397	763,724	292,058	858,546	440,156
Other.....	2,119,726	840,951	2,191,872	641,841	2,334,405	721,869
Accident and sickness combined.....	2,696,848	1,535,805	3,091,018	1,848,076	3,542,578	2,056,308
Automobile.....	18,015,202	9,930,504	18,859,873	8,949,542	20,905,888	10,419,602
Aviation.....	187,157	85,924	285,197	131,519	295,244	119,911
Burglary.....	1,515,603	693,630	1,575,403	636,705	1,384,869	513,662
Credit.....	212,015	29,883	206,575	32,722	223,253	12,039
Earthquake.....	5,561	8	3,064	189	12,892	-96
Explosion.....	33,391	6,331	109,417	39	169,708	149
Falling aircraft.....	137	Nil	387	Nil	-192	Nil
Forgery.....	45,850	22,085	58,711	-3,859	30,595	4,655
Fraud.....	10,324	1,927	9,638	2,213	9,040	2,909
Guarantee—						
Fidelity.....	1,260,160	359,793	1,229,628	289,348	1,238,157	367,217
Surety.....	759,488	131,109	754,359	-97,397	753,203	14,376
Hail.....	1,444,039	1,098,981	1,757,593	321,878	1,031,868	446,676
Inland transportation.....	826,729	331,026	913,173	276,814	1,097,946	425,033
Live stock.....	27,083	14,339	26,231	20,928	20,761	9,035
Machinery.....	218,725	52,875	233,172	75,754	248,604	52,011
Personal property.....	1,154,108	398,829	1,616,595	570,159	2,303,759	748,768
Plate glass.....	539,208	253,236	513,690	237,759	575,833	276,747
Property.....	129,839	22,466	222,310	44,494	242,473	108,334
Sickness.....	1,558,883	959,724	1,573,771	978,396	1,641,487	1,074,026
Sprinkler ¹	4,343	2,133	3,741	-429	1,564	1,160
Steam boiler.....	640,537	37,311	481,225	24,746	599,675	39,481
Tornado.....	140,421	46,101	133,639	57,777	146,721	133,771
Weather.....	7,448	2,793	7,373	5,017	4,350	1,785
Totals.....	37,560,296	18,571,583	39,849,987	16,592,766	42,793,149	19,178,278

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, 1940.

Company	Income	Expenditure	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities ¹	Excess of Assets over Liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boiler Inspection.....	456,558	415,284	41,274	1,226,639	542,801	683,838
Chartered Trust.....	494,413	452,375	42,038	5,583,351 ²	4,256,387	1,326,964
Confederation Life.....	204,969	167,923	37,046	244,400	61,061	183,339
Fidelity Insurance.....	325,704	275,601	50,103	627,528	290,073	337,455
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	619,980	536,030	83,950	4,682,998	1,073,619	3,609,379
London Life.....	578,081	497,789	80,292	577,490	358,514	218,976
Mutual Life of Canada.....	5,274	3,597	1,677	100,876	142	100,734
North American Accident...	104,260	87,526	16,734	548,545	40,645	507,900
Protective Association.....	354,696	369,717	-15,021	311,369	177,055	134,314
Royal Guardians.....	1,555	2,491	-936	15,982	13,687	2,295
Totals.....	3,145,490	2,808,333³	337,157	13,919,178	6,813,984	7,105,194

¹ Not including capital stock. trust companies for investment.

² Includes \$863,210 loans on collateral and \$495 deposits with
³ Includes \$37,235 income war tax and \$20,353 excess profits tax.

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. 863-866. 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.

* 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. 511-514 in the External Trade Chapter.

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 in the earlier part of the period covered as compared with the net outward movement for foreign companies.

26.—Movement of Funds Between Canada and All Other Countries, by Groups of Companies, 1928-39

(In millions of dollars)

Group	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
CANADIAN COMPANIES—												
Inward.....	3.5	18.4	8.9	28.3	9.6	17.7	20.0	13.1	14.6	20.1	13.2	13.3
Outward.....	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	4.2	5.1	11.1	17.5	12.5	21.6	40.9
Net Inward.....	—	16.7	7.2	27.0	8.4	13.5	14.9	2.0	—	7.6	—	—
Net Outward.....	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—	8.4	27.6
BRITISH, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COMPANIES—												
Inward.....	4.5	11.6	12.1	12.7	4.4	2.3	7.0	6.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.8
Outward.....	13.4	9.3	10.3	5.7	13.8	16.8	18.9	26.9	27.5	21.5	17.9	12.2
Net Inward.....	—	2.3	1.8	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Outward.....	8.9	—	—	—	9.4	14.5	11.9	20.0	23.1	17.6	14.0	7.4
ALL COMPANIES—												
Inward.....	8.0	30.0	21.0	41.0	14.0	20.0	27.0	20.0	19.0	24.0	17.1	18.1
Outward.....	20.0	11.0	12.0	7.0	15.0	21.0	24.0	38.0	45.0	34.0	39.5	53.1
Net Inward.....	—	19.0	9.0	34.0	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	—
Net Outward.....	12.0	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	18.0	26.0	10.0	22.4	35.0

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 1939 operations between Canada and the United States accounted for more than half the total movement of funds and for about half the total net outward movement.

27.—Movements of Funds Between Canada and Other Countries, by Class of Company, 1939

(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.....	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	—	1
Outward to.....	20.0	17.2	0.1	1.9	0.7	1	0.1
United States—							
Inward from.....	15.0	10.9	0.3	0.7	1	1.3	1.8
Outward to.....	32.4	22.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	6.6	2.8
Other Countries—							
Inward from.....	1.1	0.9	1	0.1	1	—	0.1
Outward to.....	0.7	0.4	1	0.1	1	—	0.2
All Countries—							
Inward from.....	18.1	12.9	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	1.9
Outward to.....	53.1	39.8	0.7	2.1	0.9	6.6	3.0
Net Inward.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Outward.....	35.0	26.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	5.3	1.1

Section 5.—Government Annuities

For thirty-three 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, 1941, the total number of annuity contracts and certificates issued was 72,149. Of these, 6,369 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1941, 65,780 contracts and certificates. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$172,103,675.

On Mar. 31, 1941, about 75 firms and institutions had entered into agreements with the Government to purchase annuities covering 10,770 employees or members. The agreements followed different group-annuity plans, drawn up according to specific requirements in each case. Interest in this type of annuity was maintained in the year 1940-41. The number of annuities for that year included 6,536 deferred annuity certificates issued to employees under the 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 1909-41

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.....	503	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.....	1,736	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	743,160	1939.....	8,518	18,189,319
1923.....	339	1,028,353	1940.....	9,014	20,001,533
1924.....	409	1,458,819	1941.....	11,994	18,803,645
1925.....	486	1,606,822	Totals.....	72,149	172,103,675

¹ Seven months.

On Mar. 31, 1941, 22,390 immediate annuities and 43,390 deferred annuities were in force, making a total of 65,780. The total value on that date was \$156,053,072 and the amount of vested annuity in force on that date was \$9,047,586.

29.—Government Annuities Fund Statements, Fiscal Years 1937-41

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fund at beginning of year.....	66,441,822	87,984,936	107,644,200	123,066,398	140,420,970
Receipts during the year, less payments..	21,543,114	19,659,264	15,422,198	17,354,572	15,632,102
Fund at end of year.....	87,984,936	107,644,200	123,066,398	140,420,970	156,053,072
Liabilities					
Value of outstanding contracts.....	88,224,794	107,644,200	122,764,923	140,420,970	156,053,072
Receipts					
Immediate annuities.....	14,883,153	6,740,308	9,859,844	9,998,410	7,135,033
Deferred annuities.....	8,841,716	6,854,850	8,412,712	10,064,294	11,717,512
Interest on funds.....	3,039,106	3,615,612	4,437,942	5,103,477	5,734,008
Amount transferred to maintain reserves..	540,832	8,941,196	Nil	379,007	111,425
Totals, Receipts.....	27,304,807	26,151,966	22,710,498	25,545,188	24,697,978
Payments					
Payments under vested annuity contracts.	5,556,153	6,369,494	7,057,224	7,928,711	8,707,823
Return of premiums with interest.....	95,496	78,533	147,839	200,735	309,153
Return of premiums without interest.....	110,044	44,675	83,237	61,170	48,900
Totals, Payments.....	5,761,693	6,492,702	7,288,300	8,190,616	9,065,876

30.—Value of Annuities Contracted for, as at Mar. 31, 1940 and 1941

Classification	1940			1941		
	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.....	9,696	3,799,775	37,574,099	10,351	3,960,253	38,902,704
Immediate guaranteed.....	7,749	3,242,174	41,342,212	8,903	3,707,235	46,378,315
Immediate last survivor....	2,971	1,321,165	18,446,443	3,136	1,380,098	19,207,891
Deferred.....	34,884	¹	43,058,216	43,390	¹	51,564,162
Totals.....	55,300	8,363,114²	140,420,970	65,780	9,047,586²	156,053,072

¹ Undetermined.² Amount of immediate annuities.

CHAPTER XXIV.—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH*

CONSPECTUS

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A special article entitled "Recent Advances in the Field of Education in Canada" is given at pp. 876-883 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book. This article, in addition to outlining recent trends in elementary, secondary and higher education, provides data on post-school education and the educational services being conducted for the benefit of members of the Armed Forces.

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.

* Prepared 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, under "Education".

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1939-40

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	117,167	93,633	592,274	664,373
Evening schools.....	Nil	3,322	2,083	14,413	37,644
Correspondence schools.....	"	1,145	500	Nil	2,500
Special schools ¹	"	437	Nil	1,223	2,416
Normal schools.....	2	307	254	2,882	1,247
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools.....	576	2,719	2,707	53,561	13,515
Business training schools.....	179	740	308	4,032	7,749
Dominion Indian schools.....	15	463	324	1,645	4,667
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses.....	430	345	559	14,053	3,114
Courses of university standard.....	120	2,389	1,297	12,226	19,185
Other courses at university ²	60	22,666	2,140	11,543	12,213
Totals.....	19,688	151,700	103,805	707,852	768,623
Populations, 1941⁴.....	94,000	573,000	453,000	3,320,000	3,757,000

For footnotes, see p. 876.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1939-40—conc.

Type of School	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada ⁷
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools....	134,411	205,243	163,892	120,459	2,110,055 ⁵
Evening schools.....	1,749	1,419	1,638	29,374	91,642
Correspondence schools.....	2,810	8,688	4,115	3,195	22,953
Special schools ¹	556	157	211	96	5,096
Normal schools.....	189	891	517	309	6,596
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools.....	4,632	2,037	3,739	4,911	88,397
Business training schools.....	1,858	973	1,562	1,955	19,356
Dominion Indian schools.....	2,340	2,428	1,931	4,067	18,396⁶
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses.....	365	692	245	Nil	19,803
Courses of university standard.....	3,433	4,558	2,492	3,656	49,356
Other courses at university ²	1,526	2,392	30	907	53,477
Totals.....	153,869	229,478	180,422	163,929	2,485,127
Populations, 1941 ⁴	723,000	888,000	788,000	809,000	11,420,000 ⁷

¹ 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. ² Included with "Universities and Colleges—Preparatory courses". ³ Includes also those in the departmental summer schools for teachers in Ontario and British Columbia, not held at universities or colleges. ⁴ Preliminary figures. ⁵ Includes 295 in ordinary day schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. ⁶ Includes 466 in Dominion Indian schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. ⁷ Includes 15,000 estimated population for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Subsection 1.—Provincially Controlled Schools

Enrolment.—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.

2.—Average Daily Attendance in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for years prior 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	1,858,180
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	560,021 ²	605,501	115,655 ²	163,356	138,392	107,660	1,870,563 ²
1940.....	13,598	93,359	73,046	555,835	607,693	114,800	163,580	139,886	108,826	1,870,623

¹ Approximate.² Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book.

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.

3.—Age Distribution of Pupils in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1940

Age	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
5 years or under..	210	1,305	652	51,077	12,564	430	1,089	81	4,499
6 "	1,081	6,637	6,570		40,310	6,319	8,817	5,513	
7 "	1,710	10,263	9,181		57,567	11,069	17,431	13,668		9,349
8 "	1,793	11,280	9,662	489,157	62,311	11,693	18,856	15,549	9,900
9 "	1,816	11,392	9,498		63,745	11,882	19,354	16,137	10,753
10 "	1,806	11,167	9,442		63,541	12,147	19,984	15,757	10,807
11 "	1,765	10,942	9,118	76,870	62,194	11,887	19,569	15,360	10,780
12 "	1,850	11,041	9,542		63,322	12,471	19,748	15,196	10,948
13 "	1,781	10,660	8,558		63,472	12,330	19,530	15,268	10,833
14 "	1,647	10,397	7,589	24,695	56,479	11,862	18,517	14,712	10,762
15 "	1,339	8,757	5,524		47,030	9,855	15,743	13,217	10,397
16 "	744	6,370	3,688		31,618	7,916	10,691	9,038	8,767
17 "	337	3,954	2,218	4,036	20,106	5,466	7,424	6,890	6,447
18 "	106	2,083	1,110		11,573	2,589	4,793	4,257	3,919
19 "	31	680	443		5,237	854	2,153	2,105	1,273
20 "	4	185	158	878	1,727	217	832	747	301
21 years or over..	2	54	55		101	645	397	65	
Totals, Classified	18,022	117,167	93,008	645,835	663,674	129,088	205,176	163,892	119,800
Unclassified	286	Nil	625	Nil	Nil	5,323	67	Nil	659

Teaching Staffs.—The teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted, in 1940, of 75,818 teachers: 20,390 males and 55,428 females. 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, by Provinces, 1940

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.....	No. 24	No. Nil	No. 9	No. 2	No. Nil	No. 7	No. Nil	No. Nil
\$ 325 - \$ 424.....	41	185	693	84	24	82	"	"
425 - 524.....	385	905	648	295	712	1,711	"	"
525 - 624.....	79	706	287	1,112	994	2,399	"	"
625 - 724.....	29	323	171	3,206	413	1,247	419	"
725 - 824.....	30	250	187	2,711	263	382	1,334	449
825 - 924.....	40	188	121	1,950	238	284	1,926	440
925 - 1,024.....	6	175	92	1,580	241	242	493	348
1,025 - 1,124.....	2	148	48	972	138	169	256	298
1,125 - 1,224.....	Nil	148	90	1,009	121	115	204	307
1,225 - 1,324.....	"	118	95	721	101	84	140	278
1,325 - 1,424.....	2	68	120	692	91	54	101	242
1,425 - 1,524.....	4	41	35	915	68	164	128	215
1,525 - 1,624.....	Nil	26	30	572	232	89	109	128
1,625 - 1,724.....	1	21	20	500	99	39	205	498
1,725 - 1,824.....	1	18	15	635	66	38	106	109
1,825 - 1,924.....	Nil	20	10	484	133	39	59	92
1,925 - 2,024.....	"	10	22	396	25	24	49	69
2,025 - 2,124.....	"	8	14	331	17	29	39	58
2,125 - 2,224.....	"	14	16	1,058	22	26	42	62
2,225 - 2,324.....	"	14	22	337	39	11	27	64
2,325 - 2,424.....	"	11	6	232	63	20	14	62
2,425 - 2,524.....	"	7	5	178	9	16	31	57
2,525 - 2,624.....	"	4	1	180	18	11	22	39
2,625 - 2,724.....	"	7	2	220	7	39	23	36
2,725 - 2,824.....	"	4	5	303	8	6	60	65
2,825 - 2,924.....	"	2	Nil	265	39	3	11	23

4.—Teachers in All Provincially Controlled Schools, Classified According to Salary Received, by Provinces, 1940—concluded

Salary	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
\$2,925- 3,024.....	Nil	3	1	175	3	1	10	103
3,025- 3,524.....	"	5	Nil	622	19	9	67	58
3,525- 4,024.....	"	Nil	2	231	1	2	12	15
4,025 or over.....	"	"	Nil	35	4	Nil	Nil	7
Unspecified.....	21	"	15	Nil	54	80	"	23
Totals.....	665	3,429	2,782	22,003	4,262	7,422	5,887	4,145

Radio in the Public Schools.*—Various Provincial Departments of Education in Canada have, for a long time, displayed a keen interest in, and made much use of, broadcasting to schools. Experiments started in Manitoba as early as 1925, Nova Scotia in 1928 and Saskatchewan in 1931. The Nova Scotia Department of Education was the first to establish a planned series of schools broadcasts (1928-29) which have continued ever since, and have been developed and integrated with the school curriculum of that Province. Developments in other provinces have come at later periods.

In the special use of radio in classrooms, British Columbia and Nova Scotia have been the pioneers. In Nova Scotia from 1928 to 1937 the Department of Education conducted, every school year, a series of two-hour broadcasts on Fridays which were, in the main, on supplementary subjects. In 1937 the series was changed to include lessons on the prescribed course of study as well as supplementary broadcasts. It is estimated that 150 schools in Nova Scotia are now equipped with receiving sets. Schools in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as well as a large adult audience in the Maritimes, listen to and use these Nova Scotia programs. The schedule of broadcasts for the year is published in the *Provincial Journal of Education* and supplementary bulletins are also issued from time to time. These programs are carried on the CBC Maritime network.

In British Columbia broadcasting to schools started in November, 1936, with an experiment in music appreciation sponsored by the Okanagan Valley Teachers' Association. As a result, the Department of Education in the following year made a grant for a series of experimental programs broadcast in co-operation with the CBC. In 1938 these broadcasts were carried on the British Columbia network and have become an established educational feature with five half-hour programs a week in the school year. In 1940 a Director of School Broadcasts was appointed to supervise the work in co-operation with the Committee for Radio in Schools, including representatives of the Department of Education, the teachers and the CBC. Between November 1936, and November, 1941, the number of British Columbia schools equipped with sets has increased from 26 to 545. Furthermore, over 150 classrooms in Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A., now use these broadcasts. The parent-teacher organization of the Province also circulates details of the programs to its members. Apart from their immediate use in schools they are invaluable to invalid children and children in isolated districts taking their schooling by correspondence courses. A mimeographed teachers bulletin is circulated twice a year by the Department giving an outline of the courses and suggestions for their classroom use.

During 1940-41 the CBC extended three of the school broadcasts from British Columbia to its western network so that they could be heard in schools in the Prairie Provinces. At a meeting of educators from the four western provinces that winter,

* Prepared in the office of the Chief Executive Assistant, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

it was decided that for the year 1941-42 the four provinces would co-operate to provide two programs a week, one in general music and the other a library program, originating alternately from Vancouver and Winnipeg. No complete survey has been made of the number of schools using these programs in the classroom.

In the Province of Quebec a regular series of broadcasts to French-speaking classes was carried over the French network in the season 1941-42 under the name of "Radio College". These were educational broadcasts with no direct connection with any school curriculum but were designed for supplementary use in high-school classes. This venture was started entirely through the initiative of the French regional offices of the CBC and specialists in education acted as advisers. The response to this series by Quebec schools was most encouraging although it is not yet known how many schools are equipped with radio-receiving facilities to make use of the broadcasts. Three schools that were well equipped and used the programs consistently were chosen as experimental centres for the purpose of evaluation of the series.

The Ontario Department of Education has not yet made a comparable use of radio in schools. The Ontario Education Association has, however, recently shown a keen interest in possibilities of broadcast material for schools and is considering ways in which a program series might be designed to supplement the work of the teachers.

During the past year the Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship presented on the CBC network a national series of six programs which dramatized the lives of great Canadian statesmen. These were presented in school hours as a means of portraying the outstanding personalities of the country in which school children were its "citizens-in-the-making". The CBC also presented on its national network two of the five weekly broadcasts in the School of the Air of the Americas. These programs were also available in school hours.

Technical Education.—Since the First World War there has been a tendency toward diversity of instruction at the secondary level. Enrolment in day technical schools has increased greatly 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 war-emergency training programs is given at pp. 694-698.

*Technical Education Act.**—The ten-year period for which grants were made available by the Technical Education 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 1941-42, amounted to \$185,422.

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 1937-41 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
Prince Edward Island—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1939.....	274,323 ²	175,244	"	449,567		474
1940.....	268,899 ²	176,057	"	444,956		476
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
1939.....	718,546 ²	2,863,433	478,256	4,060,235		1,775
1940.....	755,795 ²	2,900,290	479,206	4,135,291		1,774
1941.....	753,830 ²	2,978,704	480,763	4,213,297		1,765
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
1939.....	534,315 ²	2,410,130	227,690	3,172,135	³	1,553
1940.....	551,999 ²	2,425,594	225,197	3,202,790	4,571,800	1,563
1941.....	553,635 ²	2,378,585	223,582	3,155,802	³	1,551
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
1938.....	2,170,032 ⁴	18,776,255 ⁴	⁴	21,673,367 ⁴	78,829,446 ⁴	1,883
1939.....	2,376,504	19,029,113	Nil	22,165,312	79,610,895	1,905
Ontario—						
1926.....	4,775,853	30,903,925 ⁵	1,774,592	37,605,519	71,061,955	6,600 (approx.)
1931.....	6,276,666	39,544,376 ⁵	3,100,225	49,351,714	88,781,934	
1936.....	4,837,275	35,930,987 ⁵	2,173,659	42,941,921	76,623,629	
1938.....	6,721,576	38,958,906 ⁵	1,968,253	47,648,735	64,695,323	
1939.....	7,015,225	39,566,745 ⁵	2,071,587	48,653,557	59,499,543	
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
1939.....	1,172,783	6,850,783 ⁶	"	8,023,566	14,056,112	1,889
1940.....	1,152,708	6,564,683 ⁶	"	7,717,391	14,622,113	1,886
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
1939.....	2,305,375	7,254,500	"	9,559,875	12,936,569	4,933
1940.....	2,519,048	7,266,500	"	9,785,548	12,629,552	4,927
1941.....	1,247,143	6,699,506	"	7,946,649	12,996,212	1,875
Alberta—						
1926.....	1,137,638	8,241,715 ⁶	Nil	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1931.....	1,511,776	8,931,880 ⁶	"	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1936.....	1,390,238	7,540,419 ⁶	"	9,065,132	9,359,594	3,542
1939.....	1,809,392	8,387,514 ⁶	"	10,325,334	7,653,468	3,596 ⁷
1940.....	1,870,413	2,684,262 ⁶	"	10,712,978	7,301,294	3,639
British Columbia—						
1926.....	2,380,668	5,095,420	Nil	7,476,088	12,101,417	⁸
1931.....	2,856,376	6,226,661	"	9,083,037	15,936,753	811
1936.....	2,270,466	5,802,969	"	8,073,435	14,631,839	773
1940.....	2,635,680	6,935,916	"	9,571,596	13,958,927	720
1941.....	3,001,070	7,018,516	"	10,019,586	²	728

¹ Includes 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 Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. ⁵ Includes the township grant towards the salaries of rural public school teachers. 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 and in the greater part of rural Alberta there is equalization over the areas of more than forty school divisions. 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 private schools in each province 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. Table 6 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 1936-40

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	5,131	2,003	3,083	4,530	88,994
1937.....	597	2,977	2,395	57,031	12,531	5,157	1,931	3,594	4,686	90,899
1938.....	552	2,723	2,954	60,993	12,782	5,011	1,897	3,222	4,968	95,102
1939.....	612	2,671	2,633	55,484	12,983	4,764	2,026	3,834	5,138	90,145
1940.....	576	2,719	2,707	53,561	13,515	4,632	2,037	3,739	4,911	88,397

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in fields of education other than elementary and secondary; most of these are in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment of schools in this group has been made 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 1936-40

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	9,065	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
1940.....	179	740	308	4,032	7,749	1,858	973	1,562	1,955	19,356

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 showing a decline for four years, climbed again to a maximum of \$16,240,000 in 1940.

Important changes have taken place in the sources of revenue. By percentages, for 1941, with 1921 in parentheses, these are: Government grants, 42.4 (49.8); student fees, 32.1 (20.1); endowments, 12.7 (16.4); miscellaneous, (including religious bodies), 12.8 (13.7).

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. 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. 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 \$16,047,639 in 1941), 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 1941.

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 seven-year increase less than \$2,500,000. However, the increase in 1941 over 1939 amounted to \$4,338,000.

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 period, from 1921 to 1941, was about \$4,000,000 per year—from \$76,000,000 to \$154,000,000.

8.—Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 1921-41

NOTE.—The larger universities and many of the colleges in Canada are included and represent an enrolment of approximately 80 p.c. of the full-time students of university grade throughout the period. 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.

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	4,734	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
1941....	2,046	6,804	5,143	2,054	16,048	228	116	95,680	58,656

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 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 numbers receiving degrees in Engineering, Applied Science and Scientific Agriculture have doubled since 1930. A similar increase has occurred in the Social Science graduates. Graduates in Medicine and Surgery have increased since 1938 under the impetus of war demands. The year 1940 has seen a material decrease in the graduates in Arts and Science, Law and Theology but the rate of increase in the other professions remains about the same as for previous years.

Women constitute about one-fourth of university graduates. There has been no tendency for them to increase 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.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1931-40

NOTE.—For figures from 1920-30, 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
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	1,168	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
1940.....	3,230	1,142	345	45	267	27	3,842	1,214

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
1931.....	418	Nil	24	Nil	41	Nil	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
1940.....	715	1	21	Nil	49	"	784	1

¹ Include Bachelors of Letters and of Social Science.
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, 1931-40—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
1931.....	160	2	28	Nil	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	5	62	1	184	483	190
1939.....	258	3	77	1	194	529	198
1940.....	240	7	72	Nil	187	499	194

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 ¹
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	100	17	79	78	33	33	71	59	749	187
1939...	485	100	25	60	56	39	38	62	58	746	177
1940...	512	144	24	75	72	22	22	76	66	829	184

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
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	19	214	31	1,068	280
1939.....	565	27	111	2	190	23	204	34	1,104	290
1940.....	615	20	115	Nil	190	15	300	51	1,271	386

¹ Exclude teachers' diplomas.² Include 12 to 24 dental nurses annually.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1931-40—concluded

Year	GRADUATES IN LAW AND THEOLOGY				
	From Law Schools		From Roman Catholic Theological Colleges	From Protestant Theological Colleges	
	Total	Women	Total	Total	Women
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	7	343	165	18
1939.....	254	10	348	154	19
1940.....	227	6	320	127	11

Year	POST-GRADUATE AND HONORARY DEGREES							
	Honorary Doctorates		Doctorates in Course		Masters of Arts ¹		Masters of Science ²	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
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	11	281	80	117	5
1939.....	107	9	80	7	286	75	120 ³	2
1940.....	79	4	82	3	250	69	124	5

Year	Bachelors of Divinity	Licentiates (except in Theology)		Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas ⁴		Totals	
	Total	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
	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	8	833	101
1938.....	35	121	3	90	11	822	115
1939.....	42	133	10	85	7	853 ³	110
1940.....	38	144	7	106	6	823	94

Year	ESTIMATES OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FIRST DEGREES								
	Grand Totals ⁵			Deductions for Duplication			Net Totals		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
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	4,918	1,838	528	516	12	6,228	4,402	1,826
1939....	6,882	5,193	1,689 ³	567	554	13	6,315	4,639	1,676
1940....	6,933	5,392	1,541	527	514	13	6,406	4,878	1,528

¹ Include M. Com. and M. Ed. or M. Pæd. ² Include M.A. Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., M. Arch., M.V.Sc., M.Sc. Dent., M. Surgery (where conferred separately). ³ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book. 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. The work in connection with the war effort that is being done by the National Research Council in co-operation with other Departments, is summarized in the Introduction to this volume.

Section 3.—Libraries

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes biennially a Survey of Libraries in Canada; it lists public, university, government and other special libraries, showing the location, size, etc., of each. The latest edition issued is the Survey for 1938-40, a summary of which is given at pp. 895-899 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

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; thus hospitals for members and ex-members of the Armed Forces and other persons for whom treatment is a responsibility of the Department of Pensions and National Health, certain marine and immigrant hospitals and the two lazarettos for lepers are under Dominion administration. 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.

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.

Public hospitals are the most numerous among health institutions. They are usually erected and supported by 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.

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 (including homes for the feeble-minded and the epileptic) are in most cases under provincial administration, although in Nova Scotia some of the insane are still 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 public health activities of the Dominion Government are the particular charge of the National Health Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health. The 1941 Year Book, at pp. 901-904, gives an account of the functions of each Division of the Branch; these accounts are not repeated in the present volume, owing to the necessity of saving as much space as possible in order to present new material having a bearing on the war effort; the following notes are given in order to bring the standing material up to date.

Division of Quarantine, Leprosy, Immigration Medical, Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals.—The staff of Canadian doctors, whose duty it was to examine prospective immigrants, is no longer maintained in Ireland or on the Continent of Europe.

Medical Investigation Division.—Statistical studies are not at present being carried out, but may be resumed at a later date.

Publicity and Health Education.—A feature of this service has been the supplying of health literature for distribution to members of the Armed Forces.

Nutrition Services.—This service was established during 1941, and four functions outlined: (1) To study food facilities in defence industries from a nutritional viewpoint, and to suggest improvements where possible; (2) To assist the public in maintaining and improving nutrition by advice as to proper purchase and preparation of foods; (3) To supply other Government Departments with nutritional information as requested; (4) To sponsor research in nutrition that seems necessary for the information or protection of the Canadian public.

Subsection 2.—Public Health Activities of the Provincial Governments*

For the reasons given at p. 888, under Subsection 1, the standing material outlining the activities of the provincial departments charged with the care of the public health is not repeated here; later developments are given under the respective provincial headings.

Prince Edward Island.—The Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League, a lay organization, maintains a full-time nurse in the field, who works in close co-operation with the staff of the Provincial Sanatorium.

The Provincial Laboratory is co-operating with the Armed Forces in the examination of specimens and the Department of Health in enforcing provincial regulations in respect to persons known to be infected with venereal disease.

Nova Scotia.—The advent of war has thrown extra burdens upon all important personnel of the Department. These burdens have been shouldered willingly and every bureau has co-operated to the fullest extent of its capabilities. Since the outbreak of hostilities the Department has provided National Defence authorities with a complete laboratory service for the control of communicable diseases. This service has been extended to include units of the Royal Navy, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Netherlands Navy and the Free French Forces. During 1941 over 80,000 examinations were made for these services.

New Brunswick.—Six members of the medical staff are on active service with the R.C.A.M.C. and it has been necessary to reduce temporarily the number of health districts from ten to eight. As a result of the War, also, it has been found impossible to maintain all services at their former levels; tuberculosis and school services have experienced the greatest reduction in activity.

Sixteen health sub-districts, each with its own board of health including the District Medical Health Officer as 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-districts boards of health.

Quebec.—In 1941 the Department of Health became the Department of Health and Social Welfare. The Department has acquired the services of a Law Officer and a Publicist, with offices at Quebec, and a bulletin is published at Montreal.

The county health units provided for the immunization of 60,885 children against diphtheria, bringing the total so treated to 383,189.

Ontario.—Owing to the large number of medical officers enlisting in the Armed Forces, some of the health officers have been required to serve more than one municipality. Despite the many demands on those engaged in the public-health field throughout the Province by the Armed Forces, every effort has been made to maintain the qualifications required of those taking over this work. Fourteen municipalities have full-time health officers.

* The material under this heading has been revised by the respective provincial authorities.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare has been reorganized into three main divisions: the *Executive Division* including general administrative offices, administration of estates of mentally incompetent persons, fiscal supervision of public institutions, provincial laboratories, health education, and statistics; *Welfare Division* including the Welfare Supervision Board, grants to charitable institutions, child welfare, social assistance in unorganized territories, and maintenance of aged and incurable persons in and outside institutions; *Health Division* including psychiatry, hospitalization, grants to hospitals under provisions of the Hospital Aid Act, preventive medical services, environmental sanitation, local health services, health units, and health officers in unorganized territories.

The Minister of Health and Public Welfare has two advisory boards,—the Welfare Supervision Board and the Provincial Board of Health—and one advisory and administrative board—the Child Welfare Board. Since the outbreak of war there has been an ever-growing demand on the resources of the personnel as well as on the services and funds administered by the Department. In this connection a new section has been formed under environmental sanitation composed of a Medical Director of Industrial Hygiene, a sanitary engineer and a chemist, while assisting personnel have been added to the staff to take care of the great increase in industry in Manitoba. The Provincial Laboratories have more than doubled their personnel in order to take care of all laboratory requirements of His Majesty's Forces stationed in Manitoba and under the Preventive Medical Services Section the Director of Venereal Disease Control has been placed on a full-time basis.

An entirely new section—Local Health Services—has been established looking toward the supervision of all health units and other local health services in municipal areas.

Saskatchewan.—The necessity to provide copies of birth certificates for enlistment into the Armed Forces has greatly increased the work of the Office of the Registrar General, more than doubling the staff. No charge is made for this service.

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.

