THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1943-44

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1943-44

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

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The Honourable JAMES A. MACKINNON, M.P.

MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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PREFACE

From the earliest years of the Dominion's history, the Canada Year Book has been the official statistical record of the development of the country—its resources, institutions and social and economic conditions.

Conceived from the broadest point of view, it presents a co-ordinated picture of the progress that has been made, against a background of interpretative matter designed to give proper perspective to the different chapters.

On grounds of war-time economy, the 1943 edition of the Year Book was not published and the present volume has therefore had to be planned to cover developments over a two-year period, perhaps more important from the standpoint of the changes in our internal economy than any other like period in the Dominion's history. The problem of including all necessary new material and at the same time keeping the volume down to convenient limits has not been an easy one to solve and, wherever possible, space has had to be saved by reference to earlier editions for standard material. A carefully planned series of special articles deals, in each issue, with subjects of current importance and a list of those articles that have appeared in former issues of the Year Book is presented at the front of this volume at pp. vii to xii. The feature articles contained in this edition cover a variety of topics among which are: Canada's Present Status in the British Commonwealth of Nations, at pp. 41-47; Meteorology Related to the Science of Aviation, at pp. 24-29; The Development of Marshlands in Relation to Fur Production and the Rehabilitation of Fur Bearers, at pp. 267-269; and The Canadian Government's Reindeer Experiment, at pp. 17-23.

The War has now cut deeply into the national economic structure and the statistics of almost every chapter of this edition of the Year Book reflect the extent to which war production and war-time controls have played their parts in maintaining output and supporting the price structure against growing pressures from all sides. Public Finance is the backbone of the war effort and this chapter has been recast to adequately cover the developments taking place. The all-important subject of National Income receives new and extended treatment in Part I, at pp. 796-804; Part II deals with the subject of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance; a new field is covered in Part III, where outstanding developments in taxation are discussed. It is unfortunate that due to the reorganization of income-tax statistics made necessary by the profound changes in the basis and manner of payment of this tax over the past two years, this important and, because of its broad incidence, universally interesting subject cannot be covered as completely as in former years, but the National Revenue Department has the revisions well in hand, and as soon as comparable figures are available they will appear in the Year Book again. An entirely new Section to this Part (pp. 861-872) deals with the incidence of Succession Duties on typical estates. Since the Dominion has entered this field, the application of the duties to individual estates has become very complicated and of wider interest. It is believed that the detailed tables, compiled to show combined Dominion and Provincial duties on sample estates, will be found informative and useful to many readers.

While the subject of finance in relation to the war effort is basic, and has received due attention, special material has been introduced into many other chapters to co-ordinate and explain the effects of the present world conflict on the subjects treated. The following are typical: The War and Canadian Agriculture is covered at pp. 195-201; The Influence of the War on the Pulp and Paper Industry, at pp. 264-265; The Effects of the War on the Canadian Fisheries, at pp. 277-279; The

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Influence of the Present War on Manufacturing, at pp. 354-362; War-time Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade, at pp. 521-526; The War-time Control of Transportation, at pp. 567-575; and the Activities of the War-time Prices and Trade Board in Controlling Prices, Rents and Supplies, at pp. 776-783.

Recent studies have stimulated the public discussion of questions concerning Social Welfare and the Post-War Rehabilitation of Personnel from the Armed Forces to a point where it has been thought desirable to bring together the work Canada is already doing in these fields under new chapter headings wherein it is related to the investigations that have been carried on and that point the way to future developments. The advanced plans for the establishment of the new Departments of Social Welfare, Reconstruction and Veterans' Affairs also make it desirable to prepare the way for the future treatment of these subjects. The fact that their treatment was formerly scattered among the various administrations carrying on the work and appeared in several different chapters made it difficult to get a co-ordinated picture from former Year Books.

The presentation of as complete a picture of the 1941 Census as will appear in any one edition of the Year Book is given in the Population Chapter. Due to difficulties occasioned by the War, however, the census compilations are not as advanced as was expected and several *lacunæ* still appear. These will be covered in later editions. It has been possible to include, at the last minute, as Appendix III, a very complete analysis of the Occupations of the Canadian people.

The need for war-time economy expresses itself in the smaller number of coloured inserts and charts in this volume as compared with recent editions, and also in the accomplishment of having kept the edition down to within 1,150 pages, including the preliminary matter and the Introduction, although it covers a two-year period crowded with events of great significance.

The present volume has been edited by A. E. Millward, Editor, Canada Year Book, assisted by Margaret K. Pink. The proof-reading and the careful checking of data carried out by the staff have been supervised by Catherine A. Freeth. W. H. Lanceley, whose association with the Canada Year Book has been of long duration, assisted during part of the year, but he was appointed Chief of the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch of this Bureau in January, 1944, and his valuable experience and services are no longer available. Charts, graphs and layouts have been made by or under the direction 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, June 15, 1944.

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COMPILED AND DRAWN AT THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL AND CHIEF HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE OTTAWA.

DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL POINTS IN CANADA.*

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

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

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

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

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

Place.	Halifax.	Moncton.	Charlottetown.	Saint John.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke.	Three Rivers.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Windsor.	Fort William.	Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Churchill.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Vancouver.	Victoria.	Prince Rupert.
Halifax	0	189	239	278	292	662	747	646	740	858	920	1081	1120	1196	1306	1716	2012	2146	2991	2367	2483	2834	2813	3475	3560	3769
Moncton	189	0	126	89	104	473	558	457	551	669	731	892	931	1007	1117	1527	1823	1957	2802	2178	2294	2645	2624	3286	3371	3580
Charlottetown	239	126	0	215	230	600	684	583	677	795	857	1018	1057	1133	1243	1653	1950	2084	2929	2305	2421	2772	2751	3413	3498	3707
Saint John	278	89	215	0	67	426	476	375	503	587	649	810	849	925	1035	1445	1776	1910	2755	2131	2247	2598	2577	3239	3324	3533
Fredericton	292	104	230	67	0	403	454	353	481	565	627	788	827	903	1013	1423	1753	1887	2732	2108	2224	2575	2554	3216	3301	3510
Quebec	662	473	600	426	403	0	169	127	78	280	342	503	542	618	728	1079	1350	1484	2329	1705	1821	2172	2151	2813	2898	3107
Montreal	747	558	684	476	454	169	0	101	95	111	173	334	373	449	559	969	1353	1486	2331	1707	1823	2174	2153	2815	2900	3109
Sherbrooke	646	457	583	375	353	127	101	0	196	212	274	435	474	550	660	1070	1454	1587	2432	1808	1924	2275	2254	2916	3001	3210
Three Rivers	740	551	677	503	481	78	95	196	0	206	268	429	468	544	654	1064	1448	1581	2426	1802	1918	2269	2248	2910	2995	3205
Ottawa	858	669	795	587	565	280	111	212	206	0	112	247	286	362	472	858	1242	1375	2220	1596	1712	2063	2042	2704	2789	2998
Kingston	920	731	857	649	627	342	173	274	268	112	0	161	200	276	386	908	1292	1426	2270	1647	1763	2113	2093	2754	2839	3049
Toronto	1081	892	1018	810	788	503	334	435	429	247	161	0	39	115	225	811	1207	1340	2185	1562	1677	2028	2008	2670	2755	2964
Hamilton	1120	931	1057	849	827	542	373	474	468	286	200	39	0	80	190	850	1246	1379	2224	1601	1716	2067	2047	2709	2794	3003
London	1196	1007	1133	925	903	618	449	550	544	362	276	115	80	0	110	926	1322	1455	2300	1677	1792	2143	2123	2785	2870	3079
Windsor	1306	1117	1243	1035	1013	728	559	660	654	472	386	225	190	110	0	1036	1432	1565	2410	1787	1902	2253	2233	2895	2980	3189
Fort William	1716	1527	1653	1445	1423	1079	969	1070	1064	858	908	811	850	926	1036	0	419	552	1397	774	889	1240	1220	1882	1967	2176
Winnipeg	2012	1823	1950	1776	1753	1350	1353	1454	1448	1242	1292	1207	1246	1322	1432	419	0	133	978	355	470	821	801	1463	1548	1757
Brandon	2146	1957	2084	1910	1887	1484	1486	1587	1581	1375	1426	1340	1379	1455	1565	552	133	0	937	221	384	688	715	1330	1415	1671
Churchill	2991	2802	2929	2755	2732	2329	2331	2432	2426	2220	2270	2185	2224	2300	2410	1397	978	937	0	845	813	1217	1144	1859	1944	2100
Regina	2367	2178	2305	2131	2108	1705	1707	1808	1802	1596	1647	1562	1601	1677	1787	774	355	221	845	0	163	467	493	1108	1193	1449
Saskatoon	2483	2294	2421	2247	2224	1821	1823	1924	1918	1712	1763	1677	1716	1792	1902	889	470	384	813	163	0	404	330	1046	1131	1287
Calgary	2834	2645	2772	2598	2575	2172	2174	2275	2269	2063	2113	2028	2067	2143	2253	1240	821	688	1217	467	404	0	194	642	727	1150
Edmonton	2813	2624	2751	2577	2554	2151	2153	2254	2248	2042	2093	2008	2047	2123	2233	1220	801	715	1144	493	330	194	0	761	846	956
Vancouver	3475	3286	3413	3239	3216	2813	2815	2916	2910	2704	2754	2670	2709	2785	2895	1882	1463	1330	1859	1108	1046	642	761	0	85	1158
Victoria	3560	3371	3498	3324	3301	2898	2900	3001	2995	2789	2839	2755	2794	2870	2980	1967	1548	1415	1944	1193	1131	727	846	85	0	1243
Prince Rupert	3769	3580	3707	3533	3510	3107	3109	3210	3205	2998	3049	2964	3003	3079	3189	2176	1757	1671	2100	1449	1287	1150	956	1158	1243	0

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

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

NOTE.—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 1943-44 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 appropriate heading.

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The Development of Agriculture in Canada	J. H. GRISDALE, D.Sc.A.	1924	186–191
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Historical Background of Canadian Agriculture	G. S. H. BARTON, C.M.G., B.S.A., D.Sc. A.	1939	187–190
The Canadian Wheat Board	T. W. GRINDLEY, Ph.D.	1939	569–580
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The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada	NEWTON MACTAVISH, M.A., D. Litt.	1931	995–1009
Bibliography of Canadian Flora	JOHN ADAMS, M.A. (Cantab.)	1938	56–59
A Bibliography of Canadian History	GUSTAVE LANCTOT, LL.M., D. Litt.,LL.D K.C., F.R.S.C.	1939	36–40
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Geological Survey of Canada	Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., F.R.S.C.	1926	34-36
Economic Geology of Canada	Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., F.R.S.C.	1929	27-35
(Annual articles reviewing publications in the field of economic geology, 1915-27) (Do., 1928-34)	P. J. Moran, B.Sc.	1936	29-37
Geology of Canada	Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., F.R.S.C.	1936	18-28
Geology and Economic Minerals	F. J. Alcock, Ph. D.	1936	16-28
Geology of Canada	F. J. Alcock, Ph.D.	1939	309-310
Geology and Economic Minerals	George Hanson, Ph.D.	1942	3-14
Harbours—			
Administration of Harbours in Canada	—	1930	1013
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Fifty Years of Canadian Progress	E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S.	1918	23–72
History of the Great War (1914-18)	E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C.	1919	1–65
Reconstruction in Canada	S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc.	1920	1–64
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Canada on Vimy Ridge	A. F. Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A.	1936	50–60
Historic Sites and Monuments	W. D. Cromarty.	1938	78–90
The Relationship of the Public Archives to the Historical Records of Canada and a Bibliography of Canadian History	Gustave Lanctot, LL.M., D. Litt., LL.D., K.C., F.R.S.C.	1939	34–36
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Historical Review of Hospitals and Other Institutions	J. C. Brady, M.A.	1936	1006–1009
Insurance—			
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Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade	F. A. McGregor.	1927–28	765–770
Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921	Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge.	1927–28	774–783
Occupations of the People	Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge.	1929	134–147
The Occupations of the Canadian People	A. H. LeNeveu, M.A.	1937	128–146
Labour Legislation in Canada	Miss M. Mackintosh, M.A.	1938	787–796
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Geological Survey of Canada	Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., F.R.S.C.	1926	34–36
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Colonization Activities	—	1936	201–202
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The National Registration, 1940	Hon. Justice T. C. Davis.	1942	98–99
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The Nutrition and Family Living Expenditures Investigation	H. F. Greenway, M.A.	1940	819–821
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The Trans-Canada Airway	J. A. WILSON.	1938	713–715
Pre-War Civil Aviation and the Defence Program	J. A. WILSON.	1941	608–612
Water Power—			
The Water-Power Resources of Canada and their Utilization	J. T. JOHNSTON.	1940	353–364

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA 1871-1943

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 1926-43. 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 to 1943, $3,039,796,000, being the total of the four accounts: war and demobilization, $1,697,613,000; pensions, $991,030,000; soldiers' civil re-establishment, $321,050,000; and soldier land settlement, $30,103,000.

Second World War.—For the four fiscal years 1940 to 1943, $5,934,259,390. This sum is divided by years as follows: 1940, $118,291,022; 1941, $752,045,326; 1942, $1,339,674,152; 1943, $3,724,248,890. The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1944, as given by the Minister of Finance in the Budget Speech of June 26, 1944, was $4,625,000,000.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,882; Fresh Water, 228,307; Total, 3,695,189.

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—[7]						
12	Births (live)	No.	–	–	–	–	
	Rates per 1,000		–	–	–	–	
13	Deaths, all causes	No.	–	–	–	–	
	Rates per 1,000		–	–	–	–	
14	Diseases of the heart [8]	No.	–	–	–	–	
15	Cancer	"	–	–	–	–	
16	Diseases of the arteries[8]	"	–	–	–	–	
17	Tuberculosis (all forms)[8]	"	–	–	–	–	
18	Pneumonia	"	–	–	–	–	
19	Nephritis	"	–	–	–	–	
20	Marriages	"	–	–	–	–	
	Rates per 1,000		–	–	–	–	–
21	Divorces	No.	4	7	10	19	37
	Immigration (calendar years)—						
22	From United Kingdom	No.	–	17,033	22,042	11,810[9]	86,796[9]
23	From United States	"	–	21,822	52,516	17,987[9]	52,796[9]
24	From other countries	"	–	9,136	7,607	19,352[9]	44,472[9]
	Totals	"	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149[9]	184,064[9]
	Agriculture—						
25	Area of occupied farms	acre	36,046,401	45,358,141	58,997,995	63,422,338	
26	Improved lands	"	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	30,166,033	
27	Gross value of agricultural production	$	–	–	–	–	
	Field Crops—[10]						
28	Wheat	acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	
		bu.	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	
		$	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	36,122,039	
29	Oats	acre	–	–	3,961,356	5,367,655	
		bu.	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	
		$	15,966,310	23,967,665	31,702,717	51,509,118	
30	Barley	acre	–	–	868,464	871,800	
		bu.	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	
		$	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	8,889,746	
31	Corn	acre	–	–	195,101	360,758	
		bu.	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	
		$	2,283,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	11,902,923	
32	Potatoes	acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	448,743	
		bu.	47,330,187	55,368,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	
		$	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	13,840,658	
33	Hay and clover	acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	
		ton	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	6,943,715	
		$	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	85,625,315	
	Total Areas, Field Crops	acre	–	–	15,662,811	19,763,740	
	Total Values, Field Crops[12]	$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	

[1] Figures are subject to revision. [2] Estimates of population since the 1941 Census are subject to adjustment as later data are made available. [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] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [6] Includes Canadian Navy. [7] Exclusive of the Territories. [8] These figures are not completely comparable owing to changes in classification in 1926 and 1938.

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	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943[1]	
93,728	88,615	87,000	88,038	93,000	95,047	90,000	91,000	1
492,338	523,837	515,000	512,846	543,000	577,962	591,000	607,000	2
351,889	387,876	396,000	408,219	433,000	457,401	464,000	463,000	3
2,005,776	2,360,510[4,5]	2,603,000	2,874,662[5]	3,099,000	3,331,882	3,390,000	3,457,000	4
2,527,292	2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,606,000	3,787,655	3,884,000	3,917,000	5
461,394	610,118	639,000	700,139	711,000	729,744	724,000	726,000	6
492,432	757,510	821,000	921,785	931,000	895,992	848,000	842,000	7
374,295	588,454	608,000	731,605	773,000	796,169	776,000	792,000	8
392,480	524,582	606,000	694,263	745,000	817,861	870,000	900,000	9
8,512	4,157	4,000	4,230	5,000	4,914	5,000	5,000	10
6,507	8,143[5]	8,000	9,316[5]	11,000	12,028	12,000	12,000	11
7,206,643	8,787,949[5,6]	9,451,000	10,376,786	10,950,000	11,506,655	11,654,000	11,812,000	
–	–	232,750	240,473	220,371	255,317	272,313	–	12
–	–	24·7	23·2	20·0	22·2	23·4	–	
–	–	107,454	104,517	107,050	114,639	112,978	–	13
–	–	11·4	10·1	9·7	10·0	9·7	–	
–	–	11,415	13,734	16,424	26,602	27,529	–	14
–	–	7,614	9,578	11,694	13,417	13,654	–	15
–	–	4,981	5,957	9,112	2,266	2,270	–	16
–	–	7,929	7,616	6,763	6,072	5,980	–	17
–	–	8,427	7,011	7,313	5,955	5,778	–	18
–	–	5,138	5,168	6,402	7,399	7,233	–	19
–	–	66,658	66,591	80,904	121,842	127,372	–	20
–	–	7·1	6·4	7·3	10·6	10·9	–	
57	558	608	700	1,570	2,461	3,089	–	21
144,076	43,772	48,819	7,678	2,197	2,300	2,259	3,834	22
112,028	23,888	20,944	15,195	4,876	6,594	5,098	4,401	23
75,184	24,068	66,219	4,657	4,570	435	219	269	24
331,288	91,728	135,982	27,530	11,643	9,329	7,576	8,504	
108,968,715	140,887,903	–	163,119,231	–	174,923,505[1]	–	–	25
48,733,823	70,769,548	–	85,733,309	–	92,441,062[1]	–	–	26
–	1,386,126,000	1,740,949,000	836,441,000	1,067,555,000	1,432,600,000	2,136,529,000[1]	–	27
8,864,514	17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	25,604,800	21,882,000	21,587,000	17,488,000	28
132,077,547	226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	219,218,000	314,825,000	556,134,000	293,660,000	
104,816,825	374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	205,327,000	171,875,000	385,133,000	298,191,000	
8,656,179	13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,287,700	12,266,000	13,782,000	15,407,000	29
245,393,425	364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	271,778,000	305,575,000	651,954,000	482,022,000	
86,796,130	180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	116,267,000	125,920,000	253,620,000	238,728,000	
1,283,094	2,043,669	3,647,462	3,791,395	4,437,600	5,304,000	6,973,000	8,397,000	30
28,848,310	42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	71,922,000	110,566,000	259,156,000	215,562,000	
14,653,697	33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	49,512,000	47,651,000	119,457,000	132,413,000	
293,951	204,775	209,725	131,829	164,400	300,000	358,000	230,000	31
14,417,599	10,822,278	7,815,000	5,449,000	6,083,000	12,036,000	14,372,000	7,775,000	
5,774,039	7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	4,258,000	8,599,000	11,393,000	6,733,000	
464,504	534,621	523,112	591,804	502,100	507,000	506,000	533,000	32
55,461,473	62,230,052	46,937,000[11]	52,305,000[11]	39,614,000[11]	39,052,000[11]	42,882,000[11]	43,541,000[11]	
27,426,765	44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	45,125,000	48,274,000	64,247,000	74,807,000	
8,289,407	8,678,883	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,784,100	9,559,000	9,707,000	9,816,000	33
10,406,367	8,829,915	14,058,000	14,539,600	13,803,000	12,632,000	16,061,000	17,238,000	
90,115,531	174,110,386	170,473,000	110,110,000	105,703,000	158,723,000	174,391,000	182,318,000	
30,556,168	47,553,418	56,097,836	58,862,305	58,146,850	56,788,400	60,809,200	60,345,600	
384,513,795	933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400	612,300,400	683,889,000	1,179,073,000	1,104,065,000	

[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[3]
		$	–	5,457,486	9,741,886	22,221,430	23,597,639[3]
9	Butter, creamery	lb.	–	1,365,912	3,654,364	36,066,739	45,930,294[3]
		$	–	341,478	913,591	7,240,972	10,949,062[3]
10	Butter, dairy	lb.	–	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	–
		$	–	–	–	21,384,644	
11	Other dairy products[4]	$	–	–	–	15,623,907	
	Total Values, Dairy Products	$	–	22,743,939	30,315,214	66,470,953	
	Furs—						
12	Pelts taken	No.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–	–
13	Value of animals on fur farms	$	–	–	–	–	–
	Forestry—						
14	Primary forest production	$	–	–	–	–	
15	Lumber production	M ft. b.m.	–	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	–	
16	Total sawmill products	$	–	–	–	–	
17	Pulp and paper products	$	–	–	–	–	
18	Exports of wood, wood products, and paper[5]	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
19	**Fisheries**	$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	25,737,153	26,279,485
	Mineral Production—						
20	Gold[6]	oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	1,167,216	556,415
		$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	11,502,120
21	Silver	oz.	–	355,083[7]	414,523	5,539,192	8,473,379
		$	–	347,271[7]	409,549	3,265,354	5,659,455
22	Copper	lb.	–	3,260,424[7]	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,609,888
		$	–	366,798[7]	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
23	Lead	lb.	–	204,800[7]	88,665	51,900,958	54,608,217
		$	–	9,216[7]	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
24	Zinc	lb.	–	–	–	788,000[8]	1,154
		$	–	–	–	36,011[8]	23,800
25	Nickel	lb.	–	830,477[9]	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
		$	–	498,286[9]	2,421,208	4,594,523	8,948,834
26	Pig-iron	long ton	–	22,167[7]	21,331	244,979	534,295
27	Coal	short ton	1,063,742[11]	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
		$	1,763,423[11]	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
28	Natural gas	M cu. ft.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	150,000[12]	339,476	583,523
29	Petroleum, crude	bbl.	–	368,987	755,298	622,392	569,753
		$	–	–	1,010,211	1,008,275	761,760
30	Asbestos	short ton	–	–	9,279	40,217	82,185
		$	–	–	999,878	1,259,759	2,060,143
31	Cement	bbl.	–	69,843[7]	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
		$	–	81,909[7]	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Totals, Mineral Production[13]	$	–	10,221,255[14]	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697

[1] Figures 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.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943[1]	
2,598,958	3,624,262	3,398,114	3,113,909	2,891,540	2,789,391	2,816,000	2,775,210	1
381,915,505	440,502,040	245,119,000	155,908,000	208,170,000	184,845,000	193,006,000	223,188,265	
2,595,255	3,324,653	3,839,191	3,371,923	3,885,300	3,587,718	3,680,000	3,794,700	2
109,575,526	203,555,836	201,236,000	143,616,000	143,316,000	188,979,000	257,491,000	386,252,120	
3,930,828	5,194,831	4,731,688	4,601,108	4,955,300	4,923,680	5,264,000	5,870,500	3
86,278,490	139,590,484	148,742,000	114,201,000	112,247,000	133,620,000	179,148,000	301,842,910	
2,174,300	3,203,966	3,142,476	3,627,116	3,327,100	2,862,495	3,197,000	3,458,600	4
10,701,691	20,704,509	31,417,000	18,596,000	18,077,000	16,983,000	22,112,000	37,764,300	
3,634,778	3,404,730	4,359,582	4,699,831	4,145,000	6,093,169	7,125,000	8,148,500	5
26,986,621	36,893,244	69,958,000	32,773,000	45,488,000	55,086,000	76,034,000	134,844,915	
31,793,261	50,325,248	50,108,516	65,468,000	59,339,400	63,384,148	73,813,200	79,134,000	6
14,653,773	31,750,247	51,037,000	43,138,000	40,366,000	57,381,100	77,649,600	106,295,500	
630,111,606	872,996,360	747,509,000	508,232,000	567,664,000	636,894,100	805,440,600	1,190,188,010	
9,806,741	10,976,235	13,407,340	15,772,852	15,430,058	16,752,823	17,488,366	17,516,918	7
199,904,205	149,201,856	171,731,631	113,956,639	119,123,483	148,913,300	207,431,370	164,067,151	8
21,587,124	39,100,872	28,807,841	12,824,695	15,565,813	24,013,400	44,941,562	36,569,600	
64,489,398	111,691,718	177,209,287	225,955,246	250,931,777	286,109,500	284,591,372	312,309,928	9
15,597,807	63,625,203	61,753,390	50,198,878	57,662,160	93,547,300	97,740,910	104,157,600	
137,110,200	103,487,506	95,000,000	103,310,000	109,026,000	94,338,000	78,525,000	55,407,000	10
30,269,497	50,180,952	28,252,777	21,450,000	20,006,000	27,762,000	24,671,000	19,397,000	
35,927,426	–	158,490,971	106,916,119	106,644,791	155,957,042	200,104,158	222,954,051	11
103,381,854	–	277,304,979	191,389,692	199,878,764	301,279,742	367,457,630	383,078,251	
–	2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	4,759,613	7,257,337	19,561,024	–	12
–	10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	15,464,883	21,123,161	24,859,869	–	
–	5,977,645	11,153,838	8,497,237	9,838,280	7,928,971	–	–	13
–	168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	134,804,228	213,163,089	–	–	14
4,918,202	2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	3,412,151	4,941,084	4,935,145	–	15
75,830,954	82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	61,965,540	129,287,703	149,854,527	–	
–	116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	80,343,291	163,412,292	192,919,077	–	16
–	149,216,005	215,370,274	174,733,954	185,144,603	334,726,175	337,390,484	–	17
56,334,695	284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	387,113,000	389,805,000	–	18
29,965,142	34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	39,165,055	62,258,997	75,116,933	–	19
473,159	926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	3,748,028	5,345,179	4,841,306	3,649,671	20
9,781,077	19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	131,293,421	205,789,392	186,390,281	140,512,334	
32,559,044	13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	18,334,487	21,754,408	20,695,101	17,230,939	21
17,355,272	8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	8,273,804	8,323,454	8,726,296	7,797,689	
55,648,011	47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	421,027,732	643,316,713	603,661,826	–	22
6,886,998	5,953,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	39,514,101	64,407,497	60,417,372	–	
23,784,969	66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	383,180,909	460,167,005	512,142,562	–	23
827,717	3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	14,993,869	15,470,815	17,218,233	–	
1,877,479	53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	333,182,736	512,381,636	580,257,373	–	24
108,105	2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	11,045,007	17,477,337	19,792,579	–	
34,098,744	19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	169,739,393	282,258,235	285,211,803	–	25
10,229,623	6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	43,876,525	68,656,795	69,998,427	–	
819,228	593,829	757,317	420,038	678,231	1,528,053[10]	1,975,014[10]	1,758,265[10]	26
11,323,388	15,057,493	16,478,131	12,243,211	15,229,182	18,225,921	18,865,030	17,878,778	27
26,467,646	72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	45,791,934	58,059,630	62,897,581	62,429,662	
–	14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	28,113,348	43,495,353	45,697,359	43,237,500	28
1,917,678	4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,754	10,762,243	12,665,116	13,301,655	11,699,894	
291,092	187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,500,374	10,133,838	10,364,796	9,958,000	29
357,073	641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,421,767	14,415,096	15,968,851	16,149,000	
127,414	92,761	279,403	164,296	301,287	477,846	439,459	427,141	30
2,943,108	4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	9,958,183	21,468,840	22,663,283	21,738,686	
5,692,915	5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	4,508,718	8,368,711	9,126,041	–	31
7,644,537	14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	6,908,192	13,063,588	14,365,237	–	
103,220,994	171,923,342	240,437,123	230,434,726	361,919,372	560,241,290	566,768,672	524,426,850	

[1] Fiscal years prior to 1926. [6] As from 1932 the values include exchange equalization. [7] 1887. [8] 1898. [9] 1889. [10] Short tons. [11] 1874. [12] 1892. [13] Includes other items not specified. [14] 1886.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1906
	Central Electric Stations—						
1	Power houses	No.	–	–	80	58	157
2	Capital invested	$	–	–	4,113,771	11,891,025	80,393,445
3	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	83,9447,01	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 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 1926-43 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	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943[1]	
266	510	595	559	561	607	616	–	1
110,838,746	484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,483,116,649	1,641,460,451	1,747,891,798	–	2
–	5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	25,402,282	33,317,663	37,355,179	–	3
–	973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,740,793	2,081,270	2,125,558	–	4
1,363,134	2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,945,590	8,845,038	9,225,838	10,214,513	5
515,203	456,076	518,539	557,426	594,359	961,178	1,152,091	–	6
1,247,583,609	3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	3,271,263,531	4,905,503,966	5,488,785,545	–	7
241,008,416	518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	612,071,434	1,264,862,643	1,682,804,842	–	8
601,509,018	1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	1,624,213,996	3,296,547,019	4,037,102,725	–	9
1,165,975,639	2,488,987,148[5]	3,100,604,637[5]	2,555,126,448[5]	3,002,403,814[5]	6,076,308,124[5]	7,503,794,972[5]	–	10
564,466,621	1,123,694,263[5]	1,305,168,549[5]	1,252,017,248[5]	1,289,592,672[5]	2,605,119,788[5]	3,309,973,758[5]	–	
345,425,000	240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	162,588,000	393,991,300	281,594,100	206,103,900	11
–	–	–	13,140[6]	–	24,627	–	–	12
–	–	–	90,564[6]	–	117,421	–	–	13
–	–	–	3,325,210,300[6]	–	5,234,656,000	–	–	14
–	–	–	125,003[6]	–	137,343	–	–	15
–	–	–	238,683[6]	–	297,078	–	–	16
–	–	–	2,755,569,900[6]	2,208,142,000[7]	3,449,248,000	–	–	17
–	–	–	42,223[6]		49,271	–	–	18
–	–	–	55,257[6]	–	62,781	–	–	19
–	–	–	249,455,900[6]	–	254,677,900	–	–	20
274,316,553	800,149,296	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	1,621,003,175	2,363,773,296	2,971,475,277	21
452,724,603	799,478,483	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	1,448,791,650	1,644,241,933	1,735,076,890	22
727,041,156	1,599,627,779	2,269,583,436	1,215,751,826	1,573,015,777	3,069,794,825	4,008,015,229	4,706,552,167	
148,967,442	403,452,219	554,924,454	219,781,406	479,646,028	878,640,907	1,153,816,747	1,401,661,623	23
132,156,924	312,844,871	459,223,468	170,597,455	395,351,959	658,228,354	741,716,647	1,032,646,964	24
129,467,647	266,002,688	214,614,416	151,999,922	189,319,021	359,942,070	273,776,546	238,631,372	25
109,934,753	213,973,562	164,707,111	109,468,081	122,971,264	219,418,957	161,112,706	134,965,117	26
104,115,823	542,322,967	457,877,594	240,196,849	333,916,949	599,713,463	885,523,203	1,149,232,444	27
275,824,265	856,176,820	668,747,247	393,775,289	369,141,513	1,004,498,152	1,304,679,665	1,423,672,486	28
45,802,115	129,215,157	250,116,414	194,825,612	243,041,530	196,646,340	143,028,424	219,249,942	29
45,521,134	310,952,138	362,978,198	117,871,254	226,913,763	161,856,075	121,817,692	234,457,747	
3,049,046	6,017,032	10,456,916	5,697,224	4,850,071	11,439,191	10,638,143	12,896,995	30
13,854,790	66,520,490	71,993,618	20,207,319	20,638,718	44,807,353	45,814,133	66,273,692	
5,431,662	14,321,048	18,571,663	11,177,072	8,488,040	7,691,664	14,345,081	74,463,476	31
2,144,846	14,152,033	9,894,122	3,767,918	3,136,891	3,295,148	6,832,920	42,294,389	
326,132	179,398	428,105	89,056	127,996	33,412	11,402	181,568	32
2,723,291	4,210,594	4,185,289	839,278	989,557	391,605	193,070	2,527,231	
598,745	982,338	931,850	127,752	1,580,496	4,646,140	5,281,325	5,629,656	33
8,526,332	31,492,407	22,768,782	2,035,382	25,957,012	77,494,498	100,623,419	116,121,532	
3,142,682	9,739,414	9,814,000	10,680,500	5,128,800	1,481,800	1,600,900	9,408,600	34
744,288	5,128,831	3,352,829	2,329,853	1,178,916	493,525	580,019	3,819,800	
181,895,724	133,620,340	134,656,600	84,788,400	81,890,300	92,331,000	141,503,900	129,741,000	35
20,739,507	37,146,722	24,857,868	10,594,917	11,347,125	13,554,911	26,903,714	26,811,113	
33,731,010	13,331,050	21,132,133	18,666,367	16,130,875	17,235,320	14,180,486	11,451,635	36
17,269,168	11,127,432	13,106,777	5,399,259	7,283,547	6,585,443	5,952,640	5,558,053	
55,005,342	36,167,900	67,108,300	48,761,200	45,519,600	955,387	680,934	724,194	37
5,575,033	4,336,972	7,822,260	3,891,045	2,971,042	6,687,709	4,766,438	5,069,358	

[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 1926 and prior years; calendar years 1931–43. [12] Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

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

[1] Figures are subject to revision. [2] Fiscal years prior to 1926. [3] 1876. [4] 1875.
[5] Duplication eliminated.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943[1]	
34,767,523	47,018,300	63,875,800	60,420,300	168,316,400	275,190,300	277,589,100	271,094,400	1
3,842,332	9,405,291	12,460,884	13,188,928	42,987,140	67,679,708	68,407,207	68,346,346	
2,315,171	2,277,202	1,012,951	336,302	401,130	531,449	815,585	1,110,101	2
6,014,095	16,501,478	5,690,379	1,843,429	1,766,720	2,596,626	4,278,345	5,428,362	
69,829	191,299	141,760	70,903	136,547	220,255	201,248	212,827	3
2,076,477	12,633,389	8,669,810	3,929,317	7,391,517	14,550,435	16,247,970	16,533,440	
6,588,655	14,363,006	20,115,576	12,450,741	15,089,928	28,234,485	30,214,927	31,129,131	4
5,715,532	71,552,037	52,077,122	30,056,643	31,246,695	85,897,736	95,266,873	100,012,775	
–	15,112,586	34,639,718	40,164,815	59,861,787	65,240,248	60,105,814	56,205,769	5
3,092,437	78,922,137	114,090,595	107,233,112	103,639,634	154,356,543	141,065,618	144,707,065	
84,368,425	482,140,444	588,885,984	209,760,786	346,980,652	285,708,739	257,778,304	483,756,894	6
69,693,263	188,359,937	168,025,501	70,938,351	124,694,815	201,730,555	256,725,462	289,566,022	7
1,818,931	18,783,884	7,111,896	5,394,084	12,227,387	30,819,633	28,931,925	30,620,390	8
56,334,695	284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	387,113,232	389,805,396	391,069,658	9
9,884,346	76,500,741	75,602,162	19,086,492	52,303,878	239,900,848	467,121,439	716,644,883	10
34,000,996	45,939,377	74,669,188	56,158,939	134,436,740	244,012,336	308,903,239	332,704,960	11
10,038,493	40,345,345	27,095,283	14,976,873	23,974,191	45,172,085	56,580,147	62,191,606	12
3,088,840	20,142,826	16,487,522	10,848,946	17,749,628	58,676,338	77,332,918	86,390,600	13
5,088,564	32,389,669	17,058,147	14,995,478	15,250,935	127,869,409	520,594,466	578,530,264	14
274,316,553	1,189,163,701	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	1,621,003,175	2,363,773,296	2,971,475,277	
79,214,041	259,431,110	210,666,426	134,433,268	126,245,938	171,835,408	147,739,504	176,446,946	15
30,671,908	61,722,390	53,464,168	28,629,914	25,845,624	34,845,584	34,931,002	36,476,082	16
87,916,282	243,608,342	184,236,564	90,151,516	98,915,100	161,138,512	189,065,886	195,283,341	17
26,851,936	57,449,384	46,444,652	34,923,391	27,099,785	36,739,071	38,176,983	40,284,489	18
91,968,180	245,625,703	219,575,146	116,209,368	135,359,104	431,622,365	377,765,477	420,190,144	19
27,579,572	55,651,319	50,765,605	38,666,648	35,040,115	94,758,269	82,415,670	115,566,684	20
53,430,475	206,095,113	152,687,995	106,087,909	115,497,181	189,953,788	221,352,938	250,943,166	21
12,471,730	37,887,449	31,358,384	31,336,994	31,971,047	65,382,196	66,824,327	70,548,287	22
42,620,479	72,688,072	59,142,971	47,659,378	39,216,950	262,516,457	485,970,146	429,337,751	23
452,724,603	1,240,158,882	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	1,448,791,650	1,644,241,933	1,735,076,890	
25,400	39,192	40,350	42,280	42,552	42,441	42,339	–	24
1,528,689,201	2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,487,605,510	3,397,488,564	3,371,834,035	–	25
37,097,718	46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	20,497,616	29,779,241	47,596,602	–	26
79,884,282	83,730,829[5]	105,221,906[5]	74,129,694[5]	75,846,566[5]	116,808,091[5]	134,674,537[5]	–	27
188,733,494	458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	334,768,557	538,291,947	663,610,570	–	28
131,034,785	422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	283,345,968	403,733,542	485,783,584	–	29
1,224	1,680	1,677	1,379	1,247	1,028	1,017	–	30
111,532,347	177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	205,062,353	193,532,914	189,139,680	–	31
426,296,792	719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	614,890,897	795,170,569	996,208,535	–	32
1,228,362	2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	2,265,023	3,265,449	3,711,468	–	33
20,356,952	44,536,832	51,723,199	49,088,310	41,391,927	55,334,647	69,034,130	–	34
12,096,134	35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	28,807,311	37,030,823	43,473,516	–	35
–	–	378,269	378,094	410,448	561,489	564,538	–	36
–	–	–	66,250,229	34,966,916	37,237,954	27,876,193	–	37
21,783	464,805	832,268	1,200,668	1,240,124	1,572,784	1,524,153		38
–	–	21,795,184	42,231,027	61,026,358	91,139,300	85,323,087	–	39
304,904	230,129	197,561	126,633	59,855	100,092	85,306		40
38,030,353	9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	21,468,816	23,453,367	20,899,639		41

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1906
	Shipping—						
1	Vessels on the registry	No.	–	7,394	7,015	6,697	7,516
		ton	–	1,310,896	1,005,475	666,276	663,415
	Sea-Going—						
2	Entered	ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	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	24,986,130	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	"	–	–	–	63,192	–
18	Telephones, employees	"	–	–	–	–	
19	Radio receiving sets	"	–	–	–	–	
	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[12]	$	7,244,341	14,539,795	16,176,316	27,898,509	49,941,426
	Chartered Banks—						
41	Capital, paid-up	$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	67,035,615	91,035,604
42	Assets	$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	878,512,076
43	Liabilities to the public	$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	713,790,553
44	Deposits payable on demand	$	–	–	–	95,169,631	165,144,569
45	Deposits payable after notice	$	–	–	–	221,624,664	381,778,705
46	Totals, Deposits [12, 13]	$	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 are subject to revision.
[2] War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data.
[3] In foreign service, which includes sea-going and inland international as shown for previous years.
[4] Calendar-year figures.
[5] No longer compiled.
[6] Prior to 1941 Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission was not included.
[7] Excluding United States lines of Canadian