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, 1940

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 (1941 Census, preliminary) (in 1000's)	94	573	453	3,320	3,757	723	888	788	809	15	11,420
Hospitals (excluding mental)—											
Public—¹											
General.....	4	27	14	57	111	38	79	82	70	8	490
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	"	4	3	2	Nil	3	Nil	"	13
Convalescent.....	"	Nil	"	3	7	1	"	Nil	"	"	11
Red Cross.....	"	"	"	Nil	30	Nil	9	"	5	"	44
Incurable.....	"	"	1	4 ²	8	1	2	3	1	"	20
Other.....	"	"	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	"	9
Totals, Public.....	4	31	16	80	165	43	91	92	77	8	607
Private.....	Nil	6	6	41	54	9	92	44	40	1	293
Dominion—											
Department of Pensions and National Health—											
War veterans.....	Nil	1	1	2	2	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	9
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.....	8³	21	11	29	52	14	15	22	15	"	187
Totals, Dominion.....	8³	24	14	32	55	18	16	27	18	"	212
Tuberculosis.....	1	3	3	11	13	3	3	1	1	"	39
Totals, Hospitals.....	13³	64	39	164	287	73	202	164	136	9	1,151
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.....	"	15	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	15
Dominion hospitals.....	"	Nil	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	2
Private institutions.....	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	1	"	4
Totals, Mental.....	1	17	1	9	17	4	2	5	4	Nil	60
Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—⁴											
Homes for adults.....	1	15	8	39	67	7	2	4	17	Nil	160
Homes for adults and children.....	1	10	9	52	14	2	3	2	5	"	98
Orphanages.....	2	7	6	52	28	12	4	5	6	"	122
Children's aid societies.....	2	11	3	1	54	5	4	3	3	"	86
Juvenile immigration societies.....	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	"	2
Totals, Charitable, etc.....	6	43	27	144	163	26	13	14	32	Nil	468
Penal and Reformatory Institutions—⁴											
Penitentiaries.....	Nil	Nil	1	1	2	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	7
Corrective and reformatory institutions.....	"	4	3	4	8	3	3	1	2	"	28
Male.....	"	2	1	2	5	1	2	Nil	1	"	14
Female.....	"	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	"	14
Totals, Penal, etc.....	Nil	4	4	5	10	4	4	1	3	Nil	35
Grand Totals⁵.....	18	117	67	321	423	102	217	181	171	9	1,626

¹ Excludes mental and tuberculosis. ² Includes one unit of 84 beds in a general hospital. ³ Includes 3 in Newfoundland and 1 in Labrador. ⁴ These institutions report at 5-year intervals; the figures given are for 1941. ⁵ Not including children's aid and juvenile immigration societies.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Hospitals, Other Than Mental*

From Table 1 it is seen that, in 1940, in addition to 607 public hospitals, there were 293 private hospitals, 39 tuberculosis sanatoria and 212 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government. The latter were made up of: 9 for war veterans, 4 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine, and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; 187 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 187 at the end of 1940. 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 1940, is obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

2.—Summary of Reporting Public and Private Hospitals In Canada, 1936-40

NOTE.—Figures include hospitals and homes for incurables, but do not include Dominion, mental or tuberculosis hospitals.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Public Hospitals—	(No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Units reporting.....	573 ¹	584 ²	610	609	607
Bed capacities ³	52,442	54,176	56,327	57,395	58,710
Patients under treatment ⁴	804,970	852,624	888,875	885,819 ⁵	935,897
Total collective days' stay ⁴	12,688,606	12,803,441	13,117,881	11,054,989 ⁵	13,758,314
Private Hospitals—					
Units reporting.....	259	241	267	276	293
Bed capacities ³	3,386	3,389	3,217	3,915	4,254
Patients under treatment ⁴	35,707	36,425	31,487	36,766	42,479
Total collective days' stay ⁴	423,239	433,912	417,724	519,909	699,841

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.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1940

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	27	4	6
Approved schools of nursing.....	3	"	"	13	2	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	1	"	"	14	2	3
Interns.....	2	"	"	23	4	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	18	"	"	293	23	8
Student nurses.....	79	"	"	550	55	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	167	"	"	1,527	154	26
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	4	"	"	25	Nil	Nil
Clinical laboratories.....	4	"	"	21	"	"
Physio-therapy.....	1	"	"	11	1	"
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	6,010	"	"	45,114	3,369	377
Live births.....	633	"	"	4,757	1,196	106
Totals, Under Treatment.....	6,795	"	"	51,209	4,702	491
Discharges.....	6,374	"	"	48,345	4,446	477
Deaths.....	203	"	"	1,340	95	7
Total collective days' stay.....	65,782	"	"	517,331	56,688	5,485

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, 1940—continued

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other ¹		General	All Other ¹	
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Hospitals reporting.....	No. 14	No. 2	No. 6	No. 57	No. 23	No. 41
Approved schools of nursing.....	10	Nil	Nil	26	8	2
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	7	“	1	157	99	29
Interns.....	8	“	Nil	308	57	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	110	8	25	1,454	418	127
Student nurses.....	502	Nil	Nil	1,694	247	24
Totals, Personnel.....	1,062	21	44	8,515	2,182	357
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	10	Nil	4	54	10	20
Clinical laboratories.....	9	“	3	44	10	16
Physio-therapy.....	5	“	Nil	45	10	17
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	24,105	216	1,654	151,754	24,636	8,855
Live births.....	2,682	196	100	13,122	3,041	1,428
Totals, Under Treatment.....	27,529	471	1,811	170,356	30,910	10,685
Discharges.....	25,651	401	1,696	157,935	26,425	10,282
Deaths.....	974	7	57	6,431	1,055	209
Total collective days' stay.....	324,305	16,375	17,901	2,517,422	1,316,246	154,261
ONTARIO						
Hospitals reporting.....	111	54	54	38	5	9
Approved schools of nursing.....	58	6	Nil	15	3	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	136	31	27	45	11	2
Interns.....	235	32	Nil	64	7	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	2,081	428	147	356	76	16
Student nurses.....	3,535	245	Nil	883	68	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	11,489	2,073	465	2,425	540	39
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	98	18	18	9	3	1
Clinical laboratories.....	56	5	12	8	2	1
Physio-therapy.....	53	5	12	6	3	1
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	244,258	29,448	9,114	63,637	5,129	1,570
Live births.....	35,171	4,868	2,161	9,857	17	271
Totals, Under Treatment.....	287,594	36,454	11,591	75,769	5,798	1,881
Discharges.....	266,618	32,706	10,897	71,174	5,012	1,806
Deaths.....	11,831	1,314	304	2,177	202	28
Total collective days' stay.....	3,553,401	903,826	146,932	831,493	212,307	15,793
SASKATCHEWAN						
Hospitals reporting.....	79	12	92	82	10	44
Approved schools of nursing.....	10	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	17	2	1	26	4	10
Interns.....	22	Nil	Nil	31	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	562	28	62	688	30	36
Student nurses.....	710	Nil	Nil	827	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	2,514	88	205	3,040	102	125
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	68	Nil	3	72	2	7
Clinical laboratories.....	33	“	1	36	1	2
Physio-therapy.....	32	“	Nil	16	1	4
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	72,398	1,708	3,999	80,272	1,049	1,826
Live births.....	9,527	454	1,579	11,791	486	557
Totals, Under Treatment.....	83,867	2,388	5,831	94,262	1,841	2,441
Discharges.....	79,242	2,038	5,463	89,046	1,465	2,302
Deaths.....	2,443	97	123	2,720	91	52
Total collective days' stay.....	869,390	87,932	97,407	984,314	94,517	37,873
ALBERTA						
Hospitals reporting.....	79	12	92	82	10	44
Approved schools of nursing.....	10	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	17	2	1	26	4	10
Interns.....	22	Nil	Nil	31	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	562	28	62	688	30	36
Student nurses.....	710	Nil	Nil	827	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	2,514	88	205	3,040	102	125
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	68	Nil	3	72	2	7
Clinical laboratories.....	33	“	1	36	1	2
Physio-therapy.....	32	“	Nil	16	1	4
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	72,398	1,708	3,999	80,272	1,049	1,826
Live births.....	9,527	454	1,579	11,791	486	557
Totals, Under Treatment.....	83,867	2,388	5,831	94,262	1,841	2,441
Discharges.....	79,242	2,038	5,463	89,046	1,465	2,302
Deaths.....	2,443	97	123	2,720	91	52
Total collective days' stay.....	869,390	87,932	97,407	984,314	94,517	37,873

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, 1940—concluded

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other ¹		General	All Other ¹	
	BRITISH COLUMBIA			CANADA ²		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hospitals reporting.....	70	7	41	490	117	293
Approved schools of nursing.....	7	Nil	Nil	152	19	2
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	75	2	9	480	151	82
Interns.....	56	Nil	Nil	749	100	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	1,029	21	114	6,612	1,032	535
Student nurses.....	930	Nil	Nil	9,760	615	24
Totals, Personnel.....	4,033	117	289	34,852	5,277	1,550
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	68	2	9	415	35	62
Clinical laboratories.....	31	Nil	5	247	18	40
Physio-therapy.....	21	1	5	190	21	39
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	89,499	762	6,324	778,381	66,317	33,719
Live births.....	11,013	45	919	98,647	10,303	7,121
Totals, Under Treatment.....	103,406	1,029	7,748	902,301	83,596	42,479
Discharges.....	96,343	1,761	6,627	842,077	74,254	39,550
Deaths.....	3,700	36	459	31,836	2,897	1,239
Total collective days' stay.....	1,281,047	85,721	224,189	10,984,702	2,773,612	699,841

¹ These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

² Includes 8 general hospitals in Yukon and N.W.T. reporting: 2 salaried doctors, 21 graduate nurses, 80 total personnel; 7 X-ray and 5 clinical laboratories; 1,334 admissions, 94 live births, a total of 1,514 under treatment, 1,349 discharges, 67 deaths and 40,217 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 1940, there were 490 public general hospitals. Only 224 of these had organized medical staffs with 8,374 staff doctors.

4.—Organized Services and Staffs in Public General Hospitals, by Provinces, 1940

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Service										
General medicine.....	2	5	9	38	48	7	14	12	11	146
Pædiatrics.....	2	1	5	29	43	6	6	9	6	107
Cardiology.....	2	2	6	17	17	4	1	4	6	59
Dermatology.....	1	3	1	18	15	3	2	3	3	49
Neuro-psychiatry.....	-	-	1	7	7	1	2	2	1	21
Tuberculosis.....	-	3	1	10	7	-	3	3	3	30
Venerology.....	-	3	-	17	12	2	1	3	3	41
Contagious diseases.....	-	-	3	6	6	4	7	1	5	32
General surgery.....	3	5	9	38	46	8	13	12	10	144
Orthopædics.....	1	1	2	22	27	5	4	2	6	70
Neurology.....	-	-	-	10	11	2	-	1	3	27
Dentistry.....	-	2	1	18	12	3	1	3	2	42
Obstetrics.....	3	3	8	32	48	9	12	13	9	137
Gynaecology.....	2	2	1	32	32	6	5	6	6	92
Ophthalmology.....	2	4	5	30	28	4	4	4	4	85
Oto-laryngology.....	1	3	3	30	29	4	4	4	4	82
Urology.....	1	3	3	23	25	4	5	6	6	76
Pathology.....	1	2	4	25	28	8	5	6	6	85
Bacteriology.....	1	2	8	29	34	7	7	6	5	99
X-ray.....	3	9	10	39	41	9	10	14	9	144
Deep X-ray.....	1	3	3	19	20	4	7	5	5	67
Radium.....	-	1	1	8	13	-	5	4	3	35
Clinical laboratory.....	1	6	9	28	33	8	5	12	9	111
Physio-therapy.....	1	3	5	33	36	6	8	8	6	106
Staff										
Organized staffs.....	3	19	13	40	78	12	24	17	18	224
Staff doctors.....	36	381	273	1,803	3,334	492	448	702	905	8,374

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, 1940

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	
Nova Scotia.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
New Brunswick.....	2	2	9,385	26,377	"	"	"	
Quebec.....	22	18	156,207	586,635	1	14,857	3	247,863
Ontario.....	14	6	49,929	201,379	1	2,100	7	378,487
Manitoba.....	4	4	35,578	116,015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	
Alberta.....	2	1	300	898	"	"	1	23,799
British Columbia.....	2	1	1,273	7,532	"	"	1	56,170
Totals.....	46	32	252,672	938,836	2	16,957	12	706,319

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 1940 were only 35.2 p.c. of the total deaths from the disease in Canada as shown under Vital Statistics at pp. 133-134 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 Bed Capacities, Staff, Facilities and Movement of Population, 1940

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.
Hospitals—										
Sanatoria.....	1	3	3	11	13	3	3	1	1	39
Units of public hospitals.....	Nil	7	Nil	13	Nil	1	Nil	3	5	29
Units of Dominion hospitals.....	"	Nil	"	Nil	1	4	1	4	Nil	10
Totals, Hospitals....	1	10	3	24	14	8	4	8	6	78
Bed Capacities—										
Sanatoria.....	82	386	540	1,910	3,637	659	762	210	356	8,542
Units of public hospitals.....	Nil	211	Nil	993	Nil	140	Nil	189	324	1,857
Units of Dominion hospitals.....	"	Nil	"	Nil	1	49	1	10	Nil	60
Totals, Bed Capacities.....	82	597	540	2,903	3,638	848	762	409	680	10,459
Staff—										
Salaried doctors.....	3	7	8	32	64	16	16	6	24	176
Graduate nurses.....	12	48	54	108	419	54	50	23	89	857
Totals, Personnel²...	40	226	259	816	1,894	367	373	109	378	4,462
Hospital Facilities—										
X-ray.....	1	2	3	11	13	3	1	1	1	36
Clinical laboratories.....	1	2	3	9	13	3	1	1	1	34
Physio-therapy.....	1	1	2	6	5	2	1	1	1	18
Movement of Population—										
Admissions.....	69	666	519	3,990	3,161	1,145	864	374	736	11,524
Totals, Under Treatment.....	136	1,196	1,032	6,511	6,473	1,892	1,632	755	1,375	21,002
Discharges.....	42	504	420	3,150	2,578	948	788	277	502	9,209
Deaths.....	13	126	92	715	512	159	113	85	226	2,041
Total collective days' stay.....	27,641	199,150	191,644	985,364	1,238,957	274,226	287,800	143,407	241,502	3,589,691

¹ None reported.

² Totals include other personnel.

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; 378.7 on Dec. 31, 1938; 380.4 on Dec. 31, 1939 and 388.0 in 1940.

At Dec. 31, 1940, there were 44,163 patients in mental institutions in Canada, and 3,629 on parole making a total of 47,792, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 39,176, showing a seriously overcrowded situation if the patient population on Jan. 1, 1940, 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 44,163 resident patients in 1940, 34,304 were insane, 9,116 were mentally deficient, 576 were epileptic and 167 mental cases were otherwise classified.

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 treatment for mental diseases.

7.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1940

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Institutions reporting.....No.	1	17	1	8	17
Normal capacities.....“	275	2,474	1,160	11,651	13,617
Staff—					
Doctors, full-time.....No.	2	5	4	45	115
Doctors, part-time.....“	Nil	17	2	25	36
Graduate nurses.....“	6	36	21	216	732
Other nurses.....“	Nil	73	38	519	456
Totals, Staff¹.....“	64	383	174	2,208	3,360
Movement of Population—					
Admissions (transfers not included).No.	85	488	333	2,503	3,578
Totals, Under Treatment.....“	355	2,684	1,810	16,314	19,628
Separations (transfers not included).“	88	454	265	2,140	3,549
Resident patients, Dec. 31.....“	267	2,182	1,146	12,841	14,553
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments.....\$	125,585	851,877	324,436	3,365,600	4,895,846
Fees from paying patients.....\$	10,707	25,883	43,488	448,140	1,036,199
Received from other sources.....\$	728	9,479	1,227	2,917,843	331,328
Totals, Receipts.....\$	137,020	887,239	369,151	6,731,583	6,263,373
Expenditures—					
Salaries.....\$	38,477	228,879	144,380	1,333,809	3,354,817
Provisions.....\$	42,791	174,093	90,388	953,351	1,057,308
All other expenditures for maintenance.....\$	43,992	213,546	133,798	1,202,554	1,496,693
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.....\$	125,260	616,518	368,566	3,489,714	5,908,818
New buildings and improvements..\$	11,760	270,209	584	3,018,362	344,543
Expenditures for other purposes....\$	Nil	5,249	Nil	229,236	1,293
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	137,020	891,976	369,150	6,737,312	6,254,654

¹ Includes other personnel.

7.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1940—concluded

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Institutions reporting..... No.	4	2	5	4	59
Normal capacities..... "	2,348	2,700	2,494	2,457	39,176
Staff—					
Doctors, full-time..... No.	16	13	11	15	226
Doctors, part-time..... "	5	2	1	3	91
Graduate nurses..... "	60	15	33	28	1,147
Other nurses..... "	169	197	89	199	1,740
Totals, Staff¹..... "	656	735	508	726	8,814
Movement of Population—					
Admissions (transfers not included). No.	564	744	600	928	9,823
Totals, Under Treatment..... "	3,451	4,338	3,363	4,880	56,823
Separations (transfers not included). "	536	571	576	852	9,031
Resident patients, Dec. 31..... "	2,819	3,767	2,755	3,833	44,163
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments..... \$	912,207	1,409,207	859,505	1,294,653	14,038,916
Fees from paying patients..... \$	98,613	112,726	97,317	188,345	2,061,418
Received from other sources..... \$	31,864	121,829	29,889	1,053	3,445,240
Totals, Receipts..... \$	1,042,684	1,643,762	986,711	1,484,051	19,545,574
Expenditures—					
Salaries..... \$	478,449	711,494	511,070	671,148	7,472,523
Provisions..... \$	264,345	279,724	187,090	321,062	3,370,152
All other expenditures for maintenance..... \$	273,936	385,809	192,780	473,998	4,417,106
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance..... \$	1,016,730	1,377,027	890,940	1,466,208	15,259,781
New buildings and improvements... \$	10,182	266,735	95,156	13,853	4,031,384
Expenditures for other purposes.... \$	15,772	Nil	615	Nil	252,165
Totals, Expenditures..... \$	1,042,684	1,643,762	986,711	1,480,061	19,543,330

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, 1941. 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 and juvenile immigration societies. 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 468 institutions operating on June 1, 1941, 34 were under provincial control, 42 under county auspices, 61 under municipal or city control, 104 under lay corporations or private agencies, 9 under fraternal organizations and 218 under religious organizations. On June 1, 1941, there were under care in all institutions 54,569 persons, of whom 16,523 were adults and 38,046 were children. Of the children under care, 16,991 were receiving care outside institutions under the control of public-welfare organizations. The 1939 Year Book, at pp. 1045-1046, gives summary statistics for 1936.

Ages of Persons in Care.—An interesting analysis of the population in care of these institutions in 1940 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 54,569 persons in care, 54.2 p.c. were under 14 years of age and 20.8 p.c., 60 years of age or over.

8.—Persons in Care in Charitable Institutions by Age Groups, with Proportions to the Population, 1940

Age Group	Estimated Population		Persons in Care		Persons under Care per 10,000 Population		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-4 years.....	633,000	613,000	4,459	3,375	90.5	55.0	62.9
5-9 years.....	504,000	492,000	5,345	4,328	106.0	88.0	97.1
10-14 years.....	538,000	527,000	6,523	5,586	121.2	106.0	113.7
15-19 years.....	565,000	553,000	3,600	4,830	64.0	87.3	75.4
20-29 years.....	1,015,000	991,000	201	937	2.0	10.6	5.6
30-39 years.....	834,000	777,000	340	580	4.1	7.4	5.7
40-49 years.....	691,000	633,000	518	721	7.5	11.4	9.4
50-59 years.....	604,000	511,000	917	951	15.1	18.6	16.7
60-69 years.....	368,000	320,000	2,147	1,591	58.3	46.5	54.3
70 years or over.....	221,000	210,000	3,431	4,189	110.0	199.5	177.0
Totals, All Ages.....	5,973,000	5,627,000	27,481	27,088	46.0	48.1	47.0

Subsection 4.—Corrective and Reformative Institutions

On June 1, 1941, there were 28 reformatory and corrective institutions in Canada with a total inmate population of 4,051; of this number 3,118 were males and 933 were females. Of the total number of institutions, 14 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 primary object the care of the sick in their own homes by visiting nurses. In 1941 there were 94 branches of the Order distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 51; 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 made up largely of 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.

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 1936-40 (inclusive) was 1.9, compared with a rate of 4.6 for Canada as a whole in the same period.

During 1941 the 384 nurses in the field gave nursing care to 90,201 patients. Health teaching is an important function of the visiting nurse, and 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 the fee is adjusted to suit the family income and service is never refused because of inability to pay. Of the 727,161 visits made in 1941, 54 p.c. were free, 28 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.

In smaller centres where the Victorian Order nurse is the only public health nurse the program of work is usually enlarged to include a school nursing service, child hygiene and other public-health nursing services.

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. 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 purpose is 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 public-health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

Peace-Time Services of the Red Cross.—Since the inception of its peace-time program in 1920, the Canadian Red Cross Society has established an outpost hospital service that provides medical and public health services in isolated communities. In the 54 hospitals operating throughout Canada during 1941, at a cost of \$472,082, 41,984 patients were treated, 5,689 operations were performed and 2,027 babies were born. In Ontario and Quebec, travelling medical and dental clinics treated a total of 42,012 patients and Red Cross nurses examined 21,820 children on visits to outlying districts. The Red Cross also provided aid to ex-service men, nutritional and visiting housekeeper services, highway first-aid posts, etc., and conducted home-nursing and first-aid courses.

The 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

* Revised by Dr. F. W. Routley, National Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society.

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 22,000 crippled, or otherwise disabled, children. The Junior Red Cross in Canada and Newfoundland had, at the end of 1941, a membership of 900,000 pupils in 30,000 branches. The members entered enthusiastically into war service by making garments, donating 6 ambulances, 14 mobile kitchens and 4 station wagons. The most recent Junior Red Cross project is the maintenance of 8 war nurseries in Britain. Canadian Juniors have contributed upwards of \$500,000 from their own earnings since the beginning of the War.

War Services of the Red Cross.—At the close of 1941, the Canadian Red Cross had a total membership of nearly 2,000,000 seniors and juniors, or about one in every five of the total population. An estimated 750,000 Canadian women donated their services free to the Red Cross work and made over 14,000,000 articles for hospital supplies, comforts for the armed forces, air-raid victims in Britain and others. The stupendous volume of work accomplished by the Red Cross from the beginning of the War up to the end of December, 1941, is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Overseas Work.—At Taplow, England, a 600-bed military hospital was built, furnished and fully equipped at a cost of \$755,000 and turned over to the military authorities to provide the best possible care for Canadian men; 36 mobile kitchen units, costing \$111,600, were presented to Britain's fire fighters, each equipped to go into bombed areas and feed 250 workers at a time; millions of articles of clothing—shoes for children, ready-made garments, etc.—were provided for air-raid victims in all parts of Britain; gifts of over 4,000,000 articles of supplies and comforts were made to patients in military hospitals in Britain, and a great band of Red Cross "visitors" made sure that no Canadian patient in Britain was lonely or his needs unfilled; sailors' comforts and supplies were provided through substantial grants to navy and merchant marine welfare organizations in Britain; the Maple Leaf Club is operated at London as a popular home and recreational centre for men on leave; inquiry bureaus were organized in Britain and Canada to obtain information regarding relatives and friends who were missing, wounded, or were prisoners-of-war.

Shipments to Britain.—Shipments up to Dec. 31, 1941, consisted of: 8,729,768 articles of comforts and supplies for the armed forces, military hospitals and civilian relief; 5,015,597 surgical dressings; 3,115,244 articles of relief clothing; 77,021 cases of canned goods, honey, biscuits, coffee, jam, butter, cigarettes, tobacco, etc.; 232 ambulances, 9 station wagons, 3 trucks, 1 automobile, 69 cases of spare parts; 1,135 cases of hospital supplies, comforts, relief clothing for Allied Red Cross Societies and evacuee children; \$215,000 contributed to British Red Cross War Relief, besides large quantities of materials and supplies; 14 utilicon vans at a cost of \$20,000.

Canadian Work.—The packing of food parcels for prisoners-of-war, which was begun in 1941, reached a total of 22,500 a week in the two packing depots at Toronto and Montreal, with 612,944 parcels having been shipped to British prisoners-of-war in enemy countries by the end of 1941. This total has since been increased to 40,000 parcels a week and may be further increased before the end of 1942.

Through Red Cross volunteer blood-donor clinics, over 1,600 donations a week were processed into serum to be used for transfusion purposes by the armed forces and British civilians. In 1942 it is expected that the total will be increased to over 3,000 donations a week.

The armed forces in training or stationed in Canada were given over 1,000,000 comforts and supplies, and cash grants were made towards the provision of hostels for the use of these men.

Disaster relief organizations were set up at seaboard and other vulnerable points, including 11 mobile surgical units, 25-bed emergency hospital units packed and ready for shipment to any point, and supplies of blankets, mattresses and other bedding, and surgical supplies stored at strategic locations.

The Canadian Red Cross Corps of uniformed, volunteer, trained women had 2,500 members in 65 detachments located in 45 cities throughout Canada at Dec. 31, 1941.

Financing of Red Cross Activities.—From the outbreak of the War to Dec. 31, 1941, the sum of about \$16,000,000 was provided by the contributions of the Canadian people for the carrying out of the work of the Red Cross Society. Of this sum, about 44 p.c. was spent for comforts for the armed forces, navy, merchant marine, air-raid sufferers and for hospital and medical supplies; 11 p.c. for food parcels for prisoners-of-war; 6 p.c. for ambulances, mobile kitchens, blankets, medical supplies and food sent to Britain; 5 p.c. for the building and equipping of the hospital at Taplow, England; and 1 p.c. for disaster relief and emergencies, sundry war expenditures and grants. About 10 p.c. was spent for warehousing and packing goods, campaign and publicity expenses and administration, while 23 p.c. was unspent at the end of 1941.

CHAPTER XXVI.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS*

CONSPECTUS

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Canadian Criminal Law and Procedure.—A review of the development of the Criminal Code in Canada is given at pp. 1085-1087 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book; it includes a résumé of procedure and an account of the jurisdiction of the various classes of judges and magistrates.

The statistics presented in this chapter are summarized from the "Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences", and 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 by 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 1940. 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. 907-912), and summary or 'non-indictable' offences, which comprise breaches of municipal by-laws, traffic laws and other less serious crimes (see pp. 912-916). 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-fifth "Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences", for the year ended Sept. 30, 1940, is obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Price 50 cents.

† The term "juvenile" is restricted to persons under 16 years of age.

In 1940 there were 509,625 cases of adult offenders handled by the courts, as compared with 484,960 in 1939. Of this total, 53,516 cases were of an indictable nature, while 456,109 were non-indictable. The corresponding figures for 1939 were 56,352 indictable and 428,608 non-indictable cases. In the case of juvenile offenders, 9,976 young persons were brought before the courts, of whom 1,545 were either dismissed or had their cases adjourned *sine die*.

Convictions for All Offences.—Total convictions in 1940 increased by 26,935 or 5·6 p.c. as compared with 1939. Of the total, 8,431 were cases in which juveniles were found guilty of major or minor delinquency, an increase of 818 or 10·7 p.c. as compared with 1939. 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. Non-indictable convictions, as a class, have shown some slight increase in proportion to all offences, but on the whole, the trend has been remarkably steady. The most significant figures in Table 1 are those of indictable offences per 100,000 population; attention is drawn to the steady and substantial increases in both indictable offences and non-indictable offences in recent years.

1.—Convictions for All Offences (Juveniles Included), Classified by Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1920 will be found at pp. 1050-1051 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Indictable Offences							Non-indictable and Minor Offences, Total and Ratios			Grand Total Convictions No.
	Offences Against—			Other Indictable Offences No.	Indictable and Major Offences, Total and Ratios			No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Population	
	The Person No.	Property with Violence No.	Property without Violence No.								
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	5,238	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
1940...	5,476	6,677	23,644	16,224	52,021	10·2	456	459,242	89·8	4,020	511,263

In 1940 there were increases in the numbers of convictions in all provinces but Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juneviles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1934-40

Province and Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions.....	831	1,017	1,051	1,587	1,745	1,609	1,533
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	16	7	13	10	9	17	14
Gaol or fine.....	776	913	989	1,453	1,658	1,457	1,379
Reformatory.....	8	7	9	6	6	10	16
Death.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other.....	31	90	40	118	72	125	124
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions.....	5,651	6,132	7,157	7,844	8,208	9,447	11,024
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	133	123	137	170	202	205	165
Gaol or fine.....	4,615	5,239	6,078	6,728	7,190	8,482	9,959
Reformatory.....	79	76	78	80	83	89	101
Death.....	2	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
Other.....	822	693	864	865	733	671	798
New Brunswick—							
Convictions.....	4,400	4,899	5,701	6,834	6,468	6,537	7,661
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	70	68	72	80	70	151	74
Gaol or fine.....	3,560	3,778	4,769	5,548	5,403	5,559	6,606
Reformatory.....	58	48	46	63	49	72	85
Death.....	1	Nil	2	Nil	3	1	Nil
Other.....	711	1,005	812	1,143	943	754	896
Quebec—							
Convictions.....	125,533	130,337	122,932	109,552	102,035	104,987	109,183
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	683	761	741	545	825	903	908
Gaol or fine.....	108,885	111,752	96,531	87,250	82,695	85,099	87,071
Reformatory.....	229	271	293	225	315	401	508
Death.....	4	7	5	4	5	2	4
Other.....	15,732	17,546	25,362	21,528	18,195	18,582	20,692
Ontario—							
Convictions.....	175,083	206,169	221,263	254,886	258,238	270,328	287,656
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	740	869	901	1,143	1,146	1,326	1,359
Gaol or fine.....	129,695	150,758	175,738	208,524	215,716	233,386	255,901
Reformatory.....	393	548	2,657	2,622	3,137	3,803	2,937
Death.....	1	3	6	4	6	6	5
Other.....	44,254	53,991	41,961	42,593	38,233	31,807	27,454
Manitoba—							
Convictions.....	20,398	18,649	20,431	31,557	36,023	35,015	34,714
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	243	294	305	320	380	396	259
Gaol or fine.....	8,546	9,012	11,035	19,308	25,584	24,144	24,673
Reformatory.....	107	117	100	110	76	105	108
Death.....	3	1	2	Nil	6	3	Nil
Other.....	11,499	9,225	8,989	11,819	9,977	10,367	9,674
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions.....	8,292	8,007	8,182	10,994	9,909	11,826	12,403
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	58	92	171	180	179	526	149
Gaol or fine.....	7,124	6,865	6,976	9,569	8,455	9,863	11,004
Reformatory.....	42	42	36	41	40	47	62
Death.....	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	1	3
Other.....	1,065	1,006	999	1,203	1,235	1,389	1,185
Alberta—							
Convictions.....	11,077	11,202	12,364	14,947	15,032	18,347	19,682
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	177	194	371	434	356	312	415
Gaol or fine.....	8,513	8,595	9,512	11,603	12,194	16,015	17,416
Reformatory.....	9	15	22	17	18	1	1
Death.....	2	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil
Other.....	2,376	2,397	2,459	2,891	2,463	2,019	1,850
British Columbia—							
Convictions.....	16,899	17,344	21,793	26,738	27,510	26,011	27,186
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	139	248	192	198	252	222	267
Gaol or fine.....	14,587	14,015	17,395	22,699	23,385	21,922	23,148
Reformatory.....	42	86	110	129	245	85	114
Death.....	3	Nil	7	Nil	1	1	4
Other.....	2,128	2,995	4,089	3,712	3,627	3,781	3,653

**2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces,
Years Ended Sept. 30, 1934-40—concluded**

Province and Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Yukon and N.W.T.—							
Convictions.....	70	96	101	137	130	221	221
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gaol or fine.....	57	81	94	120	113	192	202
Reformatory.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death.....	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Other.....	12	15	5	16	17	29	19
Canada—							
Convictions.....	368,234	403,852	420,975	465,076	465,298	484,328	511,263
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	2,260	2,656	2,905	3,080	3,419	4,058	3,610
Gaol or fine.....	286,358	311,008	329,117	372,802	382,393	406,119	437,359
Reformatory.....	967	1,210	3,351	3,293	3,969	4,613	3,933
Death.....	19	15	22	13	22	14	17
Other.....	78,630	88,963	85,580	85,888	75,495	69,524	66,345

Appeals.—In the calendar year 1940, 16.3 p.c. of appeals in criminal or indictable cases resulted in the convictions being quashed. Appeals were dismissed in 55.3 p.c. of the cases, and new trials were directed in 20.1 p.c. In non-indictable cases, 62.8 p.c. of the appeals were dismissed.

3.—Appeals, by Provinces, 1940

Province, etc.	Appeals Disposed of by Courts	Method of Disposal			
		Con- victions Quashed	Dismissed	New Trial Directed	Other
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
INDICTABLE AND MAJOR CASES					
Prince Edward Island.....	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	8	"	5	3	"
New Brunswick.....	1	"	Nil	1	"
Quebec.....	42	9	27	1	5
Ontario.....	134	24	67	37	6
Manitoba.....	59	Nil	48	8	3
Saskatchewan.....	32	1	16	9	6
Alberta.....	83	29	40	10	4
British Columbia.....	78	8	38	20	12
Supreme Court of Canada.....	5	1	3	Nil	1
Canada.....	443	72	245	89	37
NON-INDICTABLE AND MINOR CASES					
Prince Edward Island.....	11	6	4	1	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	52	16	27	9	"
New Brunswick.....	14	6	6	2	"
Quebec.....	131	18	113	Nil	"
Ontario.....	131	42	80	9	"
Manitoba.....	14	4	9	1	"
Saskatchewan.....	50	21	24	4	1
Alberta.....	31	9	19	3	Nil
British Columbia.....	52	25	23	4	"
Canada.....	486	147	305	33	1

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 Non-Indictable Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-40

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Indictable Offences—					
Offences against the person.....	4,457	4,824	5,624	5,478	5,268
Offences against property with violence.....	4,841	4,604	5,509	6,147	5,416
Offences against property without violence.....	17,514	19,085	20,267	22,113	19,924
Other.....	9,247	8,635	12,199	14,369	16,115
Totals, Indictable Offences.....	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107	46,723
Non-Indictable Offences—					
Gambling Acts.....	40,670	14,360	10,537	11,106	16,318
Liquor Acts.....	10,073	11,142	12,442	13,513	12,946
Traffic regulations.....	237,183	288,688	285,951	292,904	311,678
Vagrancy and loose, idle and disorderly conduct.....	14,595	16,453	17,602	17,884	18,602
Drunkenness.....	28,433	34,606	36,894	36,007	37,826
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	2,725	3,598	3,518	2,580	1,170
Other.....	44,027	51,365	47,720	54,614	57,569
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences.....	377,706	420,212	414,664	428,608	456,109
Grand Totals.....	413,765	457,360	458,263	476,715	502,832

Class of Offence	PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION									
	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	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.....	1.1	41	1.0	44	1.2	50	1.1	48	1.0	46
Offences against property with violence.....	1.2	44	1.0	41	1.2	49	1.3	54	1.1	47
Offences against property without violence.....	4.2	158	4.1	171	4.4	181	4.6	196	4.0	175
Other.....	2.2	84	2.0	78	2.7	109	3.1	127	3.2	141
Totals, Indictable Offences.....	8.7	327	8.1	334	9.5	389	10.1	425	9.3	409
Non-Indictable Offences—										
Gambling Acts.....	9.8	369	3.2	129	2.3	94	2.3	98	3.2	143
Liquor Acts.....	2.4	91	2.4	100	2.7	111	2.9	119	2.6	113
Traffic regulations.....	57.4	2,151	63.1	2,596	62.4	2,551	61.4	2,589	62.0	2,729
Vagrancy and loose, idle, and disorderly conduct.....	3.5	132	3.6	148	3.8	157	3.8	158	3.7	163
Drunkenness.....	6.9	258	7.6	311	8.1	329	7.6	318	7.5	331
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	0.7	25	0.8	32	0.8	31	0.5	23	0.2	10
Other.....	10.6	399	11.2	463	10.4	426	11.4	483	11.5	504
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences.....	91.3	3,425	91.9	3,779	90.5	3,699	89.9	3,788	90.7	3,993
Grand Totals.....	100.0	3,752	100.0	4,113	100.0	4,088	100.0	4,213	100.0	4,402

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 1940 crimes increased from 5,768 to 46,723 or 710 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was 115.5 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, 1921-40

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	17,219
1926.....	14	752	222	3,053	7,248	1,383	2,052	1,463	1,252	3	6	17,448
1927.....	14	680	287	3,621	7,962	1,457	1,492	1,483	1,833	3	4	18,636
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
1940.....	251	1,573	1,131	12,152	17,558	3,353	2,886	4,411	3,392	3	13	46,723

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, 1936-40

Persons Convicted of—	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2 offences.....	2,179	2,177	2,546	2,901	2,652
3 ".....	505	528	624	713	623
4 ".....	272	296	285	340	289
5 ".....	146	122	172	164	181
6 ".....	89	73	107	103	99
7 ".....	42	77	59	87	61
8 ".....	23	44	44	60	37
9 ".....	24	28	23	39	27
10 ".....	19	15	17	32	27
11 to 20 offences.....	51	61	73	68	87
21 offences or over.....	21	18	14	25	19
Totals, Convicted of more than One Crime.....	3,371	3,439	3,964	4,532	4,102
Totals, Convicted of One Crime.....	25,692	26,296	31,478	33,700	33,879
Grand Totals.....	29,063	29,735	35,442	38,232	37,981

Acquittals.—In 1939, each province, with the exception of British Columbia, showed an increase as compared with 1938 in the number of convictions for indictable offences. In 1940, the number of convictions was less than in 1939 for each of the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and for the Territories. Only in the case of British Columbia, however, did the level drop below that of 1938. On the other hand, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta each showed a rising progression throughout the three-year period.

7.—Charges, Convictions, and Percentages of Acquittals of Adults Charged with Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-40

Province	1938		1939		1940		Percentages of Acquittals		
	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Prince Edward Island.....	246	225	280	268	260	251	7.7	4.3	3.5
Nova Scotia.....	1,437	1,269	1,875	1,635	1,825	1,573	11.7	12.8	13.8
New Brunswick.....	1,013	912	1,205	1,107	1,199	1,131	10.0	8.1	5.7
Quebec.....	11,549	10,277	11,884	10,804	13,112	12,152	11.0	8.3	7.3
Ontario.....	21,114	17,248	24,736	19,804	21,448	17,558	18.3	19.9	18.1
Manitoba.....	3,593	3,041	3,730	3,220	3,768	3,353	15.4	13.7	11.0
Saskatchewan.....	2,838	2,555	3,710	3,450	3,135	2,886	10.0	6.7	7.9
Alberta.....	4,269	3,619	4,732	4,087	4,908	4,411	15.2	13.6	10.1
British Columbia.....	4,924	4,443	4,168	3,701	3,837	3,392	9.8	11.2	11.6
Yukon and N.W.T.....	15	10	32	31	24	16	33.3	3.2	33.3
Canada.....	50,998	43,599	56,352	48,107	53,516	46,723	14.3	14.6	12.7

Classes of Indictable Offences and Analyses of Convictions.—The 1940 convictions were 3 p.c. lower than in 1939, when they showed an increase of 10.3 p.c., compared with the previous year. Decreases in 1940 were shown for all classes except Class IV—Malicious Offences Against Property, and Class VI—Other Offences not included in Classes I-V.

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-40

Class and Offence	1938		1939		1940	
	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class I.—Offences Against the Person						
Abduction.....	33	22	26	23	29	13
Assaults.....	5,080	4,004	4,887	3,856	4,549	3,632
Offences against females.....	1,221	864	1,197	879	1,260	923
Manlaughter and murder.....	184	68	179	70	152	65
Attempted murder; shooting and wound- ing.....	136	95	150	105	125	85
Non-support, desertion.....	625	431	545	410	539	414
Other offences against the person.....	187	140	190	135	164	136
Totals, Class I.....	7,466	5,624	7,174	5,478	6,818	5,268
Class II.—Offences Against Property With Violence						
Burglary and robbery.....	6,187	5,509	6,892	6,147	6,074	5,416
Totals, Class II.....	6,187	5,509	6,892	6,147	6,074	5,416

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-40
—concluded

Class and Offence	1938		1939		1940	
	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class III.—Offences Against Property Without Violence						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	2	2	7	7	4	4
Fraud, embezzlement.....	4,424	3,752	5,408	4,584	4,268	3,679
Receiving stolen goods.....	2,497	1,881	2,735	2,004	2,465	1,965
Thefts.....	16,268	14,048	17,123	14,763	15,330	13,464
Totals, Class III.....	23,191	19,683	25,273	21,358	22,067	19,112
Class IV.—Malicious Offences Against Property						
Arson.....	114	67	139	104	92	58
Malicious damage to property.....	682	517	817	651	910	754
Totals, Class IV.....	796	584	956	755	1,002	812
Class V.—Forgery and Other Offences Against the Currency						
Offences against currency.....	38	32	65	64	64	52
Forgery and uttering forged documents...	1,376	1,287	2,158	2,062	1,635	1,551
Totals, Class V.....	1,414	1,319	2,223	2,126	1,699	1,603
Class VI.—Other Offences Not Included in the Foregoing Classes						
Dangerous or reckless driving.....	1	1	1,967	1,536	1,593	1,286
Defence of Canada Regulations.....	2	2	2	2	1,079	949
Driving car while drunk.....	1,932	1,877	1,925	1,736	2,006	1,794
Gambling and lotteries.....	3,522	3,395	2,936	2,832	3,028	2,934
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates....	2,335	2,248	2,987	2,916	4,086	4,038
Various other offences.....	4,155	3,360	3,969	3,223	4,064	3,511
Totals, Class VI.....	11,944	10,880	13,834	12,243	15,856	14,512
Grand Totals.....	50,998	43,599	56,352	48,107	53,516	46,723

¹ Classed as a non-indictable offence prior to 1939.

² Not in effect before the War.

9.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions, and Sentences in Respect of Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1934-40

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges.....	37,408	39,506	42,541	43,968	50,998	56,352	53,516
Acquittals.....	5,695	5,934	6,381	6,768	7,346	8,194	6,764
Persons detained for lunacy.....	29	41	101	52	53	51	29
Convictions.....	31,684	33,531	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107	46,723
Males.....	28,639	30,195	32,689	33,865	39,423	43,282	40,488
Females.....	3,145	3,336	3,370	3,283	4,176	4,825	6,241
First convictions.....	22,805	23,844	24,109	24,291	28,536	29,875	30,341
Second convictions.....	3,219	3,163	3,864	4,273	4,974	5,744	4,903
Reiterated convictions.....	5,660	6,524	8,086	8,584	10,089	12,488	11,479
Sentences—							
Option of a fine.....	8,614	9,374	9,593	9,310	11,368	13,047	14,873
Under one year in gaol.....	10,492	10,631	11,319	12,224	15,115	16,246	14,766
One year or over in gaol.....	2,391	2,357	1,651	1,506	1,740	1,904	1,784
Two years and under five in penitentiary..	1,902	2,191	2,371	2,434	2,804	3,558	3,103
Five years or over in penitentiary.....	353	462	528	644	608	497	500
For life in penitentiary.....	5	3	6	2	7	3	7
Death.....	19	15	22	13	22	14	17
Committed to reformatories.....	297	467	2,572	2,519	3,122	3,629	2,738
Other sentences.....	7,611	8,031	7,997	8,496	8,813	9,209	8,935

10.—Convictions for Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., of Person Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1934-40.

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupation—							
Agriculture.....	2,267	1,935	2,531	3,286	3,198	3,778	4,079
Armed Services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	878
Clerical.....	1	1	1	1	1	2,088	1,592
Lumbering.....	92	85	98	136	194	202	232
Electric light and power.....	1	1	1	1	1	78	84
Entertainment and sport.....	1	1	1	1	1	146	130
Finance and insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	100	91
Fishing and trapping.....	149	124	181	218	242	372	440
Laundry and cleaning.....	1	1	1	1	1	53	462
Mining.....	263	315	368	434	515	699	728
Manufacturing and construction.....	3,127	3,305	3,197	3,491	3,696	4,435	3,788
Service—							
Domestic.....	3,436	3,858	3,777	4,187	3,862	3,946	5,305
Personal.....	1	1	1	1	1	956	941
Public.....	1	1	445	415	376	260	171
Professional.....	196	179	169	156	210	218	257
Transportation.....	769	827	1,406	1,424	1,779	1,938	2,004
Trade.....	3,991	4,875	6,003	5,052	6,112	4,237	3,848
Labour.....	10,077	11,773	13,470	14,325	16,400	19,303	16,838
At educational institutions.....	1	1	647	733	806	869	866
Unemployed.....	1	1	1,170	1,477	2,216	1,789	2,003
Not given.....	7,317	6,255	2,597	1,814	3,993	2,640	1,986
Totals.....	31,684	33,531	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107	46,723
Conjugal Condition—							
Married.....	10,731	11,197	12,392	12,835	13,787	16,580	16,508
Single.....	16,074	18,710	20,759	22,061	25,017	28,187	27,539
Widowed.....	485	515	581	642	823	810	711
Divorced.....	9	7	23	33	23	42	54
Not given.....	4,385	3,102	2,304	1,577	3,949	2,488	1,911
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write.....	378	369	375	332	487	832	465
Elementary.....	26,498	29,756	34,339	35,461	39,594	43,908	43,932
Superior.....	527	388	575	791	703	1,203	818
Not given.....	4,281	3,018	770	564	2,815	2,164	1,508
Age—							
16 years and under 21.....	6,130	6,097	6,875	7,503	8,492	10,480	9,471
21 years and under 40.....	16,496	18,180	19,244	20,446	22,751	25,393	25,380
40 years or over.....	5,667	6,038	6,948	7,215	8,019	8,966	9,956
Not given.....	3,391	3,196	2,992	1,984	4,337	3,268	1,916
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate.....	22,809	26,827	30,561	32,838	35,625	40,231	39,634
Immoderate.....	2,199	2,528	3,487	3,637	5,702	5,990	5,730
Not given.....	6,676	4,176	2,011	673	2,272	1,886	1,359
Birthplace—							
England or Wales.....	1,394	1,503	1,518	1,548	1,619	1,747	1,423
Ireland.....	382	393	368	449	477	515	359
Scotland.....	643	678	813	772	894	870	719
Canada.....	21,176	23,082	26,751	28,082	31,601	37,677	37,264
Other British possessions.....	273	140	132	147	206	123	85
United States.....	781	703	1,116	818	948	986	967
Other foreign countries.....	3,556	3,614	3,536	3,880	3,960	3,942	4,438
Not given.....	3,479	3,418	1,825	1,452	3,894	2,247	1,468
Religion—							
Baptist.....	679	856	837	1,045	1,081	1,116	931
Church of England.....	2,865	3,024	3,323	4,103	4,321	4,729	4,348
Jewish.....	622	807	538	486	646	743	514
Methodist ²	377	346	268	254	Nil	Nil	Nil
Presbyterian.....	1,927	1,945	2,004	2,430	2,749	3,087	2,665
Roman Catholic.....	11,271	13,341	15,464	15,678	17,854	20,410	21,677
United Church.....	2,230	2,356	2,887	3,567	4,099	5,127	4,810
Protestant.....	4,447	4,684	4,747	3,724	4,464	5,352	4,978
Other denominations.....	2,373	2,555	3,129	4,040	4,179	4,026	4,335
No religion.....	1	1	1	1	1	388	503
Not given.....	4,893	3,617	2,862	1,821	4,206	3,129	1,962
Residence—							
Cities or towns.....	24,718	26,203	27,749	28,247	33,611	36,911	36,011
Rural districts.....	6,801	6,952	8,310	8,901	9,988	11,196	10,712
Not given.....	165	376	Nil	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.

Convictions of Females.—Females convicted of indictable offences showed a sharp rise from 4,825 in 1939 to 6,241 in 1940. They comprised 13.3 p.c. of all convictions of adults for indictable offences in 1940, as compared with 10.0 p.c. in the previous year. In all provinces except New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories the percentages of women convicted to total convictions were higher in 1940 than in 1939. The sharpest increase was shown in Quebec where the percentage rose from 23.9 to 30.7 p.c.

11.—Convictions of Females for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-40

Province	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Prince Edward Island.....	1	5	15	16	17	1.3	5.1	6.7	6.0	6.7
Nova Scotia.....	67	78	71	73	95	5.8	7.2	5.6	4.5	6.0
New Brunswick.....	50	52	59	50	38	6.7	6.8	6.5	4.5	3.4
Quebec.....	1,466	1,652	1,880	2,589	3,732	15.4	21.2	18.3	23.9	30.7
Ontario.....	847	983	947	897	1,190	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.5	6.7
Manitoba.....	270	273	258	240	276	10.3	9.6	8.4	6.3	8.2
Saskatchewan.....	86	167	133	210	223	3.9	5.4	5.2	6.1	7.7
Alberta.....	229	246	246	317	310	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.7	7.0
British Columbia.....	354	325	567	427	358	11.7	9.7	12.8	11.5	10.6
Yukon and N.W.T.....	Nil	2	Nil	6	2	-	11.1	-	19.3	12.5
Canada.....	3,370	3,783	4,176	4,825	6,241	9.4	10.2	9.6	10.0	13.3

Recidivism.—The number of those offenders who relapse into crime after a first conviction has been steadily increasing. The 1940 figures show a rise of almost 3 p.c. as compared with the previous year in the proportion of first offenders to total convictions. The number of first offenders convicted for indictable offences decreased from 66.9 p.c. of the total convictions for this class of offence in 1936 to 62.1 p.c. in 1939, but in 1940 advanced close to the 1938 figure, with a percentage of 64.9.

12.—First Offences, Second Offences, and Reiterated Offences of an Indictable Nature, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-40

Class of Offence	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of First, Second, etc. Convictions to Totals				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
First.....	24,109	24,291	28,536	29,875	30,341	66.86	65.39	65.45	62.10	64.94
Second.....	3,864	4,273	4,974	5,744	4,903	10.72	11.50	11.41	11.94	10.49
Reiterated.....	8,086	8,584	10,089	12,488	11,479	22.42	23.11	23.14	25.96	24.57
Totals.....	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107	46,723	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Subsection 2.—Non-Indictable 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 456,109 during the year ended Sept. 30, 1940, an increase of 27,501, or 6.4 p.c., as compared with 1939. Decreases were shown only in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

13.—Convictions of Adults for Non-Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911-40

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-12, 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.
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	1	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	22,695	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
1940..	1,237	9,138	6,213	93,965	267,166	31,018	9,276	14,702	23,190	98	106	456,109

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 thirteen years has been due almost entirely to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 96,340 in 1927 to 311,678* in 1940, or from 50 p.c. to more than two-thirds of the total non-indictable convictions. Sizeable increases were also shown in 1940 for offences against the Gambling Acts, breaches of by-laws, disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy.

* Exclusive of 1,794 convictions for driving a car while drunk and 1,286 for dangerous and reckless driving which are now classed as indictable offences (see Table 8).

14.—Non-Indictable Convictions, by Type, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-40

Offence	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Increase or Decrease 1939-40
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault.....	3,433	3,508	3,236	3,112	2,865	-247
Fishery and game Acts, offences against.....	2,149	2,500	2,704	3,181	2,854	-327
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	40,670	14,360	10,537	11,106	16,318	+5,212
Liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts, offences against.....	10,073	11,142	12,442	13,513	12,946	-567
Non-payment of wages.....	1,385	1,489	1,718	1,436	1,272	-164
Breaches of traffic regulations.....	237,183	288,688	285,951 ¹	292,904 ¹	311,678 ¹	+18,774
Breaches of by-laws.....	20,456	25,414	21,914	25,852	30,030	+4,178
Non-support of family and neglecting children.....	1,607	2,062	1,574	2,211	2,238	+27
Contributing to delinquency of children.....	1,033	931	1,335	1,362	1,326	-36
Revenue laws, offences against.....	3,345	4,011	4,267	1,610	1,947	+337
Vagrancy.....	7,416	8,744	9,273	12,623	9,758	-2,865
Drunkenness.....	28,433	34,606	36,894	36,007	37,826	+1,819
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	2,725	3,598	3,518	2,580	1,170	-1,410
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace.....	7,515	8,623	8,458	5,585	9,220	+3,635
Radios without licences.....	2	2	2	4,479	2,901	-1,578
Various other offences.....	10,283	10,536	10,843	11,047	11,760	+713
Totals.....	377,706	420,212	414,664	428,608	456,109	+27,501

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 convictions for drunkenness in Canada in 1940 increased by 5 p.c. as compared with 1939. Maximum figures were attained in the years 1913 and 1914; during the First World War there was an appreciable reduction and since then, while figures have fluctuated, they have not approximated the former high levels.

15.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911-40

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		27,892
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	1,883	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	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	"	35,789
1931.....	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	"	29,148
1932.....	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	"	22,664
1933.....	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	539	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	12,886	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	17,585	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
1940.....	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	21	25	37,826

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 First World War, alcoholic liquors were generally sold under specified conditions by licensed hotels or licensed shops. Offences against the liquor Acts usually represented a breach of the conditions of sale. During the War, prohibition was generally established but in more recent years the tendency has been for the Provincial Governments to take over the sale of liquor through commissions and derive revenue therefrom (see p. 564). 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 12,946 in 1940.

16.—Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-40

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	14	1	8,519
1923.....	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14		10,088
1924.....	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4		10,449
1925.....	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9	11,636
1926.....	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	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
1940.....	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	903	37	34	12,946

¹ See footnote to Table 15, p. 914.

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 1940, 68.3 p.c. of the 456,109 (see Table 14) total non-indictable convictions.

17.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-40

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	887	19,427	105,703	19,460	3,643	5,612	10,592	2		166,337
1930.....	212	831	757	28,633	115,073	20,672	3,727	4,903	10,776	Nil		185,584
1931.....	95	999	1,200	64,611	111,718	16,556	4,259	5,070	7,851	2		212,361
1932.....	174	643	842	70,253	94,188	13,251	2,811	2,755	5,743	Nil		190,660
1933.....	82	628	693	72,464	91,521	11,021	1,859	3,282	5,298	"		186,848
1934.....	57	638	528	64,429	128,604	12,725	1,624	2,819	6,403	"		217,827
1935.....	101	760	609	69,671	153,142	11,664	1,720	2,669	5,787	"		246,123
1936.....	77	1,099	720	46,464	162,951	12,900	1,839	2,817	8,315	1		237,183
1937 ²	252	1,179	1,011	57,174	186,825	23,711	2,706	3,536	12,294	Nil		288,688
1938 ²	200	1,572	835	52,395	185,709	26,682	2,939	4,068	11,550	1		285,951
1939 ²	191	1,725	725	51,858	193,815	24,732	3,055	5,397	11,403	3		292,904
1940 ²	240	2,388	2,064	47,927	210,834	23,795	3,815	6,709	13,906	Nil		311,678

¹ No convictions were reported for the Northwest Territories. ² Since 1937 convictions for driving a car while drunk have been classed as indictable offences. In 1938 and later years dangerous and reckless driving was so classed and since the War for the breach of Defence of Canada Regulations and for leaving the scene of an accident have also been so classed. (See footnotes to Table 8.)

For the year 1940, Ontario, which had 47 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 606), had 68 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 15 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 15 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 8 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 1940 the numbers of females convicted of non-indictable offences increased by 138.2 p.c. In proportion to the numbers of male offenders, however, they showed a very small decrease, only 5.4 p.c. of the offenders convicted for non-indictable offences in 1940 being females, as against 6.1 p.c. in 1926. By sexes, the non-indictable 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; 1940—males 431,373, females 24,736.

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 1922-40. 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 1927 and 1938, a definite upward trend is discernible in the column of percentage of major offences to all offences.

18.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major and Minor Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1922-40

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. 910.

Year	Major Offences							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios			Grand Total Convictions
	Offences Against—			Other Major Offences	Major Offences, Total and Ratios			No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	
	The Person	Property With Violence	Property Without Violence								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	
1922.....	172	806	3,001	86	4,065	64.6	46	2,233	35.4	25	6,298
1923.....	179	755	3,204	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, 1922-40—concluded

Year	Major Offences							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios			Grand Total Convictions
	Offences Against—			Other Major Offences	Major Offences, Total and Ratios						
	The Person	Property With Violence	Property Without Violence								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.		No.
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
1940.....	208	1,261	3,720	109	5,298	62.8	47	3,133	37.2	27	8,431

19.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939 and 1940

Provinces	Major Offences				Minor Offences			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	41	38	4	3	3	3	Nil	1
Nova Scotia.....	216	190	12	5	63	91	18	27
New Brunswick.....	238	242	6	9	78	57	13	9
Quebec.....	1,215	1,412	30	49	951	1,149	380	456
Ontario.....	2,094	2,154	70	75	643	578	108	125
Manitoba.....	281	263	12	23	24	47	11	10
Saskatchewan.....	193	204	8	4	28	31	Nil	2
Alberta.....	305	355	16	9	118	187	5	18
British Columbia.....	259	253	18	9	136	315	16	27
Yukon and N.W.T.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canada.....	4,842	5,112	176	186	2,044	2,458	551	675

¹ None reported.

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 four 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). After increasing steadily in recent years, the rate for this group dropped from 950 per 100,000 population in 1939 to 850 in 1940. However, notwithstanding this decrease, it stood 579 convictions per 100,000 over the juvenile rate, and 365 over the young persons rate in 1940.

20.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major Offences and of Adults for Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1937-40

Year	Convictions of Persons—			Rates per 100,000 Population		
	7 to Under 16 Years (Juveniles)	16 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 16 Years (Juveniles)	16 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 21 Years
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1940.....	5,298	9,471	14,583	289	850	485

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 1940, 93 p.c. of the major offences were in these classes.

21.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1933-40

Offence	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manslaughter.....	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	2
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest.....	8	15	8	10	8	5	17	12
Indecent assault.....	28	24	29	31	32	41	54	32
Aggravated assault and wounding.....	16	36	60	24	31	32	26	24
Common assault.....	139	115	98	102	83	68	66	99
Endangering life on railway.....	50	31	48	30	27	30	21	28
Other offences against the person.....	5	6	5	5	5	8	6	11
Breaking, entering and theft.....	957	1,071	1,022	1,015	1,204	1,110	1,189	1,245
Robbery.....	15	1	9	4	18	12	18	16
Theft and receiving stolen goods.....	3,155	3,094	3,548	3,094	3,128	3,043	2,916	3,037
False pretences and fraud.....	9	20	14	12	14	19	10	21
Arson.....	24	28	13	15	10	10	11	5
Other wilful damage to property.....	637	776	599	539	565	602	578	657
Forgery and offences against the currency.....	4	11	12	11	10	9	13	8
Immorality.....	72	73	35	52	48	45	36	47
Various other offences.....	24	52	14	25	41	21	57	54
Totals.....	5,144	5,353	5,514	4,970	5,224	5,055	5,018	5,298

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, approximately three in every ten (29.95 p.c.) of the juveniles convicted of major offences in 1940 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, 1929-40

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	102	223	5,018	1,430	28.42
1940.....	3,711	813	357	190	227	5,298	1,587	29.95

Minor Offences.—From Table 23 it will be seen that there was an increase of 21 p.c. in the number of convictions for minor offences in 1940 as compared with 1939.

23.—Convictions of Juveniles for Minor Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-40

Class of Offence	NUMBERS									
	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
Breach of traffic regulations	159		193		201		273		399	
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace.....	476		428		312		454		604	
Incorrigibility.....	530		702		677		761		951	
Truancy.....	277		274		264		264		289	
Vagrancy and wandering away from home.....	203		117		77		138		125	
Other minor offences.....	595		778		449		705		765	
Totals.....	2,240		2,492		1,980		2,595		3,133	
Class of Offence	PROPORTIONS									
	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.								
Breach of traffic regulations	2.2	1	2.5	2	2.9	2	3.6	3	4.7	3
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace.....	6.6	4	5.5	4	4.4	3	6.0	4	7.2	5
Incorrigibility.....	7.4	5	9.1	6	9.6	6	10.0	7	11.3	8
Truancy.....	3.8	3	3.6	2	3.8	2	3.5	2	3.4	3
Vagrancy and wandering away from home.....	2.8	2	1.5	1	1.1	1	1.8	1	1.5	1
Other minor offences.....	8.3	5	10.1	7	6.4	4	9.2	6	9.1	7
Totals.....	31.1	20	32.3	22	28.2	18	34.1	23	37.2	27

Section 4.—Municipal Police Statistics

Police statistics were collected in 1940 from the 161 cities and towns that had populations of 4,000 or over in 1931 (1936 for the three Prairie Provinces), aggregating a total of 4,439,619 persons. The total number of police was 5,778, which is an average of one policeman to each 769 persons in the population of those cities and towns.

The returns showed a total of 483,032 crimes and misdemeanours known to have been committed; 117,933 arrests were made and 267,393 summonses issued. The prosecutions numbered 365,475 with 308,506 convictions.

Automobiles reported stolen numbered 7,502 during 1940, while stolen automobiles reported recovered numbered 7,615; 13,512 bicycles were stolen with 9,517 recovered. The value of other goods reported stolen was \$2,163,979 with \$1,068,292 recovered. There were 52,810 automobile accidents reported to the police; 415 deaths and 15,420 injuries resulted from such accidents. Other accidents reported resulted in the death of 431 persons and injuries to 8,014.

24.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Year and Province	Cities and Towns	Population	Police	Arrests	Summonses	Population per Policeman	Arrests per Policeman
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1940							
Prince Edward Island..	1	12,361	10	495	160	1,236	50
Nova Scotia.....	13	176,444	150	6,441	3,173	1,176	43
New Brunswick.....	6	93,985	90	3,483	1,995	1,044	39
Quebec.....	43	1,435,170	2,279	41,411	25,470	630	18
Ontario.....	69	1,764,789	2,054	43,981	178,620	859	21
Manitoba.....	7	269,379	336	5,558	28,932	802	17
Saskatchewan.....	8	146,004	144	3,152	3,487	1,014	22
Alberta.....	4	192,296	216	5,141	7,240	890	24
British Columbia.....	10	349,191	499	8,271	18,316	700	17
Totals, 1940.....	161	4,439,619	5,778	117,933	267,393	769	20

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, 1941, the average daily population of these institutions was 3,732 and the total net cash outlay for the year was \$2,641,192 or \$1.94 per convict per diem, compared with 3,736 average daily population and \$2,788,540 total net cash outlay or \$2.05 per convict per diem for the year 1940.

* This section has been revised in co-operation with the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice.

The special penitentiary for Doukhobors on Piers Island, B.C., 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, 1941, numbered 46 compared with 33 in 1940 and 34 in 1939.

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 figures for inmates at the beginning and at the end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the percentage turnover in 1940 was: in penitentiaries, 49 p.c.; in reformatories and training schools, 189 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,446 p.c. 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 either liberated or sent to a penitentiary or reformatory.

25.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1938-40

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics are for the calendar year; 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
1938	No.	No.	No.	No.
Penitentiaries.....	3,264	1,718	1,402	3,580
Reformatories and training schools.....	4,532	10,469	10,121	4,880
Gaols.....	4,412	66,809	66,243	4,978
Totals, 1938.....	12,208	78,996	77,766	13,438
1939				
Penitentiaries.....	3,580	2,137	1,914	3,803
Reformatories and training schools.....	4,880	10,294	10,343	4,831
Gaols.....	4,978	65,675	66,383	4,270
Totals, 1939.....	13,438	78,106	78,640	12,904
1940				
Penitentiaries.....	3,803	1,836	1,867	3,772
Reformatories and training schools.....	4,831	9,205	9,164	4,872
Gaols.....	4,270	62,263	62,201	4,332
Totals, 1940.....	12,904	73,304	73,232	12,976

Tables 26 to 28 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported to the Bureau of Statistics. 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. However, in 1940 a decrease of 0.8 p.c. was recorded, and in 1941 there was a further decline of 2.2 p.c. below the previous year. The number of paroles (tickets-of-leave), as shown in Table 26, was 164 in 1941.

26.—Movement of Convicts in Penitentiaries, Fiscal Years 1937-41

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In Custody, Beginnings of Years	3,097	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772
RECEIVED—					
From jails.....	1,332	1,457	1,696	1,607	1,422
By transfer.....	176	246	434	203	199
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave.....	12	4	4	10	4
By recapture.....	1	9	1	17	Nil
Revocation of licence.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"
Escape—at large.....	"	2	"	"	"
TOTALS, RECEIVED	1,521	1,718	2,135	1,837	1,625
DISCHARGED—					
By expiry of sentence.....	738	897	1,131	1,087	1,264
By transfer.....	178	247	438	211	200
By ticket-of-leave.....	351	187	280	373	164
By deportation.....	35	19	24	29	9
By unconditional release.....	Nil	Nil	16	71	18
By death.....	17	16	13	13	25
By pardon.....	34	18	7	52	24
By escape.....	1	12	2	2	1
Struck off register.....	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
By release on order of court.....	"	4	Nil	5	1
By conditional pardon (to mental hospitals).....	"	1	"	18	Nil
By revocation temporary licence, recommitted... ..	"	1	"	Nil	"
By return to provincial authorities.....	"	Nil	"	7	3
TOTALS, DISCHARGED	1,354	1,402	1,912	1,868	1,709
In Custody, Ends of Years	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772	3,688

Table 27 shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1941, of the total of 3,688, almost 13 p.c. were under 21 years of age; 40 p.c. between 21 and 30 years of age; thus 53 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 place of birth, conjugal state, sex and religion of convicts are presented in Table 28.

27.—Ages of Convicts in Penitentiaries, as at Mar. 31, 1934-41

Age Group	1934 ¹	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 21 years.....	409	325	280	317	194	421	377	465
21 to 30 years.....	1,916	1,677	1,471	1,515	1,632	1,714	1,719	1,473
31 to 40 years.....	941	861	740	806	1,008	955	989	995
41 to 50 years.....	538	433	361	378	431	423	429	477
51 to 60 years.....	214	167	178	174	211	200	173	191
Over 60 years.....	202	89	63	74	104	90	85	87
Totals	4,220	3,552	3,098	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772	3,688

¹ See footnote 1, Table 28.

28.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1934-41

Item	1934 ¹	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Place of Birth—								
Canada.....						3,015	3,018	3,010
British Isles and possessions.....						312	303	259
Austria or Hungary.....						60	50	44
Italy.....						46	36	32
Poland.....	2	2	2	2	2	58	71	67
Russia.....						57	39	38
Other Europe.....						103	97	58
United States.....						124	120	112
Other Countries.....						28	38	68
Conjugal State—								
Single.....	2,373	2,165	1,934	2,034	2,326	2,475	2,467	2,446
Married.....	1,647	1,227	1,008	1,039	1,078	1,059	1,038	994
Widowed.....	179	144	130	140	138	130	141	143
Divorced.....	21	16	26	51	38	139	126	105
Sex—								
Male.....	3,907	3,512	3,068	3,232	3,541	3,768	3,739	3,642
Female.....	313	40	30	32	39	35	33	46
Religion—								
Anglican.....	547	488	447	471	393	511	564	513
Baptist.....	169	172	136	129	157	171	166	134
Eastern religions.....	34	19	4	2	3	5	14	5
Doukhobor.....	542	46	2	8	8	3	5	6
Greek Catholic.....	51	50	57	63	55	42	45	32
Greek Orthodox.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	45	39
Jewish.....	83	72	53	55	61	63	52	62
Lutheran.....	90	75	66	87	85	88	77	81
Methodist ⁴	73	58	42	34	19	17	Nil	44
Presbyterian.....	403	398	293	270	279	316	353	358
Roman Catholic.....	1,842	1,800	1,646	1,658	1,874	1,942	1,890	1,841
Salvation Army.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	18
United Church.....	244	264	259	338	384	387	407	369
Others.....	142	110	93	149	262	258	123	186
Totals.....	4,220	3,552	3,098	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772	3,688

¹ The unusually high figures for many items and the totals in 1934 are due to the confinement of Doukhobors in the special penitentiary on Piers Island, B.C. (see p. 921). ² The classification of convicts 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 although union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada was completed in 1926.

CHAPTER XXVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION

CONSPECTUS

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PART I.—MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT ADMINISTRATION

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*) 1941

NOTE.—The land area of Canada classified by surface resources is shown at pp. 15-16.

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	16,475	37,148	40,210 ¹
2. In process of alienation.....	Nil	Nil	342	6,114	Nil
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	28	58	274	2,073
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	Nil	3,079	10,595	475,661	315,937
7. Provincial parks.....	"	Nil	Nil	4,309	4,889
Totals, Land Area².....	2,184	20,743	27,473	523,534	363,282

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 925.

1.—Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure, (*circa*) 1941—concluded

Tenure	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.	43,863	102,187	81,299	19,609 ³	8	360,207 ⁴
2. In process of alienation.....	312	2,478	4,418	6,676	Nil	20,340 ⁶
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves.....	3	47	103	161	1,459,921 ⁶	1,460,440 ⁴
4. Dominion National Parks.....	1,148	1,869	20,937 ⁷	1,715	3,625 ⁸	29,703 ⁴
5. Indian Reserves.....	827	1,876	2,107	1,220	9	8,474
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	173,570	128,085	139,934	315,822	Nil	1,562,683
7. Provincial parks.....	Nil	1,433	2	14,076	"	24,709
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 86 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 Northwest Territories areas aggregating 594,597 sq. miles (380,542,080 acres) have been set apart by Order in Council as game preserves and sanctuaries in which, with limited exceptions, only native Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds may hunt, but have not been permanently dedicated to this purpose by Parliament. 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. 16-22) and historic sites; Indian reserves (see p. 927); 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 including the Tar Sands Reservation comprising 4 areas, amounting in all to 2,068 acres, in the Fort McMurray District of Alberta. 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.—At pp. 946-948 of the 1941 Year Book an account of the administration of the Northwest Territories is given. The following paragraphs bring that review up to date.

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Administration of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa.

The Dominion Government reindeer enterprise in the northern Mackenzie District has made substantial progress. In the summer of 1941, there were three herds comprising over 8,000 head, derived from the original stock of 2,370 animals imported from Alaska and established in 1935 on the reserve near the Mackenzie Delta. The main herd on the reserve contained about 5,000 deer and the remainder were in two herds under native management in the vicinity of the Anderson and Horton Rivers. The reindeer were introduced as a means of conserving the wild-life resources and for the health and well-being of the native population: the younger natives are being trained in the handling of the deer.

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 890 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 continued in operation. In March, 1942, a small crew began the work of preparing the property for reopening later in the year. 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 6 gold mines in operation in the Yellowknife area which had a combined production in excess of \$2,860,000 in 1941, 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.

Yukon.—An account of the administration of Yukon is given at p. 948 of the 1941 Year Book.

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. An account of the work of each of these branches is given at pp. 949-950 of the 1941 Year Book, and a description of the five dry docks constructed by the Department is given at p. 617 of this volume.

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 118,378 (according to a departmental census taken in 1939). The popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with fact. Before the advent of the European, the number of the Indians was undoubtedly larger, but little reliable information as to the aboriginal population, during either the French or the early British regimes, is available. The best estimate, however, of the aboriginal or Indian population of what is now Canada was slightly in excess of 200,000 or about double the present figure. During this twentieth century the trend has been upward with a gradual but fairly steady increase.

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 administrator of the affairs 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 115. The number of bands contained in an agency varies from one to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes, in addition to the agent, various officials 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 from headquarters at Ottawa and, in the field, by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies; in British Columbia the supervision of the Indian agencies is under the direction of the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia. Expenditures for the assistance of destitute Indians on reserves are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from tribal funds of the Indians.

The Government has undertaken a number of special projects for the various sections of the Indian population in accordance with their needs, including fur development enterprises in selected areas; the promotion of Indian handicraft; and planned agricultural operations.

* Revised by T. R. L. MacInnes, Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. For an outline of the early administration, see p. 937 of the 1932 Year Book.

The 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 provided by the Indian Act, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Up to Mar. 31, 1942, 1,430 Indians were known to have enlisted with the Canadian Active Forces, 8 bands had subscribed \$2,317 in War Savings Certificates, 12 bands or agencies had donated \$4,565 to the Canadian Red Cross, 13 bands subscribed \$1,717 to the Canadian War Services, 1 band had donated \$432 to the London Orphans Fund, 1 band had given \$69 to Roman Catholic refugee children, \$543 was donated by Indians to the Wings for Britain Fund, and other bands or individuals had donated \$1,940 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, 1942, the balance of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$14,415,831, had increased to \$14,641,214. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$4,740,528, annuities by statute, \$262,127; and special supplementary, \$78,018.

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 118,378 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 1941, a total of 370 Indian schools were in operation, including 77 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,774 and 282 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,427 Indian pupils, also 11 combined public and Indian schools, with 224 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment of Indian pupils at school has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 17,425 in 1940-41 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 14,353 (63.1 p.c. to 82.4 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 1941, was \$1,908,274.