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943[1]	
8,088	7,482	8,193	8,966	9,373	[2]	[2]	[2]	1
770,446	1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,367,071	[2]	[2]	[2]	
11,919,339	12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	28,895,751	32,579,900[3]	25,640,763[3,4]	–	2
10,377,847	12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	29,156,876	[5]	[5]	[5]	3
22,297,186	24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	58,052,627		–	–	4
13,286,102	14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	14,472,022	[3]	[3]	–	5
11,846,257	14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	14,998,858	[5]	[5]	[5]	6
25,132,359	29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	29,470,880	–	–	–	7
34,280,669	28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	42,979,361	50,471,166	43,990,764[4]	–	8
32,347,265	27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,815,616	[5]	[5]	[5]	9
66,627,934	56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	84,794,977	–	–		10
–	294,449	393,103	7,046,276	7,100,401	12,508,390	13,329,143		11
–	–	631,715	4,073,552	9,653,196	56,723,714	73,206,601		12
–	79,850	724,721	2,372,467	22,947,105	16,559,611	12,651,939		13
–	–	3,960	470,461	1,161,060	3,411,971	5,470,209		14
8,446	11,207	10,722	9,300	8,893	9,919[6]	9,343[6]	–	15
33,905	41,577	42,239[7]	43,928	44,014	43,047	43,075	–	16
302,759[8]	902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,266,228	1,562,146	1,627,775	–	17
10,425[8,9]	19,943[9]	23,083[9]	23,825[9]	17,775[9]	20,103[9]	20,360[9]	–	18
–	–	134,486	523,100	862,109	1,454,717	1,623,489	1,728,880	19
9,146,952	26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	32,507,888	40,383,366	45,993,872	48,868,762	20
7,954,223	24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	30,100,102	38,699,674	41,501,869	44,741,987	21
70,614,862	173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	121,810,839	173,565,500	205,675,482	236,925,919	22
71,838,089	163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	74,004,560	130,757,011	142,392,233	118,962,839	23
16,869,837	37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	44,409,797	88,607,559	110,090,940	138,720,723	24
–	168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	197,484,627	558,175,014	1,100,771,315	1,795,039,893	25
–	46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	82,709,803	220,471,004	403,606,269	860,188,672	26
–	38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	77,551,974	179,701,224	236,183,545	250,478,438	27
88,707,926	368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	317,311,809	777,539,585	1,360,912,837	2,066,719,961	28
12·31	41·96	34·66	28·55	28·77	67·63	116·78	174·97	29
117,780,409	436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	372,595,996	872,169,645	1,488,536,342	2,249,496,177	30
16·34	49·64	40·52	34·32	33·79	75·80	127·73	190·44	31
122,861,250	528,302,513	355,186,423	440,008,855	532,585,555	1,249,601,446	1,885,066,056	4,387,124,117	32
17·04	60·11	37·59	42·41	48·29	108·61	161·75	371·41	33
474,941,487	2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	3,431,944,027	5,018,928,037	6,648,823,424	9,228,252,012	34
134,899,435	561,603,133[10]	379,048,085[10]	348,653,762[10]	425,843,509[10]	1,370,236,588[10]	2,603,602,263[10]	3,045,402,911[10]	35
340,042,052	2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,261,611,937	3,006,100,517	3,648,691,449	4,045,221,161	6,182,849,101	36
40,706,948	102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	232,616,182	404,945,000[11]	404,971,000	–	37
38,144,511	102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	248,141,808	351,070,000[11]	–	–	38
89,982,223	194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	119,507,306	81,620,753	71,743,242	50,230,204	39
99,921,354	271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	105,275,223	406,433,409	572,256,208	773,426,716	40
103,009,256	129,096,339	116,638,254	144,674,853	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	41
1,303,131,260	2,841,782,079	2,864,019,213	3,066,018,472	3,144,506,755	4,008,381,256	4,399,820,746	5,148,458,722	42
1,097,661,393	2,556,454,190	2,604,601,786	2,741,554,219	2,855,622,232	3,711,870,680	4,102,355,598	4,849,222,532	43
304,801,755	551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	618,340,561	1,088,198,370	1,341,499,012	1,619,407,736	44
568,976,209	1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,749	1,518,216,945	1,616,129,007	1,644,842,331	1,864,177,700	45
980,433,788	2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,614,895,597	3,464,781,844	3,834,335,141	4,592,336,705	46
43,330,579	29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	22,047,287	22,176,633	21,671,413	24,373,991	47
14,673,752	10,150,189	8,794,870	[14]	[14]	[14]	[14]	[14]	48
34,770,386	58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	69,665,415	76,391,775	74,386,412	84,023,772	49
389,701,988	96,698,810	120,321,095	147,094,183	137,210,511	130,795,391	126,662,960	–	50
389,701,988	95,281,122	119,425,417	146,046,087	137,199,814	130,787,116	126,501,326		51

National Telegraphs. [8] As at June 30. [9] Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan. [10] Active assets only. [11] Fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31 of the year stated. [12] As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1943. [13] Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. [14] 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[14]	"	–	–	–	–	
39	Mental	"	–	–	–	–	
40	Patients under treatment[14]	"	–	–	–	–	
41	Receipts	$	–	–	–	–	
42	Expenditures	$	–	–	–	–	

[1] Figures 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 provincial companies, but estimated to cover about 90 p.c. of all provincial business. The figures include all the large and most

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded

1911	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943[1]	
–	–	159,239[2]	827,373	4,392,390	7,918,926	9,060,262	–	1
–	–	157,453[2]	823,120	4,361,126	7,918,926	9,060,262	–	2
–	86,144,153[3]	84,402,833	65,728,238	58,909,744	58,181,912	58,220,073	–	3
–	87,385,807[3]	83,198,515	66,387,987	58,762,522	58,181,912	58,220,073	–	4
[4]	10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	16,374,558	20,596,781	20,190,928	–	5
[4]	8,774,185	17,979,412	25,718,219	35,456,607	38,570,855	37,843,773	–	6
[4]	9,907,331	12,954,225	15,066,431	15,878,061	20,086,776	19,263,931	–	7
[4]	8,549,642	17,979,412	25,718,221	35,456,607	38,570,855	37,843,773	–	8
[4]	79,252,639	139,777,235	215,698,469	226,024,454	268,596,524	290,630,617	–	9
–	31,418,403[3]	33,172,710	66,338,148	63,770,447	58,165,471	60,938,710	–	10
–	32,885,302[3]	52,321,267	125,829,165	121,986,843	108,912,208	107,280,804	–	11
–	629,953,917[3]	733,149,544	1,961,948,175	2,311,906,898	2,418,950,841	2,444,979,796	–	12
2,279,868,346	6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,293	9,248,273,260	11,386,819,286	12,565,212,694	13,374,045,539	13
20,575,255	47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	40,218,296	49,305,539	47,272,440	47,159,158	14
10,936,948	27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	14,072,237	17,814,322	20,360,534	22,191,312	15
–	1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,341,184,333	1,184,852,046	1,120,181,968	1,249,955,705	–	16
–	5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066	5,002,603	3,992,765	4,743,208	–	17
–	3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	2,190,624	2,237,832	2,228,084	–	18
950,220,771	2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,403,037,477	7,348,550,742	7,875,755,305	8,534,135,275	19
31,619,626	98,864,371	159,872,965	225,100,571	200,541,265	203,459,238	215,830,255	–	20
11,434,901	24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	58,086,634	75,082,008	79,060,416	–	21
–	222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	130,044,228	164,451,218	187,432,526	–	22
–	4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	3,025,124	3,988,952	4,480,117	–	23
–	2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	2,195,537	2,583,958	2,598,123	–	24
7,346,382	16,811,287	17,715,090	16,827,603	19,202,527	21,730,204	24,767,678	[7]	25
–	27,157,474[5]	30,358,034	31,586,468	35,928,607	39,242,957	45,526,254	53,796,715	26
1,332	2,451[9]	2,196[9]	2,563[9]	1,238	882	609	186	27
9,964,404	57,158,397[9]	25,668,509[9]	37,613,810[9]	7,060,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	28
13,491,196	73,299,111[9]	37,082,882[9]	52,987,554[9]	11,314,000	6,959,000	7,344,000	3,634,000	29
1,361,205	1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,189,450	2,131,391	2,087,127	–	30
870,532	1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,832,357	1,802,300	1,785,435	–	31
40,516	56,607	63,840	71,246	71,701	75,308	75,331	–	32
37,971,374	112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	114,685,037	129,817,268	135,010,726	–	33
12,627	19,396	22,538	36,853	41,029	48,850	46,229	–	34
100,633	157,777	172,654	330,235	379,946	551,662	586,202	–	35
–	–	–	806[12]	903	914	905[13]	–	36
–	–	–	55,285[12]	66,486	64,466[13]	64,680[13]	–	37
–	–	–	697,183[12]	877,945	1,104,914	1,163,891	–	38
–	–	–	56[12]	57	60	59	–	39
–	–	–	39,986[12]	53,326	24,553	25,020	–	40
–	–	–	–	14,300,952	19,084,150	18,537,155	–	41
–	–	–	–	14,222,138	19,068,996	18,464,797	–	42

of the small provincial companies. [5] Figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. [6] Not including fraternal insurance. [7] No longer compiled. [9] Includes Newfoundland. [10] Year ended Sept. 30. [11] 1886 figures; first year available. [12] Census figures, applying to calendar year 1930. [13] War-time military hospitals not included. [14] During the respective fiscal years up to 1936; calendar-year figures thereafter.

INTRODUCTION*

Section 1.—Canada and the War

The steps taken by Canada immediately on the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and subsequent events up to early 1942 are covered in the 1941 and 1942 editions of the Canada Year Book. During the period between the spring of 1942 and the spring of 1944 many changes have occurred in the conduct of the War. From being hemmed in and driven back in Russia, the Mediterranean and the Far East, the Allies have moved to the offensive and are now attacking the enemy on all fronts.

Canada has taken an active part in turning the tide of the War. The Armed Forces increased in strength from 505,000 in September, 1942, to 765,000 in May, 1944; the Navy increased from 300 ships to more than 700 in the same period; Canada has become the third largest naval power and the fourth air power of the United Nations; Canadian women in the Armed Forces increased in number to more than 32,000 by May, 1944.

A long and what must have been at times a trying period of intensive training and waiting has been brought to a close for Canadian troops by participation in several military operations, including the conquest of Sicily, the invasion of Italy, the occupation of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands and finally the invasion of Western Europe. Since mid-November, 1943, the Canadians in Italy have been operating as a self-contained Canadian Corps attached to the British Eighth Army.

In action as a Corps for the first time in the 1944 Italian Campaign, the Canadians played a prominent part in the attack on the Hitler Line which opened the way for the Allied advance up the Liri and Sacco Valleys to Rome.

In the pre-invasion aerial bombardment of enemy communications, industrial centres and coastal fortifications of Western Europe that was carried out with increasing intensity during April and May, 1944, Canadians serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Air Force took an active part. Canadian troops were among the Allied Forces which landed on June 6, 1944, on the northern coast of France. Units of the Canadian Navy and Air Force supported the invasion.

In organizing for war on the home front, among the first and most important measures introduced were those designed to control the country's economy and prevent inflation. Late in 1941 wages were stabilized, a price ceiling was set, and a cost-of-living bonus was introduced to compensate for cost-of-living increases. In December, 1943, a policy of revised wage control and a new labour code by which the cost-of-living bonus was to be absorbed into basic pay rates was announced. Further bonus increases will not be made, but in the event of an appreciable change in living costs, there will be a general review of the Government's stabilization policy. A floor under farm prices was also assured. (See p. xlii.)

During 1943 the national income rose to a new high of $8,000,000,000, an increase of 17·3 p.c. over 1942. At the same time the cost-of-living index was kept to an almost stationary level. It rose only about 3 p.c. from the establishment of the price ceiling in December, 1941, to May, 1944. In the period between the outbreak of war and the introduction of price control it had increased 15 p.c.

* The purpose of this Introduction is to co-ordinate the picture of Canada's war effort, which is dealt with piecemeal in the chapter material following. It also brings that material up-to-date to the time of going to press. It has been built up from material supplied by the war-time and permanent Departments to which reference is made in the text.

In the early stages of the War it was felt that Canada's industrial role would be confined to the production of materials and equipment mainly for Canadian troops, with limited quantities of guns and aircraft for the United Kingdom. As a result of the industrial expansion organized by the war-time Department of Munitions and Supply, however, Canada now ranks fourth among the United Nations in the production of war supplies; these are being sent to all the war fronts.

The development of war-time industries, however, has not been allowed to interfere with Canada's production of foodstuffs and raw materials. Agriculture has lost many men to the Armed Forces and industry, but despite a manpower reduction of 23 p.c. since the beginning of the War, total agricultural output has increased more than 50 p.c.

The distribution of manpower not only in agriculture but throughout industry has been increasingly important as the War has progressed, and during 1943 the problem was brought under centralized control (see p. xlii). In January, 1943, the National Selective Service regulations were passed which consolidated several Orders in Council in effect since March, 1942. These regulations were designed to maintain and increase the manpower available for the Armed Forces and vital industries and services by reducing the number of persons employed in less essential activities.

It has been the tremendous job of Selective Service to obtain as well as distribute the manpower necessary for Canada's part in the War. By the end of 1943 the gainfully occupied population, including members of the Armed Forces, was estimated at 5,100,000, and 57 p.c. of all persons 14 years of age or over were either in the Armed Forces or at work.

The Government has taken steps to provide for the gradual and economic disposal of surplus war materials or those that are obsolete. A Committee, known as the Crown Assets Allocation Committee, upon which agriculture, labour, householders and the Government Departments concerned are represented, was set-up by Order in Council during the latter part of 1943 and started functioning immediately. A Bill is now before Parliament designed to give statutory incorporation to this arrangement. An agreement between the War Assets Corporation and the parallel disposal agency of the United States Government has been reached to the effect that neither country will dump its surplus war equipment in the other.

Always a trading nation of considerable importance, Canada has, during the War, become the world's third largest external trader as a result of increasingly large exports of war supplies and foodstuffs. During 1943 Canada's trade attained a record value of $4,736,429,169. In the first four months of 1944, combined imports and exports had risen more than 20 p.c. compared with the same period in 1943. The Government is planning to make provision for the insurance or guarantee of export credits to assist the development of post-war export markets for primary and secondary industries.

With the full realization that the provision of materials to the common cause is no less vital and no less a duty than the provision of fighting men, Canada passed the Mutual Aid Act in May, 1943. It provides for the distribution of Canadian war supplies, including war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs, to the United Nations to the value of $1,000,000,000 on the basis of strategic need in excess of what can be paid for. Instead of acting through the United Kingdom, as during operation of the previous contribution of $1,000,000,000 placed to the credit of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Canadian war supplies, Canada now negotiates directly with each country concerned. Agreements have been signed with the United Kingdom, Australia, Soviet Russia, China and the French Committee of

National Liberation. The agreements contain a pledge of reciprocal aid to Canada and a mutual undertaking to pursue international economic policies designed to implement the economic objectives defined in the Atlantic Charter and accepted by all the United Nations.

The Mutual Aid appropriation for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1945, is $800,000,000, which will include Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In addition to Canada's commitments under Mutual Aid, since August, 1942, a gift of 15,000 tons of wheat has been sent to Greece each month. In November, 1943, Canada's offer of 100,000 tons of wheat to alleviate famine in India was accepted.

In the international field Canada has begun to take an important part in post-war affairs. At the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference in November, 1943, Canada was elected to the chairmanship of the Committee on Supplies (the Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington assumed the position) and to membership on the Committee on Europe. Canada will be a chief contributor of foodstuffs, especially wheat, for the relief of countries liberated from the enemy.

Canada has taken an active part in several conferences and on boards designed to co-ordinate plans for food and supplies of the United Nations. Canada was represented at the United Nations Food Conference in May, 1943, and a Canadian was subsequently chosen chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.

On Nov. 10, 1942, Canada was made a full member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, the principal object of which is to combine the production programs of the United Kingdom, United States and Canada into a single integrated plan. In March, 1943, the Joint Agricultural Committee was set up by Canada and the United States. On Oct. 29, 1943, Canada was admitted to full membership on the Combined Food Board. That Board's purpose is to obtain a planned expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations.

During the past two years close understanding and co-operation among the three major powers, Russia, the United States and the United Kingdom, have been implemented at several conferences. In August, 1943, Canada was host to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at Quebec City at their sixth war-time conference. At this Conference, British, United States and Canadian experts conferred *in camera*. For the first time the United Kingdom War Cabinet and the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet met in joint session. During the Conference the Joint Canada-United States War Aid Committee was set up to study the problems of lend-lease and mutual aid. Mr. Roosevelt later visited Ottawa—the first United States President to visit the Canadian capital.

Canada was not separately represented at the Teheran Conference in December, 1943, but the Canadian Prime Minister later stated that both the Cairo and Teheran declarations "are the result of and are based upon confidence and good will between the great powers representing the United Nations in the present world struggle for freedom".

In April, 1944, the Prime Minister journeyed to London to attend the first war-time conference of Commonwealth prime ministers. At that important meeting, Commonwealth affairs were discussed against a background of international world organization and post-war policy. While in London, Prime Minister King addressed a joint session of the British House of Commons and House of Lords.

Canada's increased international stature is reflected in the announcements of November and December, 1943, that the Canadian legations at Washington, Moscow, Chungking and Rio de Janerio would be raised to the rank of Embassies. On Mar. 16, 1944, a Canadian Ambassador to Mexico was appointed. The Embassy at Washington was the first to be established by any British Dominion. Among British countries Canada's diplomatic corps is second in size only to that of the United Kingdom.

Canada has planned and put in operation what is considered to be one of the most advanced and comprehensive rehabilitation programs for men and women in the Armed Forces. (See Chapter XXI.) Each of the Services has its personnel counsellors to advise on post-war training and positions available. An extensive scheme for guiding demobilized persons has been worked out, and every man and woman will have the benefit of expert advice before resuming civilian life. Through the Veterans' Land Act, financial assistance will be given by the Government to Service personnel wishing to settle on the land.

While beginning to plan for the Peace, Canada has geared all her resources to finishing the War, regardless of cost. The increasing size of the Armed Forces and the expanding production of equipment and supplies vital to the United Nations has brought the daily war costs in Canada, on a per capita basis, from 32 cents in 1941 to 89 cents in 1942 and $1·16 in 1943.

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 ships. With additions to its original size, the Naval Board, advisory body to the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, now has 7 members and one civil member; it is composed of the Deputy Minister for Naval Services, the Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of Naval Personnel, Chief of Naval Equipment and Supply, Chief of Naval Engineering and Construction, the Chief Staff Officer Reserves, and a Secretary.

On Mar. 9, 1944, the number of officers and men together with 4,500 members of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, totalled more than 80,000: there were 700 ships flying the White Ensign under the command of the Royal Canadian Navy; 250 of this number were fighting ships, including aircraft carriers (R.N.) manned by Canadians, auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, frigates, corvettes, minesweepers, motor torpedo-boats, patrol vessels and auxiliary craft.

The number of ships had increased fifty-fold in a little over four years. Personnel had increased forty-five times. In September, 1939, there were only two naval bases, one at Halifax and the other at Esquimalt, B.C. These two have been greatly expanded and improved and, in addition, eleven new bases have been developed on east and west coasts and in Newfoundland.

The Royal Canadian Naval College was opened at Royal Roads, B.C., in October, 1942, with 100 students enrolled; 43 midshipmen were graduated in the spring of 1943 and are serving at sea with the R.C.N., on loan to the R.N. or as members

of the R.C.N.V.R. Nearly 15,000 sea cadets in 86 sea cadet corps across Canada are receiving training at summer camps and weekly lectures; 5,000 former cadets are now in the naval service.

Training given at 20 R.C.N.V.R. Divisions throughout the provinces is supplemented at H.M.C.S. *Cornwallis*, N.S., where more than 7,000 officers and men are accommodated for special courses. About 4,500 men have been trained in civilian schools since the outbreak of war in their chosen trades; 1,000 more are under training; 1,500 enrolments have been received in the university naval training divisions, in which 15 Canadian universities are taking part.

With the addition of Tribal destroyers, the R.C.N. is equipped with the newest and fastest destroyers in the world. Almost the entire number of smaller Canadian fighting ships has been built in Canadian shipyards which have also built nearly 100 ships for the Royal Navy and a few for the United States Navy.

In addition to its early war tasks of guarding the coasts of Canada, the escorting of convoys, the destruction of enemy submarines and shipping, the R.C.N. has joined with the R.N. and the U.S.N. in taking offensive action, serving in every sea of the world. Canadian corvettes took part in the Mediterranean campaign in 1943; corvettes and a flotilla of motor launches saw duty in the Caribbean area; Canadian ships participated in the Aleutian Islands campaign; four Canadian flotillas of landing craft took part in the invasion of Sicily and were on duty in the Straits of Messina during the invasion of Italy.

In the summer of 1943 enemy mines were cleared from the path of convoys at the mouth of Halifax harbour without loss of life or convoyed shipping. Canadian Tribal destroyers were with the convoys off Bear Island on the way to Murmansk when the *Scharnhorst* was torpedoed in December, 1943. H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan* was engaged in offensive operational work in the Bay of Biscay when she was the first ship to be attacked by the newly-developed aerial German bomb. She was later sunk off the coast of France, while on patrol duty in the English Channel.

In 1944 the Naval Minister announced the acquisition from the Admiralty of two modern cruisers and two aircraft carriers to be manned by Canadian naval crews. Many officers and some ratings who have served with the Royal Navy in British ships of larger types but will now have the opportunity of manning larger Canadian ships. Besides these larger vessels, 100 other fighting ships as well as a considerable number of auxiliary craft are to be added to the strength of the Canadian Navy.

The Canadian Navy is operating in many waters but its special area is the north Atlantic over which must pass supplies produced in Canada and the United States for the United Nations overseas. On this route Canada has supplied sometimes 48 p.c. (never less than 40 p.c. in the past two years) of the convoy escort. From the beginning of the War to the end of 1943 the Canadian Navy escorted or assisted in escorting more than 18,000 ships from North America to Europe and about 114,000,000 dead-weight tons of shipping safely made this perilous crossing. In addition the R.C.N. assisted in the convoying of some 10,000 ships from United Kingdom ports to ports on this continent, and 20,000 ships have sailed in Canadian coastal convoys from one point to another on the North American Continent. Nearly 50,000 ships in one way or another have come under the protection of the Canadian Navy.

The R.C.N. has not been able to undertake its hazardous duties unscathed. Its losses in ships are listed as five destroyers, *Fraser*, *Margaree*, *Ottawa*, *St. Croix* and *Athabaskan;* two minesweepers, *Bras d'Or* and *Chedabucto;* one frigate, *Valleyfield;* six corvettes, *Windflower*, *Spikenard*, *Charlottetown*, *Levis*, *Louisburg* and *Weyburn;* and two patrol vessels, *Otter* and *Raccoon*.

The casualty lists, too, show part of the price that Canada's Navy has paid, with more than 1,146 dead, 184 wounded, 8 prisoners of war and 329 missing to the end of the first quarter of 1944.

The Army.—In the summer of 1943 the invasion of Sicily brought to an end for the Canadian Army the more than three years of watchful waiting in Britain and the long preparation for attack.

The Canadian 1st Division, commanded by Major-General Guy Simonds, took part in some of the heaviest fighting of the Allied 39-day campaign which followed. Its task was to drive through the centre of the Island, between the British and United States troops. In the closing stages of the battle the Canadians, with the British 78th Division of the Eighth Army, broke through the Mount Etna line and started the enemy retreat to the evacuation port of Messina.

Fighting men of the First Division were again side-by-side with the famous Eighth Army when the direct assault on Italy began and in the bitterly fought advance up "the boot". At first the Canadians were again on the left flank of the Eighth Army, with their tried friends of the 78th Division on their right and the Americans on their left. Later, however, the Canadians took their turn on the narrow strip along the Adriatic. On the former front their share in forcing the Sangro River was distinguished; on the latter the Canadian name is definitely associated with Ortona and the Moro River.

It was after these battles, and after the flanking drive toward Rome had been checked by the severity of winter conditions, that most of another Canadian Division came, and with them additional corps troops to complete the constitution of a Canadian Corps in Italy. The first action in which the Canadians engaged as a Corps resulted in the taking of Pontecorvo after extremely bitter fighting, a substantial contribution toward the smashing of the Adolph Hitler line. This led to the singling out of the Canadians for special mention in the official communique of May 24, 1944.

The Canadian component of a joint Canadian-American unit is taking part in operations in Italy, its roles including those of commando, airborne and parachute troops. In addition, a Canadian parachute contingent is now overseas.

It was also in the summer of 1943 that Canadians took their first offensive step against Japan. A Canadian Brigade joined with United States troops to occupy the key Aleutian Island of Kiska, which, however, had been vacated by the Japanese before the Allied landing. Troops from all across the Dominion, a large proportion of them soldiers called for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act, took part in this operation.

The Field Force of the Canadian Army Overseas now consists of the First Canadian Army of two Corps, three Infantry Divisions, two Armoured Divisions and two Armoured Brigades. Besides these there are large numbers of ancillary or corps troops, concerned with communications, repairs to equipment, transport of supplies, medical and hospital services and many other functions.

During the past year reorganizations in the Army overseas were effected in order to obtain a greater degree of conformity to British Army organization, and thus facilitate employment of the Canadian Army, in whole or in part, with British formations.

One of the most important of these organizational changes was the formation of the Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (RCEME), which has taken over from the RCOC all its engineering and maintenance functions, the latter Corps retaining responsibility for provision. RCEME has also assumed certain engineering and maintenance functions formerly exercised by the Artillery, Engineers and Signals Corps.

The organization of the Army in Canada has also undergone changes during the past year, as a result both of the considerable improvement in the general strategic situation and of the completion of capital requirements for the Army overseas. These two factors have permitted substantial reductions in the forces maintained for the defence of Canada and in training establishments. The result of the reduction of operational troops in Canada was the despatch of additional units overseas and the release into the reinforcement stream of considerable numbers of General Service personnel.

In the reorganization of centres for the training of reinforcement personnel, certain basic training centres have been designated for recruits for armoured, infantry and medical corps. Such centres are specifically associated with, or linked to, the advanced or corps training centres of the arm of the service concerned. In the case of the artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, army service and provost corps, it has been found possible to link both basic and advanced training at the same corps training centre.

Officer requirements now are principally to replace casualties and wastage. Curtailment in officer-training facilities has accordingly been effected by the closing of the Officers' Training Centre at Gordon Head, B.C. It proved possible during the year for the Canadian Army to lend to the British Army several hundred infantry reinforcement officers.

Figures at May, 1944, showed the strength of the Active Army to be in excess of 480,000 men. Of this number, over 407,000 had enlisted for General Service. The Canadian Women's Army Corps, whose members are releasing men for service in active theatres of war, numbered at May, 1944, over 13,000.

The Reserve Army, with a strength at May, 1944, of over 104,000 (including the COTC and Pacific Coast Militia Rangers), continued its role at home and added reconnaissance and anti-aircraft training to its program.

The Air Force.—By the spring of 1944, the Royal Canadian Air Force had reached the peak of its plans for expansion in training but not anywhere near the peak of its plans for aggressive action. Thousands of Canadian airmen had seen service overseas and many more thousands were waiting, trained and eager, to take their places in air combat.

From three Canadian squadrons which went overseas as units in 1940, the R.C.A.F. in early 1944 had 42 squadrons on actual operations overseas—bomber, fighter, reconnaissance, coastal command, night fighter and intruder squadrons—and provision was made to bring overseas establishment up to 44 squadrons. Several squadrons, notably those flying Mosquitoes and Lancasters, were equipped with aircraft made in Canada.

During 1943, R.C.A.F. aircraft flew more than 20,000,000 miles on operations overseas. R.C.A.F. Bomber Group dropped a greater bomb tonnage in a single night's operations than the Luftwaffe had dropped on London in a single night at the height of the Battle of Britain—1940.

In addition to being the principal trainer of aircrew for all the British Commonwealth forces under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (see p. xxix of the 1940 Year Book and p. xxxii of the 1941 Year Book), Canada manned and paid all maintenance costs for her 42 units overseas. Nearly all commanding officers, aircrew and groundcrew of the 42 squadrons were Canadian. Moreover, for every Canadian in R.C.A.F. aircrew, there were another ten Canadian aircrew scattered through the R.A.F. One-quarter of all aircrew in European and Mediterranean areas were Canadians trained in the R.C.A.F.

Canada accepted responsibility for providing air protection for convoys in the western Atlantic. A gauge of R.C.A.F. success in hunting submarines is the fact that, whereas U-boats formerly were sighted once for each 840 hours of flying time, an average of 1,700 hours of operational searching was required to locate each one in 1943-44. Since the first R.C.A.F. attack on a U-boat in October, 1941, there have been 63 attacks on submarines and more than half of these were made in 1943. Canadian squadrons operated from Labrador, Newfoundland, and Iceland, as well as from Canadian bases.

As a morale measure, an overseas mail squadron was inaugurated Dec. 15, 1943, to fly mail to Canadian servicemen stationed along the 15,000-mile round trip route covered. Its operation proved most effective.

Strength of the R.C.A.F. grew from 4,000 in September, 1939, to a 1943 establishment in excess of 206,000. Instructors, staff men, mechanics, engineers and others in 50 different trades trained by the R.C.A.F. totalled 114,000. Production of aircrew has been the primary purpose. By the end of 1943, more than 86,000 aircrew—pilots, navigators, wireless air gunners, air bombers, flight engineers, and air gunners—had been trained. Of these, over 56 p.c. were Canadian. By the end of May, 1944, 100,000 aircrew had been graduated.

Peak development of training facilities was realized in 1943 and decision to reduce the intake of aircrew and to prune the machinery was made, with the object of bringing the greatest possible weight of air strength to bear on the enemy through employment of instructors and trained groundcrew in operational spheres. The first units closed were R.A.F. schools that had been transferred to Canada. It was decided to progressively close these as their activities were dovetailed into the schedules of Canadian stations. Up to that point, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan had cost Canada alone more than $1,635,000,000.

During 1943 training aircraft were obtained with greater ease than previously and the supply of elementary and service training 'planes was adequate. By April, 1944, the Air Training Plan had almost 12,000 'planes. Of these, more than 5,000 were single-engined and nearly 6,000 twin-engined aircraft. Cornells were used chiefly for elementary training. Harvards and Yales were used as single-engined trainers; Ansons, Cranes, Oxfords, Beechcraft and Lockheeds as twin-engined trainers. Bombing and gunnery schools used Battles, Bolingbrokes and Lysanders; wireless schools had Forts, Harvards, Yales and Norsemen. The Norseman also was utilized in single-engined transportation. Operational training employed Hurricanes, Cansos, Liberators, Mitchells, Mosquitoes, Beechcraft, Dakotas, Venturas, Baltimores and Swordfish. Of all these, the following were made in Canada: Cornells, Ansons, Lysanders, Bolingbrokes, Harvards, Hurricanes, Cansos and Mosquitoes.

Honours and Decorations.—The following tabulation shows the awards to Naval, Army and Air Force personnel and to civilians for the period from the outbreak of war to Mar. 31, 1944.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS FROM THE OUTBREAK OF WAR TO MAR. 31, 1944

Honour or Decoration	Navy	Army	Air Force		Civil	Total
			R.C.A.F.	Canadians with R.A.F.		
V.C.	–	2	–	–		2
G.C.	–	2	2	1		5
C.B.	3	14	9	4	–	30
C.M.G.	–	3	–	–	30	33
C.B.E.	7	21	9	2	39	78
Bar to D.S.O.	–	3	3	–	–	6
D.S.O.	8	41	17	11	–	77
O.B.E.	29	68	16	3	74	190
I.S.O.	–	–	–	–	10	10
M.B.E.	27	159	51	2	154	393
R.R.C.	–	13		–		13
D.S.C.	51	–	–	1		52
Bar to M.C.	–	2	–	–	–	2
M.C.		86	1	–	–	87
M.C. (Czech.)		–	1	1		2
M.C. (Belgian)			1	–	–	1
Bar to D.F.C.			38	21	–	59
D.F.C.			777	158	–	935
D.C.C. (United States)			4	–		4
A.F.C.	–	–	93	12		105
A.R.R.C.	3	21	6	–		30
MEDALS—						
Albert	1	–				1
Distinguished Conduct	–	26	–			26
Conspicuous Gallantry	1	–	8		–	9
King's Police and Fire Services	–	–	–	–	20	20
George	6	5	15	1	2	29
Distinguished Service	29	–	–	–	–	29
Military	–	163	1	–		164
Bar to D.F.M.		–	–	1		1
Distinguished Flying		–	317	21		338
Air Force	–	–	35	1	–	36
British Empire	46	91	72	1	28	238
Polar (silver)	–	–	–	–	8	8
Royal Humane Society	3		–		–	3
United States Army Air	–	–	12	–		12
United States Silver Star	–	–	–	1	–	1
Legion of Merit (United States)	1	–	–	–		1
Czech. Medal for Valor	–		1		–	1
Croix-de-Guerre (Belgian)			1	–	–	1
Plonia Restituta, 4th Class			–	1		1
Polish Vituiti Militaire, 5th Class	–			1		1
Polish Cross of Valour	4			–		4
Norwegian War Medal	2					2

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, submachine 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.

During the course of the War a serious exchange problem 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. This was met very effectively by the policies carried out by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and by the arrangements made under the Hyde Park Agreement. The situation has improved very much during the past year.

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 1943 in the Public Finance chapter of this volume.

Financing Canada's War Effort, 1943-44.—On pp. 808 - 811 will be found an account of Canada's war finance up to the end of the fiscal year 1942-43. It is a story of rapidly mounting expenditure necessitated by the swiftly rising level of war activities, and of sharp tax increases and great loan campaigns to meet these costs; for the problems of finance have not been allowed to limit the war effort, but rather the physical burden of war production and mobilization has determined the financial burden that has had to be met. By 1943-44, however, tax levels had already reached the point where it would be difficult to increase them without causing undue hardship in particular cases, and consequently the Budget of Mar. 2, 1943, was concerned mainly with adjustments and modifications in existing taxes. A number of increases in commodity taxes were introduced, but the most important change was a measure to place personal income-tax payments on a "pay-as-you-earn" basis. Tax deduction at the source wherever possible and instalment payments in other cases had been introduced in the previous Budget (June 23, 1942), and these payments were now made to apply to current income. This involved cancelling half the tax liability on 1942 incomes (except on investment incomes in excess of $3,000, in which case half the tax was deferred until the death of the taxpayer), but the change as a whole actually resulted in an increase in tax receipts for the year since it brought forward to Apr. 1, 1943, a higher rate of tax deductions which otherwise would not have applied until Sept. 1.

Though the books were not yet closed, it was estimated in the appendix to the Budget of June 26, 1944, that expenditures during 1943-44 totalled $5,360,100,000, made up as follows:—

	Million Dollars	
Ordinary expenditure		630·2
Capital expenditure		2·7
War expenditure	3,712·0	
Mutual Aid	912·6	
		4,624·6
Special expenditure		37·4
Government-owned enterprises		1·3
Other charges		63·9
Total Expenditure		5,360·1

After deducting an estimated $115,000,000 for personal income taxes refundable after the War, and $40,000,000 for refundable excess profits taxes, revenues were estimated at $2,700,700,000, comprising:—

	Million Dollars	
Customs and excise revenue	948·6	
Personal income tax	698·4	
Corporate income and excess profits taxes	740·1	
Other tax revenue	49·7	
		2,436·8
Other ordinary revenue		139·9
Total, Ordinary Revenue		2,576·7
Special Receipts and Credits		124·0
Grand Total Revenue		2,700·7

Thus the deficit for 1943-44 was estimated at $2,659,400,000. However, governmental activities require numerous outlays other than those that may properly be described as expenditures; there are many loans and advances for war and other purposes which will be repaid eventually, and so are not expenditure in the accounting sense, but which require to be financed nevertheless. These outlays are offset to some extent by receipts in certain funds held by the Government as a trustee, but the net effect of all these transactions is that cash receipts (other than from borrowing) for 1943-44 were estimated to be $2,935,100,000 less than cash requirements. This "cash deficiency" was met in part by a reduction in cash balances, but principally by borrowing. The two main loan flotations were the Fourth Victory Loan, which yielded $1,308,700,000, and the Fifth Victory Loan, yielding $1,375,000,000 in cash and $195,600,000 from the conversion of previous issues.*

In presenting the Budget for 1944-45, the Minister of Finance indicated that expenditures were likely to exceed the total of $5,152,000,000 already requested of Parliament, because of the intensification of military operations overseas. He pointed out that there would be substantial requirements for cash outlays in addition to expenditures, probably making total cash requirements for the year of $6,000,000,000 or more. He estimated revenues would amount to approximately $2,617,000,000, and that total borrowings for the year would have to exceed $3,200,000,000.

Reliance is to be placed upon a further expansion of voluntary savings, particularly on the part of individuals, to obtain these funds. The Minister proposed that the compulsory savings introduced in 1942 should be discontinued as from July 1, 1944, because it was being commonly regarded as a tax and was a barrier to production. Special tax measures relating to business were proposed to encourage the preparation for post-war expansion. The Customs duties and the War Exchange Tax on agricultural implements were removed. The prohibitions or restrictions imposed on imports under the War Exchange Conservation Act were all removed as well.

War-time Control of Foreign Exchange.—Restrictions on the use of foreign exchange have continued without material change from the situation described on pp. xxxiii and xxxiv of the 1942 Year Book. As a result of the measures there described, however, the extreme stringency of the earlier period has been relieved somewhat, as outlined to Parliament by the Minister of Finance on May 18, 1944, when announcing some moderation of the limitations on the use of United States funds for travelling in that country.

*The Sixth Victory Loan, with an objective of $1,200,000,000, was launched in May, 1944, and was quickly over-subscribed. By the end of the drive on May 20, the amount subscribed exceeded by nearly $25,000,000 the amount subscribed at the corresponding period of the Fifth Loan drive. The number of individual subscribers was also greater. On July 6, the Minister of Finance announced in the House of Commons that total sales in the Sixth Victory Loan campaign amounted to $1,407,547,650.

The Department of Munitions and Supply.—An account of the establishment and the administrative functions of the Department of Munitions and Supply appears in the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter of the 1942 Year Book, at pp. 942-943.

The Department was organized in order to centralize all purchasing functions on behalf of the Armed Forces, 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 Allied Nations. Through a system of Controllers* for coal, rubber, aircraft, oil, timber, steel, machine tools, power, metals, motor-vehicles, ship repairs and salvage construction, transit, and chemicals, it maintains a strict supervision over certain industries. The Controllers are organized into a Wartime Industries Control Board which acts as a mutual consultative agency and maintains direct liaison with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board (p. xxxix) 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 Government of Canada. 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 Canadian Government set up wholly owned Crown companies for the manufacture of small arms, precision instruments, synthetic rubber, ships and other war supplies, and other such companies to engage in special purchasing and supervisory functions.

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 equipment, 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, and its predecessor bodies, since the beginning of the War to Feb. 29, 1944, exceeded $10,032,000,000, while commitments for capital assistance to private industry and to Crown companies exceeded $860,000,000.

The Department of National War Services.—An account of the establishment and functions of this Department is given in the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter of the 1942 Year Book, at pp. 943-945. No recent changes have taken place and, owing to pressure on space, that material is not repeated.

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

The National Film Board.—As the statutory film authority for the Canadian Government, the National Film Board 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 is made to theatres in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the British West Indies and Latin America. Non-theatrical distribution is arranged through the Central Government Film Distribution Service.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board.—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was constituted by Order in Council under the War Measures Act on Sept. 3, 1939, "to provide safeguards under war conditions against any undue enhancement in the prices of food, fuel and other necessaries of life and to ensure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities" The Board was given extensive powers to fix maximum prices or markups, to control imports or exports of any necessity of life, to buy or sell and allocate supplies, to license manufacturers and to make investigations.

During the first two years of the War the Board was mainly concerned with organizing supply and preventing the occurrence of avoidable shortages. Direct price fixing was only very rarely necessary. The Board appointed administrators to take charge of wool, sugar, hides and leather, coal, oils and rents. Extensive powers were delegated to the Administrators who were concerned chiefly with the organization of supplies. Rents were brought under jurisdiction of the Board in September, 1940, and were pegged in a large number of congested areas.

As the war program expanded, persistent shortages began to develop and, starting in April, 1941, the cost-of-living index rose sharply, largely as a result of rapidly increasing food prices. Against this background the Government decided upon a policy of overall price and wage ceilings, which came into effect on Dec. 1, 1941 (see pp. 776-783).

With the introduction of overall price control the Board was reorganized, Administrators being appointed for each branch of industry. These Administrators supervise all controls over their respective products until they reach the wholesaler. From this stage control is generally exercised through a Wholesale Trade Administrator and a Retail Trade Administrator. Many of the Administrators are assisted in their work by Advisory Committees representing the industries under their control. Related industries are grouped under six co-ordinators: distributive trades (including wholesale trade, retail trade and services); foods; textiles and clothing; metal and wood products; pulp and paper; and real property. The activities of the various administrators are correlated and supervised by the different Head Office Divisions. Proposals for Administrators' Orders dealing with pricing or supply are reviewed by either the Prices Division or the Supply Division and must be approved by the Chairman of the Board. Other Head Office Divisions deal with distribution, research and statistics, enforcement, public information, industrial problems, and liaison with consumers. Under the Consumer Branch there are 166 Women's Regional Advisory Committees and some 10,000 liaison officers keeping the Board in close touch with consumer opinion and disseminating information on Board policy and regulations to consumers. Contact with consumers, producers and dealers in different localities is greatly facilitated by the Board's Regional Offices located in the larger cities and by the Local Offices of which there are over 100. In addition there are over 500 local ration boards, usually under the chairmanship of the local mayor or reeve and serving without remuneration.