3.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, Fiscal Years 1930-41

NOTE.—For figures for the 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	6,417 ¹	18,396	15,060	81.9
1941.....	8,774	8,651	8,427	6,110	17,425	14,353	82.4

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1941 Year Book to include Indian pupils at combined public and Indian schools.

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, 1941

Province or Territory	Uncleared and Uncultivated	Cleared but Not Cultivated	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1,387	23	98	1,508
Nova Scotia.....	16,059	1,565	563	18,187
New Brunswick.....	35,932	1,052	410	37,394
Quebec.....	154,418	14,423	6,208	175,049
Ontario.....	1,188,603	90,298	47,602	1,326,503
Manitoba.....	389,090	125,071	15,271	529,432
Saskatchewan.....	415,306	730,307	49,193	1,200,806
Alberta.....	373,136	918,974	56,417	1,348,527
British Columbia.....	473,922	271,887	35,045	780,854
Yukon and N.W.T.....	5,308	52	114	5,474
Canada.....	3,053,161	2,159,652	210,921	5,423,734

5.—Values and Sources of Income of Indians, by Provinces, 1941

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.....	1,000	280	475	150	1,200	1,650	4,755
Nova Scotia.....	14,821	1,025	1,015	2,420	13,880	21,035	57,097
New Brunswick.....	5,030	6,885	1,003	1,385	8,762	13,750	39,844
Quebec.....	98,648	12,880	2,450	208,150	52,550	206,220	617,009
Ontario.....	352,649	108,744	187,250	465,032	241,930	442,070	2,258,551
Manitoba.....	125,551	22,220	46,800	143,500	36,015	87,000	566,220
Saskatchewan.....	252,440	56,499	21,750	53,127	39,995	60,956	652,751
Alberta.....	278,758	108,046	6,185	96,136	60,838	58,497	876,949
British Columbia.....	487,275	105,310	524,900	229,986	206,745	772,150	2,474,447
Yukon and N.W.T.....	10,362	Nil	14,340	248,260	4,810	7,585	304,565
Canada.....	1,626,534	421,889	806,168	1,448,146	666,725	1,670,913	7,852,188

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.

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

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 reindeer herds), 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 War Veterans

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.

As the result of an arrangement with the Department of National Defence, hospital services of the Department of Pensions and National Health were made available to members of the Active Forces. The number of men admitted to hospital during the fiscal year 1940-41 was 51,964, being more than four times the annual pre-war hospitalization figures. The Department maintains hospitals in eight principal cities throughout Canada.

The Department provides accommodation in its hospitals for pensioners who, through age or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves. Such cases numbered 327 on Mar. 31, 1941, compared with 360 on the same date of 1940, 407 in 1939 and 377 in 1938. The issue of orthopædic and surgical appliances remains constant. The number of pensioners who were granted relief during the fiscal year 1940-41, was 6,302, compared with 8,907 during 1939-40 and 10,732 during 1938-39. Expenditure on relief amounted to \$1,005,832 in 1940-41, \$1,847,229 in 1939-40 and \$2,186,683 in 1938-39.

The Department continued to assume financial responsibility for industrial accidents suffered by workmen in receipt of pension from 25 p.c. to 79 p.c. During the fiscal year 1940-41 \$62,674 was paid in 583 claims, as compared with payments of \$74,995 in 502 cases during 1939-40 and \$77,841 in 455 cases during 1938-39.

The disbursements of the Department (including \$1,178,326 for National Health, and War Appropriations of \$3,386,111) amounted to \$61,959,012 in the fiscal year 1940-41. Of this \$41,745,522 was paid as Pensions, \$7,372,653 as War Veterans' Allowances and \$1,026,339 as Unemployment Assistance. Detailed expenditures are shown in the Annual Report of the Department for 1940-41 at p. 37.

The Canadian Pension Commission.—The Commission, under the terms of the Pension Act, has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters relating 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 (R.S.C. 1927, c. 206) its powers are at present extended to deal with cases of certain other individuals engaged in essential war work.

6.—Pensions in Force, as at Mar. 31, 1918-41

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
1941	17,941	10,539,876	79,204	29,058,304	97,145	39,598,180

Veterans' Bureau and War Veterans' Allowance Board.—An account of the purpose and functions of these two organizations is given at p. 955 of the 1941 Year Book. The table below shows the cumulative transactions of the War Veterans' Allowance Board since the inception of the Board.

7.—Awards and Reinstatements Made Under the War Veterans' Allowance Act From Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1941

Item	Over 60 years	Under 60 years	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Allowances approved and reinstated from Sept. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1940	12,187	17,614	29,801
Awards Apr. 1, 1940 to Mar. 31, 1941	683	1,330	2,013 ¹
Reinstatements Apr. 1, 1940 to Mar. 31, 1941	82	44	126 ¹
Total awards and reinstatements to Mar. 31, 1941	12,952	18,988	31,940
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from Sept. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1941	2	2	7,916
Total Veterans in Receipt of Allowances at Mar. 31, 1941	—	—	24,024 ²

¹ Includes 937 awards and 29 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 24,024 cases in force at Mar. 31, 1941, amounted to \$7,737,332.

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 1938-41

Item		1938	1939	1940	1941
Policies reinstated.....	No.	1,051	907	852	832
Policies surrendered for cash.....	"	441	521	546	335
Policies in force.....		23,880	22,939	22,016	21,287
Amounts of insurance.....	\$	50,677,796	48,450,034	46,262,798	44,574,841
Amounts of premium income.....	\$	1,250,516	1,152,924	1,083,663	1,022,716
Expenditures.....	\$	843,813	870,525	918,776	777,728
Death claims from commencement of operations.....	No.	4,361	4,654	4,931	5,222
Amounts of death claims.....	\$	531,619	1,133,651	513,679	583,850
Balances on hand.....	\$	16,826,686	17,783,544	18,683,091	19,683,919

Section 6.—Soldier Settlement of Canada*

Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919, 25,017 soldier settlers were granted loans and established on the land. On Dec. 31, 1941, there were 7,661 soldier settlers and 6,374 civilian settlers who had taken over lands relinquished by former soldier settlers. At the end of 1941 the Soldier Settlement of Canada had 16,999 properties under administration, representing a net investment of \$27,904,661. There were 1,633 farms on hand, of which 1,548 were leased; 4,776 settlers had repaid their loans in full in cash, and 2,903 properties had been transferred to municipalities and provinces under Sect. 21A of the Soldier Settlement Act.

Under the 3,000 British Family Scheme, by the agreement negotiated with the British Government in 1924, 3,346 families came forward for settlement. Of these 2,082 had withdrawn as at Dec. 31, 1941, 64 had repaid their loans leaving 1,200 families still operating their farms. Under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Agreement 359 families came forward; of these 11 had repaid their loans, 217 had withdrawn and 131 remained on the land.

The following numbers of settlers had applied for the benefits of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act; 4,381 soldier settlers, 1,984 civilian settlers and 1,554 British and New Brunswick Family settlers. The disposal of these applications was as follows: soldier settlers 4,276 cases involving indebtedness of \$15,374,695—a reduction of \$6,750,836; civilian cases 1,938 with a debt of \$6,267,538—a reduction of \$2,619,405; British Family settlers, 1,544 cases involving indebtedness of \$7,140,167—a reduction of \$3,737,976.

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, 1941, 16,467 land appraisals and reports had been made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Other investigational and appraisal services conducted during the year were: investigations for the Department of Mines and Resources, 864; in rural districts with respect to applications under the War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930, 5,550; 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, 1,006; and for the Dependents' Allowance Board 9,787. Land appraisals for the Department of National Defence, 360.

* Revised by G. Murchison, Director of Soldier Settlement, Ottawa.

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 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, of refugee camps and of the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (see pp. 434-435 of the External Trade chapter of this volume). Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear in Chapter XVII at pp. 557-560.

Charters of Incorporation.—Statistics of companies incorporated under the Companies Act are given in Table 9.

* Revised by E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

9.—Numbers and Capitalizations of Companies Incorporated Under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, Fiscal Years 1926-41

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
			Increased Capitalization		Decreased Capitalization			
	No.	Capitalization ¹	No.	Amount ¹	No.	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	154,979,381	98,765,515
1940.....	296	53,497,600	49	18,222,400	27	14,204,053	71,720,000	57,515,947
1941.....	293	53,247,600	55	25,321,900	27	14,204,053	78,569,500	64,365,447

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 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the War was removed. All these Acts have been consolidated in R.S.C. 1927, c. 138. At the present time any alien, regardless of his nationality, may apply for naturalization, but, according to Sect. 4, Part II of the Act, the granting of a certificate of naturalization to the applicant 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 automatically 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 1931 to 1940. 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 1931-40

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that naturalizations were not reported under the corresponding stub items.

Nationality	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albanian.....	4	2	2	4	4	5	13	1	4	2
Argentinian.....	3	3	2	5	4	10	3	2	3	2
Austrian.....	1,050	1,057	659	804	1,015	996	1,069	750	457	503
Austro-Hungarian.....	5	3	5	Nil	3	4	6	Nil	2	3
Belgian.....	257	284	305	267	383	373	486	314	305	189
Brazilian.....	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Bulgarian.....	37	44	30	37	46	53	72	44	27	27
Chinese.....	22	5	1	1	7	6	2	4	4	2
Costa Rican.....	-	-	-	-	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czechoslovak.....	646	1,078	964	910	1,052	1,080	1,364	991	977	459
Danish.....	249	285	390	418	677	771	686	327	379	389
Danziger.....	2	5	4	5	2	7	10	4	5	1
Egyptian.....	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil
Estonian.....	14	16	24	34	51	44	34	29	14	10
Finnish.....	319	329	359	410	601	601	687	624	547	438
French.....	154	127	126	103	154	219	277	195	223	187
German.....	449	530	675	899	1,495	2,079	1,851	997	951	477
Greek.....	97	121	113	157	216	193	185	175	121	73
Hungarian.....	780	829	721	856	1,166	1,138	1,224	913	730	432
Icelandic.....	30	21	8	24	31	29	22	14	23	16
Italian.....	1,183	1,418	1,265	779	829	894	1,067	969	946	887
Japanese.....	7	Nil	1	10	49	49	41	16	17	18
Latvian.....	29	34	29	39	61	56	55	41	26	22
Lithuanian.....	130	192	275	332	427	514	396	286	246	162
Luxemburger.....	4	8	5	Nil	4	12	8	6	13	4
Memel (Territory).....	-	-	-	-	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexican.....	2	Nil	1	Nil	3	"	1	1	"	"

10.—Naturalization Certificates Issued in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, Calendar Years 1931-40—concluded

Nationality	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Montenegrin.....	—	—	—	—	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Netherlander.....	203	229	197	181	356	434	442	262	264	191
Norwegian.....	412	453	498	521	687	737	724	395	352	330
Palestinian.....	4	1	5	10	15	11	9	8	7	Nil
Persian.....	1	4	3	Nil	3	4	2	6	3	4
Polish.....	2,623	4,240	3,749	4,279	6,113	6,302	6,949	5,104	4,186	3,062
Roumanian.....	614	781	720	852	1,195	1,157	1,087	848	806	697
Russian.....	2,527	2,936	1,970	1,807	2,178	2,256	2,216	1,475	1,074	1,771
Spanish.....	8	9	5	5	5	7	11	2	6	12
Swedish.....	442	375	385	444	638	704	681	376	377	355
Swiss.....	27	61	47	64	90	125	152	147	118	204
Syrian.....	53	86	77	60	69	55	80	70	46	49
Turkish ¹	56	40	30	33	54	28	31	29	28	30
United States.....	1,652	1,877	1,374	1,240	1,905	2,170	2,013	1,098	1,072	1,782
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene).....	646	1,018	1,160	979	882	888	845	686	660	382
All others.....	11	24	54	47	66	55	61	77	117	162
Totals.....	14,752	18,527	16,240	16,618	22,541	24,070	24,866	17,288	15,137	13,334

¹ Includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

11.—Persons Naturalized in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, Calendar Years 1931-40

Nationality	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albanian.....	6	2	2	4	4	5	13	1	4	2
Argentinian.....	3	3	3	6	6	11	3	3	3	2
Austrian.....	2,015	1,320	817	973	1,190	1,193	1,276	945	572	766
Austro-Hungarian.....	11	3	7	11	5	7	8	Nil	3	5
Belgian.....	540	387	387	331	474	453	601	365	359	224
Brazilian.....	Nil	3	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
Bulgarian.....	66	47	30	42	49	56	76	50	30	32
Chinese.....	24	8	1	1	11	7	4	6	6	2
Costa Rican.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czechoslovak.....	1,471	1,503	1,313	1,154	1,450	1,447	1,858	1,439	1,298	604
Danish.....	407	334	486	526	829	898	782	378	437	445
Danziger.....	2	6	6	5	5	7	11	4	5	1
Egyptian.....	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil
Estonian.....	20	16	28	40	57	48	36	29	15	12
Finnish.....	634	409	431	477	697	679	790	709	611	500
French.....	273	146	134	123	169	246	300	219	245	213
German.....	810	648	851	1,076	1,716	2,415	2,071	1,121	1,057	543
Greek.....	162	136	121	171	229	202	196	186	145	83
Hungarian.....	1,951	1,438	1,085	1,196	1,636	1,545	1,643	1,247	994	595
Icelandic.....	52	26	9	29	34	37	25	15	28	25
Italian.....	2,249	1,738	1,485	912	987	1,075	1,295	1,135	1,096	1,112
Japanese.....	9	Nil	2	18	61	60	51	23	24	32
Latvian.....	47	47	31	50	74	74	74	53	26	24
Lithuanian.....	249	256	335	391	501	602	471	331	271	183
Luxemburger.....	8	10	6	Nil	4	17	11	6	15	5
Memel (Territory).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexican.....	4	"	1	"	3	"	1	1	"	"
Montenegrin.....	5	3	1	"	2	"	3	Nil	"	"
Netherlander.....	405	303	253	236	467	548	570	318	307	233
Norwegian.....	726	564	620	624	822	860	876	452	406	393
Palestinian.....	7	2	5	13	15	11	11	13	11	Nil
Persian.....	1	9	3	Nil	6	4	2	8	4	6
Polish.....	5,396	5,568	5,123	5,535	7,987	8,312	8,876	6,491	5,146	3,735
Roumanian.....	1,209	944	934	1,086	1,513	1,540	1,354	1,044	959	893
Russian.....	5,823	5,464	2,987	2,575	2,989	3,167	2,887	1,889	1,343	2,642
Spanish.....	14	10	5	11	10	7	11	2	6	12
Swedish.....	752	446	455	516	743	810	815	425	423	423
Swiss.....	50	73	54	78	101	141	164	156	135	218
Syrian.....	81	111	90	67	79	67	102	92	55	76
Turkish.....	96	53	35	40	60	39	38	35	32	48
United States.....	3,251	2,375	1,757	1,535	2,309	2,624	2,390	1,314	1,260	2,480
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene).....	1,390	1,379	1,487	1,199	1,186	1,182	1,106	883	843	453
All others.....	11	27	60	46	70	68	74	96	140	178
Totals.....	30,236	25,817	21,442	21,100	28,553	30,468	30,877	21,488	18,315	17,200

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 Royal Canadian Mounted 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 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 Royal Canadian Mounted 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, 1941, was 4,569. Its means of transport at the latter date consisted of 139 horses, 609 motor-vehicles, 2 aeroplanes and 264 sleigh dogs. It also trains and uses police dogs, 14 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 one year 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., and Rockcliffe (near Ottawa), Ont. Police colleges are also established at Regina and Rockcliffe, 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" was established, and now numbers 358. The required reserves have been sought principally in large centres, such as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Halifax, 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, 500 recruits and 2,500 special constables, if required. The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the Registrar General of

* Revised by Commissioner S. T. Wood, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
37213—60

Enemy Aliens in Canada, and the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion rests largely upon the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has furnished one Provost Company, comprising approximately 184 men, to the Canadian Active Army.

Section 9.—The Civil Service of Canada

Organization.*—An outline of the development of the Civil Service and the organization of the Civil Service Commission is given at pp. 960-961 of the 1941 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of war, many new departments and branches of Government have been formed which, being set up under the War Measures Act, are not automatically governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Nevertheless, an Order in Council was passed on Apr. 19, 1940, providing that "the authority vested in the Governor in Council under the War Measures Act to make appointments and otherwise deal with personnel shall, unless the Treasury Board otherwise directs, be exercised subject to the approval of Treasury Board and after investigation of need and rates of pay by the Civil Service Commission". As a result, the Civil Service Commission is staffing these new divisions under the competitive principle while the administrative and technical officers are, as a rule, appointed by the Governor in Council. Even where the appointment is to be made by the Governor in Council, the Civil Service Commission is consulted as to the need for the position and appropriate rate of compensation. During the War practically all appointments are being made on a temporary basis and the permanent organization of the departments remains unchanged.

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. New services, such 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 and in January, 1941, when employees numbered 63,454. The increase of 13,830 in 1940 was due mainly to the creation of the Departments of Munitions and Supply and National War Services, and to the extension of the activities of the Department of National Defence, particularly in the Air Services. In March, 1941, 13,160 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 Miss E. Saunders, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

† Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

12.—Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary), with Total Salaries, January, 1925-41

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	Nil	5,543,749
1931.....	45,167	5,757,554		5,757,554
1932.....	43,784	5,653,169		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	
1941 ¹	63,454	7,339,601	7,339,601	

¹ Subject to revision.

13.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1940, and March, 1941

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, 1940		March, 1941	
	Em- ployees	Expenditure	Em- ployees	Expenditure
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Agriculture—				
Departmental Administration.....	101	14,393	102	13,278
Marketing Service.....	745	117,826	681	96,353
Production Service.....	1,285	191,807	1,187	177,787
Experimental Farms.....	523	119,679	472	110,399
Science Service.....	429	63,524	404	66,433
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation.....	270	50,029	180	43,076
Prairie Farm Assistance Act.....	¹	-	64	13,860
Special War Services.....	9	1,369	20	3,197
Totals, Agriculture.....	3,362	558,627	3,110	524,383
Archives.....	69	10,821	55	9,092
Auditor General.....	280	36,692	292	42,312
Chief Electoral Officer.....	38	5,955	16	2,447
Civil Service Commission.....	277	28,545	364	35,537
External Affairs—				
Prime-Minister's Office.....	34	4,244 ²	26	3,454 ²
Administrative.....	73	11,211	83	10,879
Passport Offices.....	³	-	74	5,867
High-Commissioner's Office, London, Eng.....	46	10,846 ²	49	11,752 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Canberra, Australia.....	2	1,777 ²	5	1,869 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Wellington, N.Z.....	1	1,084 ²	3	1,334 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Dublin, Ireland.....	3	1,619 ²	5	1,950 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Pretoria, South Africa.....	1	625	3	1,302
Canadian Legation, Washington, U.S.A.....	21	6,395 ²	23	7,356 ²
Canadian Legation, Paris, France.....	14	4,387 ²	5	3,569 ²
Canadian Legation, Brussels, Belgium.....	5	2,528 ²	2	715 ²
Canadian Legation, The Hague, Netherlands.....	4	779 ²	2	1,997 ²
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan.....	10	2,275 ²	11	2,611 ²
The League of Nations.....	5	1,597 ²	2	927 ²
Totals, External Affairs.....	219	49,367²	293	55,582²

¹ Not organized in fiscal year 1940.

² Includes living allowances.

³ Included with "Admin-
istrative" for 1940.

13.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1940, and March, 1941—continued

Department and Branch	March, 1940		March, 1941	
	Em- ployees	Expenditure	Em- ployees	Expenditure
Finance—	No.	\$	No.	\$
Main Department.....	210	32,150	257	34,761
Comptroller of Treasury.....	1,735	211,312	2,919	335,859
Royal Canadian Mint.....	140	21,572	154	19,672
Tariff Board.....	18	4,333	17	4,404
Totals, Finance.....	2,103	269,367	3,347	394,696
Fisheries.....	312	64,753	289	62,934
Governor General's Secretary ¹	11	2,500	13	2,650
House of Commons.....	225	32,223	552	73,000
Insurance.....	53	10,626	53	10,495
International Joint Commission.....	6	2,625	5	2,000
Justice—				
Main Department.....	54	10,477	54	10,298
Clemency Branch.....	16	2,203	15	2,317
Purchasing-Agent's Office.....	6	810	6	815
Penitentiaries.....	1,010	129,237	979	122,675
Supreme Court.....	20	3,653	22	4,095
Exchequer Court.....	9	1,827	10	1,888
Totals, Justice.....	1,115	148,207	1,086	142,088
Labour—				
Main Department.....	114	18,460	121	19,881
Annuities.....	63	19,153	60	21,635
Technical Education.....	1	192	1	192
Dominion Unemployment Relief.....	70	10,330	60	9,111
Wartime Prices and Trade Board.....	55	6,352	103	11,570
Special War.....	2	—	10	1,844
Totals, Labour.....	303	54,487	355	64,233
Library of Parliament.....	24	4,527	24	4,592
Mines and Resources—				
Departmental Administration.....	67	12,747	64	11,954
Immigration.....	600	85,605	594	84,104
Indian Affairs.....	1,067	89,491	1,040	86,454
Lands, Parks and Forests.....	599	75,210	582	72,418
Mines and Geology.....	441	82,717	419	76,730
Surveys and Engineering.....	403	74,405	579	69,127
Totals, Mines and Resources.....	3,177	420,175	3,278	400,787
Munitions and Supply.....	2	—	1,244	168,604
National Defence—				
General Defence Administration.....	188	25,514	165	23,389
Militia Services.....	725	68,416	626	62,480
Naval Services.....	208	69,746	206	118,630
Air Services.....	141	16,952	10,518	918,295
Military Topographic Surveys.....	16	3,820	16	3,825
Royal Military College.....	83	11,175	74	6,996
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection.....	74	95,263	36	378,008
War Emergency (All Services).....	2,157	172,904	3,415	296,951
Totals, National Defence.....	3,592	463,790	15,056	1,808,574
National Research Council.....	310	47,656	585	83,429
National Revenue—				
Main Department.....	4,385	760,734	4,149	658,294
Income Tax Division.....	1,315	183,885	1,755	222,436
Totals, National Revenue.....	5,700	944,619	5,904	880,730
National War Services.....	2	—	1,079	78,859
Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions.....	2,047	248,056	2,455	288,115
Canadian Pension Commission.....	200	33,840	193	31,733
Health.....	301	57,668	312	80,224
Pensions Appeal Court.....	5	682	^a	—
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	25	3,076	20	2,370
Totals, Pensions and National Health.....	2,578	343,322	2,980	402,442

¹ Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number.² Not organized in fiscal year 1940.^a Court abolished.

13.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1940, and March, 1941—concluded

Department and Branch	March, 1940		March, 1941	
	Em- ployees	Expenditure	Em- ployees	Expenditure
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Post Office—¹				
Civil Government.....	937	119,405	1,082	131,146
Outside Service.....	11,920	4,828,489	12,078	4,589,367
Totals, Post Office.....	12,857	4,947,894	13,160	4,720,513
Privy Council—				
Privy Council Office.....	21	3,969	19	3,812
War Appointments.....	1	250	4	307
Office of the Registrar of Orders in Council.....	1	115	1	115
Public Printing and Stationery.....	665	101,723	709	110,216
Public Works—				
Civil Government.....	261	48,670	258	47,912
Outside Service.....	3,989	390,506	4,280	379,338
Totals, Public Works.....	4,250	439,176	4,538	427,250
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	127	281,800	251	322,707
Secretary of State.....	408	62,840	423	65,255
Superintendent of Bankruptcy.....	13	2,437	11	2,022
Senate.....	79	11,947	140	18,242
Soldier Settlement Board.....	265	38,907	258	41,832
Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches.....	74	12,794	81	12,804
Board of Grain Commissioners.....	621	106,291	622	109,168
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	552	65,804	576	64,850
Weights and Measures.....	148	21,062	149	21,156
Electricity and Gas.....	105	17,729	111	17,942
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	102	48,392	103	48,127
Motion Picture Bureau.....	30	4,841	32	5,155
Exhibitions.....	20	3,993	20	3,682
Canadian Government Elevators.....	143	19,517	129	16,925
Canadian Shipping Board.....	6	839	9	1,296
National Film Board.....	2	-	7	1,445
Totals, Trade and Commerce.....	1,801	301,262	1,839	302,550
Transport—				
Main Department.....	5,313	573,771	5,504	627,334
Transport Commissioners.....	101	23,050	100	23,950
Totals, Transport.....	5,414	596,821	5,604	651,284
Grand Totals.....	49,656	10,288,025	66,937	11,915,571

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. 938. ² Not organized in fiscal year 1940.

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 and are given at p. 1076 of the 1940 Year Book for 1924-29 and at p. 965 of the 1941 Year Book for 1930-39. As these statistics are published in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, they will be omitted from future editions of the Year Book.

Section 11.—The Tariff Board

The Tariff Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1931 (c. 55, 21-22 Geo. V). A description of the duties of the Board appears at pp. 965-966 of the 1941 Year Book; as no changes have occurred, the material is not repeated in this volume.

Section 12.—Dominion Trade and Industry Commission

The work of the Commission is closely allied to that of the Tariff Board, and the reader is referred to the note under Section 11, above.

Section 13.—Other Miscellaneous Administration

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.

PART II.—GOVERNMENT WAR-TIME ADMINISTRATION

Under the War Measures Act, the National Resources Mobilization Act and other war-time statutes, the powers of the Government have been vastly extended, and they authorize the complete mobilization of the human and material resources of the nation in any way necessary to the security of the State. The guidance and control of the national effort so as to provide a maximum war contribution has required immense expansion in Government war-time administration. Existing departments have been enlarged and new ones created. In addition, numerous boards, agencies, etc., have been formed to cope with the many problems arising out of the transformation to a war-time economy. In the Introduction to this volume there appears a general survey of the principal accomplishments of these war-time departments, etc., during the past year. More detailed accounts of the work of many of the boards and agencies are to be found throughout the chapter material; adequate references to these are provided in the Index, and in some cases in the Introduction. The present description outlines briefly, the main functions of the two new war-time government departments, namely, the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Department of National War Services, so as to give some idea of the purpose of each in the general war program.

Section 1.—The Department of Munitions and Supply

The Department of Munitions and Supply was created by the Munitions and Supply Act [c. 3, 1939 (2nd Session) as amended by c. 31, 1940], came into force and operation on Apr. 9, 1940. It was preceded by the War Supply Board, which, in turn, had replaced the Defence Purchasing Board, created in July, 1939. The Department centralizes all purchases on behalf of the Armed Forces, the

British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the United States of America and other Allied Governments, for war supplies and equipment; it constructs and carries out defence projects required by the Armed Services; and it is, in addition, charged with mobilizing and conserving the resources of Canada necessary for the prosecution of the War.

The procurement functions of the Department are performed through production and purchasing branches and through Government-owned companies. The supply functions are exercised by Controllers with wide powers over the supply of essential goods and materials. The Priorities Branch of the Department fixes priorities of production, transport and delivery, and issues orders accordingly.

The Department itself does not decide what goods and materials should be purchased, but rather acts as purchasing agent for the fighting services. Further, the Department does not inspect or receive the munitions of war and supplies that it purchases, nor does it pay for them. The former is done by those who are to use the purchases, and the latter by Treasury officers of both the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Treasury. Certain of the projects, however, have been set up as wholly owned Crown companies, including those for the manufacture of small arms and precision instruments, for the accumulation of strategic materials, and for exercising supervisory functions.

The production of war materials and equipment on a vast scale has meant the application of an increasingly large share of Canadian resources to war use. The organization of this effort has required an important measure of control over Canadian economic activity, and the Controllers supervise and regulate the use of the raw materials and related industries. Responsible to the Minister of Munitions and Supply are the Controllers of Lumber, Machine Tools, Metals, Oil, Power, Steel, Motor-Vehicles, Ship Repairs, Chemicals, Transit and Supplies. The Controllers are organized into a Wartime Industrial Control Board which acts as a mutual consultative agency, and maintains direct liaison with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The public has become familiar with many of the Controllers' orders as they affect the daily life of the people. These are dealt with in the several chapters of the Year Book, such as Mines and Minerals, Manufactures, etc. (see Index).

Prior to the entry of the United States into the War, and to a greater degree since then, liaison officers of the Department have maintained close contact with the corresponding departments of the United States Government. United States and Canadian citizens sit on joint boards guiding the productive efforts of the two countries into parallel and complementary lines to effect the most efficient use of the resources and facilities with a view to maximum war production.

Section 2.—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 the existing services and of material contributions made for the prosecution of the War. As reorganized under P.C. 8488 of Oct. 31, 1941, it consists of the following Divisions: National Registration Division; Mobilization Division;

Public Information Division; Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division; Women's Voluntary Services Division; and Salvage Division. In addition, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (see pp. 576 to 577), the Canadian Travel Bureau and the National Film Board, were, by Order in Council in the early months of 1941, placed under the supervision of the Minister of National War Services.

In regard to the mobilization of man-power the Department utilizes its National Registration records to determine the men who will undergo military training. This function is under the jurisdiction of administrative boards for each of the 13 administrative divisions, under the immediate jurisdiction of one of the Associate Deputy Ministers.*

The Department of Public Information utilizes the press, motion pictures, radio, posters and all other popular media to bring to the attention of the people the facts and ideas that 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 Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division administers the War Charities Act and controls all appeals to the Canadian public for funds in connection with the War. The Auxiliary Services, namely, the Salvation Army Red Shield War Services Fund, the Knights of Columbus Canadian Army Huts Fund, the Canadian Y.M.C.A.'s War Services Fund, the Canadian Y.W.C.A.'s War Services Fund, the Canadian Legion War Services Fund and the Navy League of Canada render service to the men of the Armed Forces and those of the Mercantile Marine, both within and without military establishments inside and outside Canada. The cost of operation of these Auxiliary Services is provided by the Government. The question of where and how these Auxiliaries will operate is under the direction of the Auxiliary Services Branch of the Department of National Defence, but the funds for their operations for the current fiscal year (\$6,000,000) are provided from the War Appropriation to the Department of National War Services. Detailed budgets must be submitted to this Department by these Auxiliary Services, and these budgets, when so submitted, are referred by the Department to a Committee of citizens representative of all sections of Canada, known as the National War Charities Funds Advisory Board. This Board minutely examines all budgets and recommends what amount should be allowed. The Department checks these expenditures.

The Women's Voluntary Services Division has for its object the co-ordination of the voluntary efforts of the women of Canada and the encouragement of the organization of women's voluntary services on a community basis with a view to their best utilization for the needs of their communities and utilization of their efforts in relation to war organizations.

* Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O.

The Salvage Division is entrusted with the creation of voluntary salvage corps across Canada for the collection of salvage, the encouragement of an increased use of the facilities of municipalities in salvage collection and the promotion and publicization of salvage campaigns.

All censorship activities in relation to the Government have now been transferred to the Department, under the Director of Censorship, who is directly responsible to the Minister. Heretofore, censorship was spread among several departments. These have now been brought under one head, subject to centralized control, and answerable to the Minister of National War Services.

The Canadian Travel Bureau was transferred to the Department, and a Committee known as the Tourist Development Committee created under the chairmanship of one of the Associate Deputy Ministers* of the Department. The activities of the Bureau have, of necessity, been greatly restricted owing to war conditions.

The National Registration Division, which conducted the National Registration in August, 1940, and has since maintained the records thereof, and has made the same available for the use of all departments of government, was transferred to the Department of Labour, by Order in Council P.C. 2253 of Mar. 21, 1942, where it is being consolidated into a man-power records section of that Department, to be maintained for the purposes of the National Selective Service system.

* Mr. Justice T. C. Davis.

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 it was not until 1918 that the recommendations of the Commission were embodied in legislation.

The 1941 Year Book, at pp. 968-969, gives salient features of the Statistics Act and outlines the growth, organization and purpose of the Bureau. A fuller account of the formation of the Bureau is given at pp. 961-964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

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

* Consolidated as the Statistics Act (c. 190, R.S.C., 1927).

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 following list.

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.*

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; 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, finance, 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.*

POPULATION—continued**I. CENSUS**—continued**(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931**—concluded

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*—(XVI) Ages, by Provinces. (XIX) Radio Sets in Canada, 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. (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. (XLIII) Blind. (XLIV) Deaf Mutes. (XLV) Racial Origins of Gainfully Occupied, Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces. (XLVI) Birthplaces of Gainfully Occupied Ten Years of Age and Over, for Canada and the Provinces, 1931. (XLVII) Conjugal Conditions 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.; 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, above.]

(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. (*Price \$1*).

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,

POPULATION—continued**I. CENSUS—continued****(C) Report of the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936:—concluded**

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. (*Price \$1*).

[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.*

(E) Bulletins of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—

- (1) POPULATION—*Preliminary Bulletins (Price 10 cents each)*—(5) Population of the counties, townships, cities and towns in the Province of Prince Edward Island. (11) Population of the Federal Electoral Districts in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. (14) Population of the Federal Electoral Districts in the Prairie Provinces. (15) Population for census divisions, municipalities or subdivisions in the Province of British Columbia. (16) Population of the Federal Electoral Districts in the Province of British Columbia. (17) Population for census divisions, municipalities or subdivisions in the Prairie Provinces. (18) Population of the Federal Electoral Districts in the Province of Alberta. (19) Population of the Federal Electoral Districts in the Province of Ontario. (20) Population of Canada by Provinces, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. (21) Population of counties, cities, towns and other subdivisions in the Province of Nova Scotia. (22) Population of counties, cities, towns, villages and other subdivisions in the Province of New Brunswick. (23) Population of counties, cities, towns, villages and other subdivisions in the Province of Ontario. (24) Population of counties, cities, towns, villages, parishes, townships and other subdivisions in the Province of Quebec. (25) Population classified by sex for provinces, counties or census divisions.
- (2) HOUSING—A series of bulletins on Housing Conditions cities of 30,000 population and over, *Price 10 cents*, 25 have been issued to date.
- (3) AGRICULTURE—*Preliminary Bulletins (Price 10 cents each)*—(1) The Number of Vegetable and Fruit Farms in Canada by Provinces. (3) Manitoba: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Census Division and Municipality. (4) Saskatchewan: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Census Division and Municipality. (5) New Brunswick: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Parish. (6) Prince Edward Island: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by

POPULATION—concluded**I. CENSUS—concluded****(E) Bulletins of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—concluded**

County and Township. (8) Alberta: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Census Division and Municipality. (9) Ontario: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Township. (10) Manitoba: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (11) Ontario: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (12) British Columbia: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Census Subdivision. (13) Prince Edward Island: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (14) Quebec: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County. (15) New Brunswick: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (16) Alberta: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (17) Saskatchewan: Area of Field Crops, 1941.

II. INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION**III. VITAL STATISTICS**

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada, *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*; A Study in Maternal, Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality, 1926-40, *Price 25 cents*; Annual Report on Divorce, *Price 10 cents*. A list of Reports issued in previous years and still in print will be found in the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

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—fibre flax—miscellaneous crops—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—index numbers of prices, production, and values of field crops.) 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. The influence of precipitation and temperature on wheat yields in the Prairie Provinces, 1921-1940. 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) Quarterly Review of Canadian Coarse Grains, *Price \$1 per year*; (d) Canadian Grain Statistics (weekly report on grain supplies and movements), *Price \$2 per year*; (e) Canadian Milling Statistics (monthly), *Price 50 cents per year*; (f) List of Mills with Capacity, *Price \$1*; (g) The Grain Situation in Argentina (monthly), *Price \$1 per year*; (h) World Trade in Barley, 1927-1937, *Price 50 cents*; (i) 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, *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,

PRODUCTION—continued**II. AGRICULTURE—concluded****(3) Live Stock and Animal Products—concluded**

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, 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—Annual Reports on the Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax. Annual Report on Maple Products. Periodic reports on cash income from the sale of farm products, Price 10 cents. 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. 953]. \$15 per year.

(1) General—(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1939, * 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. Yearly subscription \$1 per report.

(2) Coal—(a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada, 1939, * 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; Asbestos, Price 25 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 barytes, fluor spar, magnesium sulphate, mineral waters, moss, 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).]

* These reports for years later than 1939 have been discontinued for the duration of the War.

PRODUCTION—continued

VII. MANUFACTURES

NOTE.—For publications of water-power and central-electric-station statistics, see under heading "Public Utilities", p. 955.

- (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, *Price 25 cents*.
- (2) *Manufactures of Vegetable Products* (Biennial)—General Report on Manufactures of Vegetable Products, *Price 50 cents*. Annual bulletins as follows: (a) Miscellaneous Food including Coffee, Tea and Spices, *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).
(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, 1938-39; (c) Wood-Using Industries, 1937-39; (d) Paper-Using Industries, 1938-39. Annual bulletins: (a) The Lumber Industry, 1938-39, *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 Woodturning, *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, Sterotyping and Electrotyping; Trade Composition; and Blue Printing) *Price 35 cents*; (b) Paper Boxes and Bags, *Price 25 cents*; (c)

* Subscription price for all Forestry publications \$5 per year.

PRODUCTION—continued

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded

(5) *Manufactures of Forest Products*—concluded

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 Sales, *Price 10 cents per copy, or 50 cents per year*.

(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) Iron Castings, *Price 25 cents*; (c) Heating and Cooking Apparatus, *Price 25 cents*; (d) Boilers, Tanks and Plate-work, *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) 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 and manufactures), *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—plastics—insecticides—sweeping compounds—disinfectants—matches—dyes and colours—chemical products, *n.c.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*.

PRODUCTION—concluded**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 25 cents*.

EXTERNAL TRADE—**1. 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.

(a) 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*.

(b) Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada, for the calendar year 1939, *Price 25 cents*.

(c) 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.

2. TOURIST TRADE

(a) Annual Report, *Price 25 cents*.

3. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(a) *Annual Reports*—The Canadian Balance of International Payments, Revised Statement, 1939, and Preliminary Statement, 1940, *Price 15 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*.

INTERNAL TRADE—**1. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE (See Vols. X and XI under "Report of the Seventh Census", p. 947):—**

(a) Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931: (See Census Vols. X and XI also under "Population," p. 947).

(b) *Annual Reports (processed)*—Estimates of the total retail and wholesale trade, by provinces and by kinds of business. Retail Trade of Canada, *Price 25 cents*. Separate reports for the five economic divisions, *Price 10 cents each*. 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, 1940 (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*. Monthly report, Hides and Skins, *Price \$1 per year*.

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

INTERNAL TRADE—concluded**2. PRICES STATISTICS—concluded**

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 and 1940 issues only), *Price 25 cents*. Preliminary Summary of Price Movements, 1941.

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, 1941, *Price 10 cents*.

Monthly Report—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Canada—Security Prices—Exchange Rates, *Price \$1 per year*.

Special Reports—Family Income and Expenditure in Canada, 1937-1938, *Price 50 cents*. Living Costs in Canada, 1940, *Price 10 cents*.

Subscription price for the complete series of Prices reports, \$2 per year.

3. LIQUOR CONTROL

Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor, *Price 25 cents*.

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, 1923-1941, *Price 20 cents*; (f) Canadian Pacific Railway, 1923-1941, *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, 1913-1938, *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, 1940, (latest) *Price 25 cents*.

(6) *Shipping*—Annual Report of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels for Canadian Ports, (1940, latest), *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 1941), *Price \$1.50 per year*. Annual Report, *Price 25 cents*.

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Branch publications, \$5 per year.*

FINANCE—

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA, DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 (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.*

FINANCE—concluded

NATIONAL WEALTH AND INCOME—Annual reports on: Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc., 1933, *Price 25 cents*; Reports on the National Income of Canada. Incomes Assessed for Income War Tax, *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) (1921, 1923 and 1928-31 out of print) *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, 1938-40 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, 1940*—"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, 1940, *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, 1939 and 1940, *Price 25 cents*.

BUSINESS INDICES—

- (1) *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*.
- (2) *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, 1919-34. Economic Fluctuations in Canada During the Post-War Period. Business Conditions in Canada in Elapsed Months of Current Year (monthly) *Price \$1 per year*.
- (3) *Commercial Failures*—Monthly and Annual Reports, *Price 50 cents per year*.
- (4) *Employment*—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment and Payrolls (with Index Numbers by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries) *Price \$1 per year*.

GENERAL—**REGULAR REPORTS—**

- (1) *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, 1934-35 and 1940 are available.]

- (2) *Canada*—The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress (published annually) Price 25 cents.
- (3) *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.
- (4) *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.
- (5) *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.

Section 2.—Acts Administered by Dominion Departments**List of the Principal Acts of Parliament Administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as Compiled from Information Supplied by the Respective Departments.**

(Numbers within parentheses, unless otherwise indicated, denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—R.S.C., 1927.)

NOTE.—Copies of individual Acts of Parliament may be obtained from the King's Printer at prices of from 10 cents to \$1 per copy according to number of pages.

Agriculture.—Department of Agriculture (4); Experimental Farm Stations (61); 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); Wheat Acreage Reduction Act (1942, c. 10).

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 (1941, c. 12); 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; 1939, c. 44); Fish Inspection (72); Meat and Canned Foods (77), (so far as it relates to fish and shellfish) and (1934, c. 38; 1935, c. 31; 1939, c. 19; 1941, c. 6); 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); 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, P.C. 46/3017 of Apr. 15, 1942).

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); Land 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); The Game Export Act (1941, c. 17).

Munitions and Supply.—Department of Munitions and Supply Act (1939, c. 3).

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; Air Force; Royal Canadian Air Force (1940, c. 15); Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth), 1933 (1932-33, c. 21).

National Film Board.—The National Film Act (1939, c. 20).

National Revenue.—Customs (42); Customs Tariff (44); Excise (60); Export (63); Income War Tax, 1917 (97); 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).

National War Services.—National Resources Mobilization (1940, c. 13); Department of National War Services (1940, c. 22); National Film (1939, c. 20); War Charities (1940, c. 10); War Measures (in part) (206).

Pensions and National Health.—*Pensions:* Department of Pensions and National Health (Part I) (1928, c. 39); War Veterans' Allowance (1930, c. 48, and amendments); 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 (1924, 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 Acts and Orders in Council; Reparation Payment Act (1929, c. 55); 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; 1942, c. 6); 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; 1939, c. 39; 1940, c. 25; 1942, c. 4); Dominion Trade and Industry Commission (1935, c. 59); 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); 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); Bridges (20); Montreal Terminals (1929, c. 12); Telegraphs (194).

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 Hus-

bandman, 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., 1935-41, 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. Positions exempted from the Civil Service Act. Various pamphlets dealing with examinations for Clerks, Stenographers and Typists; Customs Service; Postal Service; Junior Trade Commissioners; Positions in the Civil Service open to graduates and under-graduates in Agriculture and related courses. "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. *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 dealing with certain methods of fish processing. (Correspondents asking for papers in this group must indicate the particular processing method about which they wish information.) *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 *Economical Lobster Recipes, are also distributed to women by the department. *No charge is made to women for single copies of these cook books.*

Insurance.—Annual 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. Publications 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; 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 Organization of 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. Wartime Orders in Council Affecting Labour. 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 1941. 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; Prospectors Guide for Strategic Minerals. *Bureau of Geology and Topography.*—Memoir 226: Geology of the Brantford Area, Ontario; Memoir No. 227: The Jacquet River and Tetagouche River Map Areas, New Brunswick; Memoir No. 228: Nelson Map Area, East Half, British Columbia; Memoir No. 229: Noranda District, Quebec; Memoir No. 230: Mining Industry of the Northwest Territories; Memoir No. 231: Bousquet-Joannes Area, Quebec; Memoir No. 232: The Geology of East-Central Alberta; Memoir No. 233: Clericy and La Pause Map Areas, Quebec; Memoir No. 234: Mining Industry of Yukon, 1939 and 1940; Paper No. 40-18: Houston Map Area, British Columbia; Paper No. 41-2: Great Slave Lake to Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories; Paper No. 41-3: Ingray Lake Map Area, Northwest Territories; Paper No. 41-6: Vassan-Dubuisson Map Area, Abitibi County, Quebec; Paper No. 41-7: Northwest Part, Beauchastel Township, Temiscamingue County, Quebec; Paper No. 41-10: Steveville Oil and Gas Field, Alberta; Paper No. 41-13: Areas in the Vicinity of Steeprock Lake, Rainy River District, Ontario. *National Museum of Canada.*—No new publications issued for 1941. *Bureau of Mines.*—Petroleum Fuels in Canada, 1940; No. 806, Combined Report of Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, July to December, 1939. *Explosives Division.*—Explosives Act and Regulations.

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. Northwest Territories Booklet. *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 Islands, Point Pelee National Parks and National Historic Parks); Fort Anne National Historic Park; Guide to Fort Chambly; Guide du Fort Chambly; Fort Chambly National Historic Park; Le Parc historique national du Fort de Chambly; The Port Royal Habitation; 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*; 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. 97) Studies in Sulphite Pulping; Results of 6 Ground Line Treatments of Eastern White Cedar Poles after 2 years service; (No. 57) Sap Stain Mould and Decay in Relation to Export Shipments of British Columbia softwoods; (No. 58) Decay in Red Cedar Jack Pine Ties under Service Conditions. *Research Notes*—(No. 1) Determination of Tree Heights from Shadows in Air Photographs; (No. 10) Forecasting Weather and Forest Fire Hazards from Local Observations; (No. 65) Site Types and Rate of Growth at Lake Edward; (No. 66) Development of Forest Site Classification in Quebec; (No. 67) Cleaning of Scattered Young Balsam and Spruce in cut-over Hardwoods; (No. 68) Improvement Cuttings in Intolerant Hardwood-Conifer Type; (No. 69) Silvicultural Operations, 1940-41; (No. 70) Some Growth Characteristics of Red Spruce.

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Surveys and Engineering Branch. *Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.*—Saturday Evening Program (quarterly); Seismological Bulletin (monthly); Wireless Time Signals (monthly); Vol. VI, Spectroscopic Investigations of the Sun, Part II, Solar Rotation, Sections 1-3, *Price 40 cents*; Vol. XI, No. 6, Investigation of Gravitational and Magnetometric Methods of Geophysical Prospecting, *Price 50 cents*; Vol. XI, No. 7, Magnetic Results 1927-1937, *Price 50 cents*; Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 to 8, inclusive, Bibliography of Seismology, *Price 25 cents each*. *Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.*—Vol. VII, No. 10, Radial Velocities and Spectral Line Intensities for Iota Herculis, *Price 25 cents*; Vol. VII, No. 11, The Spectrographic Orbital Elements of H.D. 23277, *Price 25 cents*. *Dominion Water and Power Bureau.*—Water Resources Papers Nos. 80 and 82, Surface Water Supply of British Columbia 1934-36, and Surface Water Supply of the Prairie Provinces, 1935-37. *Geodetic Service.*—No. 43, Altitudes in Eastern Canada, *Price 25 cents*. *Hydrographic Service.*—Tide Tables for: Atlantic Coast, *Price 25 cents*; Halifax and Sydney; Saint John; Charlottetown; Quebec and Father Point; Pacific Coast, *Price 25 cents*; Vancouver and Sand Heads, *Price 10 cents each*; Prince Rupert; Gulf of St. Lawrence Pilot, 2nd Edition, *Price \$1.25*; Supplement No. 5 to the St. Lawrence Pilot (Below Quebec), *Price 50 cents*; Supplement No. 3 to the St. Lawrence Pilot (Quebec to Montreal), *Price 50 cents*; British Columbia Pilot, Volume 1, 3rd Edition, *Price \$1.50*; Supplement No. 1 to the British Columbia Pilot, Volume 2, *Price 50 cents*.

Munitions and Supply.—The Industrial Front (First Edition, Jan., 1942; Revised Edition, July, 1942) English and French; Canada Supplies the Tools of War (illustrated) English; I.S.C. Branch—A Government Service organization—how it works and how to use it (Explanation of the "Bits and Pieces" program) English and French; Sub-Contracting in Canada's munitions industries (a manual for prime contractors) English; Priorities and Economic Control, French and English; Wartime Controls in Canada (mimeographed) English.

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; Flying Regulations, R.C.A.F.; Air Force General Orders.

National Film Board.—Annual Report; Catalogue of 16 mm. Films, 1941-42 "Eyes of Canada".

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 titles of publications issued to September, 1940. At the end of June, 1942, the number in the list was 1,069. 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 War Services.—National War Services Regulations; Regulations pertaining to the Corps of (Civilian) Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom.

In addition, the Director of Public Information publishes numerous pamphlets dealing with the war effort, including reprints from the speeches of prominent British, American and Canadian public men. A list of these may be obtained from the Director of Public Information, Ottawa.

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. Vacation to Canada. Canada and United States Road Map. Eastern Sheet; and Western Sheet. Trans-Canada Automobile Trip.

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; (22B) Vitamins; (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; (101) Artificial Respiration, a poster; (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.

For the medical profession and public 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, nitrous-fume poisoning, and skin protection for tetryl workers.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to Rural Mail Delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Archives.—*Annual Reports.*¹—1914-15 (60 cents); 1921 (30 cents); 1923 (55 cents); 1926 (10 cents); 1928 (25 cents); 1929 (50 cents); 1930 (50 cents); 1931 (\$1); 1932 (\$1); 1933 (\$1); 1934 (10 cents); 1935 (\$1); 1936 (\$1); 1937 (\$1); 1938 (\$1); 1939 (50 cents); 1940 (50 cents); 1941 (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.* Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, *Price 10 cents.*

Trade and Commerce.—

NOTE.—Requests for the following publications 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.*

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. 946 to 957.)

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 35 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.* *Regulations for the government of Public Harbours in Canada, *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 licensing and use of broadcast receiving sets. Syllabus of Examination Procedure for Commercial Certificates of Proficiency in Radio. Notices to Mariners re Radio Aids

† Also obtainable from King's Printer, Ottawa.

to Navigation. 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 cents*. British Postmaster General's Handbook for Wireless Telegraph Operators prepared in accordance with the International Telecommunication Regulations (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, *Price 10 cents*. 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, with Amendments to Dec. 9, 1939. 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. Training for Civil Aviation Air Engineers' Certificates Conditions of Issue and Instructions to Applicants. Airport Zoning Regulations, 1939. Defence Air Regulations, 1942. [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 record of Meteorological observance in Canada and Newfoundland, 1916, *single copies 10 cents, per annum \$1*. (Publication suspended after May, 1938.) 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.

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); Department of Industry and Publicity (Annual Report). *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 the 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); (2) La Province de Quebec—pays de l'histoire de la legende et du pittoresque (32 pp. guide, illustré); (3) La Province de Quebec (with 7 supplementary folders containing a regional map); (3) Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Lake St. Jean; (3) The Gourmet's Trail in la province de Quebec; (3) La ville de Quebec; (3) L'Ile d'Orléans.

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); Bulletin météorologique (mensuel); Butter and Cheese Production (monthly); Agricultural Statistics reports; Caisses populaires et Sociétés co-operatives agricoles; Statistiques des hoteleries, 1938; Libraries and Museums, 1938, Statistics of Automobile Accidents (monthly and annual). Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual).

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 (1941); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annual); Monuments commémoratifs de la Province de Québec—P.-G. Roy.

Health and Social Welfare.—Annual Report; Summary of Vital Statistics (monthly); Prevalence of Communicable Diseases in the Province of Quebec (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.

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.—*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; (115) Vegetable Garden; (118) Guide de la protection des cultures; (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; (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; (155) Précés d'apiculture. *Circulars.*—(42) Sélection des troupeaux de vailles; (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. (List of publications sent on request.)

Highways.—Annual Report of the Minister of Highways (bilingual); An Act Respecting the Roads Department (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 (1940); The Education Act (1940); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1941); Memoranda for the Guidance of Teachers (1940) with Supplements; Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Education (annual); Mon premier livre de lecture (1st and 2nd parts) (1940); 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); List of authorized text books. Circular of information for teachers wishing to enter the School for Teachers; Why Educate? Life in School; Education in Quebec.

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); (370) Testing Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products (1941); (371) Butter-making on the Farm (1936); (372) Soft Cheese Making and Farm Dairy Cheddar Cheese (1941); (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); (416) Insects troublesome in the home (1941); (417) Milk Transportation in the Toronto Milk Shed (1941); (418) Hints on Judging Field Crop Sheds, Field Roots and Potatoes, (1941). 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); (420) Cattle Lice and How to Control them (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); (419) Care and Methods Used in Obtaining Poultry Blood for Pullorum Testing (1941). VEGETABLES.—(358) The European Corn Borer (1931); (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); (421) The Use of Soil Testing for Truck Crops (1942). *Specials.*—Handbook on Feeding and Management of Swine; Handbook on Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; Handbook on Feeding and Management of Poultry (1942); 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; Home Gardens in Wartime; Summer Pastures for Ontario; Poison Ivy.

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspector of Legal Offices; Annual Report of the Fire Marshal; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police for Ontario; Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance; Annual Report of the Registrar of Loan and Trust Corporations.

Education.—*Reports.*—Annual Report of the Minister; Staffs of Public and Separate Schools; Staffs of Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools, etc.; 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.*—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.

Health.—*Legislation.*—Cancer Remedy Act; The Cemetery Act and Regulations; The Maternity Boarding Houses Act; The Mental Hospitals Act and Regulations; The Nurses Registration Act and Regulations; The Private Hospitals Act and Regulations; The Private Sanitaria Act; The Psychiatric Hospitals Act; The Public Hospitals Act and Regulations; The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act and Regulations; The Vaccination Act; The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act and Regulations; The Public Health Act and Regulations with respect to: Bedding; Camps, Works and Premises in Territorial Districts without Municipal organization; Summer Camps; Communicable Diseases; Fumigation; Health Unit; Pasteurization; Psittacosis; Cross Connections; Bottling of Beverages; Swimming Pools; X-rays; Manure; Slaughter Houses; Qualifications for Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health Nurses. *Publications.*—Annual Report of the Department of Health; Annual Report upon Ontario Hospitals for the Mentally Ill, Mentally Defective, Epileptic and Habituate Patients; Annual Report upon Public Hospitals, Private Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, Convalescent Hospitals and Sanatoria for Consumptives.

(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.*

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 Factory Inspection Branch; Boiler Inspection Branch; Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers; Apprenticeship Branch; Minimum Wage Branch; Industrial Standards Branch; Conciliation and Negotiation Branch; and War Emergency Training Programme. *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; The Forest Resources of Ontario; Ontario Forest Fire Law; The Forest Fires Prevention Act and Regulations; Forest Protection; Air Service; Forest Trees for Distribution; Windbreaks and Shelterbelts; Trees for Schools; The Farm Woodlot; Forest Tree Planting; Farm Forestry; List of Townships in the Province of Ontario; Statutes relating to Surveyors and Surveys in the Province of Ontario; List of Lithographed Maps and Plans; Brief Information Regarding Summer Resort Lands in Ontario; Brief Information Regarding Lands for Settlement; Algonquin Park.

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 for distribution are kept by this Branch.)

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; 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; Hydro News (monthly); Rules and Regulations Governing Electrical Installations and Equipment. *Milk Control Board.*—Annual Report. *Niagara Parks Commission.*—Annual Report. *Ontario Research Foundation.*—Annual Report. 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. Regulations of Advisory Board Governing Patriotic 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 Reports covering Forestry, Game and Fisheries, Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals, Surveys, and Water Resources; A Guide for Prospectors; Mining Maps; Sectional Land Maps; Shelter Belts and The Farm Woodlot (1938); The Keystone Province Magazine; Highway Map.

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, are obtainable by application to the Division of Health Education, 320 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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; The *Saskatchewan Gazette*. *By Bureau of Publications.*—Weekly News Bulletin; Holidays, a booklet for tourists; A Few Facts, a Year Book of the Province—industries, etc.; 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; Budding and Grafting; The Dairy Herd; Dressing and Curing Pork on the Farm. *Circulars and Leaflets.* (A number are available dealing with many farm problems.)

Education.—Annual Report; Program of Studies for the Elementary School; War Emergency Teacher-Training Program, 1942-43; 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; Schedule of Wells drilled for Oil and Gas and Annual Supplements thereto; Alberta's Minerals. Placer Mining in Alberta; Grazing Rates Report (Short Grass Area of Alberta).

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities; Local Rural Self-Government—an outline of larger municipal unit program.

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. *Co-operative Activities Branch.*—Credit Unions in Alberta; Various Leaflets and Accounting Forms for Credit Unions and Co-operatives. *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; and 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; Wells Gray Park; Romantic Cariboo; Vancouver Island.

Trade and Industry.—Annual Report; British Columbia Trade Index (Directory of Products manufactured by British Columbia Industries).

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.

Royal Commission to Inquire into the Events which occurred at Arvida, Que., in July, 1941. Report, 1941, 13 p. Severin Letourneau, W.L. Bond, Commrs. Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Organization, Authorization and Dispatch of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Report, 1942, 61 p. Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, G.C.M.G., Commr. Royal Commission to Inquire into the Wages and Working Conditions of Employees of Certain Shipbuilding Firms in Quebec and Ontario. Report published in *Labour Gazette* for January, 1942. Senator the Hon. L. M. Gouin, K.C., Chairman, V.C. MacDonald, K.C., F. H. Barlow, K.C., Commrs.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSIONS

NOTE.—This list is in continuance of those at pp. 1111-1115 of the 1940 Year Book and p. 996 of the 1941 Year Book.

Alberta.—Royal Commission to Investigate the Disaster at Number 3 Mine of Brazeau Collieries, Limited, at Nordegg. Report, 1942. Mr. Justice Ewing, Commr. Royal Commission to Inquire *re* Agreement between the Board of Drumheller Municipal Hospital District and Local Unions of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, Other Miners and Employers of Miners. Report, 1941. Mr. Justice Ives, Commr.

The members of the Commission for the Investigation of Cancer Remedies were appointed Commissioners to inquire into the Koch remedy or method of treatment or any other remedy or method of treatment of disease. (Order in Council, Nov. 27, 1941.)

British Columbia.—Royal Commission on Coal and Petroleum Products, 1936-1938. 3 vol. Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, Commr. Royal Commission to Inquire into Certain Matters Connected with the Administration of the Marketing Boards Constituted under Sect. 4 of the Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act. His Honour A. M. Harper, Judge of the County Court of Vancouver, Commr. (Order in Council of Sept. 30, 1941.) Royal Commission to Inquire into the Police Administration of the City of New Westminster, Report, 1942, F. W. Howay, Commr.

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 2. OBITUARY.	975	SECTION 4. DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1940-42.	979

Section 1.—Principal Events of the Year

The War.—A chronology of the principal events of the War, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1939, is given at pp. 36-40 of the 1940 Year Book, and from Jan. 1, 1940, to July 8, 1940, at pp. 1143-1148 of the same volume. From July 9, 1940, to May 31, 1941, the record is continued at pp. 1010-1027 of the 1941 Year Book. Events from that time to the date of going to press are given in Appendix I, at pp. 982-1002.

The Royal Family.—H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, K.G., brother of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and Governor General of Canada from 1911 to 1916, died at Bagshot Park, Surrey, England, on Jan. 16, 1942, at the age of 91.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The personnel of Canadian diplomatic representatives abroad and of British and foreign envoys to Canada, as at Feb. 28, 1942, is given at pp. 79-81 of this volume. Since the sending to press of Chapter III—Constitution and Government—the following six representatives of Canada's Allies presented their credentials to His Excellency the Governor General as first Ministers to Canada.—The Chinese Minister, Dr. Liu Shih-shun, on Feb. 26, 1942; the Polish Minister, Mr. Victor Podoski, on Mar. 27, 1942; the Norwegian Minister, Mr. Daniel Steen, on Apr. 2, 1942, the Yugoslavian Minister, Dr. Isidor Cankar, on May 15, 1942; the Greek Minister, Mr. George S. Depasta, on June 5, 1942.

Trade Agreements.—The latest 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. 428-431.

War-time Restrictions on Trade.—Enemy trading regulations, referred to at p. 434, were extended to Burma on Mar. 18, 1942.

Dominion Plebiscite.—On Apr. 27, 1942, the people of Canada voted on the question of releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitment respecting the method of raising men for military service. The civilian voters for the whole of Canada recorded a 63 p.c. vote for the affirmative and the vote of the armed services, published on May 6, recorded affirmative percentages of 84 p.c. and 72 p.c. for the forces at home and overseas, respectively.

Dominion-Provincial Relations.—Following the Third War Budget of April, 1941, the provinces agreed to vacate the field of personal income and corporation taxes, in return for annual payments from the Dominion. An outline of the agreements is given at p. 748.

Provincial General Elections.—A general election took place in British Columbia on Oct. 21, 1941, when the Liberal Government of Hon. T. D. Patullo was returned to power, but with a reduced majority. On Dec. 9 the Hon. Mr. Patullo resigned and the next day a Coalition Government was formed under the leadership of Mr. John Hart.

In Nova Scotia a general election took place on Oct. 21, 1941, when the Liberal Government of Hon. A. S. MacMillan was returned to power.

Changes in Provincial Ministries.—The following changes in provincial Ministries have occurred since the printing of the Constitution and Government Chapter of this volume:—

Quebec.—On June 10, 1942, Hon. Léon Casgrain, C.R., became Attorney General and Hon. Edgar Rochette assumed the portfolio of Maritime Fisheries in addition to that of Labour and Mines.

Manitoba.—The dates of appointment of Ministers, shown as Nov. 2, 1940, in the table on p. 76, have been revised by the Province to read, Nov. 4, 1940. The Minister of Mines and Natural Resources assumed the duties of Provincial Secretary on Nov. 28, 1939, and those of Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Railway Commissioner on Nov. 4, 1940. The Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs became Minister in Charge of the Manitoba Power Commission on Nov. 4, 1940.

Section 2.—Obituary

The obituary usually shown under this heading is not published in this edition, on account of the pressure on the space of the Year Book. The record, however, is being maintained by the Year Book Division and should readers require the information it will be furnished on request.

Section 3.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Lieutenant-Governors, 1941.—Aug. 29, Lieutenant-Colonel William Culham Woodward, Vancouver, B.C.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, succeeding the Honourable Eric Werge Hamber.

Privy Councillors, 1941.—Oct. 8, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada in the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Dec. 10, Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Quebec, Que.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Dec. 15, Humphrey Mitchell, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Dec. 29, The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, P.C., Prime Minister of the United Kingdom: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Cabinet Ministers, 1941.—Dec. 10, Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, K.C., LL.D., Quebec, Que.: to be Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. Dec. 15, Hon. Norman Alexander McLarty, K.C., Windsor, Ont.: to be Secretary of State for Canada, *vice* the Hon. Pierre François Casgrain, resigned. Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Minister of Labour, *vice* the Hon. Norman Alexander McLarty, resigned. **1942.**—May 26, Hon. James H. King, P.C., Acting Leader of the Government in the Senate: to be a Member of the Administration as Minister without Portfolio.

*This list is in continuance of that at pp. 1000-1005 of the 1941 Year Book.

New Members of the House of Commons, 1942.—Feb. 9, Gaspard Fauteux, (Lib.), elected for St. Mary (Montreal), Quebec. Hon. Humphrey Mitchell (Lib.), elected for Welland, Ont. Joseph W. Noseworthy (C.C.F.), elected for York South, Ont. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent (Lib.), elected for Quebec East, Que.

Official Appointments,*—Bank of Canada.—1941. July 31, E. G. Baker, Toronto, Ont.: to be a director, *vice* the late Col. Claude Brown, to Feb. 28, 1943. Oct. 1, G. F. Towers, reappointed Governor for 7 years from Oct. 23, 1941.

Board of Grain Commissioners.—1942. Jan. 7, D. G. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.: to be Chief Commissioner, *vice* E. B. Ramsay, resigned, effective Jan. 1.

Board of Transport Commissioners.—1941. Nov. 26, G. A. Stone, reappointed from Dec. 15, 1941.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.—1941. Oct. 31, to be Governors for a further term of 3 years, effective Nov. 2: Rev. W. E. Fuller, Halifax, N.S.; J. W. Godfrey, Halifax, N.S.; Adrien Pouliot, Quebec, Que. **1942.** Apr. 10, R. R. Holland, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Governor, *vice* Maj.-Gen. V. W. Odlum, term to expire Nov. 2, 1943. May 1, E. H. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a governor, *vice* A. B. Plaunt, term to expire Nov. 1, 1943.

Canadian Farm Loan Board.—1942. Mar. 5, W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, reappointed a member for 5 years from Dec. 3, 1941.

Canadian National Railways.—1942. Apr. 24, H. J. Symington, Montreal, Que., and B. L. Daly, Winnipeg, Man.: reappointed directors to Sept. 30, 1944.

Canadian Pension Commission.—1941. Aug. 26, H. A. Bridges, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a member for 7 years from Sept. 1.

Central Mortgage Bank.—1942. Apr. 21, P. A. Chester, reappointed a director for 3 years from Apr. 1. L. P. St. Amour: to be a director, *vice* Lt.-Col. Jules A. Brillant, resigned, term to expire Apr. 1, 1944.

Deputy Ministers.—1941. Oct. 1, F. P. Varcoe, Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice: to be Deputy Minister of Justice, *vice* W. S. Edwards. Oct. 15, Lt.-Col. K. S. MacLachlan, Acting Associate Deputy Minister of National Defence: to be Deputy Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, effective Apr. 1, 1941. **1942.** Apr. 1, W. G. Mills, Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence for Naval Services: to be Deputy Minister of National Defence for Naval Services.

Dominion Council of Health.—1942. June 5, To be again members, Madame Pierre F. Casgrain, Westmount, Que., from Oct. 1, 1942; Mrs. Helen Douglas Smith, Vancouver, B.C., from June 2, 1942.

Geographic Board of Canada.—1941. Sept. 16, K. G. Chipman: to be a member, to represent the Topographic Survey, effective Sept. 1.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board.—1941. Nov. 21, His Honour F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B.C.: to be Chairman, *vice* Brig. Gen. E. A. Cruikshank. Dec. 10, Major G. Lanctot, Dominion Archivist: to be a member, *vice* Brig. Gen. Cruikshank, and W. Cromarty, National Parks Bureau: to be a member, *vice* F. H. H. Williamson.

Interprovincial Boundary Commissions.—1941. July 9, F. H. Peters, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, H. E. Beresford, Director of Surveys, Manitoba, and D. A. Smith, Controller of Surveys, Saskatchewan: to be members of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Boundary Commission.

National Research Council.—1942. May 5, To be members for 3 years, to Mar. 31, 1945: Dean Armand Circe, University of Montreal; Dr. J. A. Gray, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; Dr. O. Maas, McGill University, Montreal; Fred Molineux, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. Arthur Surveyor, Consulting Engineer, Montreal, Que. To be a member for 2 years to Mar. 31, 1944: Dr. Robert Newton, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

*To assist the reader, official appointments are now classified alphabetically.

Unemployment Insurance Commission.—1941. July 8, Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour, W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance and Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada: to be members of the Investment Committee of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. 1942. Mar. 16, Louis Trottier, Montreal, Que.: to be Chief Commissioner.

War-time Boards and Committees.—1941. July 15, Dr. J. B. Collip, a member of the National Research Council and Gilbert Cheney, McGill University: to be representatives of the National Research Council on the War Technical and Scientific Development Committee, *vice* Sir Frederick Banting, deceased. July 15, Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Davis: to be a member of the National Film Board, *vice* L. D. Wilgress, resigned, effective July 8, 1941. Sept. 16, Edmond Turcotte reappointed a member of the National Film Board for 3 years from Aug. 31. Dec. 26, L. P. Pearson, Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs: to be a member of the National Film Board for 3 years. 1942. Mar. 12, Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Finance: to be a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, *vice* W. L. Gordon, resigned. May 13, Oliver Mowat Biggar, K.C.: to be Director of Censorship.

Judicial Appointments, 1941.—(Appointments of stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, formerly shown under this heading, have been discontinued owing to lack of space.) *County and District Courts*—Sept. 5, His Honour Frank E. E. Simpson, Judge of the County Court for the Northern Judicial District of Manitoba: to be also acting Judge of the Dauphin Judicial District. Sept. 10, James G. Harvie, K.C., Orillia, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for Simcoe, Ont., and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice. Oct. 1, John M. George, K.C., Deloraine, Man.: to be Judge of the County Court for the Southern Judicial District and also a Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench. 1942.—Jan. 5, J. Ross Archibald, Kamloops, B.C.: to be a Judge of the County Court of Yale and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court. Jan. 7, His Honour Frank E. E. Simpson: to be Judge of the County Court for the Dauphin Judicial District, Manitoba, and also a Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench. W. J. Lindal, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.: to be Judge of the County Court for the Northern Judicial District and also Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench. Jan. 16, James B. Boyd, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Judge of the County Court of Vancouver and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court. May 6, Harry W. Colgan, Fernie, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court of East Kootenay and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court. Clinton J. Ford, K.C., Calgary, Alta.: to be a Judge of the District Court for Southern Alberta and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court. May 11, Henry E. Grosch, K.C., Chatham, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for Kent and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice. May 23, John C. M. German, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for Northumberland and Durham and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice. June 10, His Honour John O. Wilson, Ashcroft, B.C., Junior Judge of the County Court of Cariboo: to be Judge of the said County Court, and also Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. June 15, Eric D. Woodburn, Vancouver, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court for Cariboo and also Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. *Higher Courts.*—Sept. 25, Hon. William M. Martin, a Judge of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan: to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal with the style and title of Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. Adrien Doiron, K.C., Humboldt, Sask.: to be a Judge of King's Bench. Hon. Hector Y. MacDonald, a Judge of King's Bench for Saskatchewan: to be a Judge of the Court of Appeal. Dec. 15, Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., Westmount, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court. 1942.—Jan. 2, Hon. Sidney A. Smith, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be District Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for the Admiralty District of the Province of British Columbia. Jan. 5, Hon. David A. Macdonald, a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for the Province of British Columbia: to be Chief Justice of British Columbia. James M. Coady, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, with residence at Vancouver, or the immediate vicinity. Jan. 9, Hon. Mr. Justice Severin Letourneau, a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's

Bench in and for the Province of Quebec: to be Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, with residence at Montreal, or the immediate vicinity. Jan. 13, Hon. Mr. Justice Alexander I. Fisher, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal. Jan. 16, Joseph N. Ellis, K.C., Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, with residence at Vancouver, or the immediate vicinity. Mar. 12, Hon. Aimé Marchand, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Three Rivers, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench. May 6, Wendell B. Farris, K.C.: to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Hon. William R. Howson, 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. William A. Macdonald, Calgary, 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. May 8, Hon. Wilfred Girouard, K.C., Arthabaska, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Three Rivers. Bernard Bissonnette, K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

Commissioners, 1941.—(References to Commissions whose inquiries are restricted to local questions have been omitted from this edition of the Year Book.) Sept. 2, The Hon. Senator Leon Mercier Gouin, K.C., of Montreal, Que., Vincent C. MacDonald, Esq., K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and F. H. Barlow, Esq., K.C., Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.: to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the demands for increased wages and other changes in labour conditions which have been made by employees of certain shipbuilding firms in the Province of Quebec. (On Sept. 25, the jurisdiction of this Commission was extended to cover the shipbuilding industry in Ontario.) **1942.**—The Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C., 1927, to inquire into and report upon the organization, authorization and dispatch of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Apr. 1, Hon. Hugh Amos Robson, Judge of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., H. Aldous Aylen, Esq., K.C., Ottawa, Ont., and Lee A. Kelley, Esq., K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Commission under provisions of the Naturalization Act and the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon all cases from time to time referred to the Commission in which may be considered the revocation of Naturalization Certificates.