Subsidies and bulk purchases authorized by the Board are administered by the Crown companies associated with the Board. These are the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited, Canadian Wool Board Limited, Wartime Food Corporation Limited, and Wartime Salvage Limited.

The Field of Jurisdiction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Co-operation with Other Bodies.—The Board was given powers to control the *prices* of all goods and services and the *supply and distribution* of those goods and services which do not come under the authority of a Controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply (see p. xxxviii). In general this means that the Board has jurisdiction over the supply and distribution of those raw materials and finished goods which are required chiefly for civilian use, while the Department of Munitions and Supply has control over those required chiefly for war purposes. In March, 1943, a wide range of metal consumer goods was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Controller of Supplies to that of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In practice some overlapping developed between the Board and the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries in regard to control over the production of various food products. The division of authority was clarified in February, 1943. Broadly speaking, the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries control production and exports of these commodities, while the Board controls imports and domestic distribution.

The Board works in close co-operation with other Government Departments both in Canada and elsewhere. Members of the Board itself are senior officers of related Departments of Government: Finance, Agriculture, Labour, Munitions and Supply, Trade and Commerce, and National Revenue. Particularly close relations are maintained with the Wartime Industries Control Board since the work of the two Boards is interrelated and in many cases the W.I.C.B. controls the raw materials used in products under the control of the Prices Board. The chairman of each Board is a member of the other and each Controller is also an Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and acts as such in pricing matters. In addition individual Administrators and Controllers are in close touch on matters of common interest.

Similarly close contact is maintained with the Department of Agriculture and several Administrators under the Agricultural Supplies Board (see p. xliv) were appointed Administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The Board is also represented on a number of interdepartmental committees concerned with the allocation of supplies and similar functions. Among these are the Food Requirements Committee, the National Textile and Leather Requirements Committee, the Interdepartmental Labour Priorities Committee, the Canadian Shipping Board, and the Export Control Committee.

The Board maintains offices at Washington and London and it negotiates with the United States War Production Board, the British Board of Trade, Ministry of Supply, and similar agencies, to obtain supplies required by the Canadian civilian economy. Through the Washington representative and other officers the Board keeps in touch with the international Combined Boards functioning in Washington.

In its administration of the overall price ceiling the Board has been faced by problems resulting from shortages, from rising costs, expanded consumer purchasing power and the appearance of new goods on the market. Steps taken by the Board to ensure adequate civilian supplies and orderly distribution are discussed on pp. 521-525 and 776-783.

The Wartime Information Board.—The Wartime Information Board was established by Order in Council on Sept. 9, 1942, with the object of "ensuring an informed and intelligent understanding of the purposes and progress of the Canadian war effort". The Board, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eight members, is responsible to the Prime Minister as President of the Privy Council and as Chairman of the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The powers relative to public information formerly vested in the Minister of National War Services were transferred to the Board. In particular, it is the duty of the Board to supervise Canadian information in countries outside of Canada, to co-ordinate other public information services of the Government, and to provide means and facilities for the distribution within and without Canada of Canadian war information. Operations of the Board are carried out under the direction of a General Manager responsible to the Board.

In addition to headquarters at Ottawa the Board maintains offices at New York, Washington, London and Canberra. Information work in the respective countries is done chiefly through these offices. In other countries information is distributed directly from Ottawa in some cases and through diplomatic Missions and Trade Commissioners' offices. The Board's representatives abroad work in close consultation with Canadian diplomatic representatives.

In Canada the Board is chiefly concerned with co-ordinating information of various government departments, and gathering and making this information available, particularly to persons and organizations directly concerned in the dissimination of information to the public.

In addition to the domestic and external branches of the Board there is a Reports Branch which collects and prepares reference material on various aspects of the war undertaking.

The Board provides certain information for members of the Canadian Armed Forces, through publications edited in consultation with the educational authorities of the Forces.

War-time Regulation of Labour.—During 1943 and the first half of 1944 the measures for the control of wages and manpower were adapted to changing conditions and in addition a new measure was passed dealing with freedom of association, collective bargaining and industrial disputes. The information on these subjects appearing below brings up to date that in the Labour Chapter.

Industrial Relations.—The Wartime Labour Relations Regulations of Feb. 17, 1944, require every employer to negotiate in good faith with any trade union or other bargaining representatives acting for a majority of his employees. In addition, certain "unfair practices" are prohibited, for example, interference by an employer with the affairs of a trade union or other employees' organization, refusal to employ a person because of his membership in a trade union or employees' organization and intimidation of a worker into joining or refraining from joining any trade union or employees' organization.

The Regulations also provide for the appointment by the Minister of Labour of conciliation officers and boards to investigate disputes between employers and workers and to attempt to settle them if possible. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which provided for somewhat similar machinery is suspended, together with the Orders in Council extending its application to war industries. Two other Orders in Council are revoked to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Labour Relations Regulations. One of these permitted the Minister of Labour to

appoint Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissions to inquire into certain disputes or any other situations considered to be detrimental to the most effective use of labour in the War. It also authorized the Minister to appoint a commission to examine into allegations of discrimination for trade union activity or coercion to join or refrain from joining a trade union and to issue orders to give effect to the commission's recommendations. The other Order in Council prohibited a strike after a board of conciliation and investigation had submitted its report unless in a vote conducted by the Minister a majority of the employees affected voted in favour.

The Government's statement of principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the War (1941 Year Book, p. xxxix) is unaffected by the new Regulations.

Wages.—A new War-time Wages Control Order was issued in December, 1943, and was amended in March and May, 1944. Under it a cost-of-living bonus is no longer payable but the bonuses paid under the previous Order have now been incorporated in wage rates. No employer may, without written authorization, change a wage rate or range of rates from that established after the incorporation of the cost-of-living bonus, although he may raise or lower a rate either within the limits of an established range or upon the promotion or demotion of an employee to a new occupational classification for which there is an established rate or range of rates. No special authorization is necessary, moreover, for altering an incentive rate, if the change is made to compensate for a change in the work, provided the labour cost is not increased and the time rate used in conjunction with the incentive rate is not changed. Time rates may be changed to existing incentive rates if the same method of calculation is followed.

Provision is made for increasing rates in order to rectify gross inequalities or gross injustices and a fair and reasonable raise may also be authorized if a cost-of-living bonus and wage increase already granted since August, 1939, have not yielded the full standard bonus. The Order permits employers to raise rates in order to comply with provincial minimum wage rates, provided that any increased rate is not above 35 cents per hour or, if above that figure, was a provincial rate which had been in effect on Nov. 15, 1941.

The Order is administered by a National War Labour Board and nine Regional War Labour Boards. The National Board consists of a chairman and an employers' and employees' representative, each Regional Board of a chairman, in most cases the provincial Minister of Labour and equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has remained unchanged since 1941 (see 1941 Year Book, p. xl; 1942, p. xxxvii). Its administration, however, is no longer in the hands of the National War Labour Board but has reverted to the Department of Labour.

Manpower.—The Government's manpower policy is now largely embodied in two sets of regulations, the National Selective Service Civilian and National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations. Both sets of Regulations, together with some special Orders in Council, are administered under the Minister of Labour by the Director of National Selective Service, who is assisted by an Advisory Board, Associate Directors and regional and local staff. Under the Civilian Regulations, labour turnover has been carefully controlled, certain groups of workers have been directed into more essential work and labour has been combed out of non-essential industries. The Mobilization Regulations require all men between the ages of 18½ and 30 and all single men up to 41 to undertake military service. Further details regarding the manpower policy will be found on p. 695-696.

Training.—All training actually in progress or anticipated has been co-ordinated under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act passed on Aug. 1, 1942. The war emergency training program, now called the "Canadian Vocational Training Program", has been continued under authority of this enactment, and its facilities have been made available for essential civilian as well as war industries. Total enrolments in all types of projects under this program numbered nearly 325,000 up until the end of February, 1944. This included 2.829 persons discharged from the Armed Forces who enrolled for rehabilitation training—an aspect of the program which is expected to increase steadily in importance and for which steps have already been taken to provide additional facilities as they become necessary.

Department of Pensions and National Health.—The ordinary peace-time duties of this Department have been turned into war channels to an increasing degree since the outbreak of hostilities. The Pensions Branch of the Department has been largely occupied with the treatment of members and discharged members of the Armed Forces, and with pensions. It has been necessary to construct additional accommodation in all the departmental pensions hospitals; those departmental hospitals previously utilized for immigration and quarantine purposes have been adapted to provide active treatment for members of the Armed Forces or for civilian accommodation in the event of any emergency, and the total bed accommodation has been increased from less than 3,000 to over 8,000. The case of every member of the Forces discharged by reason of medical unfitness is reviewed by the Canadian Pension Commission. The Rehabilitation Branch, under the direction of the Associate Deputy Minister of the Department, has in hand the implementation of the plans for rehabilitation of former members of the Forces engaged in the present conflict. The rehabilitation program already enacted is much more comprehensive than that following the First World War. Because of conditions that were attached to the training program after that War, only 8 p.c. of the Forces benefited by vocational training and assistance in interrupted education. A further 4 p.c. were assisted in settlement upon the land. Thus, only 12 p.c. of the Forces then demobilized benefited by rehabilitation projects and the remaining 88 p.c. were given a war service gratuity. The Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order, with its amendments, enables the Department to furnish vocational training to all members, male and female, of the Forces, who need a skill or a brush-up course. Likewise, anyone who possesses the basic education can be assisted in university training. Social security and free medical treatment are also available for all for twelve months after discharge. All these matters are fully dealt with in Chapter XXI.

Most of the divisions of the Health Branch of the Department have also taken an active part in the war effort. The Division of Industrial Hygiene is specifically authorized to examine and recommend improvement in the working conditions and medical care of personnel in war industries. The work of the Nutrition Services is important in raising the standard of nutrition not only among the Armed Forces but among the general public of Canada, with a view to greater achievement in the war effort. Both of these services have proved most acceptable to industry. The Public Health Engineering Division has found its important peace-time duties of supervision of drinking- and culinary-water supplies and sanitation greatly increased in relation to the movement of troops and the establishment of new training grounds. The Laboratory of Hygiene undertakes, standardizes and controls the manufacture of biological products for use by the Armed Forces; under the supervision of the Kamloops, B.C., Division watch is kept on the rat population on the seaboards as well as the invasion of disease-carrying rodents in various

parts of the western provinces. The vigilance of the Food and Drugs Division is directed towards the maintenance or adjustment of the standards of foodstuffs to meet war-time requirements, particularly with regard to those constituents that came from countries where trade relations are difficult if not impossible. The Quarantine and Sick Mariners' Division now treats members of the Merchant Marine who are taken ill while awaiting convoy, and provides for the institutional retention of those in Canada who are too sick to continue service and who are citizens of countries occupied by the enemy.

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 to ensure that Canadian agriculture is conducted during war-time in a manner to fulfil so far as possible the needs of Canada, the United Kingdom and the Allied Nations for food and other agricultural products. Combined with this, of course, is the responsibility of ensuring that the supplies needed for agricultural production in Canada, such as seeds, fertilizers, feeds, etc., are made available in sufficient quantity. In accomplishing its duties, the Board works in close co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, most of whom have, in turn, provincial production committees working with field officers and directly with the farmers. The work of the Board in the early years of the War is outlined in previous issues of the Year Book and the present review brings that material up to date.

The increased tempo of the War abroad combined with full employment and increased payrolls at home caused a marked increase in the demand for agricultural commodities and for a much wider range of products. By the summer of 1942, instead of surpluses of a number of products threatening to accumulate, the necessity of restricting consumption became evident in some instances. From time to time as these changes in the food position developed, the Government, through the Board, took steps to deal with the situation. As requests came from the United Kingdom for an increased volume of first one product and then another, plans were made to encourage Canadian output. Frequent conferences to form programs were held with provincial government officials and with representatives of farm organizations. In view of this changing picture of food requirements, it was considered advisable in the late summer of 1942 to analyse the entire productive position and to plan for the output needed in 1943. A central committee, representative of all interested Government Departments and Boards undertook this work and in December, 1942, a conference was held at Ottawa, attended by representatives of all Provincial Departments of Agriculture, delegates of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and editors of Canadian farm papers, to reach an agreement on agricultural production objectives for each province in order that the overall need for the Dominion as a whole might be achieved. This conference, the tenth held with provincial agricultural representatives since the outbreak of war, marked the first occasion on which it was possible to present with confidence, definite requirements for almost every kind of agricultural product four months or more before seeding time. While all these suggested objectives were not entirely achieved during 1943, largely because of a shortage of farm labour and equipment, the plan undoubtedly directed production into the farm enterprises most urgently needed for war-time purposes. A similar conference was held in December, 1943, to plan the farm program for 1944.

Assistance to Agriculture.—The need continued for the movement of large quantities of western feed grains to Eastern Canada and British Columbia for livestock feeding and the freight assistance policy was extended indefinitely. Rail

transportation was particularly difficult in the severe winter of 1942-43 and two plans were authorized in the early summer of 1943 directed towards bringing feed grain from Western Canada in the summer and autumn months.

Some measure of assistance was continued to enable farmers to obtain fertilizers at lower prices and a plan of zoning the fertilizer industry did much to reduce the price to the farmer. The general object of the fertilizer program since the outbreak of war has been to increase the available supply and to direct its use to essential food crops and to the feed crops which are so necessary in increasing the supply of meats, dairy and poultry products urgently needed in the war effort.

The Board has continued its activities in supervising and assisting in the equipping of plants engaged in the dehydrating of vegetables for Great Britain and the Canadian Armed Forces. Nearly 900 tons, dried weight, of vegetables, including potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions and turnips, were dehydrated from the 1942 crop and the quantity from the 1943 vegetable crop will be considerably larger.

Assistance was continued to the apple growers of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in 1943 to offset the serious loss of the overseas market since the outbreak of war. Fortunately Great Britain was able to take comparatively large quantities of both fresh and dried apples from the 1943 crop which enabled the crop to be disposed of to better advantage than in previous war years.

In co-operation with the Fats and Oils Administration, the Board encouraged the production of rape and sunflower seed. The oil from rape seed is a valuable lubricant used extensively in naval vessels, while the sunflower provides an excellent edible oil.

In 1943 the Board sponsored a war-time garden campaign. It was realized that the extra vegetables which would be grown in the home garden would not affect the commercial or market gardener but would, on the contrary, supplement the overall supply and help in some measure to relieve transportation of bulky vegetables. Reports indicate the campaign was most successful and it is estimated that 57,500 tons of vegetables were grown in 209,200 war-time gardens in Canadian cities and towns with a population of 1,000 or more.

The Board, through its Technical Advisor, continued its activities in reviewing priorities received by the Department of Munitions and Supply for new building construction in the agricultural industry and for priorities for new machinery for agricultural processing. Close contact was also kept with the office of the Administrator of Farm Machinery.

The increasing requirements in the domestic market and the interrelation of agricultural supplies with the Government price-fixing policy necessitated close collaboration with the Food Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Agricultural Food Board.—In March, 1943, the Agricultural Food Board was established. In co-operation with the Agricultural Supplies Board, the Agricultural Food Board assists in the development of programs of the Department of Agriculture for the war-time production of food. Among its other duties, the Board is responsible for the payment of subsidies which may be necessary to assure the required production of essential foods. The necessary production must be assessed in the light of commitments for Great Britain and of the requirements for Canada and the Allied Nations. During 1943 it became necessary to subsidize fluid milk, butter fat and milk used for cheese and concentrated products, certain vegetables used for canning and fruit used in the manufacture of jam.

Commodity Boards.—Working in close collaboration with the Agricultural Supplies Board and the Agricultural Food Board are three commodity boards, which procure and forward Canadian farm products contracted for under agreements with other governments. The Meat Board (previously the Bacon Board) acts as the agency which implements the agreements with the British Ministry of Food for bacon and other meat products. The Dairy Products Board acts in a similar capacity with respect to Canadian cheddar cheese needed by the United Kingdom and takes such measures as will ensure needed supplies of other dairy products for overseas and for Canadian markets. The Special Products Board is responsible for supplying Canadian farm products (other than meat and dairy products) such as eggs, fruit, vegetable products, flax fibre and seed to the United Kingdom or any Allied country.

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 then Internal Trade Branch, afterwards the Assistant Dominion Statistician, was seconded thereto to act as liaison officer between the Board and the Bureau. A number of statistical undertakings were carried out, the staff being supplied by the Board but organized by the Bureau. Statistics on coal were collected and compiled for the Coal Administrator. (At a later date the same work was carried on for the Department of Munitions and Supply.) At the request of the Hides and Leather Administrator a monthly series of statistics of hides, skins, and leather was instituted. The work on prices was expanded considerably, particularly as regards cost-of-living statistics, and extensive price records furnished regularly to the Board.

Under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board order to license persons and firms selling or buying for resale, commodities and specified services, the Bureau developed a Records Division for this work. Over 330,000 businesses were licensed and coded by kind of business. A complete classification was set up which served as a basis for sending out orders, bulletins, posters, circulars, etc., for the Board. This organization was completed under the direction of what is now the Merchandising Statistics Branch of the Bureau. After it had been thoroughly established on a routine basis it was taken over for direct administration by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Co-operation with the Foreign Exchange Control Board and Other Departments.—The work of the International Payments Branch has been closely co-ordinated with other Government departments to meet the increased official demands for balance of payments information with respect to both past record and future outlook. The complexity of the economic and financial organization of the Dominion during the War has created new requirements for statistical information with the necessity of frequent reviews of the balance of payments situation.

To make effective use of information produced by administrative controls, four officers of the staff of the International Payments Branch are working on the premises of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Information produced from this and other official sources is co-ordinated for balance of payments purposes with statistics collected directly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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 planned to yield additional data necessary for a "manpower inventory" This was designed to provide basic information necessary for the optimum utilization of Canada's manpower. 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 manpower records have been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics: they cover 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 Manpower Records Branch of the Department of Labour.

Post-Censal Estimates of Civilian Population.—In co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board the surrender cards from ration books have been made available to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to provide data from which post-censal estimates of population can be estimated. By this means also an estimate can be made respecting war-time shifts of population within the Dominion.

A method was devised for counting the surrender cards from Ration Book No. 2, and the supervision of the work was carried out by the Social Analysis Branch. Data were obtained respecting the population of Canada by provinces as of August, 1943. This information was used in the calculation of post-censal estimates of population. The procedure was further developed for a count by Census Districts and Counties of Ration Book No. 4. This provided additional data respecting the number and location of the Canadian population as of March, 1944.

The National Research Council.—The National Research Council is serving as a central co-ordinating body directing scientific research in Canada. This work is being carried on not only within its own laboratories but in the universities and in industry; the combined effort is at present being directed to the solution of new and urgent problems arising out of the War. The Council has been appointed the official research station of the Navy, Army and Air Force in Canada. Close co-operation between Service personnel and research staff has been a large factor in the successful application of science to the solution of military problems. Continued co-operation of all research workers in Canada on the firm basis established during the War will likewise be a powerful factor in the solution of the many and varied problems that will confront the Dominion in the post-war era.

The Council's work is planned along two main lines; the conduct of fundamental and applied research, including essential test work in the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa, and the promotion, co-ordination and support of research in other centres throughout the Dominion by grants in aid, award of scholarships, and the direction of research investigations under the guidance of committees of specialists appointed by the Council.

The Council derives its funds largely from a parliamentary appropriation. Supplementary revenues come through contributions from industry for special work, fees for other services, income from trust funds, royalties and sale of patents.

Effective liaison has been maintained in scientific work going on in Great Britain, Canada, the other Dominions and the United States. Scientific problems referred to the Council in connection with the activities of the Armed Forces are studied jointly by officers from Defence Headquarters and civilian personnel on the Council's staff. The National Research Council maintains civilian scientific groups at several points across Canada and groups on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts work in close co-operation with Naval Stations. Many of the problems presented relate to the supply of materials and the preparation of specifications. Highly technical problems have arisen from anti-submarine warfare and minesweeping operations, air activities and on the direction of gun fire. Research and development in optical instruments, photography, spectrochemical analysis and geometrical optics have been carried on continuously and with good effect. Radium and X-rays have been used in routine tests chiefly for the detection of flaws in metals. Studies have been made in the development of superior flying machines and in working out all possible safeguards for the flying personnel who use them. Food studies have included work on preservation, transportation, packaging and dehydration.

Some forty active committees are now working under the Council's auspices and directing research in many fields. One of the principal groups of committees deals with the planning and direction of medical research both for civilians and for the Armed Services.

Continuing the practice of providing assistance to post-graduate research students in science, the Council awarded nine fellowships of $750, thirty studentships of $600 and eighteen bursaries of $250 each for the fiscal year 1944-45.

Under the plan of assisted researches carried on since the Council was established, nineteen grants were made in 1944-45.

Other Agencies and Activities.—There are various other special agencies performing important economic functions, either of control or investigation. 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. A Food Requirements Committee was established in October, 1942, for the purpose of studying both domestic and external demands on Canada's food production and recommending appropriate policies of supplying Canada's foodstuffs to other nations. In May, 1943, a National Textiles and Leather Requirements Committee was set up to allocate the available supplies of textiles and leather for the use of the Armed Forces, civilian population, war and civilian industry and essential exports.

In order to have an agency for prompt consultation among the various Departments and other agencies of government on the matter of export and import trade policy, establishment of an External Trade Advisory Committee was announced on May 4, 1944. This committee will investigate and make recommendations on matters relating to war-time export and import trade or trade in a transition period and concerning Canada's supplying of goods and services for relief and rehabilitation.

In January, 1944, the Canadian Export Board was established to act as a Canadian Government export and procurement agent for civilian goods for certain countries, especially some of the British colonies, where emergency war-time trade control measures have prevented normal trade practice from being followed.

Shipping policy is also under close review by the Government. The Canadian Shipping Board, set up in July, 1942 (see pp. 569-571), 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.

An Advisory Committee on Merchant Shipping Policy was established in September, 1943, to report on the merchant shipping policy and, in particular, the present manning of merchant ships, disposition of ships after the War, post-war size and composition of the Canadian merchant marine, and the type of permanent machinery required to carry out the post-war shipping policy.

An Advisory Committee on Economic Policy, consisting of senior officials of various Departments and agencies of government, was established in September, 1939, to investigate, report and advise on questions of economic and financial policy and organization arising out of Canada's participation in the War. During the autumn of 1943 it took over the functions of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction which presented its detailed report to the Government in September. The planning and organizing of investigation and study of post-war problems by Departments and agencies of government now rest with the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy (see Chapter XXI).

Between Canada and the United States a number of joint committees are functioning. To act as liaison between the various agencies, the Joint Economic Committees were set up in 1941 with an over-riding responsibility to investigate and report on joint war-time economic problems not being currently studied by other agencies, as well as on problems of post-war adjustment. The development of other agencies of co-ordination made the continued operation of these committees unnecessary, and they were dissolved in March, 1944.

It is significant that the new agencies set up during the past two years have been established not only to deal with the war-time situation, but also to establish some machinery to deal with the problems that will arise after the War, especially in connection with the transition period between war and peace.

Questions of post-war traffic have come to the fore during the past year. An Interdepartmental Committee on Air Transport Policy was set up in June, 1943, to consider and advise on all matters having a direct bearing on Canada's international air-transport policy and all matters of domestic aviation policy affecting more than one Department of Government. This Committee worked on recommendations leading to a draft international air-transport convention presented by Canada as a basis for bilateral air talks between the United Kingdom and the United States; also to the establishment of an Air Transport Board, proposed to Parliament by the Government during the 1944 session. This Board will function as a regulatory and advisory body, to regulate civil aviation and advise the Government in laying out Canadian-operated routes within Canada and overseas.

To make a thorough investigation of Canada's health services for present and future needs, the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board was established in July, 1942. Its primary function was to determine the number of medical personnel available to the Armed Forces and at the same time to try to preserve adequate medical service for civilians. The complete survey of the medical, dental and nursing professions and present hospital and health facilities was tabled in March, 1944.

Section 2.—Economic Developments in Canada Since the Beginning of 1943*

When the history of the War has been written, Canada's economic contribution to the cause of the United Nations will be an outstanding feature. The Armed Forces of the United Nations fighting in many parts of the world have been furnished with much-needed munitions and war supplies by Canadian factories. The importance of this enormous flow of the tools of war has been heightened by the extraordinary demands of mechanized warfare which characterize the present struggle.

The problems imposed by the War have become increasingly important until to-day they dominate the Canadian economy. The achievement of Canada during the current period, on evidence that is accumulating from day to day, shows conclusively that the economic activities of the country have surpassed anything that would have been thought possible in pre-war days. The major barometers of economic well-being have all averaged higher than in any other period of Canadian history. Business operations in 1943 recorded a continuance of the upward trend although the pace slackened in comparison with the rapid advance of 1942.

The marked increase in the national income since the pre-war period has been to some extent a result of the higher prices of war-time but after making full allowance for this factor, the accomplishment during 1943 remains an epoch-making achievement, especially considering the fact that the three-quarters of a million of the adult population who have been absorbed into the Armed Forces were withdrawn from productive operations in the ordinary sense of the term. Canadian production has been tied in closely with that of the United Nations and constant consultation enables standardization to be carried to previously unprecedented lengths. Despite this invaluable co-operation, however, two main problems have confronted authorities in keeping production at the required levels. The first is that of maintaining the labour supply in view of the needs of the Armed Forces: here women have applied themselves to war-time tasks and helped immeasurably. The second problem is related to the shortage of raw materials and equipment that has retarded industrial operations. Under the following headings developments in the more important branches of the national economy are brought up to date.

Agriculture.—Among the non-wage-earners of Canada the farmers constitute a class whose effort toward the supplying of the food needs of the United Nations has been well directed and splendidly fulfilled (see pp. 195-201). At the beginning of 1943, Canadian farmers were asked to increase their production of most foodstuffs, wheat being an exception. Continued expansion of domestic requirements in addition to substantial commitments to the United Kingdom and other United Nations meant that there was little likelihood of surplus production for any type of food. In attempting to meet these demands farmers found themselves short of manpower and equipment and as the season progressed weather conditions were far from favourable in many areas. Despite this handicap, however, the results achieved were remarkable and in most cases production objectives were reached. The unprecedented crops of 1942 contributed greatly in solving the feeding problems of the war-time period.

Minerals.—Mineral production has been affected in the current period by the shortage of labour and other difficulties arising from war conditions. The output was valued at $524,400,000 in 1943 compared with $566,800,000 in the preceding year. The falling off, however, was entirely accounted for by the drop of nearly

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$46,000,000 in the output of gold, while the value of the production of copper, nickel, lead and zinc, the metals chiefly required for war, showed a substantial increase.

Mining companies have gone far toward satisfying the war demand for base metals which has reached an extraordinarily high level. Only bare minimum supplies of copper, aluminum, nickel and zinc were retained for essential civilian use and the immense quantities produced in Canada were shipped mostly to munition factories of the United Nations. The Canadian output of aluminum supplied 40 p.c. of the war requirements of the Allies. Canada produced about 95 p.c. of the total nickel output of the United Nations, 20 p.c. each of the zinc and the mercury required, 15 p.c. of the lead and 12 p.c. of the copper.

Electric Power.—Electric power production reached new high levels during the period under review. New hydro-electric power installations during 1943 totalled about 1,000,000 h.p. bringing Canada's total hydro development to 10,000,000 h.p. The expansion contributed to the successful efforts of hydro-electric industry in meeting the ever-increasing demands for power. Monthly figures of the output of central electric stations indicated that a new record for generation of electricity—more than 40,000,000,000 kwh.—was reached during the year. Although the installation of hydro-electric plants was great, it still left more than 80 p.c. of Canadian water-power resources available for future development.

Forestry.—The output of the war requirements of forest products, despite the shortage of manpower, was well maintained in 1943, especially in connection with the construction of aircraft. Newsprint production was about 6 p.c. less at 2,983,000 tons. Newsprint was the first major industry to be concentrated on a continental basis as a result of the joint efforts of Canada and the United States. The move was aimed to facilitate control in allocating tonnage among the various producers. A shortage of newsprint was forecast in view of the plan to restrict production for the conservation of power and to release men for the Armed Forces and the lumber industry. Costs of materials, labour and transportation were greatly in excess of pre-war years, although price control and rationing were a decided help toward keeping costs within bounds.

Manufactures.—The achievement of secondary production to meet the needs of war were spectacular and the transfer to a total war economy has been practically completed. The large objectives of war supplies poured from Canadian factories and requirements set for the fourth year of hostilities were reached. It was remarkable that every piece of equipment for which orders had been received in the first three years of war was delivered, and new production levels have been reached in each succeeding year. The war program had at the end of 1933 reached a point where an appraisal was made to decide whether, in the light of present conditions abroad, some important contracts could be reduced or cancelled and thus afford an opportunity for the production of badly needed civilian supplies. Also during 1943-44 revisions have had to be made to meet the needs of the changing pattern of warfare.

Construction.—The construction industry was hampered through lack of supplies to meet the need of workers in communities adjacent to expanded industries. When peace comes and war-time restrictions have been removed, there will doubtless materialize a backlog of requirements which will augur well for the post-war period. The new business obtained by the construction industry, as measured by the statistics of contracts awarded and building permits issued, recorded a marked decline in 1943. Revival was shown in the first four months of 1944, the gain in contracts over the same period of 1943 being no less than 44 p.c.

Transportation.—The lesson of past wars and the experience of the present have emphasized that transportation is the life-line of a country at war and it is well to remember that the existence of our extensive transportation services has made it possible for Canada to take so prominent a place in supplying a large share of armaments, munitions, food and other supplies. But Canada's railway facilities have been heavily taxed by the expansion of industrial output: the movement of freight was 65 p.c. greater in 1943 than in 1939. The railways have had to take care not only of the enormous increase in their usual business but have taken the place of other transportation agencies which the circumstances of the times have forced into the discard. Many vessels on inland waters have been requisitioned for ocean-going transportation. The shortage of gasoline has limited highway transport and governmental policy during the War has brought excellent results and achieved a maximum of co-operation and co-ordination.

Employment and Earnings.—The great productive achievement of Canada during 1943 was based upon augmented employment and upon the increased efficiency of the workers. Notwithstanding the absorption of more than 200,000 adults into the Armed Forces during 1943, the average working staffs of some 14,500 large employers of labour presenting monthly reports to the Bureau increased from 1,802,000 in 1942 to 1,912,000 in 1943, and reached the maximum of 1,982,000 at the first of December. The increase during 1943 was due mainly to the larger number of women called into productive work to take the places of the men who were enrolled for Active Service. The estimated payrolls of the reported employees in 1943 were $3,063,000,000 as compared with $2,685,000,000 in 1942, an increase of $378,000,000 or 14 p.c. In December, the current weekly payrolls of these employers were at the rate of $3,250,000,000 per annum. It is obvious from the statistics that with full employment, controlled prices of the necessities of life and greater average earnings, the position of the average wage-earner in the current period is the most favourable in history.

Internal Trade.—Although the production of many lines of consumer goods has been restricted and the Canadian people are making heavy contributions in the purchase of war bonds and taxation payments, the trend in retail trade is still in an upward direction. The estimate of more than $4,000,000,000 for 1943 is far in advance of any other period in the records of the Dominion.

The dollar value has increased because of higher prices as well as the advance in the quantity of goods purchased. The index of retail prices averaged 124·5 in 1943 against 101·0 in 1939. The production of many classes of consumers' durable goods, chiefly passenger cars and household utilities, was practically discontinued for the time, although the regulations were modified in connection with the latter.

Salaries and wages rose sharply since the beginning of the War and investment income was much more than maintained and even after the payment of direct taxes, the income at the disposal of individuals was probably at a historical maximum in 1943. The disposable income rose to an exceedingly high level and consequently the pressure on the price ceiling is readily understood. The difficulty in preventing inflation is the advancing income of the average Canadian in conjunction with the increasing scarcity of consumer goods.

External Trade.—The record output of industry has been reflected in export trade which, in 1943, reached the remarkable total of just over $3,000,000,000 not including net exports of non-monetary gold amounting to $142,000,000. As compared with this, imports amounted to $1,735,000,000, leaving an active

balance of trade of more than $1,400,000,000. While it is true that a large proportion of this was represented by the gift to the United Nations, it is nevertheless a fact that the surplus of exports over imports was an amazing achievement. The exports of commodities and new gold were at the rate of more than $250,000,000 per month or $10,000,000 per working day, an amount indicative of the tremendous current production of Canada under the strain and stress of war. It is estimated that more than 70 p.c. of these exports of merchandise were used directly in the carrying on of the War and were sent wherever they would best serve the cause of the United Nations. Exports of motor-vehicles and parts reached in 1943 the enormous value of $503,000,000, cartridges and shells $354,000,000, non-ferrous metals and their products $333,000,000, guns $144,000,000, ships $83,000,000, Canadian army and navy stores $49,000,000, aircraft and parts $145,000,000, explosives and other chemicals and their products $86,000,000.

The winning of the battle of the Atlantic and the marked expansion in shipbuilding relieved a critical transportation problem. After deducting exports to the United States, it is evident that more than $1,800,000,000 of Canadian products were sent overseas during the calendar year, an amount far surpassing all previous records.

Canadian exports exceeded $1,000,000,000 in the first four months of 1944: all previous records were out-distanced. The commodities sent abroad in the same period of the preceding year amounted to $778,000,000.

Again, a large proportion of the outward shipments were for the United Nations for war purposes including the building of reserve stocks for the impending Invasion. Munitions, rolling-stock and food were the important components, but the general trend of normal commerce continued to expand. Heavy shipments went to the Mediterranean theatre of war, particularly to Italy, the amount having been $50,000,000. Although most of the deliveries consisted of war materials for the troops, a large proportion was for the rehabilitation of southern Italy restored to the Italian people by the Allied Powers. This is a harbinger for other European countries when liberated from the aggressor. The four months' exports were about evenly divided between Empire and other Allied Nations. Shipments to the United Kingdom at $385,000,000 showed an increase of $136,000,000 over the same period of the preceding year. Exports to Russia recorded a notable gain at $24,000,000 or $20,000,000 more than one year ago. Other important outlets included India and Egypt at about $40,000,000 each.

Banking and Finance.—Cheques cashed by the chartered banks against individual accounts amounted to $53,797,000,000 compared with $45,526,000,000 in 1942. The gain of 18·2 p.c. reflected the expansion in economic activity and the somewhat higher level of wholesale prices. Heavier payments arising from Dominion Government financing was also an important factor in the increase in bank debits during the year. The amount of cheques cashed in 1943 was greater than in any other year in Canadian history. The preceding maximum was reached in 1929 when a heavy volume of speculative trading had an important influence.

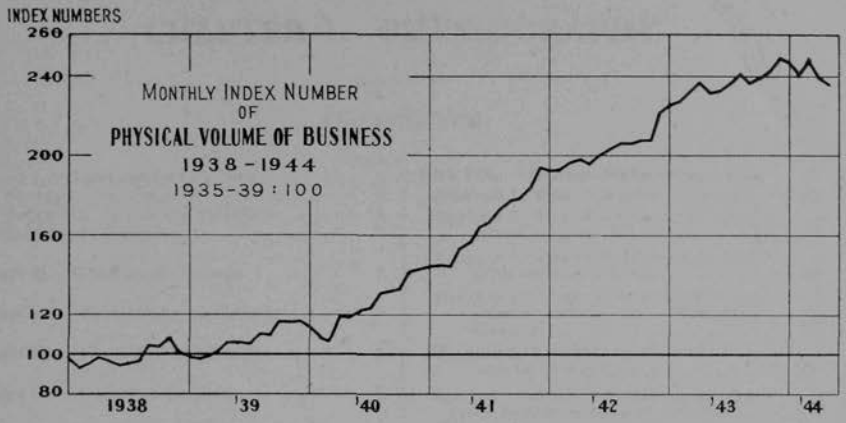
The prevailing well-being of the Canadian people is also clearly indicated by the buoyancy of the revenues of the Dominion Government. In the first eleven months of the past fiscal year, total revenue receipts amounted to the enormous sum of $2,470,000,000 against $2,016,000,000 in the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

The Dominion Government endeavoured to hold an even balance between taxation and borrowing. The taxation levy was made subject to definite national policy. The annual cash requirements of the Government were more than ten times as great as in the pre-war period. Ten times the revenue from individual incomes has been secured by greatly increased tax rates and a drastic lowering of exemptions. Marked increase in corporation taxes was accomplished by an increase in the basic corporation rate but the more prolific source of revenue was by the imposition of the excess profits tax.

The financial plan of the Government had a double purpose. The public were asked to make loans in the form of bonds in order to defray, in part, the cost of the War, but they were also induced to loan a large proportion of their cash resources so that there would be less unnecessary spending. The economic life of the country was built around these two basic policies, and this enabled the Government to stave off the pressure upon the price ceiling. In other words the object was to cut down civilian spending which was in competition with war requirements, while at the same time the Government was borrowing from the savings of the people in order to reduce civilian consumption. Funds that would have gone into retail and service markets were directed to Government war use. Needless to say a heavier burden has fallen, as a consequence, upon the lower income brackets.

The net debt of the Dominion Government rose from $3,100,000,000 in March, 1939, to $6,300,000,000 in March, 1943. The estimate as of March, 1944, as given by the Minister of Finance in the Budget Speech of June 26, was $8,842,000,000. The war effort which the figures represented was as varied as was the diversity of the natural resources of the Dominion. It was a race against time during which there was an unprecedented expansion of industry, business and finance.

In the plan of reconstruction, it is generally recognized that external trade must occupy an outstanding position and co-operation in respect to post-war trade among the United Nations is essential. The principle of mutual aid and the good-neighbour policy, applied so effectively in war-time, point the way and plans are now being laid to enable Canada to take her traditional place as a leading trading nation in the post-war world.


INDEX NUMBERS
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MONTHLY INDEX NUMBER
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1935-39 : 100
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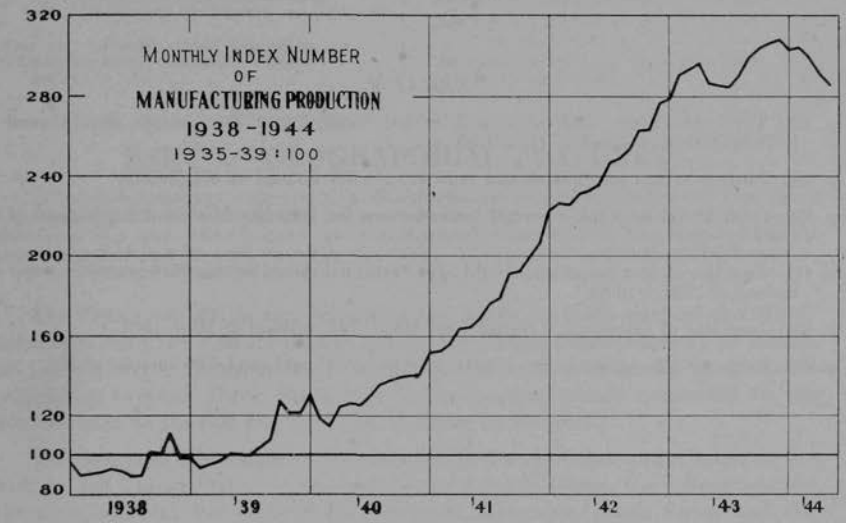
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MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION
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1935-39 : 100
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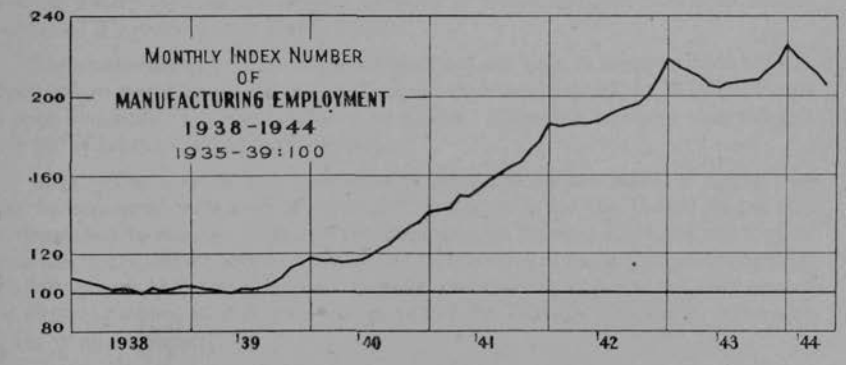
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MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
1938 - 1944
1935-39 : 100
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ERRATA

p. 235, Table 24—Total 1942 milk and cream consumption for Quebec should read 1,115,541,000 pt. instead of 115,541,000 pt.

p. 280, Table 2—Total for 1942 should read $75,116,933 instead of $75,072,779.

p. 372, Table 7—Index number for all manufactures for 1929 should read 101·4 instead of 104·4.

p. 411—Last line of first paragraph should read "establishments having 500 or more persons" instead of "300 or more"

p. 524—Last line of paragraph 6 should read May, 1944, instead of May, 1940.

p. 675, Table 8—Allocations in force, 1941, for Quebec should read 7201 instead of 918.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY

CONSPECTUS

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PART I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES*

Note.—It is necessary to devote all available space in current editions of the Year Book to the important economic changes and controls that have marked the transition from a peace-time 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 3,695,189 square miles, a figure that may be compared with that of 3,735,209 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories; 3,776,700 the total area of Europe; 2,974,514 the area of Australia; 3,275,510 the area of Brazil; 1,581,079 the area of India (excluding Burma); 120,849 the area of the British Isles. Canada's area is over 28 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire, as it is shown at p. 165 of the 1934-35 Year Book. (See also p. 141 of this volume.)