Week of Reconsecration.—Sept. 10, 1941, to Sept. 17, 1941, was appointed by proclamation as a week to be observed "in national honour for those who on land, sea, and in the air are the defenders of our country, and in proud memory for those valiant hearts who have gone out from among us in the most precious of all sacrifices for our common freedom".

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 13, 1941, 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.—Thursday, Jan. 1, 1942, 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".

National Day of Prayer.—Sunday, Mar. 29, 1942, was appointed by proclamation as a day "to give thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and to unite in humble prayer for strength and guidance in facing the task that lies ahead".

Army Week.—Monday, June 29, 1942, to Sunday, July 5, 1942, was appointed by proclamation as "Army Week" during which . . . the people of Canada may pay honour to the Canadian Army.

Section 4.—Dominion Legislation, 1940-42

Legislation of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Nov. 7, 1940 to Jan. 21, 1942

NOTE.—This classified list of Dominion Legislation has been compiled 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.—	
1 Dec. 6	<i>An Act to Amend the Special War Revenue Act</i> (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) repeals Schedule I of the original Act and amendments, and enacts a new Schedule raising the rates of excise war taxes on automobiles, toilet articles and cosmetics, cameras, radios, electric light fixtures and household electrical appliances. (See also below, c. 27.)
2 Dec. 6	<i>The War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940</i> restricts the importation into Canada of a long list of non-essential goods, and at the same time provides means for the increasing of exports through Government assistance. The Act provides a measure of financial assistance to the United Kingdom by drastically reducing tariffs on specified British goods.
3 Apr. 4	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1941</i> grants an interim payment of \$37,725,207.65 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for public service expenses for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1942, being one-sixth of the amount of the main estimates.
4 Apr. 4	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1941</i> grants payment of \$78,744,584.32 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for public service expenses based on further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1941.
10 Apr. 4	<i>The Supplementary 1940 War Appropriation Act</i> provides for payment of \$135,000,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament, and the initial grant of \$700,000,000 provided by the War Appropriation Act, 1940, (c. 10, 1940) to cover expenses in the fiscal year 1941.
11 Apr. 4	<i>The War Appropriation Act, 1941</i> authorizes the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding \$1,300,000,000 for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1942 in connection with the security, defence and welfare of Canada, the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada; promoting; the continuance of trade, industry and business communications; and the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of a sum not exceeding \$1,300,000,000 as may be required for the purposes of the Act.
13 June 14	<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 Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, reducing duties on certain goods not made in Canada.
14 June 14	<i>The Dominion Succession Duty Act</i> authorizes the levying of duties in respect of successions. The Act sets forth the dispositions deemed to be included in a succession, exemptions and allowances, charging provisions, payment and rates of duties, appeals, etc.
15 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940</i> (c. 32, 1940). This Act makes certain revisions in the interpretation and levying of taxes on excess profits as set forth in the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.
16 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Excise Act, 1934</i> (c. 52, 1934, and amendments) makes changes in respect to penalties under the Act and sets forth new provisions concerning the licensing of tobacco packers. Further amendments in the excise tax on beer, malt and malt syrup are put into force.
18 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Income War Tax Act</i> (c. 97, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) increases the rates of taxation on individual incomes and gifts and on those payable under the special tax on dividends, etc., and under the National Defence Tax.
27 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Special War Revenue Act</i> (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). A tax on horse race bets is imposed, and also a tax on certain transportation tickets, seats, berths, etc., and admission tickets to certain places of amusement. Upward revisions are made in the excise taxes on such goods as cigarette paper tubes, wines, playing cards, as well as automobiles, toilet articles, cameras, radios, electrical appliances, etc.

**Legislation of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Nov. 7,
1940 to Jan. 21, 1942—continued**

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation.—conc.	
29 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940</i> (c. 2, 1940-41) removes or reduces duties on certain British goods and adds or removes other items from the Schedules to c. 2.
31 June 14	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1941</i> grants separate payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$18,862,603·83, \$5,5102·58 and \$252,010·83, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1942, being a further interim subsidy of one-twelfth of the items contained in the main estimates and in Schedule A, and one-sixth of the items in Schedule B.
32 June 14	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1941</i> grants payments of \$163,431,321·01 and \$35,000,000·00, as well as supplementary estimates of \$48,453,183·14, less the amounts already authorized under cc. 3 and 29, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for public service expenses for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1942. Authority is also given for raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, a sum not exceeding \$200,000,000 for public works and general purposes.
Agriculture.—	
24 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939</i> (c. 50, 1939 and amendments) makes certain changes with regard to the assistance provided under the terms of the Act.
25 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act</i> (c. 23, 1935 and amendments) provides for changes in the powers of the Minister to undertake projects and schemes, and enter into agreements.
Labour.—	
20 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act</i> (c. 112, R.S.C. 1927) states that no person shall act as a member of a Board who has any pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute, or who is acting, or has so acted within a period of six months previous, in the capacity of solicitor, legal adviser, counsel or paid agent of either of the parties to the dispute.
21 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Labour Department Act</i> (c. 111, R.S.C. 1927) provides for the appointment of an Associate Deputy Minister of Labour, in addition to a Deputy Minister as provided for under the terms of the original Act.
Transportation.—	
5 Apr. 4	<i>An Act respecting the Appointment of Auditors for National Railways</i> provides for the appointment of independent auditors for 1941 to make a continuous audit of the accounts of the National Railways.
9 Apr. 4	<i>An Act to Amend The Trans-Canada Air Lines Act, 1937</i> (c. 43, 1937 and amendments). The "current year" in respect of the fixation of rates is changed from the calendar year, to the fiscal year ending Mar. 31. The initial period is extended to Mar. 31, 1942, and provision is made that prior to Apr. 1, 1942, rates are to be fixed for the following current year.
12 June 14	<i>The Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1941</i> , authorizes the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1941; 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 Railways Company.
Pensions.—	
23 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Pensions Act</i> (c. 157, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) extends the provisions of the Act to those who have served in the Second World War and makes certain changes with regard to the payment of such pensions.
Natural Resources.—	
17 June 14	<i>The Game Export Act</i> forbids the export of game beyond the limits of the province within which such game was killed, except under the authority of an export permit issued by that province, provided the province requests that the Act be put into force.

Legislation of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Nov. 7,
1940 to Jan. 21, 1942—concluded

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Natural Resources.—	
concluded	
22 June 14	<i>The Natural Resources Transfer (Amendment) Act, 1941</i> amends the Alberta Natural Resources Act (c. 3, 1930 and amendments) by granting certain power rights in Banff National Park to the Calgary Power Company Ltd., according to an Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Alberta.
Trade and Commerce.—	
6 Apr. 4	<i>An Act to Amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act</i> (c. 77, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) makes certain changes in the regulations mainly in respect to the canning of fish and shellfish.
8 Apr. 4	<i>An Act to Amend the Precious Metals Marking Act</i> (c. 84, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) makes certain changes in respect of the marking of gold filled articles such as watches, bracelets and eyeglasses.
Miscellaneous.—	
7 Apr. 4	<i>An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa</i> (c. 15, 1920 and amendments) extends for one year from July 1, 1940, 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.
19 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Indian Act</i> (c. 98, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) provides the Governor in Council with power to make regulations controlling the buying of wild animals and skins from Indians.
26 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Senate and House of Commons Act</i> (c. 147 R.S.C. 1927) provides that persons on active service in consequence of war shall not be rendered ineligible as members.
28 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the War Charities Act, 1939</i> (c. 10, 1939, Second Session). The Minister of National War Services is named as the Minister charged to exercise and perform the powers and duties under the Act. Certain other changes relating to the administration of the Act are also made.
30 June 14	<i>An Act to Amend the Yukon Act</i> (c. 215, R.S.C. 1927) provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of stipendiary magistrates, from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

APPENDIX I

Special War Chronology, 1941-42

NOTE.—This chronology is in continuance of the War Chronology appearing at pp. 1010-1027 of the 1941 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. 982-988; the Battle of Britain, pp. 988-989; the Battle of the Atlantic, pp. 989-991; Eastern Front, pp. 991-995; Mediterranean General, p. 995; Libya-Egypt, pp. 995-996; Syria, pp. 996-997; and the Pacific area, pp. 997-1002. Events in countries formerly neutral are shown in the general section until such countries have become actively associated with the Powers at war.

General

- | 1941 | 1941 |
|---|--|
| June 9, U.S. steamship <i>Robin Moor</i> reported sunk by German submarine in South Atlantic on May 21. French Ambassador to U.S. protested British attack on Syria. | June 30, Proclamation issued calling men 21 to 24 years of age for compulsory military training. Appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply in the Imperial Cabinet. |
| June 11, Very heavy concentration of German troops along the Polish and Roumanian frontiers of Russia. | July 2, Turkey barred her ships from using Black Sea. Largest contingent of Canadian troops including an Army Tank Brigade (the first Canadian armoured unit) arrived in the United Kingdom. |
| June 16, U.S. ordered the closing of all German consulates and 3 semi-official Nazi agencies by July 10. | July 7, U.S. naval forces co-operated with the U.K. in the occupation of Iceland. U.S. fleet ordered to keep waters between Iceland and North America "free of all hostile activity or threat thereof". |
| June 18, Germany and Turkey signed non-aggression treaty. | July 16, Minister of National Defence announced that the full quota of over 34,000 men had voluntarily enlisted in two months of Canada's first national recruiting campaign. |
| June 19, Germany and Italy ordered the closing of all U.S. consulates in those countries. | July 18, U.S. extended economic offensive against Axis Powers by banning exports of vital materials to certain firms in the Far East and Europe as well as to Latin-American countries. |
| June 20, President Roosevelt denounced the sinking of the S.S. <i>Robin Moor</i> as an act of piracy. U.S. banned export of petroleum products to all countries except British Empire, Egypt and Western Hemisphere. Heavy troop concentrations reported in Leningrad area. | July 19, State of siege declared in Bolivia as Government moved to curb Nazi activities in that country. |
| June 21, Canada's First Victory Loan oversubscribed by \$110,958,950. | July 20, British-inspired "V for Victory" campaign opened in German-occupied countries. |
| June 22, Germany attacked U.S.S.R. (<i>For later events see "Eastern Front".</i>) | July 21, Restrictions on sale of gasoline in Canada came into force. President Roosevelt requested Congress to declare a national emergency, in order that troops called to the colours for 1 year might be kept in service. |
| June 24, President Roosevelt pledged all possible aid to Russia and released Russian assets frozen in U.S. | |
| June 26, Germany attempted to form an anti-Bolshevik block; Spanish legion started voluntary recruiting and Signor Mussolini offered a division of troops. | |
| June 27, The Minister of National Defence announced the organization of the Canadian Women's Army Corps under the Department of National War Services. | |

- 1941
- July 22, Reduction of 25 p.c. in Canadian consumption of pork products ordered to permit of increased supplies to Britain.
- July 24, U.S. branded Japanese move in Indo-China as an act of aggression. French Indo-Chinese Government with the acquiescence of Vichy granted military and naval concessions in southern Indo-China to Japan.
- July 25, Britain, U.S. and Canada "froze" Japanese assets.
- July 26, Canada gave notice of abrogation of commercial treaty with Japan. Japanese Government "froze" British and U.S. assets.
- July 28, Finland severed diplomatic relations with Britain. Japanese forces moved by land and sea to occupy bases in Indo-China.
- July 29, Government of Netherlands East Indies suspended trade agreement whereby Japan received 1,800,000 tons of oil annually. Japan "froze" all Netherlands assets. Air Commodore H.R.H. the Duke of Kent arrived in Canada to inspect progress of B.C.A.T. Plan.
- Aug. 1, United Kingdom and Finland broke off diplomatic relations. U.S. declared embargo on aviation oil and gasoline to Japan. Part of 3rd Canadian Division arrived in England.
- Aug. 2-3, Important meetings of French Cabinet to deal with question of closer collaboration with Axis in Africa.
- Aug. 4, Japan suspended all regular steamship services with U.S. Foreign settlement at Canton blockaded in retaliation for British freezing of Japanese assets. U.S. formally assured U.S.S.R. of all economic assistance practicable.
- Aug. 6, Britain and U.S. issued simultaneous warnings to Japan regarding her attempts to seek bases in Thailand.
- Aug. 7, Ankara reported Germany exerting renewed diplomatic pressure on Iran. All Finnish consular offices in Canada closed. Thailand declined all offers of protection but sought assistance of friendly powers in the form of war materials.
- Aug. 8, Japan formally accused Britain, U.S., China and the Netherlands of an anti-Japanese encirclement policy.
- Aug. 9, All silk stocks in Canada controlled to obtain priority for war uses.
- 1941
- Aug. 11, Japan placed upon full economic war footing under General Mobilization Act.
- Aug. 12, Britain and Russia gave formal assurances to Turkey that neither had designs on Dardanelles and that they would support Turkey if she were attacked by a European power. Marshal Pétain announced complete collaboration with Germany and named Admiral Darlan in charge of all French armed forces.
- Aug. 14, Following a meeting at sea, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint declaration setting forth 8 points covering war aims ("Atlantic Charter").
- Aug. 16, British-Russian commercial and economic accord signed.
- Aug. 19, Prime Minister King left Canada for England by bomber aeroplane.
- Aug. 20, Vichy reported British warships had entered Jibuti, French Somaliland. Britain gave Iran a week to answer Anglo-Russian request for expulsion of German tourists and technicians.
- Aug. 21, New York dispatches stated British troops had entered Iran from Baluchistan.
- Aug. 22, Formal Iranian reply to Anglo-Russian demands deemed unsatisfactory by Allies. Iranian army leaves cancelled.
- Aug. 24, Mr. Churchill, in a broadcast, stated that Britain would act with the U.S. if Japan persisted in aggression.
- Aug. 25, Canadian deliveries of gasoline to retailers cut by 25 p.c. of July deliveries. British and Russian forces entered Iran.
- Aug. 27, Attempted assassination of Mr. Pierre Laval. Russians occupied Tabriz.
- Aug. 28, The use by 21 American republics of 90 to 100 Axis vessels in Western Hemisphere ports arranged under agreements announced at Washington. Following personal message from Japanese Premier to President Roosevelt, negotiations on Pacific questions opened. Hostilities ceased in Iran.
- Aug. 29, Canada instituted sweeping control of prices and sale of goods by implementing powers of Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Wartime Industries Control Board.
- Sept. 3, Further contingents of Canadian troops arrived in Britain for 3rd Division.

- | 1941 | 1941 |
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| Sept. 4, U.S. destroyer attacked by submarine. | level and the compulsory extension of the cost-of-living bonus policy to all wage-earners, effective Nov. 17. |
| Sept. 7, U.S. freighter <i>Steel Seafarer</i> sunk by aeroplane bomb in Red Sea. | Oct. 20, Large contingent of Canadian armoured units, airmen, volunteers from Canada and U.S. for Polish air force, and Netherlanders trained in Canada, arrived in Britain. |
| Sept. 10-17, Canada proclaimed a week of reconsecration to the task of achieving victory. | Oct. 20-21, German general of gendarmerie shot at Nantes, France. Summary execution of 50 French hostages and possible execution of 50 more ordered in reprisal. |
| Sept. 15, U.S. permitted its ships to ply to British countries not expressly enumerated in the proclamation of Nov. 4, 1939, under the Neutrality Act. | Oct. 21-22, Killing of German military counsellor at Bordeaux followed by seizure of 100 hostages. |
| Sept. 16, U.S. Atlantic Fleet ordered to protect all lease-lend cargoes between American Continent and waters adjacent to Iceland. | Oct. 24, Hope of U.S. understanding with Japan receded; Pacific route to Vladivostok abandoned in favour of Atlantic route. Fifty hostages shot at Bordeaux. |
| Sept. 21, Marshal Pétain begged French to abstain from attacks on Germans. | Nov. 3, Japanese forces moved towards Thailand and Burma. |
| Sept. 26, U.S.S.R. recognized Gen. de Gaulle as leader of Free French. | Nov. 5, Japan sent special envoy to Washington in effort to reach accord with U.S. Japanese semi-official paper published 7-point program for Japanese-U.S. settlement. |
| Sept. 29-
Oct. 1, Conference at Moscow between U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S. Democracies agreed to supply Soviet needs for war supplies in exchange for Russian raw materials. | Nov. 6, U.S. Government granted Russia a credit of \$1,000,000,000 under Lease-Lend Act. |
| Sept. 30, Air Minister announced extension of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Gen. Elias, Premier of Bohemia-Moravia, sentenced to death by German military court. | Nov. 11, Finland rejected U.S. warning of Nov. 3 to stop fighting Russia or risk loss of U.S. friendship. |
| Oct. 1, Further unrest in German-occupied countries, with arrests and executions in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, France, Bulgaria and Hungary. Total executions in Bohemia-Moravia numbered 88 within 3 days. | Nov. 14, Further contingent of Canadian troops and B.C.A.T Plan graduates arrived in Britain. |
| Oct. 2, Moscow reported 100 executions a day in Poland. | Nov. 15, Special Japanese envoy arrived at Washington. Canadian infantry contingent landed in Hong Kong. |
| Oct. 4, Violent clashes between Norwegian guerillas and German forces near Trondheim. | Nov. 16, Yugoslav spokesman in London stated 80,000 guerillas had wrested most of Serbia from Axis, and that 350,000 persons had been executed since Axis occupation. |
| Oct. 6, Panama refused to permit arming of U.S.-owned ships sailing under flag of Panama. | Nov. 17, Japan demanded facilities for 50,000 more troops in Indo-China. U.S. congress permitted arming of U.S. ships and use of ports of belligerent Powers. |
| Oct. 7, Berlin reported rebel Serb bands had stormed town of Sabac but had been beaten by German and Croat troops. | Nov. 18, Japanese Diet passed military budget of 3,800,000,000 yen. |
| Oct. 8, Washington sources reported accord between U.K., U.S. and Netherlands East Indies to stop oil shipments to Japan. Further uprisings in Serbia accounted for 90 deaths. | Nov. 19, Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, warned Japan of the consequences of any attack upon the Burma Road. Reorganization of British Army High Command announced. |
| Oct. 15, Serb insurrectionists reported to have forced Italian garrisons to withdraw to larger cities. | Nov. 20, French North Africa placed under direct control of Vice-Premier Darlan. |
| Oct. 18, Prime Minister King announced the freezing of basic wages and prices at a fixed pre-determined | |

- 1941
- Nov. 23, U.S. Secretary of State consulted British, Netherlands, Chinese and Australian representatives on Japanese proposal for settlement of Pacific questions. Fifth Canadian (Armoured) Division and large contingent of Canadian-trained airmen arrived in Britain.
- Nov. 25, Finland, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia, Denmark, Bulgaria and Nanking Government in China signed Anti-Comintern Pact at Berlin.
- Nov. 26, Rioting in Copenhagen in protest against Denmark's signing of Anti-Comintern Pact. U.S. and Japan failed to find a formula for peaceful settlement of Pacific questions after 7 months negotiations.
- Nov. 27, U.S. speeded military preparations in Phillipines.
- Nov. 28, Fall of Gondar ended Italian resistance in Ethiopia.
- Nov. 30, U.S. Secretary of State and British Ambassador conferred on Pacific situation.
- Dec. 1, Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Darlan met Herr Goering at Saint Florentin in Occupied France in effort to further collaboration between Germany and France.
- Dec. 2, U.S. demanded explanation from Japanese Government of presence of expanded Japanese forces in French Indo-China. Australian Government announced loss of H.M.A. cruiser *Sydney* in engagement with German raider *Steiermark*.
- Dec. 3, Extensive uprisings in Serbia necessitated employment of 3 German divisions.
- Dec. 5, Intensified defence precautions taken in Australia, Thailand, and Netherlands East Indies as tension between U.S.A. and Japan continued.
- Dec. 6, Britain declared war on Finland, Hungary and Roumania.
- Dec. 7, Japan attacked possessions of U.S. in Pacific. (See "Pacific Area".) U.K. and Canada declared war on Finland, Hungary and Roumania.
- Dec. 11, German and Italian declarations of war on U.S. quickly followed by similar action on part of U.S.
- Dec. 12, U.S. Coastguard seized French liner *Normandie* and removed crews of 14 other French vessels in U.S. and Panamanian ports.
- 1941
- Dec. 14, Turkey re-affirmed her neutrality. Bulgaria and Roumania declared war upon the U.S. Vichy Government protested severity of German reprisals for acts of violence in Occupied France.
- Dec. 21, Herr Hitler assumed personal command of German armies.
- Dec. 22, Mr. Churchill arrived in U.S. in a surprise visit to confer with President Roosevelt on war policy.
- Dec. 23, German propoganda office in Istanbul started anti-Semitic campaign as further step in war of nerves in Turkey.
- Dec. 25, Plebiscite in St. Pierre and Miquelon revealed that 98 p.c. of the inhabitants favoured the Free French cause.
- Dec. 26, Further large contingent of troops and airmen from Canada landed in U.K., including large number of graduates of Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
- Dec. 27, Combined British naval, air and army 'commando' force raided Norwegian Islands of Vaagsoe and Maaloy.
- Dec. 29, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill arrived at Ottawa from Washington.
- Dec. 30, Mr. Churchill gave historic address to members of Canadian Parliament.
- 1942
- Jan. 1, Canada announced practical cessation of manufacture of passenger automobiles and light trucks after Mar. 31.
- Jan. 2, Signing at Washington of joint declaration by 26 United Nations, binding each to employ its full resources against the Axis and never to make a separate armistice or peace.
- Jan. 3, Admiralty announcement of British cruiser and destroyer losses since outbreak of war totalled 12 and 57.
- Jan. 5, Washington announced the establishment of a new joint board, for U.K., U.S. and Canada, to purchase and allocate raw materials required for war-time production.
- Jan. 6, Minister of National Defence for Air reported total strength of R.C.A.F. as over 100,000. President Roosevelt announced that U.S. armed forces would serve in all parts of the world.
- Jan. 15, Opening of third consultative conference of foreign ministers of Pan-American republics at Rio de Janeiro. U.S. announced intention to increase army to 3,600,000.

- 1942
- Jan. 13, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela formally requested other American republics to sever diplomatic ties with Axis. Gen. Sir Alan Hartley appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Jan. 17, Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Britain after having arranged nucleus of Allied command and supply services with President Roosevelt.
- Jan. 18, Russia agreed to permit 25,000 Poles to leave Soviet territory to join Polish forces fighting with British Middle East Command.
- Jan. 19, U Saw, Premier of Burma, arrested for conspiracy with Japanese. Brazilian Foreign Minister, following Axis threats, stated that Brazil could no longer be neutral.
- Jan. 26, U.S. troops landed in Northern Ireland. Prime Minister King announced extension of Canadian troops overseas to full army; Fourth Division to be converted to an armoured division.
- Jan. 27, Dominions accorded representation in Empire War Cabinet. Mr. De Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, protested landing of U.S. troops in Northern Ireland.
- Jan. 28, Canadian liner *Lady Hawkins* sunk by submarine in West Indian waters; 250 missing.
- Feb. 4, Reorganization of British Cabinet, with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of War Production.
- Feb. 6, Combined Chiefs of Staff Board set up at Washington to direct joint Anglo-American action.
- Feb. 7, Anti-British rioting in Tangier. Germans arrested 200 persons in Rouen for attempt to bomb German army building.
- Feb. 11, U.S. troops garrisoned Netherlands West Indies islands of Aruba and Curaçao.
- Feb. 16, Opening of Riom war-guilt trials.
- Feb. 20, Changes in Churchill Ministry, with reduction of War Cabinet from 9 to 7 members and appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as House Leader and Lord Privy Seal.
- Feb. 24, Allied and neutral shipping losses in second half of 1941 totalled over 1,000,000 tons. Total losses since outbreak of war: 8,300,000 tons for Allies and neutrals; 5,000,000-6,000,000 tons for enemy. Secret session of Canadian House of Commons.
- 1942
- Feb. 27, Canada ordered removal of all persons of Japanese origin from protected areas on Pacific Coast; Commission to supervise such removal appointed. Pending removal, dusk to dawn curfew imposed.
- Mar. 2, French police announced that 230 attacks had been made upon German persons or works in past 8 months.
- Mar. 6, Prime Minister King announced Canadian approval of construction of Alaska highway.
- Mar. 7, Cairo reported Japanese mission making surveys on Madagascar.
- Mar. 9, British press called for offensive action against Japanese. Japanese in British Columbia began to surrender firearms, cameras and motor-vehicles.
- Mar. 10, Further contingent of Canadian soldiers and airmen reached Britain.
- Mar. 11, Prime Minister Churchill announced sending of Sir Stafford Cripps to India to confer with Indian leaders on question of Dominion status.
- Mar. 12, Anti-Axis riots in Rio de Janeiro, following sinking of 4 Brazilian ships.
- Mar. 15, Associated Press reported war-ship losses since outbreak of war as 203 British, 77 Allied and 195 enemy vessels.
- Mar. 16-17, First sinkings of Chilean and Uruguayan ships by Axis submarines followed by riots in Santiago and Montevideo.
- Mar. 19, Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, appointed British Minister of State in Middle East. Herr Hitler recalled to active service generals retired on his assumption of command in December.
- Mar. 24, Canada raised age limits for compulsory service for home defence to 30 years and announced a national selective service plan in regard to civil employment, including a list of restricted occupations. House of Commons passed \$1,000,000,000 material-aid given to United Kingdom.
- Mar. 25, Prime Minister King announced that Canada had requested representation on Pacific Defence Council and that 2 new divisions were to be formed.
- Mar. 28, H.M. the King, in a broadcast calling the peoples of the Commonwealth to a Day of Prayer, urged a speeding-up of war-time work.

- 1942
- Mar. 29, Sir Stafford Cripps announced from New Delhi British proposals for Dominion status for India.
- Mar. 30, Riom 'war-guilt' trials suspended. Canada given seat on new Pacific War Council of United Nations at Washington.
- Apr. 1, Sikh and Mahasabha groups of Indian population rejected tentative proposals for Indian home rule.
- Apr. 4, U.S. recognized Free French control over French Equatorial West Africa and French Cameroons.
- Apr. 6, Headquarters of First Canadian Army established in England.
- Apr. 10, All-India Congress Party rejected British offer of post-war Dominion status for India.
- Apr. 12, Sir Stafford Cripps left India; Indian leaders expressed determination to aid war effort.
- Apr. 13, Lord Louis Mountbatten appointed chief of British combined operations (commando forces). Renewed pressure on France to extend collaboration with Germany; border between Occupied and Unoccupied France closed.
- Apr. 14, M. Laval given post in Pétain Government.
- Apr. 15, Prime Minister King arrived at Washington to attend Pacific War Council and discuss European situation.
- Apr. 16, M. Laval appointed civil supervisor of all France in reorganization of Vichy Government; Vichy U.S. relations near breaking point.
- Apr. 17, U.S. Ambassador to France recalled to Washington for consultations.
- Apr. 19, Marshal Pétain announced membership of new Government, with M. Laval in charge of internal and external affairs and Admiral Darlan in charge of defence, with right of succession as Chief of the State.
- Apr. 20, Final figures for Second Victory Loan (original objective \$600,000,000) showed 1,681,525 subscribers and total subscriptions of \$997,503,300. M. Laval promised full collaboration with Germany.
- Apr. 23, London reported Vichy administration in Madagascar taking oppressive measures against Free French sympathizers in island.
- 1942
- Apr. 25, Washington announced landing of U.S. troops on New Caledonia to assist Free French garrison.
- Apr. 26, Herr Hitler, in a Reichstag speech, announced assumption of life-and-death powers over all Germans.
- Apr. 27, Canada's plebiscite, releasing Government from commitments on use of manpower, passed by large majority.
- Apr. 30- May 1, Meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini at Salzburg.
- May 10, Mr. Churchill, in radio broadcast, threatened use of gas on German cities if Germans used gas on Russian front.
- May 11, Axis submarine sank 2 freighters in St. Lawrence: 18 lives lost.
- May 13, Further contingent of Canadian troops and airmen arrived in Britain.
- May 18, Opening of Ottawa Air Training Conference, with delegates of 14 nations in attendance.
- May 20, All men between 16 and 70, not gainfully employed, ordered to register. Canadian Government requested closing of French consular offices in Canada.
- May 21, First Canadian flying-boat squadron arrived in Far East.
- May 22, Ottawa Air Training Conference closed; formation of Combined Committee on Air Training in North America announced by U.S., U.K. and Canada.
- May 26, U.S. Army-Navy Air Mission arrived at London. M. Laval reported to have consented to training of German seamen to use French warships.
- May 27, Reinhard Heydrich, Reichsprotector of Bohemia, wounded in Prague; Germans instituted severe retaliatory measures.
- May 28, Brazil announced first sinking of German submarine by Brazilian aircraft.
- June 1, Admiralty announced loss of cruiser *Trinidad*.
- June 5, British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement extended to 1945.
- June 10, Massacre of Lidice, Bohemia; all men shot, women and children deported and village levelled, following German accusations of harbouring of killers of Heydrich.
- June 18, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with President Roosevelt.

1942

- June 22, M. Laval ended a long period of concealed collaboration by stating openly that he desired a German victory. President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill announced the object of their conference as the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy.
- June 23-25, T. M. the King and Queen paid a 3-day visit to Northern Ireland and inspected U.S. troops there.
- June 25, Further contingent of Canadian troops arrived in Britain. Meeting of Pacific War Council at Washington, with President Roosevelt and Prime Ministers Churchill and King present. Germans shot all males in Czech village of Lezaky, in further reprisal for killing of Heydrich.
- June 27, Mr. Churchill returned from U.S.

The Battle of Britain

NOTE.—Where principal air raids are numerous in any month they are grouped together at the beginning of each month. Those which require supplementary details are listed separately.

1941

- JUNE— Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—7th, London (first since May 11); 11th, London and other points.
Principal British Air Raids.—11th, Ruhr, Calais, Boulogne; 11th-14th, German industrial centres; 17th, invasion ports; 29th, German industrial centres; 30th, Kiel and Bremen.
- June 28, After 17 nights consecutive bombing, R.A.F. suspended operations on account of bad weather.
- JULY— Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—8th, Southampton; 28th, London (first since June 27).
Principal British Air Raids.—4th, Essen, Bremen and Bremerhaven; 8th, From Kiel to Brest, Wilhelmshaven; 9th, Gasoline plant at Leuna, near Leipzig; 10th, Cherbourg, Le Havre; 11th, Rhineland; 13th, Bremen; 14th, Cherbourg, Le Havre; 16th, Rotterdam.
- July 24, British used U.S. "Flying Fortress" bombers in extensive daylight raids on French ports.
- AUGUST—Principal British Air Raids.—2nd, Berlin and Hamburg; 5th, Mannheim; 8th, Berlin; 12th, Cologne (heaviest raid of war to date); 21st, St. Omer, Bethune, Ijmuiden (Netherlands).

1941

- Aug. 31, Widespread R.A.F. attacks featured by daylight raid on Bremen ("R.A.F.'s busiest day since Battle of Britain").
- SEPTEMBER—Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—1st, Hull; 30th, Raids on 5 British towns, with casualties reported heavy.
Principal British Air Raids.—7th-8th, Berlin; 12th, Kiel; 13th, Brest; 29th, Stettin and Hamburg.
- Sept. 12, First air raid on Rostock, major port on Baltic.
- Sept. 21, Large-scale British daylight raids over northern France met with increasing German opposition, with 24 German and 13 British machines brought down.
- Sept. 30, Germans resumed heavy air raids with attacks on 5 north-eastern British towns.
- OCTOBER—Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—3rd, Raids on 5 British towns, casualties reported heavy; 7th, South Wales coast town.
Principal British Air Raids.—6th, Boulogne; 12th, Nuremberg, Bremen and Boulogne; 29th, Alesund, Norway.
- Oct. 11, War Office announced formation of 'commando units' for purpose of a continental invasion.
- Nov. 6, Greater German aerial activity over Britain than for several weeks.
- Nov. 9, R.A.F. in further heavy raids on Essen and other Ruhr points.
- Nov. 30, R.A.F. resumed heavy air raids over Germany after nearly a month of bad weather; 20 British machines lost.
- Dec. 18, R.A.F. in extremely heavy air raid on German warships and port facilities at Brest.
- Dec. 27-28, Heavy air raids on Duesseldorf, other R.A.F. raids on Brest, Boulogne and points in Netherlands.
- Dec. 29, Germans resumed heavy air raids over northeast England.
- Dec. 30, Heavy daylight air raid over Brest.
- 1942
- Jan. 4, R.A.F. in daylight raids over northwest Germany.
- Jan. 7, Canadian squadron of R.A.F. in heavy raid on St. Nazaire.
- Jan. 11, Air raid on Liverpool.
- Jan. 22, R.A.F. in heavy raid on Muenster.

1942

Feb. 28, British paratroops and landing parties destroyed radio station at Bruneval, France.

MARCH—Principal British Air Raids.—*3rd*, Boulogne and Calais, Renault automobile works at Billancourt; *8th*, Truck factory at Poissy; *11th*, Essen; *13th*, Kiel, Cologne; *29th*, Luebeck.

Mar. 23-25, Renewal of German air raids on Britain, with southeastern and southwestern ports as main objectives.

Mar. 28, Daring surprise attack by British Commando, Naval and Air Force on St. Nazaire submarine base.

APRIL— Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—*2nd*, Dover, Portland; *25th-26th*, Bath; *29th*, Norwich.

Principal British Air Raids.—*1st*, Poissy; *13th-15th*, Continuous attacks on Ruhr and invasion coast; *23rd-26th*, Rostock; *24th*, Flushing; *27th*, Rhineland; *27th-28th*, Trondheim; *28th*, Kiel, Trondheim and Occupied France, Belgium and Netherlands; *29th*, Rubber works and aircraft factory near Paris; *30th*, Flushing, Le Havre, Morlaix, Abbeville.

Apr. 5, Over 300 British bombers raided Rhineland and aircraft engine works near Paris.

Apr. 12, Air attack on Hazebrouck, with British losses of 1 bomber and 13 fighters.

Apr. 16, Day-long air raids on coastal regions of occupied France by heavy forces of British aircraft, including over 400 Spitfires.

Apr. 17, British air offensive ranged as far as Augsburg, near Munich, with 600 aircraft engaged.

Apr. 22, British Commando raid on Eoulogne.

Apr. 25, R.A.F. raids widened to cover three-fourths of Germany, with Skoda munitions works at Pilsen as chief target.

MAY— Principal British Air Raids.—*1st*, Calais, St. Omer; *2nd*, Copenhagen; *3rd*, Dunkirk, Pas de Calais, Abbeville; *4th-6th*, Stuttgart; *5th*, Hamburg, St. Nazaire, Kristiansand; *7th*, Ostend, Zeebrugge; *19th*, Mannheim.

May 5, Sharp attacks on two British south coast regions by German aircraft.

May 17, R.A.F. in heavy bombing raids and fighter sweeps over Occupied France met first serious

1942

opposition in weeks, indicating a withdrawal of German fighter aircraft from eastern front.

May 30, Heaviest air raid of war on Cologne, with 1,250 machines taking part and 3,000 tons of bombs dropped; three-quarters of the city set afire.

May 31, Three-wave air raid on Canterbury in reprisal for Cologne raid.

JUNE— Principal German Air Raids on Britain.—*25th*, 2 towns in Midland; *26th*, Norwich.

Principal British Air Raids.—*1st*, Flushing, Bruges, Cherbourg, Boulogne, Dieppe, Abbeville, Calais; *1st-2nd*, Essen; *4th*, Bremen; *6th*, Emden; *8th*, Bruges; *20th-21st*, Emden; *23rd*, Emden; *25th*, Bremen (heaviest of war); *26th*, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Boulogne; *28th*, Bremen; *29th*, Bremen.

The Battle of the Atlantic

1941

June 3, U.S. Maritime Commission announced that U.S. vessels would handle all British shipping services from Canada and U.S. to Australia and New Zealand.

June 5, U.S. steamship owners in Atlantic and Gulf services placed 50 p.c. of their ships of 3,500 tons or over at disposal of U.S. Maritime Commission for emergency operations.

June 19, U.S. Maritime Commission announced the formal taking possession of the first of the 28 Italian ships held in protective custody.

June 20, Admiralty announced shipping losses for May as 461,328 tons. British sinkings of Axis shipping during May totalled 299,000 tons. Total losses of friendly shipping from outbreak of war totalled 1,639 ships of 6,702,807 tons: British, 1,008 ships of 4,302,445 tons; Allied, 314 ships of 1,411,543 tons; neutral, 317 ships of 988,819 tons.

July 15, Shipping losses for the month of June showed decrease. Monthly reports discontinued and reports at irregular intervals substituted.

July 20, Air Ministry announced nearly 250,000 tons of German shipping sunk by aircraft in past 8 days.

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| <p>1941</p> <p>July 21, Losses of tanker tonnage resulted in restrictions on sales of gasoline in Canada.</p> <p>Aug. 1, Merchant convoy with cargo worth \$400,000,000 arrived in Britain from North American ports.</p> <p>Aug. 7, The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that increased patrols in the Atlantic had cut Britain's July shipping losses to lowest figure in more than a year.</p> <p>Aug. 18, President Roosevelt announced plan to 'ferry' aeroplanes to West Africa.</p> <p>Sept. 5, Reports from Iceland stated not one sinking of a merchantman had occurred on northern route from U.S. to Britain in 7 weeks. Admiralty reported losses during July and August as particularly low.</p> <p>Sept. 9, Raid on Spitzbergen by Canadian, British and Norwegian forces, resulting in removal of population and destruction of coal mines and stores of coal.</p> <p>Sept. 12, Fleet Air Arm attacked shipping and aluminium works and power station at Bods in northern Norway. U.S. freighter <i>Montana</i> torpedoed off coast of Greenland. German Admiralty, in first communiqué since President Roosevelt's speech, claimed sinking of 22 ships in convoy of 40.</p> <p>Sept. 17, Strong U.S. Army field force arrived in Iceland.</p> <p>Sept. 19, S.S. <i>Pink Star</i>, under Panamanian flag but owned by U.S. Government, sunk off Iceland.</p> <p>Sept. 27, Mass launching of 14 merchant ships in U.S. shipyards. Loss of Canadian corvette <i>Lévis</i> with 18 of crew. U.S. owned tanker <i>I. C. White</i> under the flag of Panama torpedoed in South Atlantic.</p> <p>Oct. 8, Fleet Air Arm damaged 4 German warships off Alesund, Norway.</p> <p>Oct. 9, First Canadian-built freighter launched at Montreal.</p> <p>Oct. 16, Transfer of 2 over-age U.S. submarines to U.K. brought number of warship transfers to 78.</p> <p>Oct. 17, U.S. destroyer <i>Kearny</i> torpedoed by German submarine 350 miles southwest of Iceland, 11 lives lost. Two of newest and fastest U.S. freighters assigned to U.K. under lease-lend plan.</p> <p>Oct. 20, Government of Panama permitted defensive arming of ships of Panamanian registry.</p> | <p>1941</p> <p>Oct. 21, President Roosevelt announced sinking of U.S. freighter <i>Lehigh</i> torpedoed on Oct. 19 off west coast of Africa and U.S. freighter <i>Bold Venture</i>, under flag of Panama, torpedoed near Iceland on Oct. 16.</p> <p>Oct. 31, U.S. destroyer <i>Reuben James</i> torpedoed with loss of 95 lives while on convoy duty west of Iceland.</p> <p>Oct. 31-
Nov. 3, Twenty-four German-controlled ships sunk or severely damaged in air attacks from Norway to Bay of Biscay.</p> <p>Nov. 4, U.S. naval tanker <i>Salinas</i> torpedoed southwest of Iceland.</p> <p>Nov. 12, Mr. Churchill told House of Commons that shipping losses for July-October were less than 750,000 tons, compared with 2,000,000 tons in previous 4-month period.</p> <p>Nov. 19, German submarines reported operating 30 miles off coast of Canada.</p> <p>Nov. 22, German raider sunk by H.M.S. <i>Devonshire</i> in South Atlantic.</p> <p>Dec. 6, Admiralty announced sinking of German raider by H.M.S. <i>Dorsetshire</i> in South Atlantic.</p> <p>Dec. 10, H.M.C. corvette <i>Windflower</i> sunk in collision, with loss of 23 lives.</p> <p>Dec. 17, Admiralty announced loss of light cruiser <i>Dunedin</i> in November.</p> <p>Dec. 17-21, Admiralty announced loss of destroyer and auxiliary warship in 5-day running attack on convoy of over 30 merchantmen, 2 of which were lost; 5 enemy submarines sunk during attack.</p> <p>1942</p> <p>Jan. 14, Panamanian tanker <i>Norness</i> torpedoed 60 miles south of Montauk Point, Long Island.</p> <p>Jan. 15, Second vessel sunk by submarine off Long Island.</p> <p>Jan. 18, Third merchant ship sunk off Atlantic coast of U.S.</p> <p>Jan. 19, Further sinkings off Atlantic coast of U.S. indicated concentration of enemy submarines in those waters.</p> <p>Feb. 12, German battleships <i>Scharnhorst</i> and <i>Gneisenau</i> and cruiser <i>Prinz Eugen</i> with large surface and air escort escaped from Brest through English channel towards Heligoland. In ensuing action, 42 British and 18 German aircraft were lost.</p> <p>Feb. 16, Seven ships torpedoed in Caribbean between Aruba and Venezuela.</p> |
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| Feb. 17, S.S. <i>Buarque</i> , first Brazilian steamer to be torpedoed, sunk off Atlantic coast of U.S. | against U.S.S.R. Germans made gains in Lithuania and Poland and raided Kiev and Zhitomir, Ukraine; Kaunas, Lithuania; and Sebastopol. Russians bombed Finnish ports and shipping, charging Germans were using Finnish bases. |
| Feb. 19, Further submarine attacks on Aruba, N.W.I. | |
| Feb. 21, German battleships <i>Tirpitz</i> , <i>Admiral Scheer</i> and cruiser <i>Admiral Hipper</i> reported steaming towards Trondheim. | June 24, U.K. and U.S.S.R. agreed to fight Germany as military and economic partners. Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, Kolno, Lomzha and Wilno. |
| Feb. 26, British First Lord of the Admiralty stated <i>Scharnhorst</i> , <i>Gneisenau</i> and <i>Prinz Eugen</i> had been severely damaged. | June 25-26, Fierce fighting in Poland and Lithuania. Germans advanced in series of thrusts from Baltic to borders of Bessarabia, where Russians repulsed Roumanians. Wide salient driven towards Minsk, White Russia. |
| Mar. 9, German battleship <i>Tirpitz</i> driven into Norwegian port by British torpedo-bombers and attack on Russia-bound convoy frustrated. | June 26, Finland announced decision to resist Russian aggression. |
| Mar. 29-Apr. 5, Washington announced Allied ship losses in American Atlantic waters as 21. | June 28-30, German armoured divisions advanced rapidly beyond Minsk, when Russians attacked the German spearhead. |
| Mar. 31, Great Allied convoy reached Murmansk, having beaten off powerful German naval attack in Arctic waters. | June 30, Luck, Poland, taken by Germans. |
| Apr. 1, Ten Norwegian ships attempted to escape from Goteborg, Sweden, to Britain, but were turned back by German naval forces, with loss of 2 ships. | July 1, Germans reported capture of Lwow, Poland, and of Latvian naval bases of Riga and Windau. |
| Apr. 6-12, U.S. reports of sinkings in American Atlantic waters totalled 12. | July 3, Germans now occupied Lithuania, the greater part of Latvia and the western parts of White Russia and the Ukraine. Germans crossed Dvina River at Jacobstadt in Latvia. |
| Apr. 19, Oil installations at Curaçao shelled by enemy submarine. | July 5, Germans checked in great drive to cross Berezina River on the Minsk-Moscow highway; Germans advanced at Lepel. |
| Apr. 20-26, Washington announced sinking of 12 vessels in American Atlantic waters. | July 7-8, Germans thrown back in drive for Moscow and Leningrad by Russian counter-attacks, and German attempts to cross Dnieper River on Stalin Line failed. |
| Apr. 30-May 2, Running sea fight between convoys to and from Russia and German naval and air forces; 3 Russia-bound and 1 Britain-bound merchantmen sunk; H.M. cruiser <i>Edinburgh</i> lost. | July 10, Germans continued offensive against Leningrad, Moscow and the Ukraine in face of strong Russian resistance. |
| May 4-31, Washington announced loss of 51 Allied merchant vessels in American Atlantic waters. | July 12, British and Soviet Governments agreed not to conclude an armistice or peace except by mutual agreement. |
| May 14, First torpedoing of a Mexican ship reported. Mexico demanded reparations. | July 13, Russian naval and air forces attacked German convoy in the Baltic sinking 2 destroyers and 13 transports. |
| May 17, German cruiser <i>Prinz Eugen</i> damaged by aerial torpedo attack off Norway. | July 16, Heavy fighting continued in the German drives on Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev. Germans captured Smolensk. |
| June 1-20, Sinkings of Allied ships in American Atlantic waters. | July 19, Germans crossed Dniester River. |
| June 20, Washington announced enemy submarines laying mines off Virginia coast. | July 24-Aug. 1, Russians counter-attacked strongly. |

Eastern Front

1941

- June 22, German and Roumanian troops crossed Russian frontier without previous declaration of war. Italy declared war

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| July 30, British Fleet Air Arm raided Kirkenes, Norway, and Petsamo, Finland. | U.S.S.R. announced conscription of a reserve force (25,000,000) of men between 16 and 50. |
| Aug. 5-20, Germans advanced towards Leningrad from north, southeast and southwest. | Sept. 20, Russian Ambassador to Britain appealed for more tanks for U.S.S.R. Complete output of British tanks for a week earmarked for Russia. Russians making desperate resistance against German drive in Ukraine. Germans claimed capture of Kiev and reaching of Poltava. Russians inflicted heavy losses on Germans on Arctic front near Murmansk. |
| Aug. 7, First Russian air raid on Berlin. | |
| Aug. 12, Germans reported as advancing rapidly on Kiev. In south, break-through near Uman opened road to Odessa and Nikolaev. Germans claimed to have reached Black Sea. | |
| Aug. 13, Germans advanced on Odessa from three sides. | |
| Aug. 19, Retreating Russians destroyed Dnieperstroy dam on Dnieper River. | Sept. 21, Germany claimed the capture of 150,000 Russians, the reaching of the Sea of Azov. |
| Aug. 21, Russian resistance on Leningrad front strengthened; air-borne tanks on central front dealt heavy blows to Germans. | Sept. 23, Flank positions of Leningrad and Odessa held against heavy German attacks. In centre, Russians advanced to within $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Smolensk. |
| Aug. 22, Russians withdrew from Gomel. | Sept. 25, Russians repulsed determined German offensive at Murmansk. |
| Aug. 26, Russians abandoned Novgorod, 100 miles southwest of Leningrad. | Oct. 1, Russians abandoned Poltava and withdrew to Donets Basin. |
| Aug. 26-27, Germans lost 101 aircraft in Leningrad fighting. | Oct. 4, Successful counter-attacks on Leningrad front. |
| Aug. 28, Germans claimed to have reached within 32 miles of Leningrad. Volga Germans removed to Siberia. | Oct. 6- Dec. 15, THE BATTLE FOR MOSCOW —Oct. 8, Two strong German columns, from Roslavl and the Valdai Hill, advanced in pincers movement towards Moscow; Russians withdrew from Orel. Oct. 10, Germans broke through on 300-mile front. Oct. 13, Vyazma abandoned. Oct. 14-19, Germans reached Mozhaisk, Kalinin and Taganrog. Oct. 16, Germans broke through western defences. Oct. 17, Part of Russian Government removed to Kuibyshev. Oct. 20, State of siege declared. Oct. 23, Germans within 38 miles of Moscow. Oct. 28, Russian position improved. Oct. 29, Heavy fighting at Volokolamsk. Russians brought down 47 German aircraft in heaviest raid over city. Nov. 1, State of siege at Tula. Nov. 5, German drive reported stopped. Nov. 6, Major Russian counter-attack near Volokolamsk. Nov. 7, Russians counter-attacked in effort to restore communications between Moscow and Leningrad. Nov. 12, German position at Tula endangered. Nov. 14, Russians repulsed 15 tank attacks at Tula and made strong counter-attacks at Moscow. Nov. 18, Russians pushed Germans back 8 miles at Tula. Nov. 20, Northern line of |
| Aug. 31- Sept. 12, Strong Russian counter-offensive on central front. Other counter-offensives relieved pressure on Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. | |
| Sept. 3, Russians acknowledged loss of Talinn. | |
| Sept. 7, Russian air raid on Bucharest. | |
| Sept. 13, Russians withdrew from Chernigov on Kiev front. Germans, attempting landing on Oesel Island in Baltic, repulsed by Russians with loss of 8 vessels. | |
| Sept. 14, Britain announced that R.A.F. machines and crews had reached Russia. | |
| Sept. 15, Soviet forces abandoned Kremenchug on Dnieper River in the Kiev sector. | |
| Sept. 16, Garrison of Odessa, aided by Black Sea fleet, repulsed renewed German and Roumanian attacks on the city. | |
| Sept. 17, Second German attempt to land on Oesel Island repulsed. Russian fleet and shore batteries sank 30 vessels in Baltic and Arctic Seas. | |
| Sept. 18, Russians inflicted heavy losses on German 'panzer' forces near Bryansk, 230 miles southwest of Moscow. German advance into Ukraine, Crimea cut off. | |

1941

defence reported bending. *Nov. 21*, Germans broke through at Tula; fierce fighting at Kalinin and Volokolamsk. *Nov. 23*, Germans advanced at Mozhaisk and Tula. *Nov. 24*, Pressure on Moscow reported greatest in war. *Nov. 26*, Germans advanced towards Moscow from southeast and northwest. *Nov. 28*, Russians fell back at Tula and Volokolamsk but repulsed Germans at Mozhaisk. *Nov. 30*, German drives halted. *Dec. 7*, Russians broke German line at 2 points north of city. *Dec. 8*, Germans announced cessation of drive on Moscow until spring. *Dec. 10*, Russians retook towns in Kalinin, Tula and Orel sectors. *Dec. 12*, Russians announced "utter defeat" of Germans on Moscow front. *Dec. 15*, Threat to Moscow reported ended.

Oct. 7, Germans occupied ports of Mariupol and Ossipenko, thereby flanking Donets Basin. Russians reported Germans driven back 11 miles on Odessa front.

Oct. 8, Germans advanced near Melitopol, on Sea of Azov.

Oct. 18-
July 3, BATTLE FOR THE CRIMEA AND DONETS BASIN.— *Oct. 18*, U.S.S.R. announced abandonment of Odessa. *Oct. 21*, Germans advanced towards Donets Basin. *Oct. 23*, Russians admitted evacuation of Taganrog on Sea of Azov. *Oct. 27*, Russians acknowledged evacuation of Stalino. *Oct. 28*, Severe fighting as Germans approached Rostov. *Oct. 29*, Germans reinforced their troops on southern front and claimed penetration of Perekop isthmus and entrance to Crimea. *Nov. 2*, Germans claimed capture of Simferopol, capital of Crimea. Heavy air raids on Sebastopol. *Nov. 3*, Kursk in Donets Basin captured. *Nov. 4*, Germans advanced several miles towards Rostov; in Crimea, 2-pronged drive advanced towards Sebastopol and Kerch. *Nov. 6*, In Crimea, Russians reported withdrawing to Yaila Mountains. *Nov. 7*, Germans reported to have reached approaches of Sebastopol. *Nov. 12*, Germans claimed to have reached east coast of Crimea, south of Kerch. *Nov. 17*, Germans claimed capture of Kerch. *Nov. 18*, Russians acknowledged withdrawal towards Caucasus

1941

on Kerch Peninsula. *Nov. 23*, Germans reached Rostov. *Nov. 24*, Russian counter-attack at Rostov drove Germans back 37 miles. *Nov. 26*, In Northern Caucasus, Russians drove Germans back to 60 miles north and west of Rostov. *Nov. 28*, Germans opened new drive on Sebastopol. *Nov. 30*, Russians recaptured Rostov and Germans withdrew towards Taganrog. *Dec. 4*, German resistance on Rostov-Mariupol front stiffened as reserves drawn from Crimea. Russians continued advance in Don region; Germans fighting delaying action in suburbs of Taganrog while main force retired on Mariupol; two Italian divisions captured. *Dec. 15*, Russians surrounded Taganrog. *Dec. 31*, Russian Caucasian armies, aided by Black Sea fleet, stormed and captured Crimean towns of Kerch and Feodosiya. 1942, *Jan. 6*, Russians reported Germans driven from almost whole of Kerch Peninsula. *Jan. 7*, Russian garrison of Sebastopol joined other Russian forces attacking Germans in Crimea. *Jan. 11*, Russians re-occupied Balaklava, Crimea. *Jan. 30*, Russians advanced 93 miles in Donets Basin and recaptured Lozovaya. *Apr. 1*, Situation in Donets Basin develops into major operation. Russians launched counter-offensive in Crimea. *May 11*, German spring offensive in Crimea began with advance towards Kerch. *May 14*, Russians withdrew to new positions on Kerch Peninsula. *May 17*, Germans occupied greater part of Kerch. *June 6-8*, Strong German attack on Sebastopol. *June 15*, Black Sea Fleet shelled German troops attacking Sebastopol. *June 17*, Russians repulsed 11 German attacks on Sebastopol. *June 19*, Four separate attacks on Sebastopol repulsed. *June 21*, Germans drove wedge into defences of Sebastopol. *June 22*, Street fighting reported in Sebastopol. *July 3*, Fall of Sebastopol; Russians evacuated, leaving the city in ruins.

Nov. 23, Russians recaptured Vishera, 100 miles from Leningrad.

Dec. 3, Finns claimed Russians evacuating Hango Peninsula.

Dec. 10, Russians drove Germans from Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad.

- | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|--|
| Dec. 16, Russians launched a general offensive on Finnish-German positions in Karelia. | Feb. 15, Russian units in White Russia reached within 72 miles of old Polish frontier. |
| Dec. 16-17, Further Russian successes in Klin, Kalinin, Tula and Orel areas. Mozhaisk retaken. | Feb. 27, Russian cavalry reported to have reached within 72 miles of Latvian border. |
| Dec. 19, German retreat reported general on all Russian fronts. | Mar. 1, Russians advanced to within sight of Staraya Russa. |
| Dec. 24, Russians recaptured Gorbachevo, 150 miles south of Moscow. Germans withdrew across Volkhov River on Leningrad front. | Mar. 3, Russians developed strong offensive in Ukraine. |
| Dec. 27, Russians announced rout of German forces south of Leningrad and smashing of new German line on Oka River below Moscow. | Mar. 5, Russians recaptured Yukhnov, 125 miles east of Smolensk. |
| Dec. 28, Further Russian advance in Kalinin area. | Mar. 8, Russians recaptured Sychevka, midway between Rzhev and Vyazma; nine localities recaptured on Kalinin front. |
| Dec. 29, General Russian advance continued, despite German attempts to make stand in several sectors. | Mar. 11, Russians breached German defence lines beyond Kalinin. |
| | Mar. 12, Great Russian offensive in south from Sea of Azov to Kharkov; 90 divisions, totalling 1,500,000 men, reported engaged. |
| 1942 | Mar. 17, Great battle raging at gates of Kharkov; further Russian gains northwest of Moscow. |
| Jan. 1, Moscow announced recapture of Kaluga, final defeat of Gen. Guderian's tank army and routing of 16 German divisions on central front. Russians announced recapture of Staritsa, on River Volga. | Mar. 27, Russian sea-borne force landed behind German lines at Murmansk. Russians advanced in Smolensk area. |
| Jan. 1-5, Russians recaptured 30 villages on Leningrad front. | Mar. 29, Strong German counter-attacks repulsed by Russians on Kalinin front. |
| Jan. 7, Moscow announced retaking of 572 villages and killing of 10,000 Germans in 5 days. On central front, Russians routed Germans at Tim, 40 miles east of Kursk, and crossed upper Donets River in Kharkov region. On northern front, Russians recaptured island of Hogland from Finns. | Apr. 8, Russians crossed upper Dnieper River in flanking movement against Rzhev-Gzhatzsk-Vyazma salient. |
| Jan. 8, Russians announced recapture of Meshchovsk, 40 miles from Vyazma-Bryansk German winter defence line. | Apr. 14, Russian forces in Ukraine effected major break-through north of Kharkov. |
| Jan. 9, Russians recaptured Mosalsk, 47 miles west of Kaluga. | Apr. 15, Russians broke through German front lines at Bryansk. |
| Jan. 11, Russians broke Vyazma-Bryansk line and re-occupied Lyudinovo. | Apr. 19, Russians breached Finnish line in Karelian Isthmus. Noticeable stepping-up of German aerial attacks all along front. |
| Jan. 14, Russians recaptured Kirov in Smolensk region and Gorokhovo near Mozhaisk. | Apr. 21, German aircraft attacking Murmansk beaten off with loss of 15 machines. |
| Jan. 20, Russians recaptured Mozhaisk, leaving Orel and Rzhev as main remaining German strongholds on Moscow front. | Apr. 22, Russians broke through in 2 places on Karelian Isthmus. |
| Jan. 23, Russians, in 65-mile advance on north central front, reached Kholm. | Apr. 28, Russians recaptured Borok, on west side of Lake Ilmen, and broke through at Orel. |
| Jan. 26, Russians recaptured Nelidovo, 170 miles northwest of Moscow. | May 5, Russians struck at Kharkov, Kursk and Taganrog and scored new success on Kalinin front. |
| Feb. 6, Rzhev besieged by Russians. | May 19, Russians advanced on 100-mile front in Kharkov sector, with left flank approaching Krasnohrad, 60 miles southwest of Kharkov. Germans started counter-offensive in Izyum-Barvenkova sector, 80 miles southeast of Kharkov. |
| Feb. 10, Renewed stiffening of German resistance on all fronts. | |

1942

- May 24-26, Strong German counter-attack on Kharkov front repulsed by Russians; Germans in strong flanking attempt in Barvenkova-Izyum sector.
- May 28, Russians advanced in both Kharkov and Barvenkova sectors.
- May 29-31, Operations on Kalinin front resulted in capture of important German lines.
- June 5, Russian aircraft in major attack on German aerodromes in Arctic.
- June 9, Continued heavy assault on Sebastopol.
- June 10, Germans commenced offensive on Kharkov front.
- June 16, Russians counter-attacked on Kharkov front.
- June 22, Germans renewed offensive on Kharkov front.
- June 26, Russians admitted loss of Kupyanks, 60 miles southeast of Kharkov.
- June 28, Germans opened third major front with offensive from Kursk.

Mediterranean General

1941

- July 6, British submarines sank one Italian cruiser and three Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean.
- July 26, Seventeen Italian motor torpedo-boats annihilated in attempted surprise attack upon Malta.
- Sept. 8, In a week of sea action, British Mediterranean fleet sank over 20 Axis naval and merchant vessels attempting to reinforce Italian Libya.
- Sept. 28, R.A.F. in heavy raids on Turin and Genoa. British and Netherlands submarines sank 29 Italian troop and supply ships totalling 200,000 tons and damaged 30 others during month of September.
- Sept. 30, H.M.S. *Nelson* damaged in naval-air battle while protecting convoy.
- Oct. 7, Four Axis ships sunk and 25 others damaged in air and sea attacks over week-end.
- Nov. 9, R.N. force sank Italian destroyer and 10 transports, despite presence of greatly superior Italian naval force.
- Nov. 13, H.M.S. *Ark Royal* torpedoed in western Mediterranean.
- Dec. 14, British and Netherlands navies sank 3 Italian cruisers.

1942

- Jan. 1, R.A.F. carried out sustained air raids on German air bases in Greece.
- Jan. 3, Admiralty announced loss of cruiser *Neptune*.
- Jan. 9, Admiralty announced loss of cruiser *Galatea* in the Mediterranean off Alexandria, with loss of 460 lives.
- Jan. 14- May 13, *Period of Intensified Air Raids on Malta*—Damage to date included destruction of 15,500 homes, 70 churches, 22 schools, 18 convents and 8 hospitals.
- Jan. 23-24, Largest Axis convoy ever seen in Mediterranean attacked by British bombers and torpedo planes, 20,000-ton liner sunk and other ships seriously damaged.
- Jan. 28, H.M. battleship *Barham* sunk off Tobruk.
- Feb. 15, R.A.F. machines torpedoed and set on fire 2 Italian cruisers and 2 destroyers, at entrance to Ionian Sea between Italy and Greece.
- Mar. 15, Combined naval and air operations against Rhodes.
- Mar. 22-23, Combined enemy naval and air attack on Malta-bound convoy resulted in torpedoing of an Italian battleship and sinking of 1 British merchantman.
- Mar. 23, Field Marshal Kesselring appointed to command air operations in Sicily, presaging heavier attacks on Malta.
- Apr. 9, British submarine sank 10,000-ton Italian cruiser.
- May 8, Viscount Gort transferred from Gibraltar as Commander-in-Chief to Malta.
- May 11, Admiralty announced sinking of 3 destroyers by dive bombing off Libyan coast.
- May 12, Thirteen German troop-carrying aircraft shot down off North Africa.
- June 13-15, Axis naval and air attack on two British convoys to Malta and Tobruk resulted in sinking of 1 Italian cruiser and 2 destroyers and damaging of 2 battleships, 2 cruisers and a destroyer by R.N. and U.K.-U.S. air forces.

Libya-Egypt

1941

- June 18, British withdrew to original positions.
- July 2, Transfer of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, to India. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck became Commander-in-Chief in Middle East.

- 1941
- Sept. 16, First Axis air raid on Cairo.
- Nov. 16, Formation of new British army in Western Desert announced.
- Nov. 18, British advanced into Eastern Libya on a wide front. R.N. and R.A.F. bombarded Axis positions as far west as Bengasi.
- Nov. 20, British forces advanced 80 miles into Libya.
- Nov. 22-30, British advanced to Gulf of Sirte.
- Nov. 23, New Zealand and Indian forces captured Bardia, Sidi Azeiz and Sidi Omar Nuovo. Main tank battle in Tobruk area.
- Nov. 26, British columns formed junction at Rezegh. Axis forces formed strong positions around Tobruk.
- Dec. 2, Germans broke through Tobruk corridor and effected junction of 2 armoured columns after fierce tank engagement.
- Dec. 3, Reorganization of Middle East Command completed with formation of 9th Army, covering Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Suez Canal.
- Dec. 6-7, Pitched battle between tanks south of Tobruk, between El Adem and Bir El Gobi.
- Dec. 9-
Jan. 17, **FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE TO GULF OF SIRTE—**
Dec. 10, Siege of Tobruk lifted; *Dec. 16*, Three main battles at Alem Hamza, Halegh El Olebam and Gazala; *Dec. 19*, Derna airport taken; *Dec. 25*, Bengasi taken; *Dec. 29*, Concentration of Axis forces in Agedabia region; 1942, *Jan. 2*, Bardia retaken; *Jan. 13*, Salum taken; retreating Axis forces made stand on Gulf of Sirte.

- 1942
- Jan. 23-
Feb. 8, **GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK—**
Jan. 23, Germans in Libyan counter-attack advanced 90 miles to northeast and re-occupied Agedabia. *Jan. 28*, Axis forces held on Msus-Soluch line. *Jan. 29*, Axis forces, in sudden thrust from Msus, occupied Bengasi. *Feb. 1*, Axis forces reached Maraua, 85 miles northwest of Bengasi. *Feb. 3*, British armoured columns resumed offensive southwest of Bengasi in effort to arrest Axis drive. Axis forces occupied Derna. *Feb. 8*, Axis drive across Libya halted near Tobruk.
- Feb. 9-
May 27, **RENEWED BRITISH OFFENSIVE—**
Feb. 9, British resumed offensive near Ain El Gazala. *Apr. 7-8*,

- 1942
- Axis columns resumed activity 40 miles west of Tobruk. *Apr. 12*, R.A.F. attacked Cretan aerodromes, where Axis aircraft were gathering for Middle Eastern offensive. German columns in Libya forced to withdraw. *May, 27*, Axis forces in Libya advanced to south of Bir Hacheim in attempt to outflank British positions.
- May 28-
June 30, **GERMAN DRIVE TOWARDS EGYPT.**
May 28-29, Axis forces reached within 15 miles of Tobruk. *June 7*, Axis forces retired south and west of Harmat. *June 10*, Allied garrison withdrawn from Bir Hacheim. *June 14-16*, Axis forces reached Acroma; British withdrew from Ain El Gazala; 3 German attacks repulsed in El Adem sector. *June 18*, British 8th Army split into two sections, one protecting Egyptian border and one withdrawing to Tobruk. *June 21*, Axis forces captured Tobruk, Bardia and Bir El Gobi. *June 22*, Axis forces concentrated 12 miles northwest of Fort Capuzzo. *June 25*, British withdrew from Salum, Sidi Omar and Sidi Barrani toward Matruh. *June 27*, Battle for Egypt joined southwest of Matruh. *June 29*, Axis forces captured Matruh. *June 30*, Axis columns swept beyond El Daba, 100 miles west of Alexandria.

Battle of Syria

For preliminary events see pp. 1025-1026, 1941 Year Book.

- 1941
- June 8, British and Free French forces advanced into Lebanon from Palestine, towards Damascus from Trans-Jordan and from Iraq along Euphrates River.
- June 9, Allied forces occupied Tyre (Sur) and crossed Litani (Leontes) River.
- June 10, Naval landing parties seized bridges and other vital points on Lebanese coast. Land forces reached within 10 miles of Damascus.
- June 12, Three Allied columns from Iraq occupied Hassetche and Deir-Ez-Zor. Southern columns in fierce battle at Kissoue.
- June 15, Central column captured Jezzine and Sidon (Saida), Vichy troops forced back to within 12 miles of Beirut. On northern front Abou Kemal was captured by column from Iraq.