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

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1.—Approximate Land and Fresh-Water[1] Areas, by Provinces and Territories

NOTE.—For a classification of land area as agricultural, forested, etc., see pp. 10-11.

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	523,860	71,000	594,860	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	**3,466,882**	**228,307**	**3,695,189**	**100·0**

[1] Salt-water areas are excluded. [2] Too small to be enumerated.

Political Subdivisions.—Politically, Canada is divided into nine Provinces and two Territories. Each of the provinces is sovereign in its own sphere, as set out in the British North America Act (see pp. 40-60 of the 1942 Year Book) and, as new provinces have been organized from the Dominion lands of the Northwest, they have been granted a political status equivalent to that of the original provinces. Yukon and the Northwest Territories with their boundaries of to-day are administered by the Dominion Government. The characteristics of each of the Provinces and of the Territories are reviewed below.

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, is about 120 miles in length, with an average width of 20 miles and has an area of 2,184 square miles. It lies just off the coast east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia and is separated from both provinces by Northumberland Strait from 10 to 25 miles wide.

The Island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque Bay, north of the town of Summerside, and by the mouth of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie Bay on the north side. Its rich, red soil and red sandstone formations are distinctive features, and no point on the Island attains a greater altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. Its climate, tempered by the surrounding waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The Province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, its oyster beds, and its production of seed potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The Province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by 50 to 105 miles in width and has an area of about 21,068 square miles (see Table 1), somewhat larger than that of the Irish Free State. The mainland is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto; the Island of Cape Breton forms the northeast portion. The latter is separated from the mainland by the narrow Strait of Canso and includes the famous salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or.

Nova Scotia leads the provinces in the production of coal. The coal-fields are bituminous, of good quality, well adapted to the production of coke and excellent for domestic use and for steam-raising purposes. The chief coal-fields are at Sydney and Inverness on Cape Breton Island, and at Pictou and Cumberland on the mainland.

On the Atlantic side, the mainland is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms; it is deeply indented and has numerous harbours providing safety for the large fishing fleets that support the extensive fishing industry of the Province (see Chapter XI). The slopes facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are sheltered from the Atlantic by low mountainous ridges not exceeding an altitude of 1,500 feet and running through the centre of the Province. In striking contrast to the Atlantic side, they present fertile plains and river valleys especially adapted by climate and situation to the growth of apples, pears and other fruits.

New Brunswick.—New Brunswick is nearly rectangular in shape and may be compared in size to Scotland with an area of 30,405 square miles (for area of Province see Table 1). The Bay of Chaleur at the north, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait at the east, the Bay of Fundy at the south, and Passamaquoddy Bay at the southwest, provide the Province with a very extensive seacoast. It adjoins the State of Maine on the west and the Province of Quebec on the north and northwest.

The conformation of New Brunswick is, in general, undulating but to the east it attains its highest elevation of 2,690 feet in the vicinity of Grand Falls on the St. John River. In the northeastern half of the Province there are extensive areas of Crown lands carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. Numerous rivers provide access to the extensive lumbering areas and to attractive hunting and fishing resources. The Province is watered to the west and south by the River St. John which in its course of 400 miles runs through country famed for its distinctive beauty.

While the forest resources are of first importance economically, large areas of rich agricultural land are found in the numerous river valleys, especially that of the lower St. John, and in the broad plains near the coast. Natural gas and petroleum are obtained in limited quantities and coal mining on a moderate scale is carried on in the Minto Basin at the head of Grand Lake.

Quebec.—Quebec is the largest province of the Dominion and occupies the area of British North America east of Hudson Bay, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (including the coast of Labrador). It has an area (see Table 1) of about 595,000 square miles, equal to the combined areas of France, Germany and Spain, but a large part of the surface is made up of Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield, which renders it unsuitable for agriculture. The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence penetrate across the entire width of Quebec and divide the Eastern Townships and the Gaspe Peninsula to the south from the larger area of the Province to the north. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge parallel to the river and rises from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet from which it descends gently to sea-level at Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

With the exception of the treeless zone, extending north of latitude 58°, most of the Province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forests in the southwest to the coniferous forests in the east and north. In addition to extensive timber limits, which form the basis of a great pulp and paper industry, Quebec is

the foremost of Canadian provinces in the development of hydro-electric power (see Chapters IX and XIII) and has available water-power resources almost equal to those of Ontario and Manitoba combined. Its asbestos deposits have long been known for their quality and extent and promise to become still more important as a possible source of magnesium as a by-product. Relatively recently, extensive developments of gold and copper in the western part of the Province have taken place and the mineralized area is being extended year by year. Quebec is in third place in mineral production among the provinces of the Dominion (see Chapter XII). Its fisheries in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf are an important resource. The climate and soil of the upper St. Lawrence Valley and of the Eastern Townships are well suited to general farming operations, including dairying and the production of vegetables on a commercial basis.

Ontario.—Lying between Quebec on the east and Manitoba on the west, Ontario is usually regarded as an inland province but its southern boundary has a fresh-water shoreline on the Great Lakes of 2,362 miles while its northern limits have a salt-water shoreline of 680 miles on Hudson and James Bays. There is a tidal port at Moosonee at the southern end of James Bay. The most southerly point in the Province is Middle Island at 41° 41′N. latitude (this is also the most southerly point in the Dominion) and the most northerly latitude of the Province is 56° 50′.

As in Quebec, the surface of Ontario follows the conformation characteristic of the Precambrian Shield except in the Ontario Peninsula where the surface is low and level. The highest point in Ontario is 2,120 feet, on the promontory at the northeastern corner of Lake Superior. Northwest from the Height of Land, the slope descends very gently to Hudson Bay where a large marginal strip (the Hudson Bay Lowlands) is less than 500 feet above sea-level.

Mining is a very important industry in the wide-spread Precambrian area; as in the adjoining Province of Quebec, Ontario, although lacking in native coal, is rich in other minerals and contributes 50 p.c. of the total mineral production of the Dominion. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, radium, zinc, magnesium dolomite and gypsum are mined commercially. Petroleum, natural gas and salt are also produced on an important scale in the Ontario Peninsula (see Chapter XII).

The geographic position of Ontario, on the Great Lakes waterways system, permits coal to be economically transported from Pennsylvania and iron ore from Minnesota to provide the basis of a large iron and steel industry. A discovery of rich iron ore is now under development in the Steep Rock district west of Port Arthur. An abundance of natural resources has made Ontario the foremost industrial province (see Chapter XIV).

Possessed of excellent soil and a wide variety of climate, general farming is carried on extensively. In the Niagara Belt fruit farming has been scientifically cultivated and is a highly specialized industry throughout the Ontario Peninsula.

Vast forest resources in proximity to hydro power (see Chapter IX) are the basis of large wood-using industries and the forests of the north are a rich fur preserve.

Manitoba.—Manitoba is roughly the size of France and is the most central of the provinces (see map facing p. vi). Together with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta it constitutes the famous Prairie Belt or Interior Plain section of the Dominion—world renowned for the quality of its wheat.

The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast (on a rocky belt along its northeastern boundary, bordering Hudson Bay); great areas of northern mixed forests; large

lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,800 square miles; a belt of treeless prairie extending to the southeastern corner of the Province; and patches of open prairie overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The surface of the Province as a whole is comparatively level, the average elevation being between 500 and 1,000 feet; the greatest height of 2,727 feet is Duck Mountain northwest of Lake Dauphin.

About three-fifths of the Province, east and north of Lake Winnipeg, is underlain with Precambrian rock in which the presence of rich deposits of base metals has been confirmed, as in Ontario and Quebec (see Chapter XII).

The Province, although regarded as basically agricultural, possesses a wealth of water-power resources (Manitoba ranks after Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia in this respect) that, together with mineral and forest riches, have brought about an expanding industrial development.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba and Alberta extending, like each of the Prairie Provinces, from the Interprovincial Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel of latitude which divides them from the Northwest Territories (for area see Table 1).

The northern half of the Province is abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and the topography is one of low relief. The Precambrian Shield that covers most of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba penetrates over the northern third of Saskatchewan and has given evidence of potential richness of mineral wealth. This area is also rich in timber resources while the southerly two-thirds of the Province is generally fertile prairie with soil of great depth. In normal years there is sufficient moisture for rapid growth and the abundant sunshine during the long summer season in this northern latitude quickly ripens the crops.

Alberta.—This Province lies between Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains (see map facing p. vi). Like Saskatchewan, the southern part of the Province is comprised in the dry, treeless prairie belt, changing to the north into a zone of poplar interspersed with open prairie. This gives way to the mixed forests covering the more northerly parts. The Precambrian rocks enter Alberta at its northeast corner, so that, excepting the fringe of mountainous country on its western border, practically the whole of the Province is overlain by arable soil of great depth. Alberta has two marked features: (1) the great valley of the Peace River, which has already resulted in the extension of settlement farther north than in any other part of Canada; and (2) the wonderful grazing lands in the foothills district which, rising sharply on the west, commence the ascent that continues to the very peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The southern half of the Province, rising towards the west, lies at a general elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; but in the northern half, the slope descends until elevations of well under 1,000 feet are reached at Lake Athabaska in the northeast corner.

Alberta has the most extensive coal resources of any province of the Dominion and has become the leading producer of petroleum and natural gas. Lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, but ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. In the southern prairies there are considerable areas where the quantity and distribution of the natural precipitation makes permanent agriculture precarious and in these areas a number of large irrigation projects have been developed, taking their water supply from rivers rising in the mountains which form the western boundary of the Province. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the Chinook winds.

The coal and oil resources have provided the basis of an industrial development and Edmonton has become the railhead for the north country.

British Columbia.—British Columbia, the third largest and the most westerly province of the Dominion, includes many islands of the Pacific, notably the Queen Charlotte Group and Vancouver Island, the area of the latter being about 12,408 square miles.

The predominant feature of the Province is the parallel ranges of mountains which cover all of it except the northeast corner and produce a conformation characterized by high mountain ranges interspaced with valleys many of which are extremely fertile, with climatic conditions well adapted to mixed agriculture or fruit growing. As a rule the agricultural areas of these valleys are relatively small and broken but there are two large areas in the Peace River Block and the Stuart Lake District that are rich and have great agricultural possibilities. The shoreline of the Pacific is deeply indented with many inlets ideal for harbourage and has wonderful scenic aspects.

The wealth of forest resources supports the lumbering and pulp and paper industries and places British Columbia ahead of the other provinces in the production of lumber and timber (see Chapter IX). The Province also excels in fishery products, chiefly on account of its catches of the famous Pacific salmon. The mineral resources are remarkable for their variety and wealth. The production of the metals, gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc has played an important role in the economic life of the Province since its early days, while valuable coal deposits on Vancouver Island, and at Crowsnest and Fernie in the interior, have been worked for many years. In regard to water-power resources, British Columbia ranks after Quebec and Ontario (see Chapter XIII).

Yukon and the Northwest Territories.—North of the western provinces the Dominion of Canada extends over an area of 1,516,758 square miles. This is largely an undeveloped domain, and for administrative purposes is divided into Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories: the latter is subdivided into three Provisional Districts. This vast area is over twelve times the area of the British Isles and nearly half the area of the United States. Great rivers, like the Mackenzie and the Yukon are found there, as well as great inland bodies of water, such as Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes. There are many indications of mineral wealth and the radium mines of Great Bear Lake yield the only radium produced on the Continent.

The Yukon-Alaska Highway, recently completed, links the entire northwest, through Edmonton, with the cities of the Prairie Provinces and the United States. Airports and other facilities have been provided over wide sections of the Mackenzie Valley and in future it is likely that travel and transport by air will have a great influence on the development of the Territories. In Chapter XXIX, Section 1, details regarding the resources and administration of these areas are given.

Section 1.—Orography

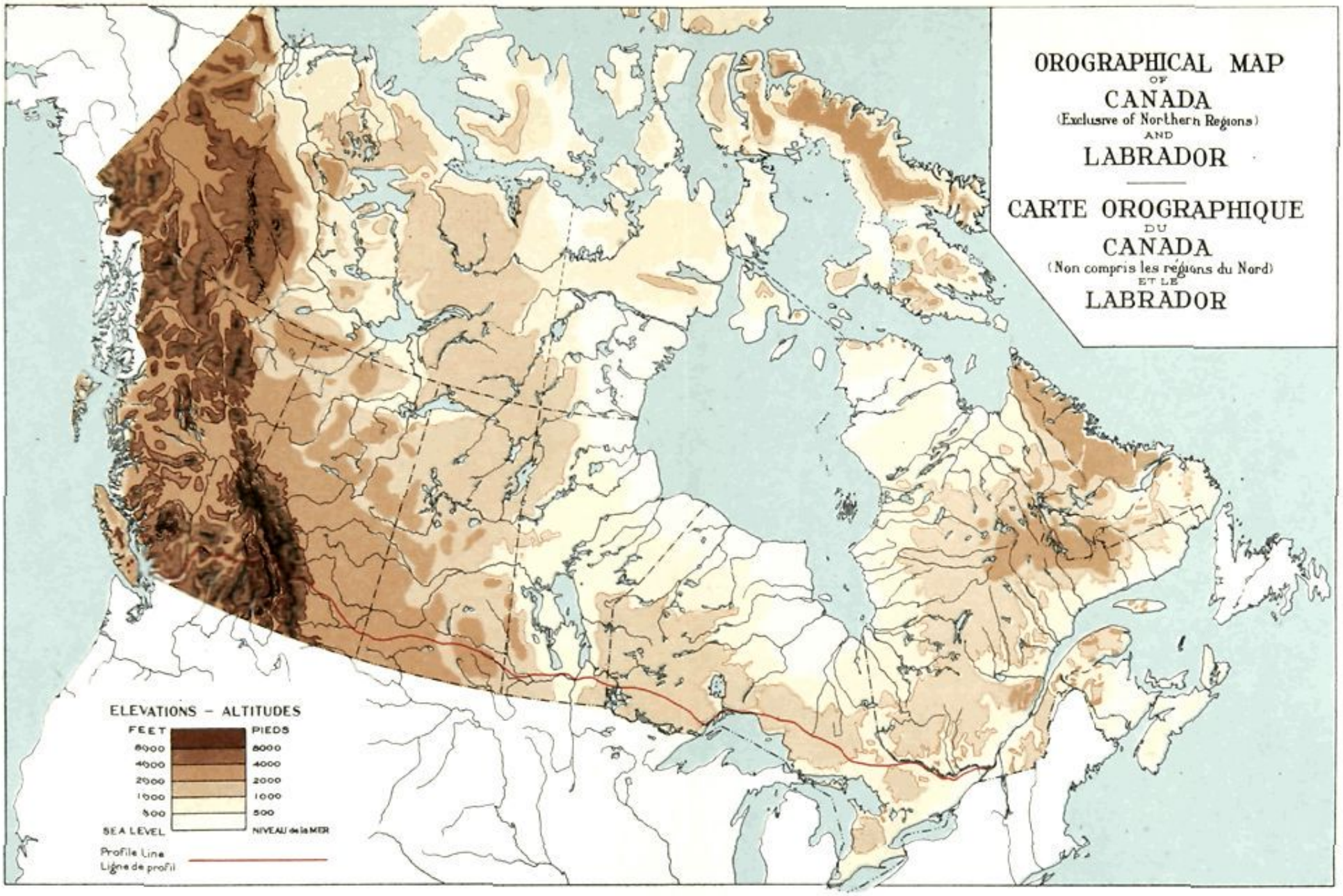
At pp. 2-4 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book a textual treatment of the predominant orographical features of Canada is given. This material is not subject to wide change and is not repeated here. At p. 10 of the 1940 edition the principal peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation, classified by provinces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

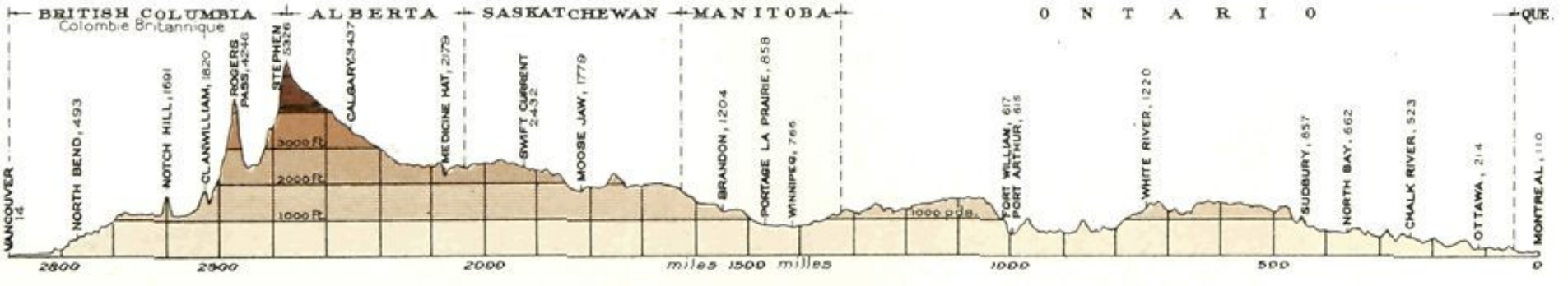
OROGRAPHICAL MAP OF CANADA
(Exclusive of Northern Regions) AND LABRADOR

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



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

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



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.

PART II.—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.

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA*

Seismology—that branch of science which treats of earthquakes—has received considerable attention in Canada during recent years. It has been generally recognized that earthquakes are frequent in regions of adjustment of strata and are characteristic of the newer mountain and coast regions where steep level-gradients occur. The energy radiated from an earthquake in the form of elastic waves in the earth is, however, recorded on sensitive seismographs up to great distances, even to the antipodes of the earthquake. Seismological researches, while regularly recording the routine statistical data regarding earthquakes, seek also to determine particular causes. Moreover, they endeavour to ascertain the physical properties of the earth's crust and interior as revealed by the peculiarities in the 'time-distance curves' for earthquakes.

A time-distance curve, as its name implies, shows the relation between the arcual surface distances from the origin of the earthquake to the various recording stations and the elapsed time required for the initial impulses and their various reflections to reach each station from the origin concerned. Of late years, these time-distance curves have been greatly improved. It may be said that their further

* Prepared under the direction of R. Meldrum Stewart, Dominion Astronomer, Dominion Observatory, Department of Mines and Resources, by Ernest A. Hodgson, Ph.D.

improvement must be through taking account of the depth of the origin—the 'focal depth'. The point within the earth from which the energy of an earthquake is liberated is called the 'focus'; the point vertically above the focus, on the surface, the 'epicentre'.

The records of seismographs within five hundred miles of an earthquake are used to determine the epicentre, focal depth, and focal time. These same stations, together with the others at distances up to the antipodes of an earthquake, are used to determine arrival times for making up the time-distance curves. The curves themselves are the point of departure for a study of the earth's crust and deep interior.

Seismological records for Canada previous to the beginning of the present century are mostly to be found in historical documents. Such are the only reports of a great earthquake which disturbed Eastern Canada from above Montreal to below Quebec during the first part of the year 1663. Other earthquakes in Eastern Canada, for which similar records alone are available, occurred in 1732, 1791, 1860, and 1870. In 1925 another earthquake took place in the same region. It was the subject of careful study by the Seismological Division of the Dominion Osbervatory and several reports were published. Another which occurred near Timiskaming, Que., on Nov. 1, 1935, was also carefully studied. It is known that the earthquakes of 1925 and 1935 were felt over wide areas. The former was reported from Duluth to Halifax and from the Arctic to the Carolinas. The latter was felt even farther west and as far south as Virginia. Many small earthquakes are experienced in Eastern Canada from time to time. Those previous to 1906 are listed from historical records. The subsequent ones have been recorded on seismographs. A network of stations in Canada and New England has been formed into an association for studying these shocks. It is known as the North Eastern Seismological Association or, briefly, NESA.

The only other regions of Canada where earthquakes are sometimes experienced are British Columbia and the Arctic. The earthquakes in the west have been mostly centred near the Queen Charlotte Islands and, within the brief span during which records are available, none has been severe. A severe earthquake occurred off Banks Island in the Arctic in 1920 and three of great intensity have since been centred in Baffin Bay. The first of these occurred on Nov. 20, 1933.

Previous to Dec. 1, 1936, two Government Departments carried on seismological investigations in Canada. Seismological stations were established at Toronto (1897), and at Victoria (1898), each under the auspices of the Meteorological Service. Stations at Ottawa (1905), Halifax (1915), Saskatoon (1915), Shawinigan Falls (1927), and Seven Falls (1927) were established by the Dominion Observatory. The stations at Halifax and at Saskatoon are maintained, respectively, with the co-operation of Dalhousie University and the University of Saskatchewan. The stations at Shawinigan Falls and at Seven Falls are maintained with the co-operation of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. The Victoria station is now operated with the co-operation of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory. A station designed for special research was opened in 1939 at Kirkland Lake, Ont., with the co-operation of Lake Shore Mines.

The establishment of the last-named station was the first step in a research program for studying rockbursts in Lake Shore Mines. These bursts are in reality small earthquakes, in which the unbalance of forces is brought about by mining operations. The larger ones record on the seismographs at Ottawa, a distance of 279 miles, and several have recorded as far away as Boston, Mass. A study of wave velocities from these precisely located and timed shocks is yielding valuable scientific data and other seismological equipment in the mine is now successfully locating critical bursting conditions and gives promise of ultimate ability to predict.

A modified form of seismograph is used for seismic prospecting. Dynamite is detonated in specially drilled holes and recorded on seismographs at measured distances. A study made of the records obtained yields information which leads to the location of subsurface structures including those likely to contain oil. Such work is not done regularly in Canada as yet but private companies have been employed in Canada for survey work. On three of these surveys the Dominion Observatory had an observer attached to the group. The officers of that institution endeavour to keep themselves posted as to developments in Canada of this important application of seismology.

The Seismological Service of Canada, as now organized, has its central station at Ottawa. The records are developed at the auxiliary stations and sent to Ottawa for reading and the publication of reports. Seismological research is carried on at the Dominion Observatory and international co-operation in seismological work is arranged there.

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 publications. Detailed information regarding individual natural resources will be found in the later chapters.

The treatment of resources considered below is concerned only with those summary phases of the subject that can be regarded as falling under the definition of physiography used in its wider interpretation. 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 XXIX. 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	1,333	2,722	2,749	20,427	28,915	24,003
Forested	493	3,241	3,445	9,710	6,029	2,390
Unoccupied—Grass, brush, etc	64	3,677	1,056	1,303	5,926	8,197
Forested	80	3,000	9,500	36,910	62,000	16,000
Non-forested	1,397	6,399	3,805	21,730	34,841	32,200
Forested	573	6,241	12,945	46,620	68,029	18,390
Totals, Agricultural Land[1]	**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 Land[3]	**2,085**	**17,730**	**25,410**	**383,290**	**270,720**	**124,380**
Waste and Other Land[4]	**99**	**3,013**	**2,063**	**140,570**	**92,562**	**95,343**
Totals, Land Area	**2,184**	**20,743**	**27,473**	**523,860**	**363,282**	**219,723**

For footnotes see p. 11.

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	89,682	63,366	4,736	4	237,937
Forested	4,007	4,255	1,566	1	35,137
Unoccupied—Grass, brush, etc	8,391	24,019	2,948	10,065	65,646
Forested	23,000	45,000	11,450	4,000	210,940
Non-forested	98,073	87,385	7,684	10,069	303,583
Forested	27,007	49,255	13,016	4,001	246,077
Totals, Agricultural Land[1]	**125,080**	**136,640**	**20,700**[5]	**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 Land[3]	**182,670**	**216,240**	**221,810**	**70,067**	**1,514,402**
Waste and Other Land[4]	**55,305**	**32,560**	**137,469**	**1,393,496**	**1,952,480**
Totals, Land Area	**237,975**	**248,800**	**359,279**	**1,463,563**	**3,466,882**

[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 regions of outstanding beauty or marked interest. The parks are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, for which they provide remarkable opportunities. In normal times the parks are of great value in furnishing vacationlands for the Canadian people, in attracting tourists, and in contributing to Canada's foreign exchange resources. During the War they have made an important contribution in the building of morale and in furnishing facilities for recuperation, not only to the civilian public, but to members of the Armed Forces. Differing widely in character, and varying in purpose, the park areas include: the scenic and recreational parks situated 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 2,500 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 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.

In the Maritime Provinces, two remarkable areas have been established as National Parks. Cape Breton Highlands National Park, situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, has an area of 390 square miles. Its rugged and picturesque shoreline, indented by numerous bays and coves, and its rolling mountainous interior provide a delightful setting reminiscent of Scotland. Girdled on its eastern, northern and western sides by a spectacular highway called the Cabot Trail, and possessing such features as trails, beaches, tennis courts, and a golf links, the park offers many diversions to the visitor. Prince Edward Island National Park, containing an area of 7 square miles, extends for a distance of about 25 miles along the northern shore of the island province. Its chief attractions are magnificent sand beaches which permit salt-water bathing under ideal conditions. The Park also contains "Green Gables", the farmhouse made famous by the novels of L. M. Montgomery. A fine golf links, tennis courts, camp-grounds and marine drives enhance its attractions.

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.

Of the National Historic Parks, one of the most interesting is Port Royal in Nova Scotia. This park area, situated 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 buildings stand on the exact site of the original Habitation erected in 1605 by DeMonts, Champlain, and Poutrincourt and destroyed by an 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, were also designated National Historic Parks.

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, 1943

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
			sq. miles	
Scenic and Recreational Parks				
Banff	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585·00	Mountain playground containing famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Typical example of central Rockies, with massive ranges, ice-fields, alpine valleys, glacier-fed lakes and hot mineral springs. Big game sanctuary. Recreations: climbing, motoring, riding, bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, skiing.
Yoho	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507·00	Rugged scenery on western slope of Rockies. Contains famous Yoho Valley, with its numerous waterfalls; Kicking Horse Valley; Emerald, O'Hara, and Wapta Lakes; natural bridge. Alpine climbing centre.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1943—continued

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
			sq. miles	
Scenic and Recreational Parks—con.				
Glacier	Southeastern British Columbia, on the summit of the Selkirk Range.	1886	521·00	Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region, with snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flower-gardens, numerous big game. Illecillewaet and Asulkan Glaciers; Rogers Pass; and famed Macdonald tunnel.
Waterton Lakes	Southern Alberta, adjoining Glacier Park in Montana, U.S.A.	1895	220·00	Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountains noted for beauty of colouring; lovely lakes, picturesque trails, waterfalls. Recreations: motoring, riding, fishing, tennis, golf, camping.
Jasper	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1907	4,200·00	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	1,148·08	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.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1943—continued

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
			sq. miles	
Scenic and Recreational Parks—conc.				
Prince Edward Island.	North shore of Prince Edward Island.	1937	7·00	Strip 25 miles long on north shore. Recreational area with magnificent beaches. Contains famed Green Gables farmstead. Recreations: bathing, boating, fishing, golf, bowling, camping.
Animal Parks and Reserves				
Buffalo	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright.	1908	197·50	Fenced area originally set aside for the preservation of buffalo and other big game. Animal population since withdrawn; 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 Astotin 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.

[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, 1943—concluded

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
Historic Parks-conc.			sq. miles	
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.
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	Northern Manitoba, near Churchill.	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
	sq. miles		sq. 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		
Manitoba	1,148·16	**Total**	**29,704·10**

[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 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. In the wooded and unsettled areas of each province there are many moose, deer, bear and smaller game, while in the western part 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 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 which abound in 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 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.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S REINDEER EXPERIMENT *

Events Leading to Present Government Policy.—The establishment of herds of reindeer in Northern Canada has not only supplemented the wild life resources of the region but has also laid the foundations for an industry that is intended to improve the economic condition of the native Eskimos. For centuries, barren-ground caribou, together with seals, whales, walrus, and fish, formed the principal basis of subsistence of these people. The caribou, ranging the northern tundras in great herds, provided hides for the manufacture of clothing and sleeping bags, sinew for thread, and bones and antlers from which were made many useful implements. The meat formed an important part of the Eskimo's food supply.

The arrival of traders and the subsequent introduction of firearms into the Arctic resulted in a great reduction in the numbers of caribou, and herds that escaped decimation changed their routes of migration to the more isolated regions. The consequent scarcity of caribou and the encroachment of civilization on what once was the exclusive domain of the Eskimos, brought about a revolutionary change in the habits of the natives. In some areas they became entirely dependent on trapping in order to obtain a medium of exchange with which to purchase food and clothing, and their economic condition varied with fluctuations in the supply of fur-bearing animals and the price of furs.

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Administration of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa.

In 1926, with a view to improving the welfare of the native population, the Dominion Government undertook the introduction of a herd of reindeer to a suitable area in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. Reindeer have long had an important place in the economy of peoples in various parts of northern Europe and Asia, providing them with food and clothing and a means of livelihood at all seasons of the year. The introduction of these animals to Alaska from Siberia during the latter part of the nineteenth century relieved growing destitution among the natives along the Arctic coast and provided an industry that is still serving their needs and interests.

Previous attempts to introduce reindeer into Canada as a source of food and clothing were unsuccessful. The first important venture appears to have been made by the International Grenfell Association. Commencing in 1907, the late Sir Wilfrid Grenfell brought reindeer from Norway to northern Newfoundland with a view to their later use in Labrador. Although the original herd of 250 animals increased in a few years to more than 1,200 head, and many of the animals were landed on the southeastern coast of the Province of Quebec, a series of misfortunes culminated in the failure of the venture. In 1921, the Hudson's Bay Reindeer Company landed 550 reindeer from Norway on southern Baffin Island, but the animals soon scattered and dwindled rapidly in numbers, and the scheme was abandoned.

Notwithstanding these reverses, observers believed that there was a place for reindeer in the economic life of Canada. This opinion was supported by the successful introduction of reindeer into Alaska as mentioned above.

The Establishment of the Main Herd.—In 1919 a Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government to study the possibilities of developing reindeer and musk-ox industries in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada. A vast amount of information was assembled and studied, and in 1922 the Commission recommended the establishment of experimental herds of reindeer in locations to be selected.

Preliminary Investigation.—Following up the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the Canadian Government undertook an extensive investigation to ascertain if areas in northern Canada would be suitable for reindeer pasturage, and in April, 1926, a botanist experienced in Arctic travel was appointed to conduct the survey. Prior to the study of the Canadian range, the investigator and an assistant visited Alaska to observe the conditions under which reindeer were herded. A survey of the grazing possibilities of the area lying between the Yukon-Alaska boundary on the west, Coppermine River on the east, Great Bear Lake on the south and the Arctic Ocean on the north was made in the years 1926–28.

The report of the investigations showed that conditions in some parts of the region examined were very suitable for the maintenance of reindeer. Two separate areas, one situated between the Alaska-Yukon Boundary and Franklin Bay, and the other north of Great Bear Lake, were estimated to be capable of supporting several hundred thousand head.

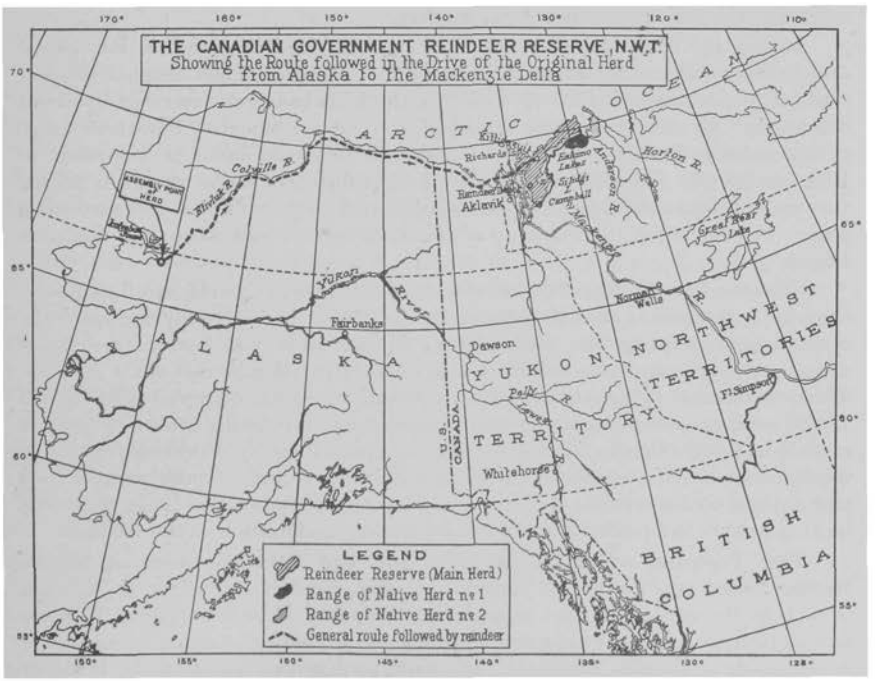
The Purchase of the Basic Stock.—Steps were accordingly taken to arrange for the delivery, by an Alaskan reindeer company, of 3,000 reindeer to a selected range near the mouth of Mackenzie River.

The selection of the stock for the drive was made in Alaska by the investigator mentioned. The animals numbered about 3,400 head. The greater proportion was does, with some 300 bucks and about 250 steers for food and draught

purposes. The herd was assembled near the head of Kotzebue Sound in northwestern Alaska, where the drive to Canada was commenced in December, 1929. The movement was in charge of a veteran Lapp reindeer herder, assisted by other Lapps and several Eskimos. Supplies were drawn on sleds by reindeer, and dog teams were also used for this purpose.

The Drive from Alaska to the Mackenzie Delta.—The drive proved to be an epic in the annals of northern travel. The route selected was northeasterly across the Brooks Mountains to the head-waters of Etivluk River, down Etivluk and Colville Rivers to the Arctic coast, and thence eastward to the delta of the Mackenzie. The vendors, who had undertaken the responsibility of delivering the deer, experienced difficulties from the start. The homing instinct of the reindeer became apparent, and many broke away and were not recovered. Blizzards, intense cold, attacks by wolves and the presence of other reindeer and caribou impeded progress.

The following spring the drive was halted for the fawning season, and for the remainder of the summer the herd grazed and rested. As the trek continued losses were recouped to some extent by the yearly crop of fawns. The deer arrived in Canadian territory in the spring of 1933. An attempt to cross the Mackenzie



River Delta in the winter of 1933-34 was unsuccessful because of unsuitable weather and ice conditions, and the delivery of the herd was not made until March, 1935. The total number of deer delivered was 2,370 made up of 1,498 does, 611 bucks and 261 steers. Of this number, it was estimated that less than twenty per cent was original stock that left the Alaskan range in 1929.

The Choice of the Reindeer Reserve and the Establishment of the Herd.—In anticipation of the delivery of the reindeer, preparations had been made in 1930-31 for their reception on the new range. A corral was constructed at Kittigazuit on the Arctic Coast east of the Mackenzie Delta, and a headquarters for the reindeer staff was established about sixty miles inland on the east branch of the Mackenzie River. At this point buildings for the accommodation of the employees, and warehouses, were constructed. Facilities for radio communication were later installed. The reindeer station lies at the foot of the Caribou Hills which follow the course of the Mackenzie River and attain an elevation of 500 feet.

Three Lapp herders and their families were brought from Norway in 1931 to assist in handling the deer on arrival and in training native Eskimos as herders. In the later stages of the reindeer drive from Alaska, these Lapps furnished valuable assistance. In December, 1933, the Canadian Government established a Reindeer Reserve immediately east of the Mackenzie Delta. The Reserve contains an area of approximately 6,600 square miles, including summer and winter ranges. The summer range comprises the coastal area, including Richards Island, and is well supplied with shrubs, principally willows, and grasses. The winter range lies inland along the east channel of the Mackenzie River, extending northeasterly along Sitidgi Lake and the Eskimo Lakes, and supports a good growth of reindeer lichens, which constitute the main winter diet of the reindeer.

During the first summer on the Reserve, the reindeer grazed in the coastal area in the vicinity of the corral at Kittigazuit. A round-up and count of the deer made in the summer of 1935 showed that the herd had been increased by about 800 fawns. By early winter the herd had been moved inland to the winter range in the vicinity of the reindeer station, and the following spring it was taken to Richards Island. This island, which lies a short distance off the coast, has proved very suitable for summer grazing, and has been used for that purpose each succeeding year. The corral for the round-up of the main herd is now located on Richards Island.

Since the introduction of the reindeer to the reserve in Canada, excellent results have been obtained. Annual crops of healthy fawns have steadily increased the main herd, permitting the establishment of two additional herds under native management near Anderson and Horton Rivers, about 150 miles east of the Reserve. The total increase of the reindeer since the original herd was delivered has exceeded 12,000 head, and according to the latest reports the three existing herds now number more than 9,000 animals. The difference is accounted for by donations of meat to mission schools and hospitals in the Mackenzie Delta region; animals used for food and clothing by the reindeer staff, including herders and apprentices; sales of surplus meat to natives and residents of the vicinity; strays; and losses by natural causes.

The Training of Native Herders and the Establishment of Native Herds.—Since the primary purpose of the reindeer industry in Canada is to help the natives support themselves, the policy is to train young Eskimos and Indians in reindeer husbandry and build up a number of herds under native management at suitable locations. The main herd is maintained on the Reindeer Reserve as a nucleus for the establishment of additional herds to be managed by the natives. Steps have been taken from the outset of the experiment to interest young natives to train as apprentice herders, and while in training they assist experienced herders in handling the reindeer. A number of apprentices or helpers are maintained with the main herd and the native herds where they receive training which may qualify them eventually for the management of reindeer herds on their own account.

Native Herd No. 1 was formed in December, 1938, by the separation of about 950 deer from the main herd and their transfer to an area in the vicinity of Anderson River. These animals were placed in charge of two Eskimos, father and son. The latter had received several years training as an apprentice herder on the Reserve, and the father was owner of a schooner necessary for the transfer of families and supplies. The agreement covering the transfer of the deer provides that when the new herd has sufficiently increased in size, a number of deer equal to the animals supplied shall be returned to the Department. The deer so returned may constitute the basis of another native herd.

In December, 1940, Native Herd No. 2 was established by separating 825 reindeer from the main herd and driving them to a location near Horton River, which lies east of Anderson River. These deer likewise were entrusted to two Eskimos, one of whom had trained as an apprentice herder on the Reserve. The other was in possession of a schooner. During the period in which these native herds are being built up, the natives in charge are allowed to take any animals required from surplus stock for their own use as food or clothing, in addition to a reasonable number to be used for the sale of meat and other products. On the return of deer equal to the number received on loan, the remaining deer will become the exclusive property of the natives in charge with the proviso that no live deer shall be disposed of to white men.

It has been the practice to hold a round-up of the main herd on Richards Island about the end of July, and a count made in 1943 placed the number of deer at 6,057 head. Round-ups of Native Herd No. 1 have been held at corrals on Nicholson Island at the mouth of Anderson River, and the 1943 return showed that the herd contained 2,104 deer. Corrals have not yet been constructed in the vicinity of Native Herd No. 2, but the number of deer was estimated in 1943 at 1,070.

General Management Routine.—The routine of the reindeer management on the Reserve commences in the spring with the movement of the main herd from the winter range to the summer range on Richards Island, where fawning begins about the tenth of April and extends into June. This period is followed by the movement of the deer to the northern part of the Island, where the winds on the Arctic headlands disperse insect pests. Later the deer are moved toward the corralling grounds. Round-up operations may be completed within four or five days if weather conditions are suitable. Following the round-up, the reindeer continue to graze on the summer range until transferred to the mainland, either by swimming in September, or by driving over the ice in the early winter. The slaughter of surplus stock occurs at different times. An autumn slaughter is held about the end of September and a winter slaughter about the end of November. In addition, some animals may be taken for meat in March when the herd passes the main station on the way from the winter range to Richards Island.