- 1941
- June 16, Strong resistance developed as Allied forces neared Beirut and Damascus.
- June 20, Vichy forces attacked Free French troops near Jebel El Kelb.
- June 21, Damascus occupied by Free French forces.
- June 23, Allied columns reached Palmyra.
- June 24, Allied forces captured Merdjayoun.
- June 27, Free French forces occupied Maaraba and advanced 35 miles northeast of Damascus supported by R.A.F.
- July 3, British and Free French forces captured Palmyra.
- July 7, Australian troops attacked Damour, main French stronghold in Lebanon.
- July 9, French High Commissioner in Syria submitted request to Britain for an armistice.
- July 10, British forces closed in on Beirut. Armistice terms submitted to French High Commissioner in Syria. Fighting continued around Beirut.
- July 11, British and Free French forces continued advance on Beirut and other points in Syria and Lebanon.
- July 13, Fighting ended in Syria and Lebanon with signing of an armistice between Gen. Dentz representing the Vichy Government and Generals Wilson, Lavarack and Catroux representing the Imperial, Australian and Free French, respectively.
- July 14, Armistice agreement between Britain and Vichy forces in Syria formally signed.
- July 15, British, Australian and Free French troops occupied Beirut.
- Pacific Area**
- 1941
- Dec. 7, Japanese forces without warning raided Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, three hours before a declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain (*for losses see under Dec. 15.*) Guam, Philippine Islands and Wake Island also bombed. Canada, Netherlands East Indies and Costa Rica declared war on Japan. Air raids on Hong Kong and Singapore; Japanese troops landed near Kota Bharu on Malay Peninsula. (*For further events see under Malaya and Burma.*)
- 1941
- Dec. 8, U.K., U.S., Australia, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic declared war on Japan; Colombia and Mexico broke off diplomatic relations. Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japanese aeroplanes reported off coast of California and off Aleutian Islands.
- Dec. 9, Japanese attempt at invasion of Hong Kong repulsed by British and Canadian forces. Japanese landed on Lubang Island, near entrance to Manila Bay. (*For further events see under 'Phillippines.'*)
- Dec. 10, Two Japanese attacks on Hong Kong repulsed.
- Dec. 11, Japanese battleship, light cruiser and destroyer sunk by U.S. aerial attack.
- Dec. 12, Chinese attacked on Kwangtung front to relieve Japanese pressure on Hong Kong. Japanese occupied Guam.
- Dec. 14, Chinese forces attacked Japanese besieging Hong Kong on flanks and rear at Tamshai and Pingshan. Seuchwan recaptured by Chinese; Canton bombed.
- Dec. 15, U.S. reported losses at Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7 as 2 battleships, 3 destroyers, 1 minelayer; naval personnel: 2,729 killed, 656 wounded; army personnel: 194 killed or missing, 223 wounded. British withdrew from Kowloon.
- Dec. 16, Japanese reported landing on British North Borneo (*for further entries see under East Indies.*)
- Dec. 19, Japanese landed on Hong Kong Island. Chinese captured Japanese outposts along Canton-Kowloon railway.
- Dec. 25, Imperial and Canadian troops in Hong Kong, cut off from their water supply, surrendered. (*For Canadian casualties see under Feb. 25 p. 998.*)
- Dec. 26, Washington reported garrison of Midway Island still holding out.
- Dec. 30, U.S. Navy announced presence of Japanese warships in Alaskan waters.
- 1942
- Jan. 4, Prime Minister Curtin of Australia announced U.S. fleet would operate from Australasian station. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell named supreme commander of United Nations forces in southwest Pacific. All Allied naval forces in area placed under command of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

- | 1942 | 1942 |
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| Jan. 7, Japanese acknowledged withdrawal from Changsha. | Mar. 25, Japanese seized Andaman Islands in Bay of Bengal. |
| Jan. 16, Australian aircraft raided Japanese-mandated Caroline Islands. (<i>For further entries see under 'South Seas.'</i>) | Apr. 2, Australia called up all single men 18-45 and all married men 18-35 for immediate service. |
| Jan. 23-24, Australian Government ordered full mobilization of militia and home defence forces. | Apr. 4, U.S. bombers successfully attacked Japanese shipping at Port Blair, Andaman Islands. |
| Jan. 26, Australian Government requested formation of Empire War Council and an Allied War Council to direct strategy in Pacific. | Apr. 5, First air raid over Ceylon; Japanese lost 27 of 75 attacking aircraft. |
| Feb. 9, Pacific Council of British, Australian, New Zealand and Netherlands representatives formed in London to act in concert with military committee in Washington. | Apr. 6, First Japanese air raids on India proper, with attacks on Vizagapatam and Cocanada, Madras Presidency. |
| Feb. 10, U.S. naval force arrived at Wellington, N.Z. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek arrived at Delhi for consultations. | Apr. 9, Japanese aircraft raided Trincomalee, Ceylon; In British counter-attack H.M. aircraft carrier <i>Hermes</i> sunk by Japanese bombs. |
| Feb. 11, Admiral T. C. Hart, U.S. Navy, replaced as Commander of United Nations sea forces in East Indies by Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Royal Netherlands Navy. | Apr. 13, Mr. Churchill disclosed that Japanese naval force, headed by 3 battleships and 5 aircraft carriers, was operating in Bay of Bengal. |
| Feb. 19-20, Three Japanese air raids on Port Darwin, Australia. | Apr. 14, R.A.F. destroyed 13 Japanese flying boats in Andaman Islands. |
| Feb. 23, United States mainland attacked when submarine shelled oil refinery near Santa Barbara, Cal. | Apr. 17, First air raid on Japan, with Tokyo and Yokohama as main objectives. |
| Feb. 25, Canadian casualties at Hong Kong reported as 269 dead or missing and 1,689 prisoners. | Apr. 19, Gen. MacArthur appointed Commander-in-Chief of all Allied land, sea and air forces in southwest Pacific. |
| Feb. 27, First Japanese air raid on Port Blair, Andaman Islands. | Apr. 25, Japanese air raid on Darwin resulted in loss of 11 enemy aircraft. |
| Mar. 2, Gen. Wavell recalled to his post as Commander-in-Chief in India. Australian Government ordered conscription of civilian workers. | May 4, British force landed on Madagascar; Washington announced U.S. forces would help to defend island if necessary. |
| Mar. 3, Japanese air raid on Broome and Wyndham, Western Australia. | May 5, Japanese entered China in Yunnan Province; Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek arrived on Yunnan front. |
| Mar. 10, Australian Government took broad powers to apply 'scorched-earth' policy in Commonwealth. | May 7, British forces took possession of naval base at Diego Suarez, Madagascar. |
| Mar. 16, Washington announced recent arrival of U.S. air and ground troops in Australia. | May 8, Ceylon reinforced by Dominion and Colonial troops from Africa. |
| Mar. 17, Gen. MacArthur appointed United Nations commander in southwest Pacific. | May 13, Reinforced Japanese advanced 50 miles into China along Burma Road. |
| Mar. 19, Lt.-Gen. J. W. Stilwell, U.S.A., appointed to command Chinese 5th and 6th Armies in Burma, and all U.S. forces in India, Burma and China. | May 14, Two Japanese columns in Yunnan advanced towards Tengyueh and Hungmushu. |
| Mar. 22, Japanese aircraft raided Katherine, 175 miles south of Darwin. | May 16, In Chekiang, Japanese reported to have massed 20,000 men for drive on Chinese aerodromes within flying distance of Japan. |
| Mar. 23, Allies and Japanese in heavy bombing attacks all along northern Australian coast and outlying islands; Japanese bombed Wyndham. | May 17, Japanese column advancing towards Lungling driven back to Burma Road; column advancing from Tengyueh to Hungmushu also driven back. |

- 1942
- May 19, Chinese authorities expressed apprehension as Japanese developed offensive in Chekiang in conjunction with drives from Burma and Siam.
- May 21-23, Japanese landed in force near Foochow, Fukien, were heavily engaged by Chinese and driven back to their ships.
- May 25, Japanese attempt to capture Kinhwa, Chekiang, driven off by Chinese.
- May 28, Chinese encircled Japanese at Lungling, Burma Road, and repelled third Japanese attack on Kinhwa, Chekiang.
- May 31, Chinese launched large-scale attack in Anwei Province, 200 miles west of Shanghai.
- June 1, Three small Japanese submarines sunk in attempted raid on Sydney Harbour. Japanese opened major offensive in Kwangtung.
- June 3, Japanese air raid on Dutch Harbour, Alaska.
- June 3-6, Japanese air and naval forces attacked Midway Island; 4 enemy aircraft carriers and 2 heavy cruisers sunk and 14 other ships sunk or damaged.
- June 7, Japanese entered Chuhsien, Chekiang, and captured airport. Seven Japanese submarines sunk off Australia in 8 days; Sydney and Newcastle shelled by Japanese submarines.
- June 8, Chinese recaptured Luhsiyuan.
- June 10, Japanese advanced 10 miles west of Chuhsien.
- June 12, Japanese landed on Attu Island, Aleutian Group, and entered harbour of Kiska.
- June 14, Japanese western column from Kiangsi captured Nancheng, but Chinese recaptured Tsungjen, in Japanese rear.
- June 15, Washington announced sinking of Japanese cruiser and damaging of 7 other vessels off Aleutian Islands.
- June 18, U.S. air command set up in China.
- June 20, Enemy submarine shelled radio station at Estevan Point, Vancouver Island.
- June 21, Washington announced landing of Japanese forces on Kiska Island, Aleutians.
- June 22, Town of Seaside, Oregon, shelled by enemy submarine.
- June 24, Chinese recaptured Kueiki, preventing Japanese capture of Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.
- MALAYA—BURMA
- 1941
- Dec. 7, Japanese convoys crossed Gulf of Siam and land forces crossed southern border of Thailand.
- Dec. 8, Japanese landed further reinforcements near Kota Bharu.
- Dec. 10, Japanese forces landed at Kuantan, Malaya. H.M. battleship *Prince of Wales* and H.M. battle-cruiser *Repulse* sunk off Malaya.
- Dec. 12, Three heavy air raids on Penang. Japanese started strong offensive into Kedah, northern Malaya.
- Dec. 14, Major battle developing in Malaya.
- Dec. 15, Japanese advanced 50 miles from Thai border into Kedah.
- Dec. 17, Japanese drive into northern Malaya reached within 10 miles of Penang.
- Dec. 18, British withdrawal south of Krian River isolated Penang and Wellesley Province from remainder of Malay Peninsula.
- Dec. 21, British withdrew 45 miles on eastern side of Malay Peninsula and effected junction with western forces along Lenggong-Kuala Krai line.
- Dec. 26, Singapore announced Japanese patrol activity north of Kenaman, 175 miles north of Singapore.
- Dec. 27, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall assumed command at Singapore, *vice* Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.
- Dec. 28, British repulsed Japanese in Chemor area of Perak State.
- Dec. 29, Japanese penetrated to Ipoh, western Malaya; fall of Kuching conceded.
- 1942
- Jan. 2, Imperial forces in hotly-contested battle in western and central Malaya against newly-landed Japanese reinforcements.
- Jan. 6, Japanese seized Kuantan airport in eastern Malaya and penetrated into Selangor State in west.
- Jan. 8, British fell back to south of Slim River 50 miles north of Kuala Lumpur. Heavy Japanese attacks along main highway 290 miles north of Singapore.
- Jan. 9, Fierce fighting in southern Perak; British destroyed stocks of rubber and tin.
- Jan. 12, British abandoned Kuala Lumpur and formed new line 150 miles north of Singapore. Chinese reinforcements reported reaching Burma.

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| Jan. 14, Army and Air Force reinforcements arrived in Rangoon. Further British withdrawal to new defence line in Johore State. | Feb. 10, British on Singapore Island withdrew in face of increased Japanese pressure. |
| Jan. 15, Main force of Australian troops thrown into battle north of Singapore. | Feb. 11, Japanese seized Martaban and crossed Salween River. Chinese forces in Burma reported in contact with Japanese for first time. |
| Jan. 16, Japanese invaded southern Burma and were engaged by British at Myitta. Australian and other Empire forces inflicted heavy losses on Japanese in southern Negri Sembilan. R.A.F. destroyed Japanese landing fleet and prevented landing at Linggi River, 135 miles northwest of Singapore. | Feb. 13, Second strong Japanese attempt to force British lines in Paan area. |
| Jan. 17, Strong Japanese attack launched in Gemas region of central Malaya, 110 miles from Singapore. On west coast, Japanese gained ground in Muar River area on Malacca Strait, 90 miles from Singapore. | Feb. 15, Japanese in Lower Burma thrust at Thaton from Paan and Martaban. Unconditional surrender of Singapore. |
| Jan. 18, In Burma, British withstood heavy Japanese pressure in Tenasserim region. | Feb. 18, Japanese forced crossing of Bilin River. |
| Jan. 19, British line withdrawn on west coast. Japanese severed Burma "Panhandle" in westward drive to sea, and occupied Tavoy. | Feb. 20, Chinese troops repulsed Japanese attack west of Chiengsen, Northern Siam. |
| Jan. 20, Japanese advanced to within 60 miles of Singapore. | Feb. 24, Preparations for evacuation of Rangoon under way. |
| Jan. 22, Chinese air force bombed Japanese base in Indo-China. British launched counter-offensive in Malaya. | Feb. 26, Japanese forces on Sittang River spread upstream in enveloping movement towards Rangoon. |
| Jan. 23, British and U.S. pilots brought down 21 out of 60 Japanese aeroplanes attacking Rangoon. | Mar. 4, Japanese reached Waw, 10 miles from Burma Road. |
| Jan. 24, Over 70 Chinese aeroplanes raided Japanese base at Hanoi, Indo-China. | Mar. 9, Tokyo claimed capture of Rangoon. Japanese patrols reported near Tharawaddy, 70 miles north of Rangoon. |
| Jan. 25, British land forces withdrew in Gulf of Martaban region. | Mar. 13, British and Chinese troops effected junction 80 miles north of Rangoon. |
| Jan. 27, Japanese-Thai advance into Burma checked east of Moulmein. | Mar. 18, Japanese advanced towards Toungoo, Burma, encountering British opposition south of Kanyutkwin. |
| Jan. 29, Japanese forces reached within 30 miles of Singapore. | Mar. 19, Chinese forces on Burma-Siam border repulsed Japanese attacks at 4 points. |
| Jan. 30, Japanese reached within 18 miles of Singapore. | Mar. 24, 'American Volunteer Group' pilots destroyed 40 Japanese aircraft at Chiengmai, Siam. Japanese advanced to within 7 miles of Toungoo. |
| Jan. 31, All British forces withdrawn from Johore to Singapore Island. | Mar. 26, Chinese forces at Toungoo completely surrounded, but held off all Japanese attacks. Two Chinese columns from Burma invaded Siam. |
| Feb. 1, British forces evacuated Moulmein and took up positions on west bank of Salween River. | Mar. 27, Chinese reinforcements reached Toungoo. |
| Feb. 5, Japanese patrols succeeded in crossing Salween River. | Mar. 29, Japanese entered western section of Toungoo. |
| Feb. 8, Japanese landed on west coast of Singapore Island. British forces in Burma checked Japanese along Salween River. | Apr. 6, In Burma, Japanese advanced to 15 miles north of Prome. |
| | Apr. 7, British fell back more than 40 miles from Prome. |
| | Apr. 8, British retired to improved position north of Thayetmyo. |
| | Apr. 12, Chinese held firm along Sittang River but Japanese advanced towards Magwe, 20 miles from Yenangyaung oil fields. |
| | Apr. 13, Japanese forces occupied oil field at Allanmyo; four columns attacked British lines in Burma. |

- 1942
- Apr. 14, Japanese increased pressure on both anchors of Allied line in Burma.
 - Apr. 15, Japanese launched new offensive in Shan States with object of isolating China from Burma and India.
 - Apr. 17, British fought delaying action near Magwe and destroyed 600 of the oil wells in West Burma.
 - Apr. 19, Japanese advanced 20 miles to Ela in Burma; Chinese reinforcements aided British fighting rear-guard action.
 - Apr. 22, Japanese captured Pyinmana, 150 miles south of Mandalay, from Chinese.
 - Apr. 24, Japanese vanguard reached Taunggyi area, 100 miles from Mandalay. Japanese column entered eastern Burma by Loilem, 40 miles east-northeast of Taunggyi.
 - Apr. 26, Chinese recaptured Taunggyi, but fell back on Sittang front. Japanese reported massing small craft on Irawaddy for advance on Mandalay.
 - Apr. 27, Japanese reached point 85 miles east of Mandalay; Japanese column from Shan States approached Lashio.
 - Apr. 30, Japanese captured Lashio, thus cutting Burma Road to China.
 - May 3, Japanese captured Mandalay and advanced north towards China and west towards India.
 - May 4, Japanese attacked Chinese positions 65 miles north of Lashio.
 - May 14, British forces retiring from Burma reached Kalewa, 40 miles from Indian border.
 - May 15, Part of British army in Burma reached Indian border.
 - May 16, Japanese reached Tengyueh.
 - May 17, In Burma Chinese drove Japanese out of Kengtung; American Volunteer Guard flyers in heavy raid on Laokay, Indo-China.
 - May 18, Chinese drove Japanese from west bank of Salween River; three Japanese columns advanced from Siam between Salween and Mekong Rivers.

THE WAR IN THE PHILLIPINES

- 1941
- Dec. 10, Japanese forces landed at Luzon, P.I. Japanese gained footholds along coast of Luzon.
 - Dec. 17, U.S. forces bombed Vigan, Japanese beach-head in Phillipines.
 - Dec. 19, Japanese landed force at Davao, Mindanao.
 - Dec. 22, Japanese landed strong forces in Gulf of Lingayen and encountered fierce resistance by U.S. and Filipino forces.

- 1941
- Dec. 24, Strong Japanese force landed near Atimonan on east coast of Luzon.
 - Dec. 25, Japanese tank units struck 35 miles inland from Gulf of Crayen.
 - Dec. 26, U.S. proclaimed Manila an open city. Major tank battle on southern Luzon front, in Lamon Bay region.
 - Dec. 29, Heavy aerial bombardment of Corregidor Island fortress at approach to Manila.

- 1942
- Jan. 2, U.S. forces evacuated Manila and Cavite naval base. U.S. defending forces north and northwest of Manila consolidated new defence line.
 - Jan. 5, U.S. forces repulsed strong Japanese attack northwest of Manila.
 - Jan. 11, U.S. forces repulsed strong Japanese attack in Bataan Peninsula.
 - Jan. 14, Two Japanese attacks on U.S. defence line in Luzon repulsed.
 - Jan. 18, U.S. and Filipino forces beat off Japanese assaults in Bataan Peninsula.
 - Jan. 22, Japanese, numbering 200,000 advanced against U.S. forces on Bataan Peninsula.
 - Jan. 29, U.S. forces repulsed strong Japanese attack on both flanks of Bataan Peninsula line.
 - Feb. 1, Japanese attempt on Corregidor fortress crushed by long-range artillery fire from island.
 - Mar. 3, Further Japanese landings at Zamboanga, Mindanao.
 - Mar. 24, Heavy aerial assault on U.S. forces at Corregidor and Bataan.
 - Mar. 26, Intense aerial bombardment of fortress of Corregidor.
 - Apr. 9, Fall of Bataan.
 - Apr. 10, U.S. forces in Bataan reached Corregidor.
 - Apr. 12, Corregidor under artillery fire from two sides; 12 air raids in 24 hours.
 - Apr. 16, Japanese landed in force on island of Panay in Phillipines.
 - Apr. 21, U.S. and Filipino forces on Panay forced to abandon two points in Antique province.
 - May 6, Corregidor fell to Japanese.

EAST INDIES

- 1941
- Dec. 17, Japanese landed in Sarawak to attack Miri oil fields, but all equipment of wells destroyed by British.
 - Dec. 18, Netherlands and Australian troops occupied Portugese Timor.
 - Dec. 21, Netherlands navy sank 3 Japanese troopships off Borneo.

- 1942
- Jan. 3, Japanese landed at Weston, British North Borneo.
- Jan. 11, Japanese invaded Netherlands East Indies.
- Jan. 13, Netherlands garrison of Tarakan surrendered after destroying oil wells.
- Jan. 23-24, Japanese landed at Balik Papan, Borneo, and Kendari, Celebes.
- Jan. 23-26, United States and Netherlands air and naval forces attacked Japanese convoy in Straits of Macassar, sinking 11 and seriously damaging 23 vessels.
- Jan. 31, Japanese landed on Amboina.
- Feb. 3, Heavy Japanese air raid on naval base and aerodromes of Soerabaja, Java, and at 4 other points on islands.
- Feb. 6, Japanese occupied Samarinda, 60 miles north of Balik Papan, Borneo.
- Feb. 10, Japanese, in pincer movement against Java, landed troops near Macassar and started overland movement from Balik Papan towards Banjermassin.
- Feb. 11, Japanese attacked Macassar.
- Feb. 12, Netherlands navy announced sinking of 2 Japanese cruisers, 1 destroyer and 1 submarine in operations off Amboina.
- Feb. 14, Australian and other Empire reinforcements reached Java.
- Feb. 16, Netherlands forces destroyed oil installations at Palembang before Japanese occupation.
- Feb. 19, Further British and U.S. reinforcements arrived in Java.
- Feb. 20, Japanese landed on Bali and on Portugese Timor.
- Feb. 27-
Mar. 1, Battle between Japanese and United Nations naval forces in Java Sea; 8 enemy warships and 17 transports sunk or damaged, 5 Allied cruisers, 1 sloop and 7 destroyers lost. Despite initial reverses, Japanese succeeded in landing 4 divisions and captured Su-
bang.
- Mar. 3, Re-formed Japanese invasion fleet of 70-80 ships approached Java.
- Mar. 4, Allied naval and military commands in the Indies transferred to Netherlands officers.
- Mar. 6, Japanese eastern column in Java captured Jokyakarta, 15 miles from sea, thus cutting island in two; Allied forces fell back into mountainous interior. Australian air raid on Kupang, Timor. Japanese captured Batavia.
- 1942
- Mar. 7, Last radio message received from Bandoeng, Java.
- Mar. 16, Allied fliers caused heavy damage in raid on Dili, Timor.
- May 14, Allied bombers from Australia raided Amboina for first time.
- June 2, Heavy Allied air raid on islands of Timor and Florida.
- SOUTH SEAS
- 1942
- Jan. 22, Japanese landed at Rabaul, New Britain; Australian garrison withdrew after destroying port facilities.
- Jan. 23-24, Japanese landing at Kavieng, New Ireland.
- Jan. 24, Japanese landings on New Britain, Bougainville (Solomons) and New Guinea.
- Jan. 31, U.S. forces attacking Japanese bases in Marshall and Gilbert Islands destroyed 16 ships and 41 aircraft.
- Feb. 27-
Mar. 1, Australian aircraft from Port Moresby, New Guinea, bombed Japanese at Rabaul, New Britain, for 3 successive nights.
- Mar. 8, Japanese landed at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea.
- Mar. 10, Third Japanese landing on New Guinea.
- Mar. 11-12, Australian and U.S. aircraft in attack on Japanese shipping at Salamaua, New Guinea; 7 Japanese ships sunk or damaged.
- Mar. 12, Allies marshalled air power for defence of Port Moresby.
- Mar. 14, Japanese landed on Solomon Islands.
- Mar. 18, Allied air forces attacked Japanese invasion forces at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea, sinking or damaging 23 vessels, including 12 warships; 2 heavy and 1 light cruiser sunk, 1 cruiser damaged.
- Mar. 19, Japanese column, guided by German missionaries, reported to be advancing overland from Lae towards Port Moresby.
- Mar. 20, Japanese heavy cruiser sunk in bombing raid on Rabaul.
- Mar. 23-24, Two consecutive heavy aerial attacks on Port Moresby.
- Apr. 6, Heavy Allied raids on Rabaul and Gasmata, New Britain. Japanese reported to have landed at 4 points on Bougainville Island, Solomon Is.
- Apr. 7, Third consecutive day of Allied air raids on Lae.
- Apr. 29, Allied aircraft attacked Lae, destroying 20 Japanese machines.

APPENDIX II

Survey of Production, 1939-40

The enterprises engaged in the production of commodities were definitely more active in 1940 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 \$3,824,000,000 against \$3,241,000,000 in 1939. The gain of 18.0 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, 1939 and 1940

Division of Industry	1939		1940		Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production, 1940
	Gross ¹	Net ¹	Gross ¹	Net ¹	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Agriculture.....	1,204,940,000	826,390,000	1,265,112,000	885,115,000	23.15
Forestry.....	466,032,290	271,723,416	627,365,611	370,121,275	9.68
Fisheries.....	52,833,913	34,378,681	60,053,631	38,106,690	1.00
Trapping.....	7,919,412	7,919,412	11,207,930	11,207,930	0.29
Mining.....	663,342,816 ²	393,232,044	748,344,045	446,080,729	11.67
Electric power.....	151,880,969	149,863,892	166,228,773	163,780,757	4.28
Totals, Primary Production...	2,546,999,400	1,683,507,445	2,878,311,990	1,914,412,381	50.07
Construction.....	373,203,680	183,706,338	474,122,778	206,893,992	5.41
Custom and repair.....	163,259,301	96,652,386	180,126,000	110,745,000	2.90
Manufactures ³	3,474,783,528	1,531,051,901	4,529,173,316	1,942,471,238	50.80
Totals, Secondary Production⁴...	4,011,246,509	1,811,410,625	5,183,422,094	2,260,110,230	59.11
Grand Totals.....	5,937,918,043	3,241,131,299	7,260,597,365	3,823,676,973	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 sawmills, pulp and paper mills, etc., which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting in 1939 to a gross of \$620,327,866 and a net of \$253,786,771, and in 1940 to a gross of \$801,136,719 and a net of \$350,845,638, 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 1940 was 41.6.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Province	1939				1940			
	Gross Value	Net Value			Gross Value	Net Value		
		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita ¹		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita ²
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	
P.E.I.....	23,440,331	12,554,392	0.39	132.15	25,121,038	13,826,491	0.36	139.86
N.S.....	182,992,827	109,739,925	3.39	198.09	232,102,253	132,038,545	3.45	238.34
N.B.....	139,137,627	77,156,799	2.38	171.08	164,896,487	90,119,421	2.36	199.82
Que.....	1,593,963,500	841,474,236	25.96	262.14	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,952	26.44	314.97
Ont.....	2,583,701,052	1,365,101,538	42.12	363.83	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	42.97	439.18
Man.....	287,553,175	156,371,495	4.82	215.09	338,704,815	176,734,411	4.62	243.10
Sask.....	333,182,212	212,101,124	6.54	223.50	358,173,074	219,966,345	5.75	231.79
Alta.....	338,739,829	209,850,313	6.48	265.97	398,076,785	234,388,768	6.13	297.07
B.C. and Yukon-N.W.T.....	455,207,490	256,781,477	7.92	325.86	544,907,206	302,762,441	7.92	384.22
Totals.....	5,937,918,043	3,241,131,299	100.00	286.45	7,260,597,365	3,823,676,973	100.00	337.93

¹ Based on estimates of population given on p. 98.

² Based on 1939 estimates of population.

APPENDIX III

Preliminary Statistics of the 1941 Census

At the time of going to press with the final signatures of the Year Book, preliminary statistics are available from the 1941 Census concerning sex distribution, occupied farms and areas under field crops. Summary tables concerning these are given below.

Sex Distribution.—Table A gives provincial totals of sex distribution. Bulletin 25 of the 1941 Census, from which these totals have been taken, gives, also, the figures for each county or census division in the Dominion. These data will be given in final form in the 1943 Year Book.

Table A.—Sex Distribution of the Population, by Provinces, Census Years 1871-1941

Province or Territory	1871		1881		1891		1901	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197	51,959	51,300
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303	233,642	225,932
New Brunswick...	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524	168,639	162,481
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394	824,454	824,444
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834	1,096,640	1,086,307
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164	138,504	116,707
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,431	41,848
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,019	32,003
British Columbia..	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170	114,160	64,497
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,084	4,135
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182	10,176	9,953
Canada.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768	2,751,708	2,619,667
	1911		1921		1931		1941 ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island.....	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646	48,319	45,600
Nova Scotia.....	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742	291,482	281,708
New Brunswick...	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599	230,716	222,661
Quebec.....	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,726	1,180,939	1,447,124	1,427,131	1,661,992	1,657,648
Ontario.....	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839	1,894,794	1,861,838
Manitoba.....	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074	371,795	350,652
Saskatchewan.....	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850	470,798	416,949
Alberta.....	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406	419,773	368,620
British Columbia..	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173	385,219	309,044	427,191	382,012
Yukon.....	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338	2,825	1,405	3,008	1,679
Northwest Territories.....	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859	5,214	4,509	6,154	4,695
Canada.....	3,821,995	3,381,648	4,529,643²	4,258,306	5,374,541	5,002,245	5,826,022	5,594,062

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Occupied Farms.—In Table B the number of occupied farms, by provinces, (with the number of fruit and vegetable farms segregated) is shown for 1941, compared with the total figures for 1931. The definition of what is regarded as a farm for census purposes is as follows: "A farm, for census purposes, is all the land located in one municipality which is directly farmed by one person conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labour or with the assistance of members of his household or of hired employees. . . . In order to be reported as a farm such

land must be of one acre or more in extent and have produced, in 1940, agricultural products to the value of \$50 or more, or be under crops or employed for pasture in 1941".

Table B.—Occupied Farms in Canada, Censuses of 1941 and 1931

Province	Occupied Farms		Fruit and Vegetable Farms ¹
	1941 ²	1931	1941 ²
Prince Edward Island.....	No. 12,240	No. 12,865	No. 145
Nova Scotia.....	33,000	39,444	4,606
New Brunswick.....	31,838	34,025	1,453
Quebec.....	154,184	135,957	12,593
Ontario.....	179,188	192,174	22,449
Manitoba.....	58,686	54,199	814
Saskatchewan.....	139,287	136,472	461
Alberta.....	100,333	97,408	776
British Columbia.....	25,980	26,079	6,870
Yukon.....	24	41	5
Canada.....	734,760	728,664	50,172

¹ Included in the number of occupied farms.

² Preliminary figures.

Areas under Field Crops.—This information is given, by provinces, for each individual crop, in Table C.

Table C.—Areas Under Field Crops, by Provinces, Censuses 1921-41

Province and Item	1921	1931	1941 ¹	Province and Item	1921	1931	1941 ¹
	acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres
P. E. Island—				New Brunswick—			
Wheat (all).....	26,828	20,032	9,948	Wheat (all).....	12,641	7,952	4,651
Barley.....	4,056	3,775	13,064	Barley.....	4,625	9,979	16,974
Oats.....	162,625	148,817	125,264	Oats.....	212,274	217,920	192,854
Rye.....	430	287	372	Rye.....	342	257	549
Corn for husking... Flaxseed.....	35 66	8 3	16 28	Corn for husking... Flaxseed.....	471 10	29 99	43 215
Buckwheat.....	1,756	1,869	1,377	Buckwheat.....	38,440	42,676	17,991
Beans.....	42	18	16	Beans.....	566	832	533
Peas (dry).....	28	17	54	Peas (dry).....	387	494	230
Mixed or other grains.....	9,939	20,814	35,464	Mixed or other grains.....	446	1,750	2,164
Cultivated hay ² ... Other fodder crops ³	212,133 1,131	235,022 1,947	218,353 1,666	Cultivated hay ² ... Other fodder crops ³	552,467 2,288	593,247 13,358	556,176 7,458
Potatoes.....	31,716	53,815	39,856	Potatoes.....	62,769	60,260	43,122
Other field roots ⁴ .. Tobacco.....	7,859 Nil	8,268 Nil	10,743 3	Other field roots ⁴ .. Tobacco.....	9,649 Nil	9,330 3	10,575 Nil
Other field crops ⁵ .. Totals, P. E. Island.....	" 458,644	" 494,692	Nil 456,224	Other field crops ⁵ .. Totals, New Brunswick....	" 897,375	3 958,189	50 853,585
Nova Scotia—				Quebec—			
Wheat (all).....	12,585	2,935	2,224	Wheat (all).....	101,564	39,220	29,621
Barley.....	6,160	7,833	12,874	Barley.....	105,130	96,762	144,373
Oats.....	102,788	85,378	69,302	Oats.....	1,629,621	1,657,452	1,694,622
Rye.....	194	161	410	Rye.....	9,544	5,563	13,282
Corn for husking... Flaxseed.....	61 2	24 27	36 34	Corn for husking... Flaxseed.....	13,716 1,509	6,712 1,208	4,952 1,303
Buckwheat.....	5,597	4,221	1,476	Buckwheat.....	81,149	95,767	73,897
Beans.....	682	569	670	Beans.....	5,289	5,834	6,242
Peas (dry).....	85	58	80	Peas (dry).....	31,603	17,270	15,738
Mixed or other grains.....	2,141	3,883	4,735	Mixed or other grains.....	97,471	109,092	191,376
Cultivated hay ² ... Other fodder crops ³	468,265 4,655	420,816 17,384	385,896 9,641	Cultivated hay ² ... Other fodder crops ³	3,646,415 67,272	3,764,957 95,606	3,908,055 124,237
Potatoes.....	34,603	22,664	18,489	Potatoes.....	146,311	146,190	153,464
Other field roots ⁴ .. Tobacco.....	9,030 Nil	8,775 Nil	9,985 Nil	Other field roots ⁴ .. Tobacco.....	17,548 9,958	25,762 12,252	33,571 10,396
Other field crops ⁵ .. Totals, Nova Scotia.....	" 646,848	1 574,729	4 515,856	Other field crops ⁵ .. Totals, Quebec.	54 5,964,154	146 6,079,793	22,492 6,427,621

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1006.

Table C.—Areas Under Field Crops, by Provinces, Censuses 1921-41—concluded

Province and Item	1921	1931	1941 ¹	Province and Item	1921	1931	1941 ¹
	acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres
Ontario—				Alberta—			
Wheat (all).....	692,172	633,486	610,779	Wheat (all).....	4,885,933	7,942,856	6,480,754
Barley.....	412,483	449,347	363,672	Barley.....	390,609	710,472	1,543,063
Oats.....	2,850,940	2,362,050	1,965,005	Oats.....	2,546,167	2,465,688	2,798,722
Rye.....	100,754	56,623	81,259	Rye.....	208,823	153,887	159,754
Corn for husking... ²	211,284	125,117	245,367	Corn for husking... ²	2,356	890	4,925
Flaxseed.....	4,953	5,549	11,802	Flaxseed.....	33,467	30,519	130,554
Buckwheat.....	114,287	187,619	116,332	Buckwheat.....	162	63	624
Beans.....	18,841	77,242	111,565	Beans.....	25	509	1,279
Peas (dry).....	83,307	59,811	35,917	Peas (dry).....	659	409	5,584
Mixed or other grains.....	546,666	1,012,133	1,176,529	Mixed or other grains.....	3,907	16,383	38,783
Cultivated hay ² ...	3,439,112	3,710,747	3,682,377	Cultivated hay ² ...	215,597	296,993	598,116
Other fodder crops ³	400,183	349,542	339,442	Other fodder crops ³	206,456	368,722	261,594
Potatoes.....	165,580	171,175	120,348	Potatoes.....	28,009	36,256	22,372
Other field roots ⁴ ..	115,232	112,226	90,948	Other field roots ⁴ ..	1,019	13,651	20,568
Tobacco.....	6,663	45,866	63,908	Tobacco.....	1	3	10
Other field crops ⁵ ..	2,643	1,230	11,957	Other field crops ⁵ ..	Nil	93	411
Totals, Ontario.	9,165,100	9,359,763	9,027,207	Totals, Alberta..	8,523,190	12,037,394	12,067,113
Manitoba—				British Columbia—			
Wheat (all).....	2,819,428	2,617,051	2,442,424	Wheat (all).....	40,627	65,419	84,793
Barley.....	823,242	1,128,815	1,530,901	Barley.....	5,786	9,440	17,995
Oats.....	1,792,917	1,518,390	1,307,832	Oats.....	70,718	87,107	81,520
Rye.....	175,262	50,390	176,410	Rye.....	4,648	3,878	2,679
Corn for husking... ²	781	957	75,043	Corn for husking... ²	304	243	340
Flaxseed.....	54,139	101,364	170,446	Flaxseed.....	82	257	2,694
Buckwheat.....	635	3,381	7,076	Buckwheat.....	50	45	241
Beans.....	39	334	228	Beans.....	565	672	752
Peas (dry).....	522	542	1,176	Peas (dry).....	1,231	2,758	5,067
Mixed or other grains.....	2,707	11,596	9,308	Mixed or other grains.....	1,440	2,215	1,868
Cultivated hay ² ...	58,519	295,642	406,549	Cultivated hay ² ...	163,648	192,714	258,463
Other fodder crops ³	97,818	73,426	93,750	Other fodder crops ³	31,340	62,213	39,660
Potatoes.....	30,396	37,938	35,148	Potatoes.....	20,205	20,593	15,557
Other field roots ⁴ ..	1,227	2,428	15,197	Other field roots ⁴ ..	4,336	4,123	3,536
Tobacco.....	3	17	51	Tobacco.....	Nil	182	57
Other field crops ⁵ ..	Nil	97	329	Other field crops ⁵ ..	511	367	1,155
Totals, Manitoba.	5,857,635	5,842,368	6,271,868	Totals, British Columbia.....	345,491	452,226	516,377
Saskatchewan—				Canada—			
Wheat (all).....	11,684,292	15,026,185	12,216,677	Wheat (all).....	20,276,070	26,355,136	21,881,871
Barley.....	419,893	1,374,972	1,661,479	Barley.....	2,171,984	3,791,395	5,304,395
Oats.....	4,860,202	4,294,934	4,030,182	Oats.....	14,228,252	12,837,736	12,265,303
Rye.....	274,564	528,289	525,193	Rye.....	774,561	799,335	959,908
Corn for husking... ²	2,351	1,011	10,242	Corn for husking... ²	231,359	134,991	340,964
Flaxseed.....	369,371	509,074	680,908	Flaxseed.....	463,599	648,100	997,984
Buckwheat.....	116	166	3,351	Buckwheat.....	242,192	335,807	222,365
Beans.....	37	63	197	Beans.....	26,086	86,073	121,482
Peas (dry).....	2,230	208	564	Peas (dry).....	120,052	81,567	64,410
Mixed or other grains.....	5,089	17,759	18,322	Mixed or other grains.....	669,806	1,195,625	1,478,549
Cultivated hay ² ...	18,740	173,488	430,537	Cultivated hay ² ...	8,774,896	9,683,626	10,444,522
Other fodder crops ³	149,310	156,112	147,751	Other fodder crops ³	960,453	1,138,310	1,025,199
Potatoes.....	35,701	42,913	33,088	Potatoes.....	555,290	591,804	481,444
Other field roots ⁴ ..	582	1,142	1,291	Other field roots ⁴ ..	166,482	185,705	196,414
Tobacco.....	3	6	Nil	Tobacco.....	16,628	58,329	74,425
Other field crops ⁵ ..	Nil	7	304	Other field crops ⁵ ..	3,208	1,944	36,702
Totals, Saskatchewan	17,822,481	22,126,329	19,760,086	Grand Totals..	49,680,918	57,925,483	55,895,937

¹ Preliminary figures.
hops.

² Includes clover and alfalfa.
³ Includes turnips, swedes, mangolds and sugar beets.

⁴ Includes corn for ensilage and
⁵ Includes flax for fibre and

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