The annual round-up on the summer range is probably the most interesting event to occur on the Reindeer Reserve. The round-up affords an opportunity to balance the herd in relation to breeding stock and to select deer for slaughter later in the season. The animals are corralled, examined individually for condition, marked and counted. The round-up also provides an opportunity to demonstrate the handling of reindeer in large numbers, and the natives of the region who assemble for the occasion take a keen interest in the activities. The official count taken at this time shows the surviving fawn increase for the year. The young animals and those that escaped corralling the previous year are given a distinguishing herd mark

on the ear. Distinctive marks are made for each herd. The marking of the ear is an old established practice in the reindeer industry and owing to the thinness of a reindeer's skin is preferred to branding.

An important development in February, 1943, was the slaughter of about 300 animals of meat stock from Native Herd No. 1 and the sale of the meat to residents of the Aklavik area where there was a meat shortage. This sale provided a substantial income for the natives in charge of the herd. Reindeer meat has a fine grain and a distinctive flavour, is palatable and easily digested. If properly handled, the meat when cooked is juicy, tender, and free from gamy flavour.

In some northern countries reindeer are used for transportation purposes by nomadic peoples who depend on these animals for subsistence. In the Canadian herds a number of steers broken to harness are maintained for such purposes as moving the herd camp, hauling firewood, and transferring the herders' families, baggage, and supplies between the winter and summer ranges. Although sled deer are very useful under conditions where their natural food is obtainable en route, it is unlikely that they will replace dog teams for winter sled trips in the Canadian north.

Characteristics of the Reindeer.—Domesticated reindeer and wild caribou have somewhat similar physical characteristics and have been classified in the same genus of the deer family. They differ from other species of the deer family in that both sexes have horns. These are shed annually. The caribou range over a wide area in their migration but reindeer can be maintained within a comparatively limited area and are thus available when required. Reindeer also become attached to their home range and it was observed that as the older animals of the Canadian herd were replaced by younger stock, the tendency of the deer to return to their former Alaskan range disappeared. There is, however, an inclination on the part of animals removed from the main herd to return to the area in which they were born.

Reindeer in Canada and Alaska are usually brown and grey in colour. The neck and shoulders are greyish white, with darker shades on the back, abdomen, and hind quarters. The legs are almost black. The head is dark, and the mane, which becomes long in winter, is almost white. White and spotted deer are not uncommon. A full-grown reindeer stands from 42 to 44 inches high and measures about 7 feet from nose to tip of tail. The average dressed weight of steers in Canadian herds is now about 170 pounds, and that of aged does, 140 pounds.

As observed in North America, reindeer are considered to have some of the traits of sheep, cattle and horses. They are gregarious like sheep, graze somewhat like cattle, and in intelligence and activity more nearly resemble the horse. They prefer to travel facing the wind, have no difficulty in swimming a river or small lake when necessary, and are responsive to control by herders and their dogs. They tend to become wild only when herding and round-ups are neglected. Reindeer when disturbed form a compact body and rotate in a limited area. This movement is known as "milling", and in the Canadian herds the deer move in a counter-clockwise manner. This movement, clockwise or counter-clockwise, has an important bearing on corral construction.

The form of herding practised on the Canadian range requires the presence of herders with the reindeer at all times. Each herd, which is distinctively marked, is maintained in a separate location. This is known as "close herding", in contrast with "open herding" which is followed to some extent in Alaska where reindeer with different markings roam together over the range and are counted at a general round-up in which the various owners take part.

Meat for food is the principal product of the reindeer industry. The hides of fawns are used for parkas, and hides of mature animals, when tanned, are suitable for articles of clothing and other purposes. Experiments in tanning are being made and the methods used by Indians are also being studied, so that surplus hides may be utilized to the best advantage for local use and to supply any markets for these products. With the development of the industry in Canada it is hoped that uses can be found for other reindeer products such as hair, hooves, sinews, horns, etc.

Canada's experiment in reindeer husbandry is under the direction of the Northwest Territories Administration of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. Inspections of the herds are made from time to time by officers of the Department and others qualified to observe progress and recommend measures that will ensure the health of the animals. Dr. Seymour Hadwen, internationally-known authority on reindeer and other animal life, made an inspection of the main herd in 1939 and reported the deer to be in excellent condition and practically free of parasites. He also commented on the amazing fertility of the deer as apparent from the fact that one-year-old does were bearing fawns. This he attributed to the excellent grazing conditions. A gradual increase in the dressed weight of slaughtered steers also indicated the health and vigour of the reindeer.

The Administration is undertaking further investigations in order to define suitable locations for the establishment of additional herds. These will involve preliminary reconnaissance and botanical examination of the ground in regions where reindeer husbandry would be desirable, so that the forage available may be determined. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the scientific study of reindeer husbandry is essential to ensure the development of reindeer herding in the best interests of the natives.

As the industry is visualized at present, reindeer should provide a convenient and dependable source of food and clothing and form a valuable reserve against periods of shortage in other necessaries. As the natives learn to depend more on the herds of reindeer for subsistence they may become independent of fluctuations in the supply of game and the price of furs, and thus achieve a more stable economic life than is possible under ordinary conditions which govern their nomadic life along the Arctic coast of Canada.

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 the heading "Climate and Meteorology", published in previous editions of the Year Book.

METEOROLOGY RELATED TO THE SCIENCE OF AVIATION*

Introduction

In 1872, the Dominion Government authorized the organization of the Meteorological Service with headquarters at Toronto, in line with similar action being taken by other nations. This required the establishment of weather stations that could report observations to headquarters three times a day. These stations were located along the lower lakes, the St. Lawrence Valley and the Maritime Provinces. At the same time, arrangements were made to receive observations from a number of stations in the United States, Canadian observations being sent in return. This reciprocal arrangement has been maintained ever since and has continued to grow and expand with the expansion of both Services. By 1876 the Canadian meteorologists had acquired sufficient experience in the movements of high- and low-pressure systems to enable them to issue forecasts for the general public and for storm warnings.

Over the next fifty years or more, the problems were: (1) to increase the area from which observations could be obtained; (2) to explore the atmosphere to find out its physical conditions; (3) to investigate the physical processes operating in the atmosphere.

Observation Area.—The enlargement of the area from which observations could be obtained depended, in the early days, chiefly on the telegraphic facilities, and later on wireless; stations are now established over the North American Continent up to the rim of the Arctic where the number of stations has been gradually increased.

Atmosphere Exploration.—It was early recognized that it was necessary to obtain a knowledge of the physical conditions prevailing in the upper atmosphere before it would be possible to explain the processes operating therein. This exploration was commenced about the beginning of the century by sending up instruments attached to kites, which gave a record of the pressure, temperature and humidity. However, kites could not reach very great heights. To overcome this limitation, balloons were released with self-recording instruments attached and these gave a continuous record of pressure, temperature and humidity at all levels through which the balloon passed. Many of these instruments were recovered and from them the meteorologists were able to obtain a record of actual conditions in the upper atmosphere.

Such records, however, could not be used as a basis for forecasting since they were not recovered for several days—in some cases, months or even years. The advent of the aeroplane made it possible to obtain this information at once for forecasting purposes. Further progress was made with the development of short-

* Prepared under the direction of J. Patterson, O.B.E., LL.D., Director, Meteorological Service, Department of Transport, Toronto.

wave radio and it was not long before a meteorograph combined with a radio-transmitter was designed. This instrument was sent up by balloon and signalled back the temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper atmosphere as the balloon travelled through space. Thus upper air data could be obtained up to much greater heights than was possible by aeroplane and provided the basis for determining the physical conditions in the upper atmosphere for forecasting purposes.

Investigation of the Physical Processes Operating in the Atmosphere.—Until twenty-five years ago, the general principle underlying forecasting was based on the movements of the high- and low-pressure systems as they were first recognized when the Canadian Service was established. The exploration of the upper atmosphere and the general extension of the area over which observations could be obtained then enabled two Norwegians, V. Berjknes and his son J. Berjknes, to show that instead of the wind circulation associated with these high- and low-pressure

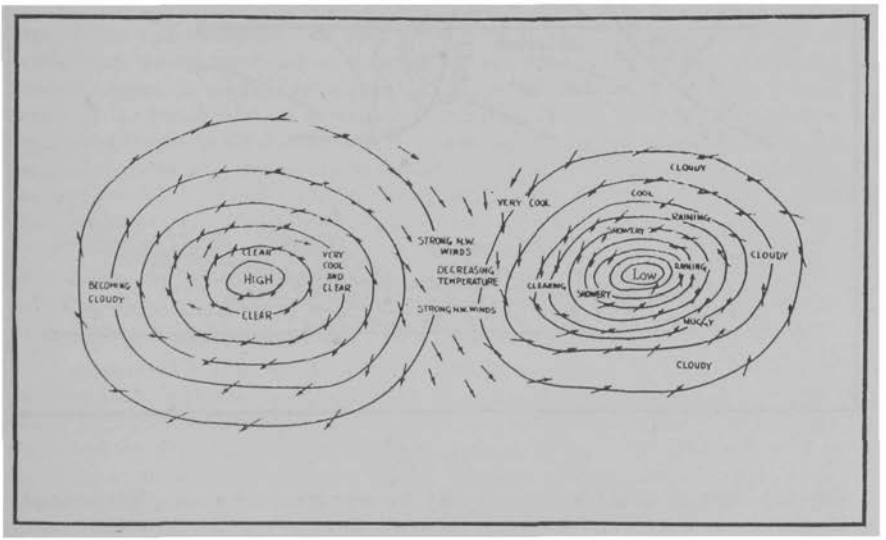


FIG. I.

systems being continuous and passing from one to the other in an uninterrupted flow, as indicated in Fig. I, there was a very marked discontinuity. This discontinuity was so well defined that it indicated that these two pressure systems were in reality two distinct air masses with very different properties, depending on their origin. These masses came to be known as cold air masses or warm air masses depending on whether they had their origin in the Arctic regions or in the tropics. Also, it was discovered that the line of separation of these two air masses was very distinct and is now called a front. If a warm air mass is advancing against a cold air mass, the line of separation is known as a 'warm front'; conversely, a 'cold front' is a line of separation of a cold air mass advancing against a warm air mass.

Figure II gives a horizontal cross-section and a vertical cross-section along the line AB of the horizontal section through what is called an 'ideal cyclone'. It shows the rain areas associated with the system and the vertical section shows the general

structure of the atmosphere. The air in the warm sector is decidedly warmer and contains more moisture than either of the cold sectors. The cold section in the rear is generally considerably colder than that in front.

The above represents a fully developed pressure system, but there are graduations from this until, in some cases, it is almost impossible to distinguish between the warm and the cold sectors. These systems move generally in some easterly

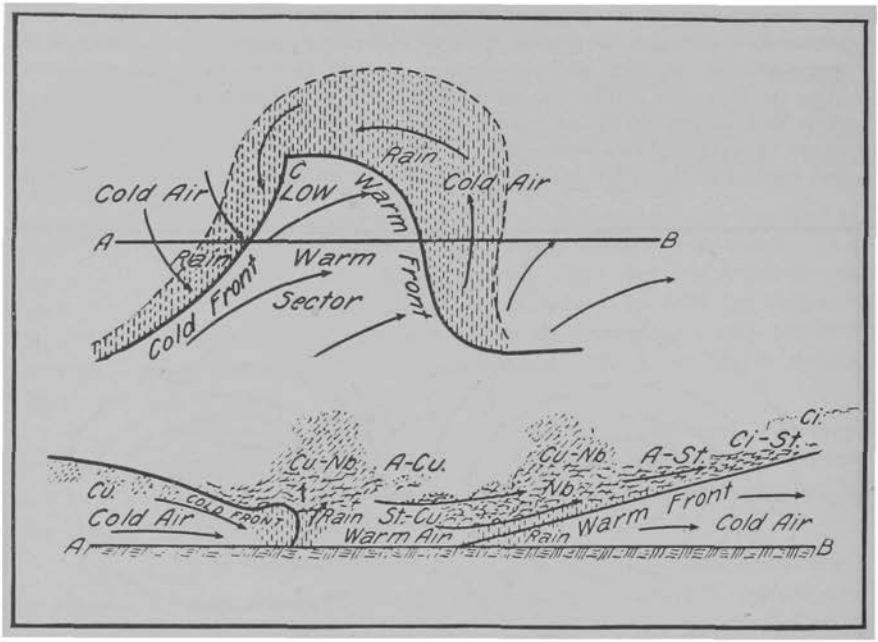


FIG. II.

direction and may maintain their identity for very great distances. The principle of operation in the warm front is that the warm air mass overruns the cold air mass, thus lifting the warm, moist air from the surface, gradually cooling it until the moisture contained therein is condensed into cloud and finally falls as rain. Along the cold front the cold air advances as a great bulging mass and undercuts the warm air, forcing it up to great heights and producing great turbulence, cloud, frequent thunder-storms, hail storms, line squalls and heavy rain. As the system passes, the cold air mass enters the region and the weather clears.

Meteorologists are making intensive investigations of the many problems involved in this new conception in order to improve the accuracy of forecasting and to increase the period for which the forecasts can be made.

Meteorology and Aviation

With the development of aviation, new problems were presented to meteorologists and very great demands were made upon them; it was felt that at last meteorology had come into its own. Since the atmosphere is the realm in which the aviator operates, the success and safety of flying, in the final analysis, depend on meteorology.

The problems that aviation presented to the meteorologist were very different from those to which he had been accustomed for land and sea operations. In the latter case the principal information required was in regard to winds, gales, storms, fog, etc., and, while these are of importance for landing conditions, they are not the only vital problems the aviator has to face. He wants to know, in addition, what is going on in the regions where he is flying, such as icing, clouds (their height and thickness), visibility, thunder-storms, etc., all of which are vital to the success of airline operations. Fortunately, the discovery of the actual processes that are in operation in the atmosphere have enabled the meteorologist to supply this vital information.

Meteorological Service for Aviation.—The first attempt to establish a meteorological service in Canada for aviation was made in 1930-31 for the visit of the R-100 and for the air-mail service from Montreal to Windsor and from Winnipeg to Edmonton. This was discontinued in 1932 owing to the economic depression. The small technical staff was retained and, in anticipation of further developments, some of the meteorologists were sent to Norway to study the new technique of weather forecasting according to air-mass analysis methods. On their return, an intensive study was made of air masses on the North American Continent in anticipation of the resumption of a regular air service. There were only a very few regular forecasters in the Service and they were fully occupied with forecasting for the general public and issuing storm warnings, so that it was necessary to begin at the very bottom and build up a forecasting staff for the airways. For this purpose highly trained meteorologists were required and the problem was met by the University of Toronto, which established a one-year post-graduate course in meteorology leading to the M.A. degree. This was open to honour graduates in mathematics and physics from recognized universities and most of the meteorologists for the new service, when it was established, were recruited from these graduates.

Transatlantic Air Service.—The actual beginning of a meteorological organization for aviation dates from 1936, when it was decided to undertake experimental flights to test the feasibility of commercial flying across the North Atlantic, considered the most hazardous and difficult route for flying in the world. The work was done in conjunction with the United Kingdom, Ireland and Newfoundland, Canada assuming responsibility for forecasting and supplying weather information for the flights west of 30 degrees W. longitude.

A small forecasting staff was recruited and a forecast centre established at Botwood, Nfld. Experimental flights carried out in 1937 by Imperial Airways from the United Kingdom and Pan American Airways from the United States proved the feasibility of using the northern route, during the summer months at any rate, for a passenger service that was commenced by Pan American Airways in 1939 but discontinued on the outbreak of war. Shortly afterwards it was decided to test the practicability of flying bombers across the Atlantic. The prime requisite for this operation was the providing of accurate forecasts and, fortunately, the experience gained during the experimental flights proved invaluable even though weather reports from ships at sea were naturally no longer available. It was soon found that it was perfectly feasible to fly bombers across the Atlantic throughout the whole year and this service has grown and expanded enormously since that time.

The main forecast centre originally set up at Botwood but later at Gander, Nfld., was shifted to Dorval (Montreal), the centre of the R.A.F. Transport Command, with other forecast centres at Gander, Nfld., and Goose Bay, Labrador.

These centres provide forecasts and weather information for all R.A.F. Ferry Command operations west of 30 degrees W. longitude and extend to all routes over the Atlantic.

Weather Service for the Trans-Canada Airlines.—In 1937, the Meteorological Service was called upon to provide the weather service for the Trans-Canada Airways. This required the establishment of forecast centres at the main terminals and provision of meteorological equipment at all the radio range stations from which observations could be obtained throughout the whole twenty-four hours, seven days a week. This necessitated the recruiting of a large forecasting and sub-technical staff, as well as the organization of rapid communication by teletype connecting all the radio range stations and terminals along the airlines. The teletype service permits the transmission of hourly weather reports throughout the twenty-four hours and additional reports when weather conditions are changing rapidly. Thus, the forecasters at the various centres are kept in constant touch with all weather changes taking place along the route. It is the duty of the forecaster to issue regular forecasts for the airlines and to keep their personnel informed of important changes taking place in the weather or in the forecasts.

The service was first established between Vancouver and Winnipeg in 1938 and extended to Montreal by 1939 just before war broke out and was put through to the Maritime Provinces shortly afterwards. There are now seven forecasting centres from Vancouver to Moncton providing the airlines with weather information and forecasts.

Meteorological Service for the Armed Forces.—While weather has always played a very important part in war operations, in the War of 1914-18 North America was not affected and, throughout that period, the Meteorological Service of Canada carried on its usual activities. During the present war, however, with the great development of aviation and communications, weather has become a most vital factor in aerial warfare. Since it was important that, so far as possible, weather information should be denied to the enemy but at the same time made available for the United Nations, one of the first acts was to suppress all broadcasts in clear of weather information in Canada. This, however, was not completely effective until the United States entered the War, when broadcasts in clear of weather information were suppressed over the whole continent.

Soon after the outbreak of war, the R.C.A.F. and Naval authorities of the Eastern Air Command requested a forecast centre at Halifax to advise the personnel concerning operations being carried on from there. This was immediately organized and shortly afterwards a similar organization was set up on the West Coast at Victoria, later transferred to Vancouver.

Forecasting service is now provided to all the operational units of the R.C.A.F. and Naval authorities in Newfoundland and on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. One very important duty of the forecaster is to discuss with the operational personnel meteorological situations and expected developments, and to brief the pilots before they set out on their patrols or navigation exercises. In this case, the weather situation likely to be encountered is very fully explained by means of blackboard sketches and the men are provided with forecasts and maps showing the weather conditions prevailing on the route.

Weather Service for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.—With the inauguration of the Plan in 1940, the Meteorological Service was asked to provide Instructors and Assistant Forecasters at the schools, in order to give the students the basic principles of practical meteorology that would be of most use

to them in their operations. At first there was only one Meteorological Officer assigned to a school who acted both as Instructor and Assistant Forecaster. However, with the rapid development of the Plan, the number of Meteorological Officers increased rapidly until now there are from three to six attached to each school to give lectures and provide a twenty-four hour service, when necessary, for operations.

To provide this greatly increased staff, it was necessary to recruit large numbers of university graduates with sufficient mathematics and physics and give them an intensive fourteen-week course in Meteorology, which qualified them as Instructors and Assistant Forecasters. A further intensive course of three months was also given to those with the necessary qualifications so that they could become independent forecasters at the operational units of the R.C.A.F.

Weather reports from the surrounding country are a prime requisite at each school so that the weather conditions over the region in which training and flying is taking place is known. For this purpose, all the schools have been connected into the main teletype circuits stretching from Vancouver to Halifax, thus making available all the hourly weather reports, forecasts, etc., passing over the circuits. The basic forecasts for the schools are issued from the airline centres; the Meteorological Officers at the schools take these and modify them, if necessary, for local conditions for the benefit of the training personnel. Pilots are briefed before they set out on their exercises along the same lines as when pilots on active service are briefed for operations.

Weather Stations in Northern Canada.—The United States entry into the War and the development of the Northwest Staging Route from Edmonton to the Alaskan Boundary, as well as the developments in Eastern Canada and Labrador, made it necessary to establish many observing posts throughout all of Northern Canada, in order to provide weather data to safeguard the air routes. This has meant co-operation with the Radio Division of the Department of Transport to provide the necessary radio-transmitting facilities at these observation posts.

Post-War Period.—Since the beginning of the organization of an aviation service, the Meteorological Service has increased at least tenfold to meet all the civil and military demands made on it. As Canada occupies a strategic position, it is certain in the post-war period that the Meteorological Service will have to be maintained on a very large scale, in order to provide weather service for all national and international aviation.

Section 6.—Meteorological Tables

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

Section 7.—Droughts in Western Canada

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

Section 8.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada

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

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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PART I.—HISTORY

Section 1.—Outlines of Canadian History

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Section 2.—A Bibliography of Canadian History

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Section 3.—Historical Records

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PART II.—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 District 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.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 30.

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

1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Apr. 1, Fourth Dominion Census (population 5,371,315). Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).

1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of Fourth Colonial Conference at London. Aug. 9, Coronation of H. M. King Edward VII. December, First message sent by wireless from Canada to the United Kingdom via Cape Breton, N.S.

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

1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. Apr. 19, Great fire at Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.

1905. Sept. 1, Creation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906. Roald Amundsen, in the schooner *Gjoa*, arrived at Nome, Alaska, on completion of the first traverse of the North-West Passage. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.

1907. Apr. 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference at London. Oct. 17, Transatlantic wireless open for limited public service. University of Saskatchewan founded. Dec. 6, First recorded flight in Canada of a heavier-than-air machine carrying a passenger (Dr. Graham Bell's tetrahedral kite, *Cygnet*).

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

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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 V 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-

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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 Gaspe of the 400th anniversary of the first landing of Jacques Cartier.

1935. Mar. 11, Bank of Canada commenced business. May 6, Celebrations throughout the Empire of the 25th anniversary of the accession of King George V to the Throne. 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. 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. 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. May 19, Their Majesties attended Parliament and for the first time in Canadian history Royal Assent was given to a Special Bill in person. June 16, First appointment of a High Commissioner to Canada by the Government of Eire. June 27, Inaugural mail flight of the *Yankee Clipper* from Port Washington, N.Y., to Southampton, Eng., via Shediac, N.B. and Botwood, Nfld. Aug. 6, Imperial Airways flying boat *Caribou* arrived at Montreal and officially opened British air-mail service. Aug. 24, Germany and Soviet Russia signed a mutual non-aggression treaty. 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 States refused to recognize German-

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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. 17, First Canadian troops landed in United Kingdom. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan signed at Ottawa by United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. 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 $206,000,000 offered to the Canadian public and heavily oversubscribed. Jan. 18, Appointment of Canada's first High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa. Jan. 22, The Ministers of Defence and Transport announced details of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. 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 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 manpower of the country. June 22, Armistice signed between France and Germany. 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. 16, International Labour Office of the League of Nations established headquarters at McGill University, Montreal. Aug. 17-18, Conference on defences of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere held at Ogdensburg, N.Y., between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, after which the creation of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence, to consist of 4 or 5 members from each country, was announced. Aug. 19–21, National Registration in Canada. 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. Nov. 4, Coalition government formed in Manitoba.

1941. 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. 24, Exchange of Notes between Canada and United States modifying Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817. Apr. 20, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King announced agreement regarding the pooling of war materials. 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 in-

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troduced calling for $300,000,000 in additional taxation. May 15, First Brazilian Minister to Canada presented his credentials. 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, First Argentine Minister to Canada presented his credentials. June 11, Eighth Dominion Census (population 11,506,655). June 22, Germany attacked Russia. June 30, Proclamation issued calling men 21 to 24 years of age for compulsory military training. July 13, Canada approved Anglo-Soviet treaty. July 21, First Canadian Minister to Brazil appointed. July 26, Canada gave notice of abrogation of commercial treaty with Japan. Aug. 1, United Kingdom and Finland broke off diplomatic relations. Aug. 14, Following a meeting at sea, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint declaration setting forth 8 points covering war aims. Aug. 16, British-Russian commercial and economic accord signed. 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. Pattullo returned to power with reduced majority. Oct. 28, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberal Government of Hon. A. S. MacMillan returned to power. Dec. 7, Japan attacked possessions of United States in Pacific. Dec. 9-10, Hon. T. D. Pattullo resigned as Premier of British Columbia and new Coalition Ministry formed under Mr. John Hart. Dec. 22, Mr. Churchill arrived in United States to confer with President Roosevelt on war policy. Dec. 29-31, Mr. Churchill visited Ottawa.

1942. Jan. 2, Signing at Washington of joint declaration by 26 United Nations, binding each to employ its full resources against the Axis and never make a separate armistice or peace. Jan. 5, Joint Board for United Kingdom, United States and Canada, established to purchase and allocate raw materials required for wartime production. Jan. 27, Dominions accorded representation in Empire War Cabinet. Feb. 24, Secret session of Canadian House of Commons. Feb. 26, China's first Minister to Canada presented his credentials. Mar. 24, National Selective Service program announced; age limit for compulsory service for home defence raised to 30 years and list of restricted occupations established for men between 17 and 45 years. Mar. 27, Disallowance of three Alberta Acts: Debt Proceedings Suspension Act, 1941; Orderly Payment of Land Debts Act; and amending Act to Limitation of Actions Act, 1935. First Minister of Poland to Canada presented credentials. 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. Apr. 21, First High Commissioner to Canada appointed by New Zealand. Apr. 27, Canada's plebiscite, releasing Government from commitments on use of manpower, passed by large majority. May 8, First Yugoslav Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. May 18-22, After conference at Ottawa, with delegates of 14 nations in attendance, formation of Combined Committee on Air Training in North America announced by United States, United Kingdom and Canada. May 20, Closing of French consular offices in Canada requested. June 18, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with President Roosevelt. Single men up to 35 years of age made liable for compulsory service. June 23, Budget speech forecast expenditure during 1942-43 of $3,900,000,000, $2,228,000,000 of which must be covered by new taxes and borrowing. War Appropriation Act made provision for outlay of $2,000,000,000. July 1, Coupon sugar rationing came into effect. July 3, Formation of Canadian joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. July 6, Consul-General for Czechoslovakia appointed first Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Canada. July 7, Compulsory military service extended to include single men and childless widowers from 20 to 40 years of age, inclusive. July 18, House of Commons held secret session *re* submarine activity in St. Lawrence River. Aug. 1, Amendment to National Resources Mobilization Act, permitting conscription for overseas service, given Royal Assent. Aug. 3, Coupon rationing of tea and coffee came into force. Aug. 19, Large-scale combined raid on Dieppe by Canadian, British, United States and Fighting French troops; Canadian casualties 3,350 out of 5,000 engaged. Prime Minister King announced new controls over manpower and womanpower. Aug. 25, Death of H.R.H.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 30.

the Duke of Kent on active service. Aug. 28, New Brazilian Minister to Canada presented his credentials. Sept. 4, First Chilean Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. Sept. 14, Loss of patrol ship, H.M.C.S. *Raccoon*, announced. Sept. 14-19, Compulsory registration of Canadian women of ages 20 to 24. Sept. 18, Loss of corvette, H.M.C.S. *Charlottetown*, announced. Sept. 21, Loss of corvette, H.M.C.S. *Ottawa*, announced. Sept. 30, Men of 19 and aliens of military age made liable for service. Oct. 2, Canadian distilleries ordered to divert all production to industrial alcohol for war needs from Nov. 1. Oct. 8, R.C.M.P. patrol ship *St. Roch* arrived at Sydney, N.S., on completion of 2¾-year voyage from Vancouver by way of Northwest Passage. Oct. 9-11, Germans chained a number of prisoners taken at Dieppe in reprisal for alleged hand-cuffing of Germans taken prisoner in small raid on Sark. Oct. 12, First Russian Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. Oct. 13, In retaliation, Canada chained a number of German prisoners. Oct. 19-Nov. 7, Canada's Third Victory Loan, with $750,000,000 objective, resulted in total subscriptions of $991,000,000. Oct. 21, Reorganization of Ontario Cabinet, with Attorney General Conant succeeding Hon. M. F. Hepburn as Premier. Nov. 5, Appointments of first Canadian Ministers to Russia, China and Chile. Nov. 9, Canada broke off relations with Vichy France. Nov. 21, Canada's first Ministers to Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia appointed. Dec. 1, Exchange of Notes between Canada and United States regarding post-war exchange of goods and economic development. Dec. 3, Government announced measures to reduce cost of tea, coffee, oranges, milk and beef. Dec. 12, Canada and the United Kingdom acceded to suggestion of Swiss Government to unshackle prisoners of war; Germany reported to be considering similar action. Fire in recreation centre at St. John's, Newfoundland, with loss of 110 lives including Canadian service men. Dec. 15, Compulsory service for home defence extended to cover married men between ages of 19 and 25. Dec. 16, Canada announced sharp reduction in amount of alcohol to be released for consumption. Dec. 21, Coupon rationing of butter instituted.

1943. Jan. 1, His Majesty's New Year's Honours List contained names of 331 members of Canadian Armed Forces and 8 civilians. R.C.A.F. bomber group, based in United Kingdom, went into operation. Jan. 11, Britain and United States signed treaty with China at Chungking, giving up all claims to extra-territorial rights in China. Jan. 14, Hon. Stuart S. Garson sworn in as Premier of Manitoba. Jan. 14-24, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Casablanca to draft United Nations' war plans for 1943. Feb. 8, Minister of Finance announced plan to make $1,000,000,000 worth of Canadian war production directly available to United Nations and the setting-up of War Supplies Allocation Board. Feb. 11, Supplementary War Appropriation Bill for $858,000,000 passed. Mar. 2, Canada's fifth war Budget, calling for provision of $5,500,000,000 for 1943-44, featured "pay-as-we-go" plan for income tax. Mar. 8, Loss of corvette, H.M.C.S. *Weyburn*, in Mediterranean waters, announced. Mar. 12, Authority given to send call-up troops to Jamaica. Mar. 16, Social security plan for Canada laid before committee of the House of Commons. Mar. 30, Mr. Anthony Eden arrived at Ottawa for official visit. Apr. 26-May 15, Canada's Fourth Victory Loan, with objective of $1,100,000,000 resulted in subscriptions of $1,308,985,900. May 4, Single men between ages of 19 and 40 and married men between 19 and 25, now engaged in non-essential industries, ordered to register by May 19 for possible transfer to essential industry. May. 11, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for war conferences with President Roosevelt. May 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. May 18, Canada represented at United Nations food conference at Hot Springs, Virginia. May 26, Quebec passed law requiring free and compulsory education in province. May 27, Meat rationed. May 31, Hon. E. C. Manning sworn in as Premier of Alberta. June 1, King's birthday honours and decorations announced for 625 Canadians. June 8, Prime Minister announced joint civilian-armed forces defence arrangements for St. Lawrence region. June 12, Last link of Trans-Canada Highway completed. June 15-16, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek visited Ottawa. June 23, Canadian youths aged 16 to 18 made liable to compulsory

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 30.

employment transfer orders. July 9, Beginning of 39-day Sicilian campaign. July 10, British, Canadian and United States forces invaded Sicily; Canadian 1st Division fighting with the British 8th Army. July 22, Royal Assent given to amendment to the B.N.A. Act deferring the redistribution of House of Commons' seats until after the War. July 23, Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurated transatlantic service. Aug. 1, Rank of Swedish Consul General raised to first Swedish Minister to Canada. Aug. 4, Provincial general elections in Ontario; Liberal Government of Hon. H. C. Nixon defeated by Progressive-Conservatives. Aug. 10-24, Sixth Anglo-American War Conference held at Quebec City, attended by Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. Aug. 11, Authority given to send call-up troops to Bahamas, Bermuda and British Guiana. Aug. 15, Call-up for compulsory military service extended to men reaching the age of 18 in 1943 and married men up to 30 years. Canadian and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 17, Lt.-Col. George A. Drew sworn in as Premier of Ontario. Aug. 26, U.K., U.S., U.S.S.R., and Canada accorded limited recognition to French Committee of National Liberation. Sept. 2, Honey, jams, jellies and marmalades rationed. Sept. 8, Unconditional surrender of Italy. Sept. 15, Provincial general elections in Prince Edward Island; Liberal Government of Hon. J. W. Jones returned to power. Sept. 20, Control measures to retain men in industries of high priority made effective. Oct. 5, Italian fleet surrendered. Oct. 10-13, Three-day Empire Air Conference held at London, England. Oct. 12, Portugal agreed to grant Britain naval and air anti-submarine bases in Azores. Oct. 17, Creation of "Canada Medal", first distinctly Canadian decoration, announced. Oct. 18-Nov. 6, Canada's Fifth Victory Loan, opened with an objective of $1,200,000,000, resulted in subscriptions of $1,383,275,250. Oct. 19-Nov. 1, Tripartite conference held at Moscow. Oct. 25, Major-Gen. G. P. Vanier appointed as Canadian representative to the French National Committee of Liberation at Algiers. Oct. 27, Four classes of labour priorities established by National Selective Service. Nov. 4, Maximum army enlistment age reduced to 37 years. Nov. 9, Canada signed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement; Canada's share of costs reported to be $90,000,000. Nov. 10, Canadian Legations in the Soviet Union, China and Brazil raised to rank of Embassy; Legations of these countries at Ottawa assumed the same status. Nov. 11, United States Legation at Ottawa and Canadian Legation at Washington elevated to status of Embassies. Nov. 22-26, Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Cairo. Nov. 26, Agreement reached with Government of Turkey for the establishment of a Turkish Legation at Ottawa. Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at Teheran, Iran. Dec. 9, New wage control order announced, stabilizing wages through increased powers to the National War Labour Board and incorporation of cost-of-living bonus in basic wages. Dec. 14-Jan. 13, Strikes of Montreal police, and other municipal employees for union recognition. Dec. 24, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower named Commander-in-Chief of Allied invasion of Europe forces. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy. Dec. 26, Retirement announced of Lt.- Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton as Canadian Commander; Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart appointed temporary successor. Lt.-Gen. Crerar appointed Commander of Canadian Corps established in the Mediterranean area.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 30.

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 powers and the establishment of separate diplomatic representation in a number

* See pp. 49-60 of the 1942 Year Book for text of the original B.N.A. Act and notes regarding amendments and modifications thereto.

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.

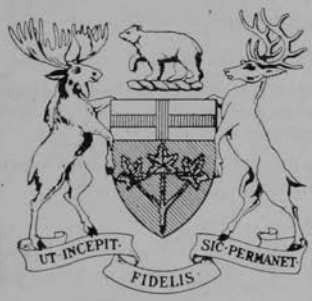
Section 1.—The Evolution of the Constitution of Canada Down to Confederation

The process of the development of free government in the Dominion of Canada down to Confederation is given in an article appearing at pp. 34-40 of the 1942 Year Book. Also in an Appendix to that article, pp. 40-60, the text of the British North America Act is presented.

Provincial Coats-of-Arms and Emblems

(The Provinces are listed in order of their entrance into Confederation)

ONTARIO



Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 26, 1868. Crest and Supporters granted by Royal Warrant dated Feb. 27, 1909.

Description.—"Vert a Sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped Or, on a Chief Argent the Cross of St. George."

Crest—"Upon a Wreath of the Colours a Bear passant Sable, and the Supporters on the dexter side A Moose, and on the sinister side A Canadian Deer, Both Proper."

Motto.—"Ut Incepit Fidelis Sic Permanet" (Loyal in the beginning, so it remained).

Floral Emblem.—White Trillium (c. 26, 1937).

QUEBEC

Adopted by Provincial Order in Council of Dec. 9, 1939.

Description.—Tierced in fesse: Azure three Fleur-de-lis Or; Gules a Lion passant guardant Or armed and langued Azure; Or a Sugar Maple Sprig with three Leaves veined vert. Surmounted with the Royal Crown. Below the Shield a Scroll Argent surrounded by a Bordure Azure inscribed with the Motto Azure.

Motto.—"Je me souviens" (I remember).

Floral Emblem.—A Maple Leaf (unofficial).

NOVA SCOTIA

Granted by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 19, 1929, to supersede Armorial Ensigns granted May 26, 1868.

Description.—"Argent a Cross of St. Andrew Azure charged with an escutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland", with the Crest, on a Wreath of the Colours, "A branch of laurel and a thistle issuing from two hands conjoined the one being armed and the other naked all proper", and for Supporters, on the dexter "An Unicorn Argent armed crined and unguled Or, and crowned with the Imperial Crown proper, and gorged with a Coronet composed of crosse patee and fleur-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto passing through the forelegs and reflexed over the back, Gold"—and on the sinister, "A Savage holding in the exterior hand an arrow".

Motto.—"Munit haec et altera vincit" (One defends and the other conquers).

Floral Emblem.—Trailing Arbutus (or Mayflower) (c. 10, 1901).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 26, 1868.

Description.—"Or on Waves of Lymphad, or Ancient Galley, with Oars in Action proper on a Chief Gules a Lion passant guardant Or."

Floral Emblem.—Purple Violet (Provincial Order in Council of Dec. 1, 1936).

MANITOBA

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 10, 1905.

Description.—"Vert on a Rock a Buffalo statant proper, on a Chief Argent the Cross of St. George."

Floral Emblem.—Crocus *(anemone patens)* (c. 29, 1906).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Granted by Royal Warrant dated Mar. 31, 1906.

Description.—"Argent three Bars wavy Azure issuant from the base of a demi-Sun in splendour proper, on a Chief of the Union Device charged in the centre Point with an Antique Crown Or." The Crest and Supporters (dexter an Elk and sinister a Mountain Sheep, both proper) have become part of the Provincial Achievement through usage.

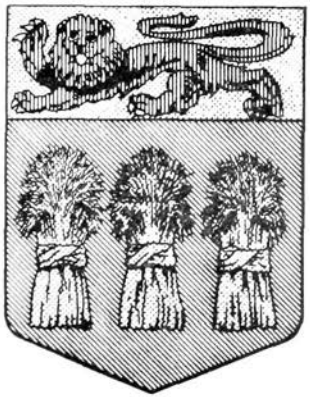
Motto.—"Splendor sine occasu" (Splendour without diminishment).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 30, 1905.

Description.—"Argent on an Island Vert, to the Sinister an Oak Tree fructed, to the Dexter thereof three oak Saplings Sprouting all Proper, on a Chief Gules a Lion passant guardant Or."

Motto.—"Parva sub ingenti" (The small under [the protection of] the great).

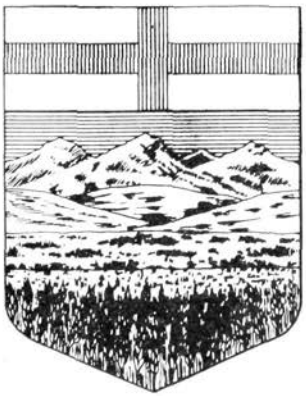


SASKATCHEWAN

Granted by Royal Warrant dated Aug. 25, 1906.

Description.—"Vert three Garbs in fesse Or, on a Chief of the last a Lion passant guardant Gules."

Floral Emblem.—Prairie Lily (c. 8, 1941).



ALBERTA

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 30, 1907.

Description.—"Azure in front of a Range of Snow Mountains proper, a Range of Hills Vert, in base a Wheat-field surmounted by a Prairie both also proper, on a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross."

Floral Emblem.—Wild Rose (c. 38, 1930).

GLOSSARY

Argent—silver
Armed—with beak, talons, etc.
Azure—blue
Charge—device on shield
Chief—band in top of shield
Crined—Maned
Crosse patee—a special form of cross
Fesse—horizontal band across shield
Garb—sheaf of wheat
Gorged—bearing on the throat
Guardant—looking full face at the spectator
Gules—red
Langued—tongued
Or—gold
Passant—walking
Proper—in natural colour
Rampant—leaping
Sable—black
Statant—standing
Tierced—divided into three parts
Vert—green

Section 2.—Development of the Constitution Since Confederation

As stated at p. 61 of the 1942 Canada Year Book, it was the intention to publish in the 1943 edition of the Year Book a companion article to that which appeared at pp. 34-60 of the 1942 edition, and which would deal with constitutional developments since Confederation. On grounds of economy, a 1943 edition of the Year Book was not published and, in consequence, the present edition has to include a vast quantity of data concerning economic developments over two important years when change has been extraordinarily rapid. Pressure on space is so great that some modification of the original plan is necessary.

Under the caption "Evolution of the National Constitution Since Confederation", the 1922-23 Year Book deals at pp. 94-100 with the development of Canada's position in the British Commonwealth of Nations to that date. Space has been saved by carrying the material forward from that date rather than by recasting the original article. Major constitutional developments have taken place in the past two decades and, by restricting the present article mainly to these features, it has been possible to give the facts in greater detail.

However, in order to make the earlier material available to interested readers, the previously published articles dealing with the evolution of the Constitution have been reprinted and a copy may be obtained free of charge by purchasers of the 1943-44 Year Book on application to the Dominion Statistician.

CANADA'S PRESENT STATUS IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS*

The period covered by this article may be regarded, for convenience, as commencing with Canada's participation, in 1920, in the first meeting of the League of Nations Assembly, to full membership in which the Dominions had been admitted in 1919. For that momentous step the way had been paved by the adoption at the Imperial War Conference of 1917, of Resolution IX, a conspicuous milestone on the way to nationhood of the Dominions. Forcefully advocated by the Prime Ministers of Canada and South Africa, and unanimously endorsed by the Conference, Resolution IX read as follows:—

> "The Imperial War Conference are of opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the War, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.
>
> "They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control, of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine."

Facilities for such consultation were readily available in the establishment of the Imperial War Cabinet to which the Prime Minister of each Dominion was accorded the right to nominate a Cabinet Minister to represent him, each Prime Minister having also the right to communicate directly with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom as occasion might require.

Just before the Armistice that terminated the War of 1914-18, the Canadian Prime Minister, on Oct. 29, 1918, raised the question of the Dominions' participation in the Peace Conference. Much opposition had to be overcome in many quarters, but finally adequate representation in the British Empire Delegation was conceded and with the forceful but silent testimony of the Dominions' part in the winning

* Prepared in the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, by W. P. J. O'Meara, K.C., B.A., Assistant Under Secretary of State.

of the war as a persuasive factor, the Supreme Council of the Five Great Powers, after some opposition, yielded to the insistent demand. Not only was each of the Dominions represented by one or more delegates, but in the Treaty of Peace a provision was inserted whereby the Dominion representatives were accorded the right to sign separately on behalf of their respective Governments and each Dominion Parliament was recognized as having the right to review the Treaty, precisely as had each of the other contracting parties. This was the first political treaty to contain such provisos. The initiative in securing support of the proposal was taken by the then Prime Minister of Canada, the late Sir Robert Borden.

Having achieved the right of a seat in the Assembly, Canada aspired to membership on the League Council, with respect to which further difficulty was encountered. An official interpretation of Article IV of the Covenant, dated May 6, 1919, removed that obstacle, whereupon it was found that the draft Constitution of the New International Labour Organization, sponsored by the League, excluded the Dominions from representation on the Governing Body. Again, Sir Robert Borden vigorously pressed the demands of Canada and her sister Dominions with final success.

This hard-won status was not maintained without difficulty. The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, 1921, afforded an example. The Dominions were not invited by the Government of the United States to participate, but Great Britain, on receiving an invitation, afforded the Dominions an opportunity to nominate members of the British delegation who might possess expert knowledge of local Dominion problems. Under protest the Dominions acquiesced. By mutual agreement ratification of the resultant treaties was made subject to the consent of the Dominions separately.

That Canada was jealous of her status within the Empire was made very clear in the official correspondence in 1922 where, a revolutionary army in Turkey seeming to threaten Constantinople and Chanak, Great Britain inquired of the Dominions whether, in the event of war, they would send armed forces to the battle front. A difficult situation resulted from a premature release to the British press of the "invitation" to the Dominions. The Canadian Prime Minister took the position that:—

> ".....before it was possible to have the contents of the cable which had come from London communicated to myself or other members of the Government the press of Canada carried dispatches from Great Britain announcing an invitation by the British Government to Canada to participate in resistance of Turkish forces by sending a contingent. I pointed out that a most embarrassing situation had arisen in consequence, that I was being asked by press representatives if any communication, and if so what communications, had been received from the British Government. As the message from Great Britain had been marked secret and was in cipher, I was not at liberty to disclose its contents. . . . It is the view of the Government that public opinion in Canada would demand authorization on the part of Parliament as a necessary preliminary to the dispatch of any contingent to participate in the conflict in the Near East. The Government is in communication with members of the cabinet at present in Europe as Canada's representatives at the League of Nations, and with the British Government, with a view to ascertaining whether the situation that exists in the Near East is one which would justify the summoning of a special session of Parliament."

The crisis passed, but Canada had made clear its conception of its new status within the Commonwealth. South Africa and Australia similarly protested against not having been consulted earlier with respect to an impending crisis.

At about this time, two illuminating situations developed: one concerning the Halibut Fisheries Treaty regulating fisheries on the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States, and the other in connection with the Treaty of Lausanne. Canada maintained with respect to the Halibut Treaty that the Canadian representative alone should sign, since the subject matter concerned Canada, and not the Empire

as a whole. With respect to Lausanne, the Canadian Government maintained that as Canada had not participated in the negotiation of the Treaty, and was not a signatory to it, Parliament ought not to be asked to approve it.

The Prime Minister stated in Parliament (Can. H. of C. Debates, June 9, 1924, p. 2936):—

> "I believe that the future of this Dominion will be happiest and best, most prosperous, and in every way most to the good, if its development is . . . towards a fuller recognition of national status within the community of free nations which comprise the British Empire; and it is because I hold that view, it is because I believe in it so strongly, that, in this particular matter, I have been prepared to risk whatever in the way of misunderstanding and criticism and censure might come from those who have not had a full knowledge or appreciation of the significance of the facts. I have been taking my stand from the point of view of Canada a nation within the British Empire, not Canada a colony, not Canada in any inferior or subordinate position, but Canada a country which has gained and which merits equality of status with other Dominions and with the Mother Country in these inter-Imperial relations."

Power to Negotiate Treaties.—The right of Canada to negotiate treaties with foreign countries has developed steadily almost from the time of Confederation. At that time the accepted constitutional principle was that all treaties with foreign countries were negotiated by the British Government and automatically applied to Canada as well as to all other parts of the British Empire. Separate treaties might, however, be negotiated by the Imperial Government on behalf of particular parts of the Empire, as in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 with the United States which applied only to British North American colonies. In 1871 an important step was taken in associating Canada in the negotiation of an imperial treaty, which directly involved Canadian interests, by the appointment of the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, as one of the British Commissioners to the conference that resulted in the Treaty of Washington. In 1874, Honourable George Brown was associated with the British Minister at Washington for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between Canada and the United States. In 1878, Sir A. T. Galt, later High Commissioner, was sent on a special mission to undertake negotiations for commercial arrangement with France and Spain, but these negotiations were to be conducted formally by the British Ambassador. In 1884 the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, was given full powers to conduct negotiations for a commercial treaty with Spain in conjunction with the British Ambassador, the convention to be signed by both plenipotentiaries. In 1897, at the insistence of Canada, the British Government repudiated commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium in so far as they applied to Canada. In 1907 a commercial treaty with France was negotiated entirely by the Canadian representatives, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Brodeur, the British official signing as a mere formality. In 1911 negotiations for reciprocity with the United States were carried on directly between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States without the formality of appointing Canadian representatives as plenipotentiaries, although the agreement reached was in reality an inter-governmental agreement rather than a formal treaty.

While it was thus established prior to the War of 1914-18 that commercial and economic agreements affecting Canada should be negotiated by Canadian rather than by British representatives, the same progress had not been achieved with respect to political treaties. It was only after making strong representations that Canada was accorded the right to be represented in the negotiation of the peace treaties, and to sign and ratify them separately, plenipotentiaries in respect of Canada being appointed by the King on the advice of the Canadian Privy Council. Even then, the Treaty of Versailles and other treaties of peace agreed to at the Peace

Conference were signed by the British plenipotentiaries for the Empire as a whole, while Canadian plenipotentiaries signed for "Canada" only. Canada would thus appear to have been doubly bound. On the other hand, the Canadian Government insisted that the Treaty be ratified on behalf of Canada only after it had been approved by the Canadian Parliament. A further step occurred when the Pacific Halibut Treaty with the United States was negotiated with the United States by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe and signed by him alone. Since then the constitutional right of Canada to negotiate, sign, and have treaties ratified on her own responsibility has been unquestioned. While formal treaties still require action by the King personally, both in the appointment of plenipotentiaries and ratification of treaties, the King acts on the advice of his Canadian Ministers with respect to treaties applying to Canada.

The Development of Equality of Dominion Status.—In 1923, an Imperial Conference took place, at which the new status of the Dominions was recognized in the decision that thenceforth each Dominion was to be free to negotiate, sign and ratify treaties with foreign powers, whether on political or commercial subjects. When in 1925 the Locarno Treaty was negotiated, a clause was inserted excluding the Dominions from its application unless and until their respective Governments formally brought themselves within its scope. Thus, Canada's contentions with respect to both the Halibut Treaty and the Treaty of Lausanne bore fruit.

The next Imperial Conference was held in 1926, soon after the controversy in Canada resultant from the rejection by Lord Byng, then Governor General, of Prime Minister King's recommendation of dissolution of Parliament, followed a few days later by His Excellency's acceptance of a similar recommendation from Mr. Arthur Meighen who had been called upon to form a government when Mr. King resigned, his advice having been rejected. In the ensuing general election Mr. King was given a decisive vote of approval by the electorate. The incident, which was the subject of wide-spread comment, undoubtedly loomed large in the minds of the delegates to the Conference. Accordingly, it is not surprising to find in the Report of that Conference the principle enunciated that:—

> "It is an essential consequence of the equality of status existing among the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations that 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 he is not the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or of any department of that Government."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 took the further logical step of agreeing on the following propositions:—

> "1. The parties interested in the appointment of a Governor General of a Dominion are His Majesty the King, whose representative he is, and the Dominion concerned.
>
> "2. The constitutional practice that His Majesty acts on the advice of responsible ministers applies also in this case.
>
> "3. The ministers who tender and are responsible for such advice are His Majesty's Ministers in the Dominion concerned.
>
> "4. The ministers concerned tender their formal advice after informal consultation with His Majesty.
>
> "5. The channel of communication between His Majesty and the Government of any Dominion is a matter solely concerning His Majesty and such Government. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have expressed their willingness to continue to act in relation to any of His Majesty's Governments in any manner in which that Government may desire.
>
> "6. The manner in which the instrument containing the Governor-General's appointment should reflect the principles set forth above is a matter in regard to which His Majesty is advised by His Ministers in the Dominion concerned."

In the following year the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada were revised. A new Patent was issued under the Great Seal of the Realm. At the same time new and revised Instructions to the Governor General were passed under the Royal Sign Manual, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada. These new instructions omitted the earlier reference to instructions from the Privy Council (Imperial) or one of the Principal Secretaries of State. Moreover, instead of the earlier provision whereby the Governor General sought permission from the King under his Sign Manual and Signet or through one of the Principal Secretaries of State to absent himself from Canada, the new Instructions provide for grant of such permission by the King under his Sign Manual and Signet or through the Prime Minister of Canada.

The same Imperial Conference defined the status of the Dominions within the Commonwealth as follows:—

> "They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

At the same time the Conference formally adopted the principle, already tacitly accepted, as noted above, that no self-governing Dominion is to be bound by the provisions of any treaty in the making of which it has not participated. Each treaty is to state clearly to what parts of the Empire it is to apply; the King makes the treaty on behalf of such parts of the Empire as are specifically named.

The new status of the Dominions thus enunciated has been internationally recognized on many occasions, notably in invitations from the United States to subscribe to the Kellog Pact for the Renunciation of War and in the organization of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Statute of Westminster and Confirmation of Equality of Status.—Equality of status having been achieved, there remained only the final step of establishing unequivocally in law what had become recognized as definite fact. This last step was taken in the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, following the recommendation of the Imperial Conference of 1930, and after each of the Dominions had given its specific approval not alone to the substance of the Draft Bill, but to each of its specific provisions. The Act made the Colonial Laws Validity Act no longer applicable to any law made by the Federal or any Provincial Legislature; thereafter no Dominion Act shall be void nor inoperative because repugnant to any existing or future law in the United Kingdom; the Parliament of Canada may repeal or amend any Act of the United Kingdom in so far as it is part of the Canadian law; the Canadian Parliament has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation; no Imperial statute shall be a part of the law of Canada unless the Dominion has requested and consented to the enactment thereof; restrictive provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, are specifically declared to be inapplicable to the Dominions; the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Act, 1867, is excepted from applicability of the Statute; the restriction of powers conferred upon the Federal and the Provincial Legislatures to matters within their respective legislative competency is confirmed.

The Growth of Canadian Diplomatic Representation Abroad.—The change in the international status of Canada may also be linked to the development of diplomatic representation abroad. In 1880 a Canadian High Commissioner was appointed to London to handle Canadian interests with the British Government,

but the British Government demurred to giving him diplomatic status to negotiate with foreign governments. Dissatisfaction arose, however, from time to time with diplomatic services provided Canada by the Imperial Government and demands were occasionally made for separate diplomatic representation. In 1882, for example, the Honourable Edward Blake moved a resolution in the House of Commons in favour of Canadian diplomatic representation at Washington, and similar motions were made by Sir Richard Cartwright in 1889 and by the Honourable David Mills in 1892; but these resolutions were regarded as premature. Prior to the War of 1914–18 the practice of separate representation for Canada and other Dominions at international Conferences on technical matters had developed but not for Conferences dealing with political matters. At the Peace Conference it was agreed that Canada and other Dominions should become separate members of the new League of Nations, and should be eligible for membership on the Council on the same terms as the smaller powers.

The appointment of resident diplomatic representatives to foreign countries developed after 1918, though at first with considerable hesitation. In 1918 a Canadian War Mission, in effect a diplomatic mission, was established at Washington but for the period of the War only. In 1920 it was announced to Parliament that agreement had been reached with the British Government for the establishment of a Minister in Washington who would have charge of Canadian affairs and who would at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern. The agreement, however, provided that in the absence of the British Ambassador the Canadian Minister would take charge of the British Embassy "and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests". The intention obviously was to maintain the diplomatic unity of the Empire although providing for special representation of Canadian interests. But no representative was appointed until 1927 and then the earlier arrangement about representing imperial interests in the absence of the British Ambassador was dropped completely, the Canadian Minister representing Canada only. Since 1927 exchange of diplomatic representatives with foreign countries has been widely extended. Prior to the present war legations had been established in France, Japan, Belgium and the Netherlands and in addition Canada maintained a Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations. During the present war many other countries have exchanged or agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives with Canada, among them, China, the U.S.S.R., Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Sweden and Turkey. In 1943 a final stage in the development of diplomatic representation was reached when by agreement the Canadian Minister in Washington and the United States Minister in Ottawa were raised to the rank of Ambassador. Similar agreements with other governments quickly followed, notably the Soviet Union, China, Brazil and Belgium.

It should also be observed that relations between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations are now conducted through channels which are in all essentials the same as the diplomatic channels existing between independent countries. As noted previously, a High Commissioner was appointed to Great Britain in 1880, but the United Kingdom did not reciprocate until 1928, when following the restatement of the constitutional position by the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Governor General ceased to be the representative of the United Kingdom Government, although retaining the function of personal representative of His Majesty the King. In the early stages of the present war Canada exchanged High Commissioners with Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Eire, while in 1941 a High Commissioner was appointed to Newfoundland.

Appeal to the Privy Council.—An interesting sequel to the enactment of the Statute of Westminster occurred when a petition for special leave to appeal to the King in Council from a judgment of the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side) of the Province of Quebec in a criminal matter was dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Court of King's Bench had held that the petition for special leave to appeal was incompetent by reason of the prohibition of appeals to His Majesty in criminal matters by the Canadian Statute 23 and 24 Geo. V, c. 53, s. 17.

It was held by the Judicial Committee that:—

". . . the petition was incompetent. Before the Statute of Westminster, 1931 (22 Geo. V, c. 4), the Canadian Legislature was subject to the limitations imposed by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., c. 63), by which legislation repugnant to an Act of the Imperial Parliament was declared void, by s. 129 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict., c. 3), and also by the doctrine forbidding extra-territorial legislation. These limitations were abrogated by the Statute of Westminster. The extent of the legislative competence conferred on the Canadian Legislature in regard to appeals to the King in Council in criminal matters must now be ascertained from its constituent Act, the British North America Act, 1867. The right of appeal to the King in Council is a prerogative right, and the prerogative cannot be restricted or qualified save by express words or necessary intendment. Sect. 91 of the Act read with the rest of the Act, not by express words, but by necessary intendment, does invest the Canadian Legislature with power to regulate or prohibit appeals to the King in Council in criminal matters. Appeal to the King in Council is prohibited in precise words by s. 17 of the Canadian Statute, 23 & 24 Geo. V, c. 53.

BRITISH COAL CORPORATION et al v. THE KING (1935) A.C. 500. Judgment rendered June 6th, 1935."

It is commonly agreed that the Statute of Westminster has capped the arch on which now firmly rests Canada's nationhood. To the assertion and establishment of complete self-government on a basis of equality within the British Commonwealth of Nations successive Canadian Governments of whatever political complexion have consistently contributed. This national status is now fully recognized at home and abroad with the many implications and the numerous responsibilities inherent therein.

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, sum-

mons, 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, 1867-1944

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 - Apr. 27, 1896

2.—Ministries since Confederation—concluded

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

3.—Members of the Sixteenth Dominion Ministry as at Nov. 26, 1943

(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
Minister of Mines and Resources	Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRERAR	Oct. 23, 1935
Member of the Administration and Minister without portfolio	Hon. JAMES H. KING, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., LL.D.	May 26, 1942
Minister of National Defence	Hon. JAMES LAYTON RALSTON, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Sept. 6, 1939 July 5, 1940
Minister of Pensions and National Health	Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935 Sept. 19, 1939
Associate Minister of National Defence	Hon. CHARLES GAVAN POWER, K.C., M.C.	Oct. 23, 1935 July 12, 1940
Minister of National Defence for Air		May 23, 1940
Minister of Finance	Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935 July 8, 1940
Minister of Transport	Hon. JOSEPH ENOIL MICHAUD, K.C.	Oct. 7, 1942
Minister of Munitions and Supply	Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE	Oct. 23, 1935 Apr. 9, 1940
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER	Oct. 28, 1935
Secretary of State	Hon. NORMAN ALEXANDER MCLARTY, K.C.	Jan. 23, 1939 Dec. 15, 1941
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON	Jan. 23, 1939 May 10, 1940
Postmaster General	Hon. WILLIAM PATE MULOCK, K.C.	July 8, 1940
Minister of National Revenue	Hon. COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON, K.C., M.C., V.D.	July 8, 1940
Minister of National Defence for Naval Services	Hon. ANGUS LEWIS MACDONALD, K.C.	July 12, 1940
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada	Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT, K.C.	Dec. 10, 1941
Minister of Labour	Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL	Dec. 14, 1941
Minister of Public Works	Hon. ALPHONSE FOURNIER, K.C.	Oct. 7, 1942
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND, K.C.	Oct. 7, 1942
Minister of National War Services	Hon. LEO. R. LAFLECHE, D.S.O.	Oct. 7, 1942

[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 Nov. 26, 1943

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
The Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM MULOCK	July 12, 1896
The Hon. Sir A. B. AYLESWORTH	Oct. 16, 1905
The Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING[2]	June 2, 1909
The Rt. Hon. Sir THOMAS WHITE	Oct. 10, 1911
The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN	Oct. 2, 1915
The Hon. ESIOFF LÉON PATENAUDE	Oct. 6, 1915
The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES	Feb. 18, 1916
The Hon. ALBERT SÉVIGNY	Jan. 8, 1917
The Hon. CHARLES COLQUHOUN BALLANTYNE	Oct. 3, 1917
The Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER CALDER	Oct. 12, 1917
The Hon. SYDNEY CHILTON MEWBURN	Oct. 12, 1917
The Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRERAR[3]	Oct. 12, 1917
The Hon. Sir HENRY LUMLEY DRAYTON	Aug. 2, 1919
The Hon. FLEMING BLANCHARD MCCURDY	July 13, 1920
The Hon. JOHN BABBINGTON MACAULAY BAXTER	Sept. 21, 1921
The Hon. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS	Sept. 21, 1921
The Rt. Hon. RICHARD BEDFORD, Viscount BENNETT	Oct. 4, 1921
The Hon. ARTHUR BLISS COPP	Dec. 29, 1921
The Hon. CHARLES STEWART	Dec. 29, 1921
The Hon. JAMES MURDOCK	Dec. 29, 1921
The Hon. JOHN EWAN SINCLAIR	Dec. 30, 1921
The Hon. JAMES H. KING[3]	Feb. 3, 1922
The Hon. EDWARD JAMES MCMURRAY	Nov. 14, 1923
The Hon. PIERRE JOSEPH ARTHUR CARDIN	Jan. 30, 1924
The Hon. GEORGE NEWCOMBE GORDON	Sept. 7, 1925
The Rt. Hon. CHARLES VINCENT MASSEY[4]	Sept. 16, 1925
The Hon. WALTER EDWARD FOSTER	Sept. 26, 1925
The Hon. PHILIPPE ROY	Feb. 9, 1926
The Hon. CHARLES A. DUNNING	Mar. 1, 1926
The Hon. GEORGE BURPEE JONES	July 13, 1926
The Hon. DONALD SUTHERLAND	July 13, 1926
The Hon. RAYMOND DUCHARME MORAND	July 13, 1926
The Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD	July 13, 1926
The Hon. EUGÈNE PAQUET	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. LUCIEN CANNON	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. WILLIAM D. EULER	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. PETER HEENAN	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. JAMES LAYTON RALSTON[3]	Oct. 8, 1926
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR	Aug. 2, 1927
The Rt. Hon. EARL BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. CYRUS MACMILLAN	June 17, 1930
The Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE[3]	June 27, 1930
The Hon. ARTHUR C. HARDY	July 31, 1930
The Hon. ARTHUR SAUVÉ	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. HUGH ALEXANDER STEWART	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. CHARLES HAZLITT CAHAN	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. DONALD MATHESON SUTHERLAND	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. ALFRED DURANLEAU	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. THOMAS GEROW MURPHY	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. G. HOWARD FERGUSON	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. W. D. HERRIDGE	June 17, 1931
The Hon. ROBERT CHARLES MATTHEWS	Dec. 6, 1933
The Hon. RICHARD BURPEE HANSON	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. GROTE STIRLING	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. GEORGE REGINALD GEARY	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. JAMES EARL LAWSON	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. SAMUEL GOBEIL	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. LUCIEN HENRI GENDRON	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. WILLIAM EARL ROWE	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. ONÉSIME GAGNON	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. CHARLES GAVAN POWER[3]	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY[3]	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. JOSEPH ENOIL MICHAUD[3]	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE[3]	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER[3]	Nov. 4, 1935
The Hon. NORMAN ALEXANDER MCLARTY[3]	Jan. 23, 1939
The Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON[3]	Jan. 23, 1939
The Hon. PIERRE F. CASGRAIN	May 10, 1940
The Hon. WILLIAM P. MULOCK[3]	July 8, 1940
The Hon. COLIN W. G. GIBSON[3]	July 8, 1940
The Hon. ANGUS L. MACDONALD[3]	July 12, 1940
The Hon. LEIGHTON G. MCCARTHY[5]	Mar. 4, 1941
The Hon. JOSEPH T. THORSON	June 11, 1941
The Hon. WILLIAM F. A. TURGEON[6]	Oct. 8, 1941
The Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST LAURENT[3]	Dec. 10, 1941
The Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL[3]	Dec. 15, 1941
The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL	Dec. 29, 1941
The Hon. ALPHONSE FOURNIER[3]	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND[3]	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. LEO R. LAFLECHE[3]	Oct. 7, 1942

[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 the Prime Minister of Canada. [3] Ranks as a member of the Cabinet. [4] High Commissioner in United Kingdom. [5] Canadian Ambassador at Washington. [6] Canadian Minister at Buenos Aires.

5.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1918-44

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]
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Feb. 27, 1918[4]
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Oct. 4, 1921[5]
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	3 y., 7 m., 6d.
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	
14th Parliament	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921[3]
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922[4]
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	Sept. 5, 1925[5]
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	3 y., 7 m., 26 d.
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]
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1928	June 11, 1928	138	Nov. 2, 1926[4]
	3rd	Feb. 7, 1929	June 14, 1929	128	May 30, 1930[5]
	4th	Feb. 20, 1930	May 30, 1930	100	3 y., 7 m., 0 d.
17th Parliament	1st	Sept. 8, 1930	Sept. 22, 1930	15	
	2nd	Mar. 12, 1931	Aug. 3, 1931	145	July 28, 1930[3]
	3rd	Feb. 4, 1932	May 26, 1932	113	Aug. 18, 1930[4]
	4th	Oct. 6, 1932	May 27, 1933	169[8]	Aug. 15, 1935[5]
	5th	Jan. 25, 1934	July 3, 1934	160	4 y., 11 m., 29 d.
	6th	Jan. 17, 1935	July 5, 1935	170	
18th Parliament	1st	Feb. 6, 1936	June 23, 1936	139	
	2nd	Jan. 14, 1937	Apr. 10, 1937	87	Oct. 14, 1935[3]
	3rd	Jan. 27, 1938	July 1, 1938	156	Nov. 9, 1935[4]
	4th	Jan. 12, 1939	June 3, 1939	143	Jan. 25, 1940[5]
	5th	Sept. 7, 1939	Sept. 13, 1939	7	4 y., 3 m., 13 d.
	6th	Jan. 25, 1940	Jan. 25, 1940	1	
19th Parliament	1st	May 16, 1940	Nov. 5, 1940	85[9]	Mar. 26, 1940[3]
	2nd	Nov. 7, 1940	Jan. 21, 1942	156[10]	Apr. 17, 1940[4]
	3rd	Jan. 22, 1942	Jan. 27, 1943	166[11]	–
	4th	Jan. 28, 1943	Jan. 26, 1944	120[12]	
	5th	Jan. 27, 1944	–	–	

[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 including days (205) of adjournment from Mar. 27, 1942, to Apr. 20, 1942; from Apr. 23, 1942, to Apr. 28, 1942; and from Aug. 1, 1942, to Jan. 27, 1943. [12] Not including days of adjournment from July 24, 1943, to Jan. 26, 1944.

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, 1867-1944

Province	1867	1870	1871	1873	1882	1887	1892	1903	1905	1915-1944
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*	*6*
Totals	**72**	**74**	**77**	**77**	**78**	**80**	**81**	**83**	**87**	**96**

7.—Representation in the Senate, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1943

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

Name of Senator	P.O. Address
Prince Edward Island—(4 senators—1 vacancy)	
SINCLAIR, JOHN E., P.C.	Emerald
MACDONALD, JOHN A., P.C.	Cardigan
MCINTYRE, J. P.	Mount Stewart
Nova Scotia—(10 senators)	
TANNER, C. E.	Pictou
LOGAN, H. J.	Parrsboro
DENNIS, W. H.	Halifax
MACDONALD, J. A.	St. Peters
CANTLEY, THOMAS	New Glasgow
QUINN, FELIX P.	Bedford
ROBICHEAU, JOHN L. P.	Maxwellton
DUFF, WILLIAM	Lunenburg
MACLENNAN, DONALD	Margaree Forks
ROBERTSON, W. MCL.	Halifax
New Brunswick-(10 senators)	
BOURQUE, T. J.	Richibucto
MCDONALD, J. A.	Shediac
BLACK, FRANK B.	Sackville
TURGEON, ONÉSIPHORE	Bathurst
ROBINSON, C. W.	Moncton
COPP, A. B., P.C.	Sackville
FOSTER, W. E., P.C.	Saint John
JONES, GEORGE B., P.C.	Apohaqui
LÉGER, ANTOINE J.	Moncton
SMITH, BENJAMIN F.	East Florenceville
Quebec—(24 senators—6 vacancies)	
POPE, RUFUS H.	Cookshire
BEAUBIEN, C. P.	Montreal
CHAPAIS, SIR THOMAS, K.B.	Quebec
RAYMOND, DONAT	Montreal
BALLANTYNE, C. C., P.C.	Montreal
MORAUD, L.	Quebec
SAUVÉ, ARTHUR, P. C.	Outremont
PAQUET, EUGÈNE, P. C.	St. Romauld
HUGESSEN, A. K.	Montreal
FAFARD, J. FERNAND	L'Islet
HOWARD, C. B.	Sherbrooke
BEAUREGARD, ELIE	Montreal
DAVID, ATHANASE	Montreal
ST-PÈRE, E. C.	Montreal
HUSHION, WILLIAM JAMES	Westmount
GOUIN, L. M.	Montreal
VIEN, THOMAS (Speaker)	Outremont
DU TREMBLAY, PAMPHILE R.	Montreal
Ontario—(24 senators—4 vacancies)	
SMITH, E. D.	Winona
Ontario—concluded	
DONNELLY, J. J.	Pinkerton
WHITE, G. V., C.B.E.	Pembroke
HARDY, A. C., P.C.	Brockville
AYLESWORTH, SIR A. B., P.C.	Toronto
MCGUIRE, WILLIAM H.	Toronto
LACASSE, GUSTAVE	Tecumseh
WILSON, CAIRINE R.	Ottawa
MURDOCK, JAMES, P.C.	Ottawa
SUTHERLAND, DONALD, P.C.	Ingersoll
FALLIS, IVA C.	Peterborough
LAMBERT, NORMAN P.	Ottawa
MARSHALL, DUNCAN M.	Toronto
HAYDEN, S. A.	Toronto
PATERSON, N. M.	Fort William
DUFFUS, JOSEPH JAMES	Peterborough
EULER, W. D., P.C.	Kitchener
DAVIES, W. RUPERT	Kingston
BENCH, JOSEPH J.	St. Catharines
CAMPBELL, G. P.	Toronto
Manitoba—(6 senators—2 vacancies)	
MOLLOY, J. P.	Winnipeg
MULLINS, HENRY A.	Winnipeg
HAIG, JOHN T.	Winnipeg
BEAUBIEN, A. L.	St. Jean-Baptiste
Saskatchewan — (6 senators)	
CALDER, J. A., P.C.	Regina
MARCOTTE, A.	Ponteix
HORNER, R. B.	Blaine Lake
ASELTINE, W. M.	Rosetown
STEVENSON, J. J.	Regina
JOHNSTON, J. F.	Bladworth
Alberta—(6 senators)	
MICHENER, EDWARD	Calgary
HARMER, WILLIAM J.	Edmonton
GRIESBACH, W. A., C.B., C.M.G.	Edmonton
BUCHANAN, W. A.	Lethbridge
RILEY, DANIEL E.	High River
BLAIS, ARISTIDE	Edmonton
British Columbia—(6 senators—1 vacancy)	
BARNARD, G. H.	Victoria
GREEN, R. F.	Victoria
KING, J. H., P.C.	Victoria
MCRAE, A. D., C.B.	Vancouver
FARRIS, J. W. de B.	Vancouver

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons*

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

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

"(2) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);

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

"(4) On any such Readjustment 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 Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament."

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

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

Again in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The population of Quebec in 1931, exclusive of the population (2,177) of the territory added to Quebec by the Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, was 2,872,078, which, divided by 65, gave a unit of representation of 44,186. The populations of the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba each showed a decrease in the rate of growth as compared with the rate for Canada as a whole, but because that decrease in Ontario and Manitoba was less than one-twentieth the representation of these two provinces remained the same as in 1931. The proportion for each of the other provinces diminished by more than one-twentieth and as a consequence Nova Scotia lost 2 members. The representation of Prince Edward Island and of New Brunswick on a strict basis of population would have been reduced by 2 members each but, because of the provision that members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators, the representation of the former province remained unchanged at 4 and that of the latter was reduced from 11 to 10. The representation of Saskatchewan remained at 21, while Alberta gained 1 member and British Columbia 2.

A table showing, the representation of the Provinces and Territories of Canada in the House of Commons, as determined by the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 is given at p. 76 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the nineteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 8.

8.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections 1867-1940

Province	1867	1872	1874 1878	1882	1887 1891	1896 1900	1904	1908 1911	1917 1921	1925 1926 1930	1935 1940
Ontario	82	88	88	92	92	92	86	86	82	82	82
Quebec	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Nova Scotia	19	21	21	21	21	20	18	18	16	14	12
New Brunswick	15	16	16	16	16	14	13	13	11	11	10
Manitoba	–	4	4	5	5	7	10	10	15	17	17
British Columbia	–	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	13	14	16
Prince Edward Island	–	–	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	4	4	10	10	16	21	21
Alberta	–	–	–	–				7	12	16	17
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	**181**	**200**	**206**	**211**	**215**	**213**	**214**	**221**	**235**	**245**	**245**

Redistribution for 1941 Postponed.—For the first time since Confederation, the redistribution of parliamentary constituencies, required by the B.N.A. Act after each decennial census, has been postponed. A resolution to that effect was presented to Parliament and forwarded to London in the form of an address to His Majesty the King. His Majesty caused a Bill to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the enactment of the provisions of the resolution; this was duly passed through all stages by July 22, 1943. The Bill provides that "notwithstanding anything in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1940, it shall not be necessary that the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons be readjusted, in consequence of the completion of the decennial census taken in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-One, until the first session of the Parliament of Canada commencing after the cessation of hostilities between Canada and the German Reich, the Kingdom of Italy and the Empire of Japan".

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). Population figures are those for the latest census, as shown in Chapter IV.

Province and Electoral District	Population	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Votes Polled[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
P.E. Island— (4 members)							
Kings	19,147	11,461	9,129	4,997	GRANT, T. V.	Montague	Lib.
Prince	31,500	19,481	14,618	8,745	RALSTON, Hon. J. L.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
				10,411	DOUGLAS, J. L.	Charlottetown	Lib.
Queens	37,391	24,397[2]	39,196[3]	10,511	MACMILLAN, Hon. C.	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Nova Scotia— (12 members)							
Antigonish-Guysborough	25,516	16,128	11,946	7,281	KIRK, J. R.	Antigonish	Lib.
Cape Breton North-Victoria	31,615	19,252	13,651	6,326	MACLEAN, M.	Sydney Mines	Lib.
Cape Breton South	65,198	42,045	32,819	11,582	GILLIS, C.	New Aberdeen	C.C.F.
Colchester-Hants	44,444	30,147	22,514	12,328	PURDY, G. T.	Truro	Lib.
Cumberland	36,366	23,807	17,697	8,073	BLACK, P. C.	Amherst	Cons.
Digby-Annapolis-Kings	50,859	35,359	24,776	15,094	ILSLEY, Hon. J. L.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
				22,089	MACDONALD, W. C.	Halifax	Lib.
Halifax	100,204	68,422	89,020[2,3]	19,398	ISNOR, G. B.		
Inverness-Richmond	35,768	21,609	16,293	9,123	MCGARRY, M. E.	Margaree Forks	Lib.
Pictou	39,018	25,309	19,059	9,983	MCCULLOCH, H. B.	New Glasgow	Lib.
Queens-Lunenburg	42,286	28,079	18,094	10,616	KINLEY, J. J.	Lunenburg	Lib.
Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	41,572	25,833	17,559	10,851	POTTIER, V. J.	Yarmouth	Lib.
New Brunswick— (10 members)							
Charlotte	21,337	14,809	10,574	6,099	HILL, B. M	St. Stephen	Lib.
Gloucester	41,914	23,052	16,081	10,451	VENIOT, C. J.	Bathurst	Lib.
Kent	23,478	13,594	8,707	5,582	LEGER, A. D.	Grandigue	Lib.
Northumberland	34,124	19,575	13,100	5,149	O'BRIEN, J. L.	South Nelson	Cons.
Restigouche-Madawaska	54,386	28,730	17,623	12,164	MICHAUD, Hon. J. E.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Royal	31,026	20,786	15,324	8,017	BROOKS, A. J.	Sussex	Cons.
St. John-Albert	69,292	46,653	30,563	15,110	HAZEN, D. K.	Saint John	Cons.
Victoria-Carleton	35,703	21,269	15,423	7,974	HATFIELD, H. H.	Hartland	Cons.
Westmorland	57,506	36,631	26,916	16,431	EMMERSON, H. R.	Dorchester	Lib.
York-Sunbury	39,453	26,887	20,423	10,352	HANSON, Hon. R. B.	Fredericton	Cons.

[1] For successful candidate. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book in accordance with the final report of the Chief Electoral Officer. [3] 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	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Votes Polled[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Quebec— (65 members)							
Argenteuil	19,379	12,495	9,461	5,629	McGibbon, J. W.	Lachute Mills	Lib.
Beauce	51,614	26,113	15,735	12,482	Lacroix, E.	Lacroix	Lib.
Beauharnois-Laprairie	42,104	22,593	14,901	11,244	Raymond, M.	Montreal	Lib.
Bellechasse	27,480	14,608	9,023	6,585	Picard, L. P.	Quebec	Lib.
Bertnier-Maskinongé	35,545	20,858	13,561	10,119	Ferron, J. E.	Louiseville	Lib.
Bonaventure	36,184	20,451	15,287	9,446	Poirier, J. A.	Bonaventure	Lib.
Brome-Missisquoi	32,069	20,058	11,083[2]	8,302	Hallé, M.	Sweetsburg	Lib.
Chambly-Rouville	39,648	25,850	18,547	11,964	Dupuis, V.	Longueuil	Lib.
Champlain	37,526	20,942	14,838	9,546	Brunelle, H. E.	Cap de la Madeleine.	Lib.
Chapleau	24,328	19,543	12,616	9,402	Authier, H.	Amos	Lib.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	56,136	29,779	20,472	14,336	Casgrain, Hon. P. F.[3]	Montreal	Lib.
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	24,412	14,622	7,887	5,773	Black, D. E.	Aubrey	Lib.
Chicoutimi	55,724	31,895	22,559	8,693	Dubuc, J. E. A.	Chicoutimi	Lib.
Compton	31,858	18,202	9,695	8,012	Blanchette, J. A.	Chartierville	Lib.
Dorchester	27,156	13,892	10,370	5,573	Tremblay, L. D.	St. Malachie	Lib.
Drummond-Arthabaska	53,338	34,192	23,174	12,145	Cloutier, A.	Drummondville	Lib.
Gaspe	47,160	26,626	21,119	8,371	Roy, J. S.	Gaspe	Ind.-Cons.
Hull	49,196	28,062	22,444	11,253	Fournier, Hon. Alphonse	Hull	Lib.
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	56,363	33,233	17,733	14,112	Ferland, C. E.	Joliette	Lib.
Kamouraska	30,852	16,257	9,154	6,965	Lizotte, L. P.	Rivière-du-Loup.	Lib.
Labelle	36,953	19,785	14,828	8,797	Lalonde, M.	Mont Laurier	Lib.
Lake St. John-Roberval	50,253	26,840	21,502	10,057	Sylvestre, A.	Roberval	Lib.
Laval-Two Mountains	26,224	15,156	11,057	6,378	Lacombe, J. R. L.	Ste. Scholastique.	Ind.-Lib.
Lévis	28,548	15,915	13,244	8,885	Bourget, M.	Lauzon	Lib.
Lotbinière	38,546	21,748	13,703	8,983	Lapointe, H.	Quebec	Lib.
Matapedia-Matane	39,977	22,291	15,874	9,956	Lapointe, A. J.	Price	Lib.
Mégantic-Frontenac	44,440	23,691	16,885	10,477	Lafontaine, J.	Thetford Mines	Lib.
Montmagny-L'Islet	30,869	17,294	10,308	6,890	Laflamme, J. L. K.	Montmagny	Lib.
Nicolet-Yamaska	39,219	21,429	15,076	7,445	Dubois, L.	Gentilly-Nicolet.	Ind.-Lib.
Pontiac	43,045	50,211	30,558	13,206	McDonald, W. R.	Chapeau	Lib.
Portneuf	37,833	21,152	14,988	10,033	Gauthier, P.	Deschambault	Lib.
Quebec East	50,770	38,222	30,611	17,914	Lapointe, Rt. Hon. Ernest[4]	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Quebec South	38,973	28,050	20,023	15,196	Power, Hon. C. G.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Quebec West and South	45,460	26,580	20,565	12,010	Parent, C.	Quebec	Lib.
Quebec-Montmorency	39,689	24,226	18,284	12,850	LaCroix, W.	Quebec	Lib.
Richelieu-Verchères	35,901	21,234	14,323	11,330	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.	Sorel	Lib.
Richmond-Wolfe	36,568	20,636	12,961	8,554	Mullins, J. P.	Bromptonville	Lib.
Rimouski	40,208	24,487	15,823	9,766	d'Anjou, J. E. S. E.	Rimouski	Lib.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	42,820	28,185	15,970	13,220	Fontaine, T. A.	St. Hyacinthe	Lib.
St. Johns-Iberville-Napierville	32,259	20,584	16,206	7,439	Réaume, M.	St. Jean	Lib.
St. Maurice-Lafièche	45,017	27,081	19,466	9,440	Crète, J. A.	Grand'Mère	Lib.
Shefford	28,262	18,417	11,588	7,831	Leclerc, J. H.	Granby	Lib.
Sherbrooke	37,386	26,773	18,931	11,602	Gingues, M.	Sherbrooke	Lib.
Stanstead	25,118	15,826	10,048	5,112	Davidson, R. G.[5]	North Hatley	Lib.
Témiscouata	42,679	22,966	13,349	9,615	Pouliot, J. F.	Rivière-du-Loup	Lib.

[1] For successful candidate. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book in accordance with the final report of the Chief Electoral Officer. [3] Hon. Mr. Casgrain having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, his seat became vacant Dec. 15, 1941, and Mr. Frederic Dorion (Ind.) was elected Nov. 30, 1942. [4] Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe died Nov. 26, 1941, and Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942. [5] Mr. Davidson was unseated June 30, 1942, and Mr. Armand Choquette (B.P.) was elected Aug. 9, 1943.

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	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Votes Polled[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Quebec—concluded							
Terrebonne	39,021	24,388	17,555	7,839	BERTRAND, L.	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.	Ind.-Lib.
Three Rivers	44,656	28,787	18,827	9,860	RYAN, R.	Three Rivers	Lib.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	21,114	12,707	9,159	4,381	THAUVETTE, J.	Vaudreuil Village.	Lib.
Wright	27,107	15,445	10,829	7,260	LEDUC, R.	Maniwaki	Lib.
Montreal Island—							
Cartier	61,280	40,655	21,261	18,191	BERCOVITCH, P[2]	Montreal	Lib.
Hochelaga	78,825	48,809	32,155	16,849	EUDES, R.	Montreal	Lib.
Jacques-Cartier	38,906	27,078	16,001	11,755	MARIER, E.	Pointe Claire	Lib.
Laurier	68,784	45,757	26,158	21,069	BERTRAND, Hon. E.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Maisonneuve-Rosemont	66,271	38,877	24,590	17,442	FOURNIER, S.	Montreal	Lib.
Mercier	67,113	39,447	24,220	19,134	JEAN, J.	Montreal	Lib.
Mount Royal	65,056	53,832	35,610	19,858	WHITMAN, F. P.	Montreal West	Lib.
Outremont	43,727	33,999	22,568	14,511	VIEN, T[3]	Montreal	Lib.
St. Ann	39,556	21,844	16,530	12,687	HEALY, T. P.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Antoine-Westmount	50,009	38,570	24,286	14,879	ABBOTT, D. C.	Westmount	Lib.
St. Denis	83,061	49,793	30,175	18,948	DENIS, A.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Henry	77,244	46,236	31,282	17,531	BONNIER, J. A.	Montreal	Lib.
St. James	87,014	64,823	35,587	27,219	DUROCHER, E.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Lawrence-St. George	40,213	29,416	18,544	11,553	CLAXTON, B.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Mary	77,472	49,874	30,289	23,185	DESLAURIERS, H[4]	Montreal	Lib.
Verdun	63,144	40,555	28,033	8,372	CÔTÉ, P. E.	Verdun	Lib.
Ontario—							
(82 members)							
Algoma East	27,925	15,250	10,387[5]	5,565	FARQUHAR, T.	Mindemoya	Lib.
Algoma West	35,618	22,454	16,580	8,632	NIXON, G. E.	Sault Ste. Marie	Lib.
Brant	21,202	12,980	9,229	4,657	WOOD, G. E.	Cainsville	Lib.
Brantford City	32,274	21,607	15,763[5]	8,013	MACDONALD, W. R.	Brantford	Lib.
Bruce	29,842	19,359	12,781	7,420	TOMLINSON, W. R.	Port Elgin	Lib.
Carleton	31,305	20,716	14,481	7,736	HYNDMAN, A. B[6]	Carp	Cons.
Cochrane	58,790	44,559	26,729	16,785	BRADETTE, J. A.	Cochrane	Lib.
Dufferin-Simcoe	30,008	19,338	10,840	6,527	ROWE, Hon. W. E.	Newton Robinson.	Cons.
Durham	25,782	17,095	12,254	6,743	RICKARD, W. F.	Newcastle	Lib.
Elgin	43,436	30,216	20,902	11,867	MILLS, W. H.	Sparta	Lib.
Essex East	62,956	30,220	21,541	9,811	MARTIN, P.	Windsor	Lib.
Essex South	31,970	20,048	13,196	7,624	CLARK, S. M.	Harrow	Lib.
Essex West	64,112	45,620	29,560	14,133	McLARTY, Hon. N. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Fort William	34,656	20,809	17,261	8,504	McIVOR, D.	Fort William	Lib.
Frontenac-Addington	26,455	17,022	12,272	6,154	AYLESWORTH, W. R.	Kingston	Cons.
Glengarry	18,666	11,299	7,437	4,578	MACDIARMID, W. B.	Maxville	Lib.
Grenville-Dundas	32,425	22,320	12,943[5]	7,225	CASSELMAN, A. C.	Prescott	Cons.
Grey-Bruce	35,736	23,385	16,209	6,389	HARRIS, W. E.	Markdale	Lib.
Grey North	34,407	23,419	15,820	7,538	TELFORD, W. P.	Owen Sound	Lib.
Haldimand	21,428	13,977	10,300	5,515	SENN, M. C.	Caledonia	Cons.
Halton	26,558	18,375	14,082	7,788	CLEAVER, H.	Burlington	Lib.
Hamilton East	72,498	43,705	30,110	14,053	ROSS, T. H.	Hamilton	Lib.
Hamilton West	50,578	36,014	25,326	13,965	GIBSON, Hon. C. W. G.	Ottawa	Lib.
Hastings-Peterborough	27,160	17,033	10,735	5,471	WHITE, G. S.	Madoc	Cons.
Hastings South	39,327	25,348	18,857	9,001	STOKES, G. H.	Belleville	Cons.
Huron North	26,095	17,501	11,902	5,937	CARDIFF, L. E.	Brussels	Cons.
Huron-Perth	22,661	14,742	9,137	5,622	GOLDING, W. H.	Seaforth	Lib.
Kenora-Rainy River	39,834	27,254	19,242	10,595	McKINNON, H. B.	Kenora	Lib.
Kent	50,994	32,703	22,759	11,629	DESMOND, C. E.	Ridgetown	Cons.
Kingston City	26,180	19,381	17,291	9,609	ROGERS, Hon. N. M[7]	Kingston	Lib.
Lambton-Kent	33,707	21,760	14,994	8,834	MACKENZIE, H. A.	Watford	Lib.-Prog.

[1] For successful candidate. [2] Mr. Bercovitch died Dec. 26, 1942, and Mr. Fred Rose (L.P.) was elected Aug. 9, 1943. [3] Mr. Vien resigned Oct. 5, 1942, and Hon. Lèo R. LaFlèche (L) was elected Nov. 30, 1942. [4] Mr. Deslauriers died May 28, 1941, and Dr. G. Fauteux (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942. [5] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book in accordance with the final report of the Chief Electoral Officer. [6] Dr. Hyndman died Apr. 9, 1940, and Mr. G. R. Boucher (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. [7] 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	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Votes Polled[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Ontario—concluded							
Lambton West	33,580	22,041	16,674	8,671	GRAY, R. W.	Sarnia	Lib.
Lanark	32,856	21,854	16,079	8,821	SOPER, B. H.	Smiths Falls	Lib.
Leeds	35,157	23,479	18,637	10,322	FULFORD, G. T.	Brockville	Lib.
Lincoln	54,199	37,685	28,955	13,331	LOCKHART, N. J. M.	St. Catharines	Cons.
London	59,821	43,951	32,388	15,824	JOHNSTON, J. A.	London	Lib.
Middlesex East	34,788	23,608	16,389	8,444	ROSS, D. G.	London	Lib.
Middlesex West	23,632	15,151	9,953	6,024	MCCUBBIN, R.	Strathroy	Lib.
Muskoka-Ontario	35,513	23,414	15,197	8,098	FURNISS, S. J.	Brechin	Lib.-Prog.
Nipissing	88,597	64,005	38,632	26,916	HURTUBISE, J. R.	Sudbury	Lib.
Norfolk	31,359	22,459	15,272	9,230	TAYLOR, W. H.	Scotland	Lib.
Northumberland	30,727	19,973	15,555	8,194	FRASER, W. A.	Trenton	Lib.
Ontario	45,139	29,353	20,320	12,176	MOORE, W. H.	Dunbarton	Lib.
Ottawa East	51,667	37,357	29,363	12,373	PINARD, J. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Ottawa West	78,656	61,322	47,751	27,460	MCILRAITH, G. J.	Ottawa	Lib.
Oxford	47,825	32,710	19,397	10,975	RENNIE, A. S.	Tillsonburg	Lib.
Parry Sound	26,198	15,798	10,877	5,850	SLAGHT, A. G.	Toronto	Lib.
Peel	28,156	20,221	16,234	8,486	GRAYDON, G.	Brampton	Cons.
Perth	47,816	30,966	21,531	12,926	SANDERSON, F. G.	St. Marys	Lib.
Peterborough West	37,042	25,189	19,311	9,683	FRASER, G. K.	Peterborough	Cons.
Port Arthur	34,807	26,290	18,947	10,327	HOWE, Hon. C. D.	Ottawa	Lib.
Prescott	24,596	14,146	10,350	6,431	BERTRAND, E. O.	L'Original	Lib.
Prince Edward-Lennox	28,697	18,329	12,568	6,574	TUSTIN, G. J.	Napanee	Cons.
Renfrew North	27,230	16,420	11,523	6,199	WARREN, R. M.	Eganville	Lib.
Renfrew South	26,986	16,572	11,537	6,228	MCCANN, J. J.	Renfrew	Lib.
Russell	26,899	15,079	9,102	6,045	GOULET, A.	Bourget	Lib.
Simcoe East	36,572	21,709	15,592	8,470	MCLEAN, G. A.	Orillia	Lib.
Simcoe North	29,224	19,922	13,192	7,096	MCCUAIG, D. F.	Barrie	Lib.
Stormont	32,524	23,103	16,557	10,197	CHEVRIER, L.	Cornwall	Lib.
Timiskaming	37,594	32,545	22,440	10,455	LITTLE, W.	Kirkland Lake	Lib.
Victoria	31,841	21,766	16,002	8,499	MCNEVIN, B.	Omemee	Lib.
Waterloo North	53,777	36,661	22,712	14,172	EULER, Hon. W. D.[2]	Waterloo	Lib.
Waterloo South	36,075	24,639	16,086	7,432	HOMUTH, K. K.	Preston	Cons.
Welland	82,731	52,356	36,977	19,132	DAMUDE, A. B.[3]	Fonthill	Lib.
Wellington North	25,063	16,259	10,052	5,748	BLAIR, J. K.	Arthur	Lib.
Wellington South	35,856	23,642	17,427	8,115	GLADSTONE, R. W.	Guelph	Lib.
Wentworth	66,943	45,419	31,110	15,714	CORMAN, E. H.	Hamilton	Lib.
York East	70,752	51,544	34,422	16,741	MCGREGOR, R. H.	Toronto	Cons.
York North	38,765	29,117	19,644	10,653	MULOCK, Hon. W. P.	Ottawa	Lib.
York South	60,350	49,012	33,873	15,346	COCKERAM, A.[4]	Forest Hill Village	Cons.
York West	55,881	39,995	28,968	12,788	ADAMSON, A. R.	Port Credit	Cons.
City of Toronto—							
Broadview	57,523	38,653	25,261	14,474	CHURCH, T. L.	Toronto	Cons.
Danforth	41,824	29,243	21,000	11,847	HARRIS, J. H.	Toronto	Cons.
Davenport	57,039	40,119	26,310	14,890	MACNICOL, J. R.	Toronto	Cons.
Eglinton	54,859	48,399	34,368	17,166	HOBLITZELL, F. G.	Toronto	Lib.
Greenwood	57,296	37,302	25,775	14,710	MASSEY, D.	Toronto	Cons.
High Park	52,971	37,165	26,386	13,266	ANDERSON, A. J.	Toronto	Cons.
Parkdale	51,398	37,485	26,372	13,605	BRUCE, Hon. H. A.	Toronto	Cons.
Rosedale	53,081	36,072	24,232	12,519	JACKMAN, H. R.	Toronto	Cons.
St. Paul's	62,283	49,279	30,898	15,591	ROSS, D. G.	Toronto	Cons.
Spadina	82,127	56,944	38,259	20,506	FACTOR, S.	Toronto	Lib.
Trinity	60,806	39,113	28,062	14,901	ROEBUCK, A. W.	Toronto	Lib.
Manitoba— (17 members)							
Brandon	38,098	23,061	17,798	8,908	MATTHEWS, J. E.	Brandon	Lib.
Churchill	33,909	18,362	13,485	8,276	CRERAR, Hon. T. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Dauphin	40,597	22,554	17,218	5,953	WARD, W. J.	Dauphin	Lib.
Lisgar	30,595	15,747	9,560	5,221	WINKLER, H. W.	Morden	Lib.
Macdonald	36,127	20,283	14,977	7,728	WEIR, W. G.	Carman	Lib.-Prog.
Marquette	38,105	21,112	16,993	7,027	GLEN, Hon. J. A.	Russell	Lib.
Neepawa	29,449	17,438	13,921	6,724	MACKENZIE, F. D.	Neepawa	Lib.
Portage la Prairie	27,610	15,749	12,413	7,442	LEADER, H.	Portage la Prairie	Lib.
Provencher	36,299	18,117	12,348	3,768	JUTRAS, R.	Letellier	Lib.

[1] For successful candidate.
[2] Hon. Mr. Euler was appointed to the Senate, May 9, 1940, and Mr. L. O. Breithaupt (L) was elected Aug. 19, 1940.
[3] Mr. Damude died Sept. 15, 1941, and Hon. H. Humphrey Mitchell (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942.
[4] 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—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Votes Polled[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Manitoba—concluded							
St. Boniface	32,810	19,558	15,505	7,926	HOWDEN, J. P.	Norwood Grove	Lib.
Selkirk	55,584	29,253	22,028	11,023	THORSON, Hon. J. T.[2]	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Souris	22,157	13,924	11,269	4,991	ROSS, J. A.	Melita	Cons.
Springfield	44,073	23,866	17,940	7,462	TURNER, J. M.	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg North	71,904	42,959	32,525	13,015	BOOTH, C. S.	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg North Centre	58,047	40,754	28,423	11,324	WOODSWORTH, J. S.[3]	Winnipeg	C.C.F.
Winnipeg South	52,757	34,071	28,180	15,461	MUTCH, L. A.	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg South Centre	63,095	47,358	36,277	19,486	MAYBANK, R.	Fort Garry	Lib.
Saskatchewan—(21 members)							
Assiniboia	36,565	18,615	15,245	6,846	TRIPP, J. P.	Oxbow	Lib.
Humboldt	44,977	21,656	16,446	8,808	FLEMING, H. R.[4]	Humboldt	Lib.
Kindersley	36,004	16,773	13,014	5,068	HENDERSON, C. A.	Dodsland	Lib.
Lake Centre	37,539	20,224	16,517	5,974	DIEFENBAKER, J. G.	Prince Albert	Cons.
Mackenzie	55,434	28,093	20,410	10,207	NICHOLSON, A. M.	Canora	C.C.F.
Maple Creek	38,948	19,172	13,539[5]	5,157	EVANS, C. R.	Piapot	Lib.
Melfort	51,286	28,038	21,220	11,358	WRIGHT, P. E.	Tisdale	C.C.F.
Melville	49,264	24,935	21,162	10,158	GARDINER, Hon. J. G.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Moose Jaw	40,162	23,114	17,307	9,373	ROSS, J. G.	Moose Jaw	Lib.
North Battleford	55,344	25,642	18,535	10,500	NIELSEN, Mrs. D. W.	Spiritwood	Unity
Prince Albert	45,718	23,143	18,230	8,310	KING, Rt. Hon. W. L. M.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Qu'Appelle	37,688	19,286	15,107	8,236	PERLEY, E. E.	Wolseley	Cons.
Regina City	53,354	36,445	30,804	14,434	MCNIVEN, D. A.	Regina	Lib.
Rosetown-Biggar	36,100	18,813	15,061	7,714	COLDWELL, M. J. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	C.C.F.
Rosthern	42,675	19,313	13,132	6,612	TUCKER, W. A.	Rosthern	Lib.
Saskatoon City	45,140	28,947	22,561	13,868	BROWN, W. G.[6]	Saskatoon	U.R.
Swift Current	42,556	21,091	15,601	6,042	GRAHAM, R. T.	Swift Current	Lib.
The Battlefords	48,868	23,759	17,268	7,195	GREGORY, J. A.	North Battleford	Lib.
Weyburn	41,558	19,537	16,400	8,509	DOUGLAS, T. C.	Weyburn	C.C.F.
Wood Mountain	40,025	19,611	15,451	6,375	DONNELLY, T. F.	Kincaid	Lib.
Yorkton	52,342	25,724	20,366	7,658	CASTLEDEN, G. H.	Yorkton	C.C.F.
Alberta—(17 members)							
Acadia	29,944	14,976	8,390[5]	3,767	QUELCH, V.	Morrin	N.D.
Athabaska	48,886	23,460	13,016	5,961	DÉCHÊNE, J. M.	Bonnyville	Lib.
Battle River	44,391	21,976	12,372	5,045	FAIR, R.	Paradise Valley	N.D.
Bow River	44,851	23,561	16,026	5,410	JOHNSTON, C. E.	Three Hills	N.D.
Calgary East	44,505	30,381	21,487	5,815	ROSS, G. H.	Calgary	Lib.
Calgary West	41,315	27,059	19,994	7,299	EDWARDS, M. J.	Calgary	Lib.
Camrose	44,073	22,953	12,989	6,359	MARSHALL, J. A.	Bashaw	N.D.
Edmonton East	49,467	30,816	20,709	8,948	CASSELMAN, F. C.[7]	Edmonton	Lib.
Edmonton West	43,795	30,688	21,873	12,350	MACKINNON, Hon. J. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Jasper-Edson	55,345	29,967	16,751	6,363	KUHL, W. F.	Sprucegrove	N.D.
Lethbridge	46,373	21,244	15,740	6,362	BLACKMORE, J. H.	Cardston	N.D.
Macleod	43,084	23,293	16,911	6,655	HANSELL, E. G.	Vulcan	N.D.
Medicine Hat	40,949	21,591	15,134	9,439	GERSHAW, F. W.	Medicine Hat	Lib.
Peace River	48,748	25,380	15,742	6,426	SISSONS, J. H.	Grand Prairie	Lib.
Red Deer	45,525	26,155	15,306	5,583	SHAW, F. D.	James River Bridge.	N.D.
Vegreville	49,261	23,219	14,214	5,083	HLYNKA, A.	Edmonton	N.D.
Wetaskiwin	52,270	26,890	15,764	6,245	JAQUES, N.	Mirror	N.D.

[1] For successful candidate. [2] Hon. Mr. Thorson having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, his seat became vacant Jan. 11, 1943, and Mr. William Bryce (C.C.F.) was elected Aug. 9, 1943. [3] Mr. Woodsworth died Mar. 21, 1942, and Mr. Stanley H. Knowles (C.C.F.) was elected Nov. 30, 1942. [4] Mr. Fleming died Nov. 6, 1942, and Mr. Joseph W. Burton (C.C.F.) was elected Aug. 9, 1943. [5] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book in accordance with the final report of the Chief Electoral Officer. [6] Rev. Mr. Brown died Apr. 1, 1940, and Mr. A. H. Bence (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. [7] Mr. Casselman died Mar. 20, 1941, and Mrs. C. T. Casselman (L) was elected June 2, 1941.

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	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Votes Polled[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
British Columbia—(16 members)							
Cariboo	26,094	17,575	13,591	6,063	TURGEON, J. G.	Vancouver	Lib.
Comox-Alberni	28,379	19,703	14,304	10,156	NEILL, A. W.	Alberni	Ind.
Fraser Valley	31,377	20,192	15,949	6,638	CRUICKSHANK, G. A.	Matsqui	Lib.
Kamloops	29,249	16,180	13,592	5,621	O'NEILL, T. J.	Kamloops	Lib.
Kootenay East	25,662	14,312	12,673	4,395	MACKINNON, G. E. L.	Cranbrook	Cons.
Kootenay West	32,556	21,261	17,423	6,771	ESLING, W. K.	Rossland	Cons.
Nanaimo	45,767	32,426	25,513	10,668	CHAMBERS, A.	Saanich	Lib.
New Westminster	59,170	42,728	34,936	15,287	REID, T.	Newton	Lib.
Skeena	30,391	12,088	9,567	4,980	HANSON, O.	Prince Rupert	Lib.
Vancouver-Burrard	59,583	43,427	33,257	12,617	McGEER, G. G.	Vancouver	Lib.
Vancouver Centre	65,683	43,887	31,748	12,100	MACKENZIE, Hon. I. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Vancouver East	58,921	39,841	29,407[2]	12,490	MACINNIS, A.	Vancouver	C.C.F.
Vancouver North	48,906	36,275	27,906	10,496	SINCLAIR, J.	Hollyburn	Lib.
Vancouver South	63,122	49,102	38,387	18,470	GREEN, H. C.	Vancouver	Cons.
Victoria	48,599	35,360	26,750	13,887	MAYHEW, R. W.	Victoria	Lib.
Yale	40,804	28,227	23,100	8,599	STIRLING, Hon. G.	Kelowna	Cons.
Yukon Territory—(1 member)							
Yukon	4,230	2,097	1,741	915	BLACK, G.	Vancouver, B.C.	Cons.

[1] For successful candidate. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book in accordance with the final report of the Chief Electoral Officer.

10.—By-elections Since the General Election of Mar. 26, 1940

NOTE.—For names of newly-elected members, see footnotes to Table 9, pp. 57-60.

Electoral Division	Date of Election	Voters on Register	Candidates	Votes Polled	Ratio of Votes Polled to Voters	Successful Candidates	
						Votes Cast for	Ratio to Total Votes Polled
		No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
QUEBEC—							
Cartier	Aug. 9, 1943	39,178	5	19,404	49·53	5,789	29·83
Charlevoix-Saguenay	Nov. 30, 1942	30,342	5	19,568	64·49	9,773	49·94
Outremont	Nov. 30, 1942	35,832	2	20,143	56·22	12,378	61·45
Quebec East	Feb. 9, 1942	39,419	2	29,840	75·70	16,708	55·99
St. Mary	Feb. 9, 1942	49,861	4	17,143	34·38	7,607	44·37
Stanstead	Aug. 9, 1943	15,592	3	12,361	72·86	6,661	53·88
ONTARIO—							
Carleton	Aug. 19, 1940	20,611	2	7,567	36·71	6,045	79·89
Kingston City	Aug. 12, 1940	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Waterloo North	Aug. 19, 1940	36,645	2	14,348	39·15	8,826	61·51
Welland	Feb. 9, 1942	57,810	3	28,270	48·90	12,836	45·41
York South	Feb. 9, 1942	52,014	2	28,649	55·08	16,408	57·27
MANITOBA—							
Selkirk	Aug. 9, 1943	28,900	3	14,113	48·83	9,396	66·57
Winnipeg North Centre	Nov. 30, 1942	41,967	3	16,888	40·24	11,639	68·92
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Humboldt	Aug. 9, 1943	19,977	3	14,529	72·73	8,910	61·32
Saskatoon City	Aug. 19, 1940	28,995	6	15,289	52·73	4,798	31·38
ALBERTA—							
Edmonton East	June 2, 1941	31,402	3	14,242	45·35	7,306	51·30

[1] Acclamation.

Subsection 5.—The Franchise at Dominion Elections

It was provided by the British North America Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors throughout the Dominion consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (47-48 Vict., c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (59-60 Vict., c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections. The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act (708 Geo. V, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of members of the military forces, or of the naval forces, to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a New Dominion Elections Act (10-11 Geo. V, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. The right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, men and women, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote. Women were granted general franchise in Canada in 1918 (8-9 Geo. V, c. 20), and have voted at all Dominion elections held since that date.

Franchise Legislation now in Force.—The right to vote is at present provided for in the Dominion Elections Act, 1938 (2 Geo. VI, c. 46). The franchise is conferred upon all British subjects, men or women, who have attained the age of 21 years and who have been ordinarily resident in Canada for 12 months prior to polling day at a Dominion election, and ordinarily resident in the electoral district on the date of the issue of the writ for such election. Lists of electors are prepared afresh for use at each Dominion election. Those denied the right to vote are:—

1. Judges appointed by the Governor in Council;
2. The returning officer for each electoral district;
3. Persons undergoing punishment as inmates of any penal institution for the commission of any offence;
4. Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation who did not serve in the War of 1914-18;
5. Persons restrained of their liberty or management of their property by reason of mental disease;
6. Eskimos, whether born in Canada or elsewhere;
7. Persons who are disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of a province in which they are residing, and who did not serve in the War of 1914-18;
8. Doukhobors, residing in the Province of British Columbia, whether born in Canada or elsewhere;
9. Persons disqualified under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt and illegal practices;
10. Inmates of an institution which is maintained by any government or municipality for the housing of the poor, if such persons are disqualified from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province, and did not serve in the War of 1914-18.

According to a special procedure provided by The Active Service Voting Regulations, every Canadian on Active Service, irrespective of age, and whether stationed within or without Canada, is entitled to vote at a general election, and such vote is applied to the electoral district from which he or she enlisted. In the Speech from the Throne, delivered Jan. 27, 1944, it was announced that adequate facilities for this purpose would be provided.

11.—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	55,339	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]	283,428[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]	1,575,159	1,799,942	809,295	1,029,480[4]	1,162,862	1,189,489
Ontario	1,847,512	1,894,624	2,174,188	2,340,344	1,226,267[5]	1,364,960[5]	1,608,244	1,625,439
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	373,376
Alberta	279,463	304,475[4]	368,956	423,609	157,993	201,635[4]	241,107	272,418
British Columbia	262,262	333,326	382,117	472,584	185,345	243,631	292,423	368,103
Yukon	1,848	1,719	1,805	2,097	1,482	1,408	1,265	1,741
Totals	**4,665,381**[4]	**5,153,971**[6]	**5,918,207**	**6,588,888**	**3,273,062**[4]	**3,922,481**[6]	**4,452,675**	**4,672,531**

[1] Each voter in the double-member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1940, 24,397 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 89,020 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.

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

Province, Territory or District	Date of Admission or Creation	Legislative Process	Present Area (square miles)		
			Land	Fresh Water	Total
Ontario	July 1, 1867	Act of Imperial Parliament — The British North America Act, 1867 (30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial Order in Council of May 22, 1867	363,282	49,300	412,582[1]
Quebec	" 1, 1867		523,860	71,000	594,860[2]
Nova Scotia	" 1, 1867		20,743	325	21,068
New Brunswick	" 1, 1867		27,473	512	27,985
Manitoba	" 15, 1870	Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3) and Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870	219,723	26,789	246,512[3]
British Columbia	" 20, 1871	Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	359,279	6,976	366,255
P.E. Island	" 1, 1873	Imperial Order in Council, June 26, 1873	2,184	[4]	2,184
Yukon	June 13, 1898	Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6)	205,346	1,730	207,076
Saskatchewan	Sept. 1, 1905	Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)	237,975	13,725	251,700[5]
Alberta	" 1, 1905	Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3)	248,800	6,485	255,285[5]
Mackenzie	Jan. 1, 1920	Order in Council, Mar. 16, 1918	493,225	34,265	527,490[6]
Keewatin	" 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160[6]
Franklin	" 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032[6]
		Totals	**3,466,882**	**228,307**	**3,695,189**

[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.

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of a province is styled "His Honour" and is also styled "Honourable" throughout his life. Where a knighthood or other honour was conferred during the term of office, it is shown. Many Lieutenant-Governors were knighted after their term had expired. Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1923 will be found at pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book, and for 1924-37 at pp. 110-118 of the 1938 Year Book. When two or more dates are shown for the appointment of a Minister, the first denotes the original appointment to the Ministry and the second or last to the portfolio held at present.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
William Robinson	June 10, 1873	Benjamin Rogers	June 1, 1910
Sir Robert Hodgson	July 4, 1874	A. C. Macdonald	June 3, 1915
Thomas H. Haviland	July 10, 1879	Murdock McKinnon	Sept. 2, 1919
Andrew Archibald Macdonald	July 18, 1884	Frank R. Heartz	Sept. 8, 1924
Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 2, 1889	Charles Dalton	Nov. 19, 1930
George W. Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894	George D. DeBlois	Dec. 28, 1933
P. A. McIntyre	May 23, 1899	Bradford W. LePage	Sept. 11, 1939
D. A. Mackinnon	Oct. 3, 1904		

TWENTY-SECOND MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Sept. 15, 1943: 20 Liberals, 10 Conservatives.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Education	Hon. J. Walter Jones	May 11, 1943
President of the Executive Council	Hon. W. F. Alan Stewart	May 11, 1943
Attorney and Advocate General	Hon. Mark R. MacGuigan	Apr. 8, 1943 May 11, 1943
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Public Welfare	Hon. William Hughes	May 11, 1943
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. George H. Barbour	May 11, 1943
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Horace Wright	May 11, 1943
Minister without portfolio	Hon. John A. Campbell	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without portfolio	Marin Gallant	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without portfolio	T. William L. Prowse	Oct. 28, 1943

NOVA SCOTIA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
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. 12, 1925
Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883	James C. Tory	Sept. 14, 1925
A. W. McLelan	July 9, 1888	Frank Stanfield	Nov. 19, 1930
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly	July 11, 1890	Walter H. Covert	Oct. 5, 1931
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly	July 29, 1895[1]	Robert Irwin	Apr. 7, 1937
Alfred G. Jones	July 26, 1900	Frederick F. Mathers, K.C.	May 31, 1940
Duncan C. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1906	Lt.-Col. H. Ernest Kendall, M.D.	Nov. 17, 1942

[1] Second term.

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943—continued

NOVA SCOTIA—concluded

THIRTEENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Oct. 28, 1941: 23 Liberals, 4 Conservatives and 3 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.)

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	Sept. 5, 1933
Attorney General, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. A. Stirling MacMillan	July 10, 1940
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing	Hon. Josiah H. MacQuarrie, K.C.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Health	Hon. John A. McDonald	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour	Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Highways and Public Works	Hon. Lauchlin D. Currie, K.C.	Feb. 6, 1939
Minister of Industry and Publicity	Hon. John D. McKenzie	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Harold Connolly	Feb. 24, 1941
	Hon. J. Willie Comeau	Sept. 5, 1933

NEW BRUNSWICK

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
Major-Gen. Sir. C. Hastings Doyle	July 1, 1867	Jabez B. Snowball	Jan. 30, 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. Barron 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. 11, 1928
John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893	Col. Murray MacLaren	Feb. 5, 1935
John J. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893	W. G. Clark	Mar. 5, 1940
A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896		

TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Nov. 20, 1939: 29 Liberals, 19 Conservatives.)

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

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943—continued

QUEBEC

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
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	Oct. 4, 1884	Sir Lomer Gouin	Dec. 31, 1928
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887	H. G. Carroll	Apr. 2, 1929
Sir Joseph A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892	E. L. Patenaude	Apr. 29, 1934
Louis A. Jetté	Jan. 20, 1898	Major-Gen. Sir Eugène Fiset, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.	Dec. 30, 1939
Sir Louis A. Jetté	Feb. 1, 1903[1]		
Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 15, 1908		

[1] Second term.

TWENTIETH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Oct. 25, 1939: 69 Liberals, 14 Union Nationale, 1 Conservative, 1 Independent and 1 National.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Adelard Godbout	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Roads	Hon. T. Damien Bouchard	Nov. 8, 1939
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Oscar Drouin	Apr. 1, 1943
Attorney General	Hon. Léon Casgrain	June 10, 1942
Minister of Labour and Minister of Mines	Hon. Edgar Rochette	May 13, 1941
Minister of Health and Social Welfare	Hon. Henri Groulx	May 13, 1941
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Geo. E. Dansereau	Nov. 5, 1942
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. Wilfrid Hamel	Nov. 5, 1942
Provincial Secretary	Hon. Hector Perrier	Oct. 16, 1940
Minister of Game and Minister of Fisheries	Hon. Valmore Bienvenue	Nov. 5, 1942
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Frank L. Connors	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Perrault Casgrain	Nov. 5, 1942
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Henri R. Renault	Nov. 5, 1942

ONTARIO

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
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. 20, 1926
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick	May 28, 1892	Col. Herbert Alexander Bruce	Oct. 25, 1932
Sir Oliver Mowat	Nov. 18, 1897	Albert Matthews	Nov. 23, 1937

FOURTEENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Aug. 4, 1943: 38 Conservatives, 34 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 15 Liberals, 1 Independent Liberal and 2 Labour.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
President of the Council and Minister of Education	Hon. George A. Drew, K.C.	Aug. 19, 1943
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy	Aug. 19, 1943
Treasurer and Minister of Mines	Hon. Leslie M. Frost, K.C.	Aug. 19, 1943
Attorney-General	Hon. Leslie E. Blackwell, K.C.	Aug. 19, 1943
Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works	Hon. George H. Doucett	Aug. 19, 1943
Secretary and Registrar, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister charged with administration of The Game and Fisheries Act	Hon. George H. Dunbar	Aug. 19, 1943 Aug. 19, 1943 Aug. 31, 1943
Minister of Health and Minister of Public Welfare	Hon. Reg. P. Vivian, M.D.	Aug. 19, 1943
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. Wesley Gardiner Thompson	Aug. 19, 1943
Minister of Labour	Hon. Charles Daley	Aug. 19, 1943
Minister without portfolio	Hon. George Holmes Challies	Aug. 19, 1943 Aug. 24, 1943

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943—continued

MANITOBA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
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	Oct. 8, 1877	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Oct. 17, 1921[1]
James C. Aikins	Sept. 29, 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	Dec. 1, 1934
Sir Daniel H. McMillan	Oct. 10, 1900	Roland Fairbairn McWilliams	Nov. 1, 1940

[1] Second term.

THIRTEENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Apr. 22, 1941: 50 Coalition [27 Liberal-Progressives, 13 Conservatives, 4 Independents, 3 Social Credit, 3 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation], 5 Anti-coalition [2 Conservatives, 3 Independent].)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations	Hon. S. S. Garson, K.C.	Jan. 14, 1943
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 and Labour	Hon. E. F. Willis	Nov. 2, 1940 Dec. 19, 1942
Minister of Health and Public Welfare and Attorney General	Hon. J. O. McLenaghen	Nov. 2, 1940 May 3, 1941
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

SASKATCHEWAN

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
A. E. Forget	Aug. 24, 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	Sept. 10, 1936
H. W. Newlands	Feb. 17, 1921		

[1] Second term.

SEVENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, June 8, 1938: 38 Liberals, 10 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 2 Social Credit, 2 Unity.)

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

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943—continued

SASKATCHEWAN—concluded

SEVENTH MINISTRY—concluded

Office	Name	Date of Commission
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 May 3, 1941
Minister of Education	Hon. Hubert Staines, B.A.	Aug. 5, 1941
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare	Hon. R. J. M. Parker	July 19, 1934
Minister of Natural Resources and Minister in Charge of the Saskatchewan Insurance Act, the Fire Prevention Act, the Prairie and Forest Fires Act, the Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, the Public Printing Act and the Bureau of Publications	Hon. W. F. Kerr	Nov. 5, 1935 May 3, 1941
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.	Dec. 1, 1938 May 3, 1941
Minister without portfolio	Hon. E. M. Culliton	Dec. 1, 1938 May 3, 1941

ALBERTA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
George H. V. Bulyea	Aug. 24, 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	Sept. 10, 1936
Robert George Brett	Oct. 20, 1920[1]	J. C. Bowen	Mar. 20, 1937

[1] Second term.

SEVENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Mar. 21, 1940: 35 Social Credit, 20 Independents, 1 Labour, 1 Liberal.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and Minister of Trade and Industry	Hon. Ernest C. Manning	June 1, 1943 Sept. 3, 1935
Attorney General	Hon. Lucien Maynard	Sept. 15, 1937
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education	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	Hon. Alfred J. Hooke	June 2, 1943
Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. C. E. Gerhart	June 2, 1943
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Duncan Bruce MacMillan	Dec. 3, 1940

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943—continued

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871	T. W. Paterson	Dec. 3, 1909
Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876	Sir Frank S. Barnard	Dec. 5, 1914
Clement F. Cornwall	June 4, 1881	Col. Edward G. Prior	Dec. 9, 1919
Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887	Walter C. Nichol	Dec. 24, 1920
Edgar Dewdney	Oct. 17, 1892	R. Randolph Bruce	Jan. 21, 1926
Thomas R. McInnes	Nov. 18, 1897	J. W. Fordham Johnson	July 18, 1931
Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900	Eric W. Hamber	Apr. 29, 1936
James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906	Lt.-Col. William C. Woodward	Aug. 29, 1941

TWENTY-THIRD MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Oct. 21, 1941: 33 Coalition [21 Liberals, 12 Conservatives], 14 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and 1 Labour.)

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. Ernest C. Carson	Oct. 28, 1942
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways	Hon. Herbert Anscomb	Sept. 15, 1942
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.....(Vacant)
Whitehorse District.....Willard Leroy Phelps, K.C., Whitehorse
Mayo District.....Richard Gordon Lee, Mayo

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1943, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1943—concluded

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

NOTE.—In 1888 the District 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
William McDougall	Sept. 28, 1869	Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
A. G. Archibald	May 20, 1870	C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893
Francis Goodschall Johnson	Apr. 9, 1872	M. C. Cameron	May 30, 1898
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	A. E. Forget	Oct. 4, 1898
David Laird	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget	Mar. 30, 1904[1]
Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881		

[1] Second term.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

(Appointed by the Governor General in Council)

Commissioner—Charles Camsell, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Deputy Commissioner—Roy Alexander Gibson.
Members of the Council—Austin Louis Cumming; Kenneth Robinson Daly; 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 RT. HON. CHARLES 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 the HON. THOMAS C. DAVIS, who was appointed on Nov. 4, 1942. His office is in Canberra.

Following is the list of previous High Commissioners:—

MR. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, 1939-41
MAJOR-GENERAL VICTOR ODLUM, 1941-42

* Revised by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, in February, 1944. 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 10 cents.

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.

South Africa.—The first High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa was DR. HENRY LAUREYS, who was appointed on Feb. 1, 1940. The High Commissioner's office is in Pretoria. He has been succeeded by MR. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C.

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 first High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland was MR. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C., who was appointed on July 31, 1941. He has been transferred to Pretoria; pending the appointment of a successor, DR. HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE is Acting High Commissioner. His office is in St. John's.

Section 2.—Representatives in Foreign Countries

United States of America.—The Canadian Ambassador to the United States is the HON. LEIGHTON GOLDIE MCCARTHY, K.C., who was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary on Feb. 24, 1941, and presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on Jan. 12, 1944. The address of the Canadian Embassy is 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Following is the list of previous Ministers:—

THE HON. CHARLES 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 Consulate General in New York City, N.Y.—The Canadian Consulate General in New York City is in charge of MR. HUGH DAY SCULLY, Consul General, who was appointed to that post Apr. 8, 1943. The Consulate General is situated at 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia.—(Temporary address—London, England). The present Minister to these countries is MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE P. VANIER, who was appointed on Nov. 30, 1942. During the absence of General Vanier in Algiers (see below), MR. PIERRE DUPUY is Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments established in the United Kingdom.

Brazil.—The first Canadian Ambassador to Brazil is MR. JEAN DESY, who was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary June 24, 1941, and presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on Jan. 18, 1944. The Canadian Embassy is at Rio de Janeiro.

Argentina.—The first Canadian Minister to Argentina was the HON. W. F. A. TURGEON, who was appointed July 31, 1941. He has been transferred to another post; in his absence, MR. K. P. KIRKWOOD is Chargé d'Affairs. The Canadian Legation is at Buenos Aires.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The first Canadian Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is MR. L. D. WILGRESS, who was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Nov. 4, 1942, and will shortly present his Letter of Credence as Ambassador. The Canadian Embassy is at Moscow.

China.—The first Canadian Ambassador to China is MAJOR-GENERAL, VICTOR W. ODLUM, who was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Nov. 4, 1942, and will shortly present his Letter of Credence as Ambassador. The Canadian Embassy is at Chungking.

Chile.—The present and first Canadian Minister to Chile is MR. WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C., who was appointed Nov. 4, 1942. The Canadian Legation is at Santiago.

French Committee of National Liberation, Algiers.—After the formation of the Committee in Algiers, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE P. VANIER, who had been Canadian Representative to the Committee in London, was appointed at Algiers in a similar capacity, with the personal rank of Ambassador.

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 ACTING CONSUL LIEUTENANT D. E. fFOLKES JEMMETT. He was appointed to that post Dec. 11, 1942.

During 1943 arrangements were reached with a number of countries for the exchange of ambassadors. The agreement with the United States was announced on Nov. 11, 1943, and on Nov. 19, the Hon. Ray Atherton presented to the Governor General his letter of credence as United States Ambassador to Canada. Similar agreements for the exchange of ambassadors were reached with the Soviet Union, China, Brazil and Belgium.

In August, the first Swedish Minister to Canada presented his credentials in Ottawa, and, in November, announcement was made of an agreement with Turkey for the establishment of a Turkish Legation in Canada.

Early in 1944 it was announced that the Canadian Government had agreed with the Governments of Mexico and Peru to exchange diplomatic missions.

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 RT. 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.

High Commissioner for New Zealand: (Office established 1942.)

The present Acting High Commissioner is MR. R. M. FIRTH, who assumed office in 1942.

Address: 105 Wurtemburg Street, 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.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HON. RAY ATHERTON (Nov. 19, 1943).

Address: Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Belgium:* (Established 1937.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: BARON SILVERCRUYS (Feb. 1, 1944).

Address: 395 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa.

China:* (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: DR. LIU SHIH SHUN (Feb. 26, 1942).

Address: 201 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa.

Poland: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. VICTOR PODOSKI (Mar. 27, 1942).

Address: 333 Chapel Street, Ottawa.

Norway: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. DANIEL STEEN. (Apr. 2, 1942).

Address: 192 Daly Avenue, Ottawa.

Yugoslavia: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: DR. IZIDOR CANKAR (May 15, 1942).

Address: 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa.

Greece: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. GEORGE DEPASTA (June 5, 1942).

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

* Agreement has been concluded for the elevation of the Legation to rank of Embassy.

Czechoslovakia: (Established 1942.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: DR. FRANTISEK PAVLASEK (Aug. 14, 1942).
Address: 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa.

Brazil:* (Established 1941.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. CAIO DE MELLO FRANCO (Aug. 28, 1942). MR. DE MELLO FRANCO is being transferred to another post. Agreement has been given to the appointment of MR. CYRO DE FREITAS-VALLE as *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*
Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Chile: (Established 1942.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: DR. EDUARDO GROVE (Sept. 15, 1942).
Address: 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Sweden (Established 1943.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. PER WIJKMAN (Aug. 4, 1943).
Address: Rockcliffe Park.

Argentina: (Established 1941.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: DR. EDUARDO L. VIVOT (Dec. 14, 1943).
Address: 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:* (Established 1942.)
Chargé d'Affairs ad interim: MR. GREGORI I. TOUNKIN.
Address: 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa.

Netherlands: (Established 1939.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: JONKHEER J. W. M. SNOUK HURGRONJE (nominated).
Chargé d'Affairs ad interim: MR. G. W. BOISSEVAIN.
Address: 18 Range Road, Ottawa.

Turkey
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. SHEVKI ALHAN (nominated).

Mexico: DR. FRANCISCO DEL RIO CANEDO.

Peru
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: MR. EMILIO ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS (nominated).

French Committee of National Liberation:
Delegate: MR. GABRIEL BONNEAU.

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.

* Agreement has been concluded for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.
† 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 records accumulated at the decennial censuses of Canada, since the creation of the Dominion in 1867 to the latest census to date, 1941, make a valuable contribution to the demographic history of the nation. Each successive decade has added to the vast scope of the material; the detailed statistical analyses and the numerous monographs and studies available under the several aspects of demography and agriculture have made the census the most important statistical milestone of accomplishment and progress.

The salient aspects of population growth under each main heading shown in the conspectus above are covered but not necessarily in any one edition. The policy adopted 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. Therefore, much material for the 1941 Census is given in the following pages and data not yet available will be published in subsequent editions. The Canada Year Book can do no more than summarize the broad results of the Census but this summary includes all the information required by the general reader. To help those who wish to delve deeper into details, necessary references are given in the text.

The main legal reason for a periodic census under the Constitution of Canada is to determine representation in the House of Commons: this, according to the British North America Act, is based on population (see p. 53). The payment of provincial subsidies on a per capita basis is adjusted annually on population estimated from the census data. In view of this the *de jure* principle of enumeration is used, i.e., each person is counted as belonging to the locality of his regular domicile, rather than to the place he may be at the date of enumeration, a method followed in some other countries.

Yet the modern Dominion-wide census, however important this redistribution purpose, has a much wider sphere of usefulness. It constitutes, through the data collected directly from the people, a true measure of the social and economic progress of the country and can therefore be used in the regulation of general administration and public affairs, social security and post-war rehabilitation programs, etc. For instance, achievement can be measured from the census records by examination of how progressively modern machinery and household equipment, radios and motor-

* This chapter, as recast, has been checked 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 XXX, Section 1, under "Population".

cars have been introduced into industry and into home life over a series of decades. The changing complexion of the population can be traced in each area or locality, and the influences of age, sex, occupation, etc., shown. Comparative standards of living are indicated by data concerning employment, earnings, housing accommodation, etc. (especially when supplemented by consumption and price data). Changing social and economic conditions are reflected by the movement of population from rural districts to urban municipalities and, vice versa, by the growth of industry, the numbers and status of farm mortgages, taxes and a hundred and one other factors. Many other items of information upon which the Government must depend to conduct the business of the country are made available by this periodical stocktaking of the people.

History of the Census in Canada.—In 1666, Talon the Intendant of New France took an official census of the Colony for the purpose of measuring the increase in numbers that had taken place since the founding of Quebec by Champlain in 1608. These figures are, however, of historical interest rather than accurate census data. (For further details, see Census of Canada, 1931, Vol. I, pp. 133-153.)

Similar censuses of New France, which grew in detail, were taken no less than thirty-six times during the years intervening between 1666 and 1739 and many more times from that date to the close of the French régime in 1763. During the following years (see the 1942 Year Book, p. 83) a series of less elaborate reports supervened, with censuses appearing at irregular intervals, until the year 1841 when an Act was passed on September 18, after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, which provided that a census should be taken in the year 1842 and every fifth year thereafter. Under this Act the Census of Upper Canada only was taken: the Act was amended in 1842 and a census of Lower Canada was taken in 1844. (See Census of Canada, 1931, Vol. I, p. 36.)

In 1847 legislation was passed creating a Board of Registration and Statistics which took a census of Upper Canada in 1848 and a general census in 1850.

In 1851 Royal Assent was given to an Act to provide more effectually for the taking of the census in 1852 (these figures were later linked with those taken by the colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1851, and in Prince Edward Island in 1848 to give reasonably comparable totals, *circa* 1851, for these sections of British North America), 1861 and every tenth year thereafter. An unbroken series of census records, taken at regular decennial periods, is therefore available for all provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada over a period of ninety years. With the opening up of settlement in the three western provinces, immigration developed on such a scale that an Act was passed in 1918 providing that a census of population and agriculture be taken in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1926 and every tenth year thereafter. Thus censuses of the Prairie Provinces are now taken quinquennially and of the Dominion as a whole decennially. The primary purpose of the former is to fix the basis for subsidies payable on a per capita basis to the western provinces by the Dominion Government. (See Census Legislation in Canada, Census of Canada, Vol. I, 1931, p. 29; or Statutes 49 Vic., c. 46, s. 5; 4-5 Ed. VII, c. 3, s. 18B; 4-5 Ed. VII, c. 42, s. 18B.)

Growth of Population in Canada.—A brief résumé of the population history of Canada from the first census in 1666, when it numbered 3,215 persons, to the eighth Dominion census of 1941, when the figure was 11,506,655, places Canada among the leading countries of the British Empire in the rate of population growth.

The inflow of capital and the opening up of new and vast areas with the consequent stimulation of immigration began with the opening of the twentieth century and was the latest episode in the transformation of the central prairie region, which, in the course of forty years, has been organized into provinces and developed with such promise. While at the end of the nineteenth century the population of the then Dominion of Canada was approximately 5,400,000, it had about doubled this figure by 1931. The general increase in the population of European countries during the entire nineteenth century was approximately three-fold; Canada equalled this rate of progress during the sixty years from 1871 to 1931.

In the decade 1900–10 immigration, alone, totalled 1,800,000. This figure was the main factor in the gain of 34·17 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade and which was relatively larger than the growth of any modern country during the same period.

The next decade started out with an intensification of this immigration movement, but with the outbreak of the First World War a recession set in. The effects of the First World War upon the Canadian population were both direct and indirect. Nearly 60,000 Canadians died overseas and approximately 20,000 took their discharge in the United Kingdom. To these may be added 50,000 deaths from the war plague, influenza. In addition large numbers of British residents in Canada, most of them recent immigrants, left Canada to join the forces of the United Kingdom and did not return, and the same is true of enemy nationals who passed in considerable numbers into the United States immediately before and after the declaration of hostilities. The fluidity of the Canadian population accordingly rendered the War costly in personnel far beyond actual casualties. However, the net result over the ten years was a population increase of 21·94 p.c. or the largest increase for any modern country with the exception of Australia where an increase of 22·01 p.c. was recorded.

The Census of 1931 showed a further increase of 18·08 p.c. on 1921. Natural increase and immigration contributed 1,325,256 and 1,509,136, respectively, although the net gain was only 1,588,837 since estimated emigration was 1,245,555, for the ten years. Census returns of Great Britain for 1921–31 showed an increase of 4·7 p.c., equalling that of the previous decade. New Zealand in the ten-year interval between 1911–21 showed an increase of 19·8 p.c. and between 1921–31, 19·3 p.c. A census of Australia was not taken in 1931, but the official estimate of population based on the Census of 1933 gives an increase of 19·8 p.c. as against 22·0 p.c. for the period 1911–21 (Official Year Book of Australia, 1940, p. 519). Census figures for the United States show an increase of population of 14·9 p.c. between 1910–20 and 16·1 p.c. from 1920–30.

The eighth Census of Canada as of June 2, 1941, gives the population as 11,506,655 as compared with 10,376,786 as of June 1, 1931, an increase of 1,129,869 or 10·89 p.c. in the decade. During the greater part of this decade Canada along with all other countries was face to face with a prolonged and severe economic depression; immigration was still further restricted by government regulations as well as by economic necessity. The figures for immigrant arrivals were actually reduced from 1,166,004 in the ten-year period 1921–31 to 140,361 in 1931–41. The natural increase for this period showed a reduction of about 7 p.c. and, since immigration was reduced more than 88 p.c. over the decade, the net increase in population was due almost entirely to the still favourable birth and death rates of the established population.

Section 1.—Census Statistics of General Population

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken as of the dates Apr. 2, 1871, Apr. 4, 1881, Apr. 5, 1891, Apr. 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, 1921, 1931 and June 2, 1941. Summary figures are given in Tables 1–7.

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. 141.

Province or Territory	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
P.E. Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615	88,038	95,047
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846	577,962
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219	457,401
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776[1]	2,360,510[2,3]	2,874,662[3]	3,331,882
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292[1]	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394[1]	610,118	700,139	729,744
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	91,279	492,432	757,510	921,785	895,992
Alberta	–	–	–	73,022	374,295[4]	588,454	731,605	796,169
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582	694,263	817,861
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	8,512	4,157	4,230	4,914
N.W.T.[5]	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507[1,4]	8,143[3]	9,316[3]	12,028
Canada	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949[2]**	**10,376,786**	**11,506,655**

[1] Corrected as a result of the Boundaries Extension Acts, 1912. [2] Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. The total for Canada includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [4] Corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (308) to the 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

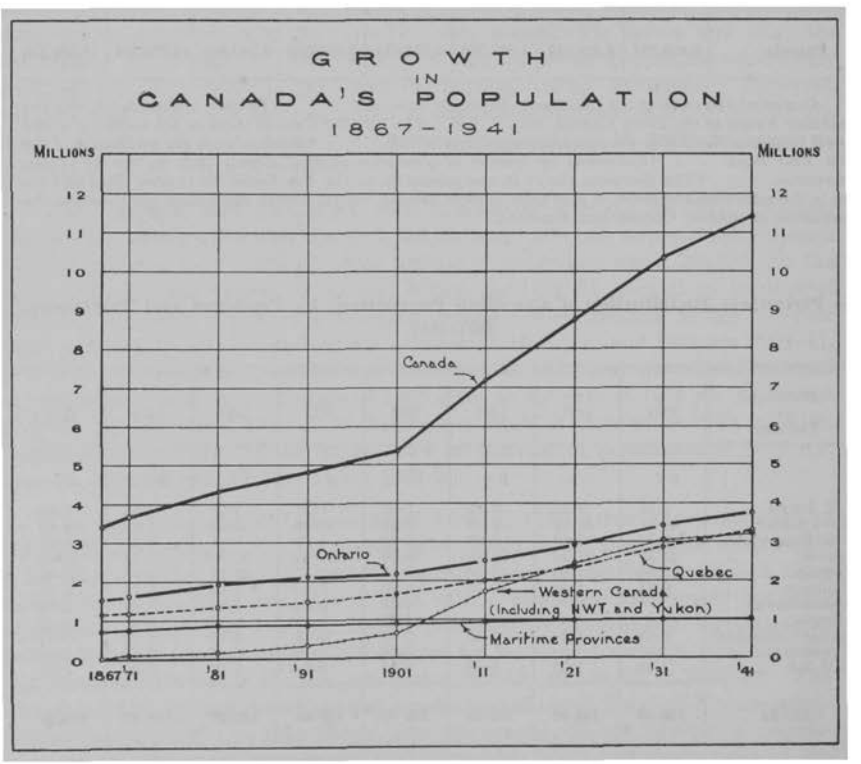
Province or Territory	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
P.E. Island	2·55	2·52	2·25	1·92	1·30	1·01	0·85	0·83
Nova Scotia	10·51	10·19	9·32	8·56	6·83	5·96	4·94	5·02
New Brunswick	7·74	7·43	6·65	6·16	4·88	4·41	3·94	3·97
Quebec	32·30	31·42	30·80	30·70	27·83[1]	26·86[2]	27·70	28·96
Ontario	43·94	44·56	43·74	40·64	35·07[1]	33·39	33·07	32·92
Manitoba	0·68	1·44	3·16	4·75	6·40[1]	6·94	6·75	6·34
Saskatchewan	–	–		1·70	6·84	8·62	8·88	7·79
Alberta	–	–	–	1·36	5·19[4]	6·70	7·05	6·92
British Columbia	0·98	1·14	2·03	3·33	5·45	5·97	6·69	7·11
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[1,4]	0·09	0·09	0·10
Canada	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00[2]**	**100·00**	**100·00**

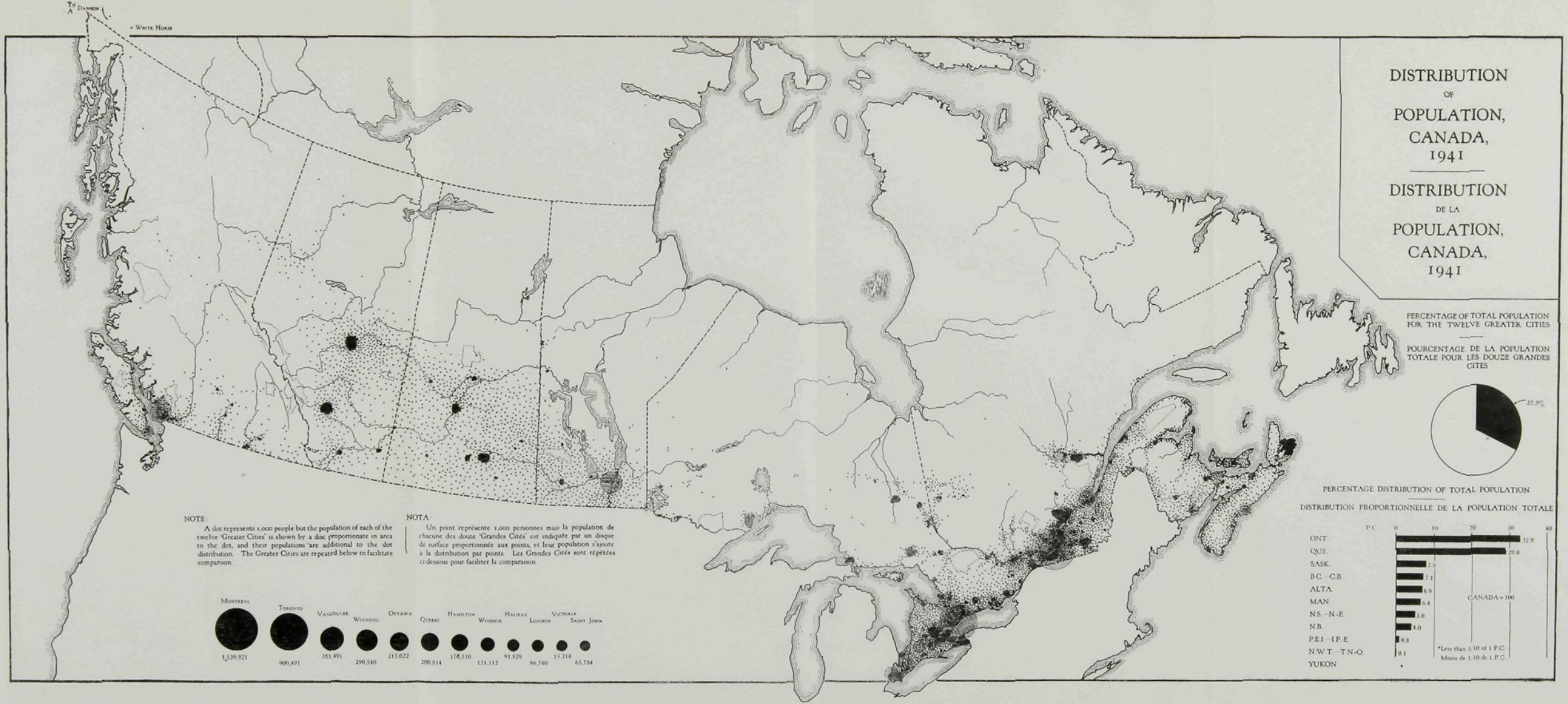
For footnotes, see end of Table 1.

3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871 and 1941, and Numerical Increases, by Decades, 1871-1941

Province or Territory	Population in 1871	Increase in Each Decade							Population in 1941	Increase 1871 to 1941
		1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941		
P.E.I.	94,021	14,870	187	−5,819	−9,531	−5,113	−577	7,009	95,047	1,026
N.S.	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	−10,991	65,116	577,962	190,162
N.B.	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	20,343	49,182	457,401	171,807
Que.	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878	354,734[1]	514,152	457,220	3,331,882	2,140,366
Ont.	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	498,021	355,972	3,787,655	2,166,804
Man.	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	90,021	29,605	729,744	704,516
Sask.	–	–	–	91,279	401,153	265,078	164,275	−25,793	895,992	895,992
Alta.	–	–	–	73,022	301,273	214,159	143,151	64,564	796,169	796,169
B.C.	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	169,681	123,598	817,861	781,614
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	−18,707	−4,355	73	684	4,914	4,914
N.W.T.[2]	48,000	8,446	42,521	−78,838	−13,622	1,636	1,173	2,712	12,028	−35,972
Totals	**3,689,257**	**635,553**	**508,429**	**538,076**	**1,835,328**	**1,581,306**[1]	**1,588,837**	**1,129,869**	**11,506,655**	**7,817,398**

[1] Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. The total for Canada includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921.
[2] The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.




To Dawson
White Horse
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CANADA, 1941
DISTRIBUTION DE LA POPULATION, CANADA, 1941
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE TWELVE GREATER CITIES
POURCENTAGE DE LA POPULATION TOTALE POUR LES DOUZE GRANDES CITES
32.3%
NOTE
A dot represents 1,000 people but the population of each of the twelve 'Greater Cities' is shown by a disc proportionate in area to the dot, and their populations are additional to the dot distribution. The Greater Cities are repeated below to facilitate comparison.
NOTA
Un point représente 1,000 personnes mais la population de chacune des douze 'Grandes Cités' est indiquée par un disque de surface proportionnée aux points, et leur population s'ajoute à la distribution par points. Les Grandes Cités sont répétées ci-dessous pour faciliter la comparaison.
Montreal 1,139,921
Toronto 900,491
Vancouver 351,491
Winnipeg 290,540
Ottawa 215,022
Quebec 200,814
Hamilton 176,110
Windsor 121,112
Halifax 91,829
London 86,740
Victoria 75,218
Saint John 65,784
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION
DISTRIBUTION PROPORTIONNELLE DE LA POPULATION TOTALE
P.C.
0 10 20 30 40
ONT. 32.9
QUE. 29.0
SASK. 7.8
B.C.—C.B. 7.1
ALTA. 6.9
MAN. 6.4
N.S.—N.-E. 5.0
N.B. 4.0
P.E.I.—I.P.-E. 0.8
N.W.T.—T.N.-O. 0.1
YUKON *
CANADA = 100
*Less than 1/10 of 1 P.C.
Moins de 1/10 de 1 P.C.

4.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Percentage Change, by Decades, 1871-1941

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	7·96	1·09
Nova Scotia	387,800	13·61	2·23	2·04	7·13	6·40	−2·10	12·70	49·04
New Brunswick	285,594	12·48	0·01	3·07	6·27	10·23	5·24	12·05	60·16
Quebec	1,191,516	14·06	9·53	10·77	21·64	17·69[1]	21·78	15·91	179·63
Ontario	1,620,851	18·88	9·73	3·25	15·77	16·08	16·98	10·37	133·68
Manitoba	25,228	146·79	144·95	67·34	80·79	32·23	14·75	4·23	2,792·60
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	439·48	53·83	21·69	−2·80	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	412·58	57·22	24·33	8·82	–
British Columbia	36,247	36·45	98·49	81·98	119·68	33·66	32·35	17·80	2,156·36
Yukon	–	–	–	–	−68·73	−51·16	1·76	16·17	–
N.W.T.[2]	48,000	17·60	75·33	−79·66	−67·67	25·14	14·41	29·11	−74·94
Canada	**3,689,257**	**17·23**	**11·76**	**11·13**	**34·17**	**21·94**[1]	**18·08**	**10·89**	**211·90**

For footnotes, see end of Table 3.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1941

Province and County	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**[1,2]	**10,376,786**	**11,506,655**
P.E. Island	**94,021**	**108,891**	**109,078**	**103,259**	**93,728**	**88,615**	**88,038**	**95,047**
Kings	23,068	26,433	26,633	24,725	22,636	20,445	19,147	19,415
Prince	28,302	34,347	36,470	35,400	32,779	31,520	31,500	34,490
Queens	42,651	48,111	45,975	43,134	38,313	36,650	37,391	41,142
Nova Scotia	**387,800**	**440,572**	**450,396**	**459,574**	**492,338**	**523,837**	**512,846**	**577,962**
Annapolis	18,121	20,598	19,350	18,842	18,581	18,153	16,297	17,692
Antigonish	16,512	18,060	16,114	13,617	11,962	11,580	10,073	10,545
Cape Breton	26,454	31,258	34,244	49,166	73,330	86,319	92,502	110,703
Colchester	23,331	26,720	27,160	24,900	23,664	25,196	25,051	30,124
Cumberland	23,518	27,368	34,529	36,168	40,543	41,191	36,366	39,476
Digby	17,037	19,881	19,897	20,322	20,167	19,612	18,353	19,472
Guysborough	16,555	17,808	17,195	18,320	17,048	15,518	15,443	15,461
Halifax	56,963	67,917	71,358	74,662	80,257	97,228	100,204	122,656
Hants	21,301	23,359	22,052	20,056	19,703	19,739	19,393	22,034
Inverness	23,415	25,651	25,779	24,353	25,571	23,808	21,055	20,573
Kings	21,510	23,469	22,489	21,937	21,780	23,723	24,357	28,920
Lunenburg	23,834	28,583	31,075	32,389	33,260	33,742	31,674	32,942
Pictou	32,114	35,535	34,541	33,459	35,858	40,851	39,018	40,789
Queens	10,554	10,577	10,610	10,226	10,106	9,944	10,612	12,028
Richmond	14,268	15,121	14,399	13,515	13,273	12,464	11,098	10,853
Shelburne	12,417	14,913	14,956	14,202	14,105	13,491	12,485	13,251
Victoria	11,346	12,470	12,432	10,571	9,910	8,904	7,926	8,028
Yarmouth	18,550	21,284	22,216	22,869	23,220	22,374	20,939	22,415
New Brunswick	**285,594**	**321,233**	**321,263**	**331,120**	**351,889**	**387,876**	**408,219**	**457,401**
Albert	10,672	12,329	10,971	10,925	9,691	8,607	7,679	8,421
Carleton	19,938	23,365	22,529	21,621	21,446	21,100	20,796	21,711
Charlotte	25,882	26,087	23,752	22,415	21,147	21,435	21,337	22,728
Gloucester	18,810	21,614	24,897	27,936	32,662	38,684	41,914	49,913
Kent	19,101	22,618	23,845	23,958	24,376	23,916	23,478	25,817
Kings	24,593	25,617	23,087	21,655	20,594	20,399	19,807	21,573
Madawaska	7,234	8,676	10,512	12,311	16,678	20,138	24,527	28,176
Northumberland	20,116	25,109	25,713	28,543	31,194	33,985	34,124	38,485
Queens	13,847	14,017	12,152	11,177	10,897	11,679	11,219	12,775
Restigouche	5,575	7,058	8,308	10,586	15,687	22,839	29,859	33,075
St. John	52,120	52,966	49,574	51,759	53,572	60,486	61,613	68,827

[1] Include 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy, who were recorded separately in 1921.
[2] Northwest River Arm and Rigolet on Hamilton Inlet populations deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1941—continued

Province and County	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
New Brunswick —concluded								
Sunbury	6,824	6,651	5,762	5,729	6,219	6,162	6,999	8,296
Victoria	4,407	7,010	7,705	8,825	11,544	12,800	14,907	16,671
Westmorland	29,335	37,719	41,477	42,060	44,621	53,387	57,506	64,486
York	27,140	30,397	30,979	31,620	31,561	32,259	32,454	36,447
Quebec	**1,191,516**	**1,359,027**	**1,488,535**	**1,648,898**	**2,005,776**	**2,360,510**[1]	**2,874,662**	**3,331,882**
Abitibi[2]	–	–	–	2,405	2,063	14,807	23,692	67,689
Argenteuil	12,806	14,947	15,158	16,407	16,766	17,165	18,976	22,670
Arthabaska	17,241	19,153	23,254	22,958	24,441	24,848	27,159	30,039
Bagot	19,491	21,199	21,695	18,181	18,206	18,035	16,914	17,642
Beauce	23,485	27,201	30,837	33,198	38,161	40,308	44,793	48,073
Beauharnois	14,757	16,005	16,662	21,732	20,802	19,888	25,163	30,269
Bellechasse	17,637	18,068	18,368	18,706	21,141	21,813	22,006	23,676
Berthier	19,993	22,238	20,399	20,710	20,606	20,509	19,506	21,233
Bonaventure	15,923	18,908	20,835	24,495	28,110	29,092	32,432	39,196
Brome	13,757	15,827	14,709	13,303	13,216	13,381	12,433	12,485
Chambly	10,498	10,858	11,704	12,779	16,711	21,924	26,801	32,454
Champlain	21,492	25,550	27,335	32,015	43,866	54,034	59,862	68,057
Charlevoix	15,611	17,901	19,038	19,334	20,637	20,708	22,940	25,662
Châteauguay	16,166	14,393	13,864	13,583	13,322	13,557	13,125	14,443
Chicoutimi	11,812	13,801	14,244	16,872	23,375	37,578	55,724	78,881
Compton	11,988	15,115	17,386	19,343	21,235	23,271	21,917	22,957
Deux-Montagnes	15,615	15,894	15,027	14,438	13,868	14,309	14,284	16,746
Dorchester	17,779	18,710	18,364	20,697	24,457	26,788	27,994	29,869
Drummond	10,975	14,130	16,639	16,041	17,149	19,975	26,179	36,683
Frontenac	5,445	9,285	12,431	17,358	22,272	24,090	25,681	28,596
Gaspe	18,729	25,001	26,875	30,683	35,001	40,375	45,617	55,208
Hochelaga (included in Montreal Island).								
Hull	23,057	28,891	37,712	42,830	48,332	54,682	63,870	71,188
Huntingdon	16,304	15,495	14,385	13,979	13,240	13,174	12,345	12,394
Iberville	15,413	14,459	11,893	9,673	9,493	9,299	9,402	10,273
Jacques Cartier (included in Montreal Island).								
Joliette	23,075	21,988	22,921	22,255	23,911	25,913	27,585	31,713
Kamouraska	21,254	22,181	20,454	19,099	20,888	22,014	23,954	25,535
Labelle	314	1,727	2,676	7,175	13,691	19,734	20,140	22,974
Lac-St-Jean	5,681	9,729	14,048	20,156	27,111	35,539	50,253	64,306
Laprairie	11,861	11,436	10,900	11,057	11,623	12,071	13,491	13,730
L'Assomption	15,473	15,282	13,674	13,995	15,164	14,331	15,323	17,543
Laval (included in Jesus Island).								
Lévis	24,831	27,980	25,995	26,210	28,913	33,323	35,656	38,119
L'Islet	13,517	14,917	13,823	14,439	16,435	17,859	19,404	20,589
Lotbinière	20,606	20,857	20,688	20,039	22,158	21,837	23,034	26,664
Maskinongé	15,079	17,093	17,266	15,083	15,775	16,253	16,039	18,206
Matane	10,022	13,544	14,621	20,456	27,539	36,303	45,272	55,414
Mégantic	18,879	19,056	22,233	23,878	31,314	33,633	35,492	40,357
Missisquoi	16,922	17,784	18,549	17,339	17,466	17,709	19,636	21,442
Montcalm	12,742	12,966	12,131	13,001	13,342	13,987	13,865	15,208
Montmagny	13,555	15,268	14,726	14,757	17,356	21,997	20,239	22,049
Montmorency	12,085	12,322	12,309	12,311	13,215	14,008	16,955	18,602
Montreal and Jesus Islands	153,516	202,633	286,961	371,086	566,168	738,210	1,020,018	1,138,431
Napierville	11,688	10,511	10,101	8,576	7,712	7,994	7,600	8,329
Nicolet	23,262	26,874	28,735	27,209	30,055	29,695	28,673	30,085
Papineau	14,521	18,814	22,972	25,726	27,180	26,558	29,246	27,551
Pontiac	15,523	18,840	20,381	21,442	21,123	20,271	21,241	19,852
Portneuf	22,569	25,175	25,813	27,159	30,529	32,811	35,963	38,996
Quebec	79,306	82,724	82,593	90,941	104,554	124,776	170,915	202,882
Richelieu	20,048	20,424	21,652	19,518	20,686	19,548	21,483	23,691
Richmond	11,213	14,598	16,329	17,821	21,282	24,067	24,956	27,493
Rimouski	17,396	20,247	18,809	19,701	23,951	27,520	33,151	44,233
Rouville	17,634	18,547	16,012	13,407	13,131	13,656	13,776	15,842
Saguenay[3]	5,487	8,879	9,989	11,263	15,402	16,663	22,161	29,419
Shefford	19,077	23,233	23,263	23,722	23,97	25,734	28,262	33,387

[1] Northwest River Arm and Rigolet on Hamilton Inlet populations deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. [2] Includes districts of Abitibi and Mistassini. [3] Includes New Quebec district.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1941—continued

Province and County or Division	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Quebec—conc.								
Sherbrooke	8,516	12,221	16,088	18,426	23,211	30,786	37,386	46,574
Soulanges	10,808	10,220	9,608	9,928	9,400	10,065	9,099	9,328
Stanstead	13,138	15,556	18,067	18,998	20,765	23,380	25,118	27,972
St-Hyacinthe	18,310	20,425	21,135	21,543	22,342	23,098	25,854	31,645
St-Jean	12,122	12,265	12,282	11,006	12,389	14,219	17,649	20,584
St-Maurice	19,870	23,550	23,033	29,311	35,045	50,845	69,095	80,352
Témiscamingue	1,024	1,099	1,903	4,280	8,293	11,764	20,609	40,471
Témiscouata	22,491	25,484	25,698	29,185	36,430	44,310	50,294	57,675
Terrebonne	19,591	22,969	23,128	26,816	29,018	33,908	38,611	46,864
Vaudreuil	11,003	11,485	10,792	10,445	11,039	11,555	12,015	13,170
Verchères	12,717	12,449	12,257	11,539	12,004	12,719	12,603	14,214
Wolfe	8,823	11,741	15,018	16,316	18,209	18,181	16,911	17,492
Yamaska	19,993	20,905	20,088	20,564	19,511	18,056	16,820	16,516
Ontario	**1,620,851**	**1,926,922**	**2,114,321**	**2,182,947**	**2,527,292**	**2,933,662**	**3,431,683**	**3,787,655**
Algoma	3,307	6,934	13,534	25,273	40,962	43,695	46,444	52,002
Brant	32,259	33,869	36,445	38,140	45,876	53,377	53,476	56,695
Bruce	48,515	65,218	64,603	59,020	50,032	44,285	42,286	41,680
Carleton	52,932	64,103	77,630	96,904	119,384	148,705	170,040	202,520
Cochrane	–	–	–	–	12,236	26,293	58,033	80,730
Dufferin	16,689	22,084	22,332	21,036	17,740	15,415	14,892	14,075
Dundas	18,777	20,598	20,132	19,757	18,165	17,309	16,098	16,210
Durham	37,380	36,265	32,427	27,570	26,411	24,629	25,782	25,215
Elgin	33,666	42,361	43,377	43,586	44,312	44,984	43,436	46,150
Essex	32,697	46,962	55,545	58,744	67,547	102,575	159,780	174,230
Frontenac	39,720	42,384	47,009	44,534	42,604	44,494	45,756	53,717
Glengarry	20,524	22,221	22,447	22,131	21,259	20,518	18,666	18,732
Grenville	22,616	22,741	21,609	21,021	17,545	16,644	16,327	15,989
Grey	57,352	70,539	71,214	69,590	65,891	59,051	57,699	57,160
Haldimand	24,851	24,980	23,440	21,233	21,562	21,287	21,428	21,854
Haliburton	2,676	5,911	6,350	6,559	6,320	6,209	5,997	6,695
Halton	22,606	21,919	21,982	19,545	22,208	24,899	26,558	28,515
Hastings	48,364	55,061	59,084	59,291	55,803	57,523	58,846	63,322
Huron	66,165	76,526	66,781	61,820	52,983	47,088	45,180	43,742
Kenora[1]	–	4,564	4,984	10,369	19,507	19,139	25,919	33,372
Kent	40,634	54,310	57,814	57,194	55,995	57,949	62,865	66,346
Lambton	38,897	52,034	58,810	56,642	51,332	52,879	54,674	56,925
Lanark	33,020	33,975	37,725	37,232	34,375	32,993	32,856	33,143
Leeds	35,302	38,434	39,279	37,975	36,753	34,909	35,157	36,042
Lennox and Addington	26,705	26,484	24,750	23,346	20,386	18,994	18,883	18,469
Lincoln	29,547	31,573	30,079	30,552	35,429	48,625	54,199	65,066
Manitoulin	2,231	8,460	10,794	11,828	11,324	10,468	10,734	10,841
Middlesex	82,595	93,081	92,344	92,702	97,065	106,865	118,241	127,166
Muskoka	5,360	12,973	15,666	20,971	21,233	19,601	20,985	21,835
Nipissing	1,791	1,774	10,654	17,306	28,066	34,541	41,207	43,315
Norfolk	30,760	33,527	30,992	29,147	27,110	26,366	31,359	35,611
Northumberland	40,231	41,123	38,035	34,479	33,759	31,285	31,452	30,786
Ontario	45,890	48,812	45,355	40,408	41,006	46,494	59,667	65,718
Oxford	48,237	50,159	49,849	48,404	47,371	46,762	47,825	50,974
Parry Sound	1,559	14,231	21,152	24,936	26,547	26,860	25,900	30,083
Peel	26,011	26,175	24,871	21,475	22,102	23,896	28,156	31,539
Perth	46,536	53,693	51,716	49,871	49,182	50,843	51,392	49,694
Peterborough	27,167	30,472	34,597	36,066	40,783	42,261	43,958	47,392
Prescott	17,647	22,857	24,173	27,035	26,968	26,478	24,596	25,261
Prince Edward	20,336	21,044	18,889	17,864	17,150	16,806	16,693	16,750
Rainy River	–	–	2,210	6,568	10,429	13,518	17,359	19,132
Renfrew	27,977	38,482	46,977	52,715	51,856	51,505	52,227	54,720
Russell	8,696	13,080	18,289	20,282	21,649	21,121	18,487	17,448
Simcoe	56,762	74,803	82,727	82,315	85,053	84,032	83,667	87,057
Stormont	18,987	23,198	27,156	27,042	24,775	25,134	32,524	40,905
Sudbury	–	–	4,842	16,103	29,778	43,029	58,251	80,815
Thunder Bay	1,480	4,056	8,000	11,219	39,496	49,560	65,118	85,200
Timiskaming	–	–	–	1,252	26,592	26,657	37,043	50,604
Victoria	29,685	33,655	32,991	31,952	30,179	27,786	25,844	25,934
Waterloo	40,251	42,740	50,464	52,594	62,607	75,266	89,852	98,720
Welland	25,760	31,771	30,631	31,588	42,163	66,668	82,731	93,836
Wellington	56,128	64,641	59,350	55,646	54,492	54,160	58,164	59,453
Wentworth	57,599	66,952	77,114	79,452	111,706	153,567	190,019	206,721
York	115,974	153,113	245,101	272,663	444,234	647,665	856,955	951,549
Manitoba	**25,228**	**62,260**	**152,506**	**255,211**	**461,394**	**610,118**	**700,139**	**729,744**
Division No. 1	543	3,774	5,663	8,693	15,401	19,897	22,817	27,813
Division No. 2	1,124	12,050	20,923	29,948	31,954	37,413	38,810	41,426
Division No. 3	–	2,335	12,995	20,193	23,218	24,042	26,753	24,781
Division No. 4	990	1,505	6,539	14,258	17,764	17,241	18,253	15,699

[1] Includes District of Patricia.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1941—concluded

Province and Division	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Manitoba—conc.								
Division No. 5	3,175	4,895	6,372	9,748	20,120	33,789	46,228	48,424
Division No. 6	5,157	19,297	40,367	65,346	171,326	229,190	284,285	295,342
Division No. 7	–	1,051	16,034	24,652	33,904	35,810	36,912	36,669
Division No. 8	2,200	3,000	10,044	14,063	20,394	19,663	19,846	17,803
Division No. 9	5,727	6,120	8,819	12,520	23,929	39,528	44,957	47,277
Division No. 10	432	1,083	7,122	12,402	16,655	19,802	17,916	19,562
Division No. 11	2,800	3,200	9,750	15,580	22,305	27,059	28,100	26,637
Division No. 12	1,701	1,598	3,338	5,629	15,581	27,750	24,344	25,387
Division No. 13	–	500	665	9,254	16,374	25,941	24,263	26,033
Division No. 14	521	975	2,708	8,425	17,251	23,735	25,978	26,613
Division No. 15	–	–	–	1,849	4,682	8,856	10,008	12,059
Division No. 16	858	877	1,167	2,651	10,536	20,402	30,669	38,219
Saskatchewan[1]	–		–	**91,279**	**492,432**	**757,510**	**921,785**	**895,992**
Division No. 1	–		–	9,657	32,301	35,297	41,544	34,171
Division No. 2	–		–	837	29,386	36,414	42,831	36,140
Division No. 3	–		–	467	14,363	38,900	46,881	38,648
Division No. 4	–		–	1,324	10,497	23,198	28,126	22,300
Division No. 5	–		–	17,502	40,505	50,543	53,948	51,022
Division No. 6	–		–	15,843	75,686	89,207	109,906	108,816
Division No. 7	–		–	3,417	39,896	60,433	63,230	53,852
Division No. 8	–		–	379	17,569	45,667	49,361	42,845
Division No. 9	–		–	13,481	38,870	57,265	60,539	62,334
Division No. 10			–	1,320	23,184	36,026	41,890	43,207
Division No 11			–	694	41,007	68,023	87,976	80,012
Division No. 12	–	–	–	1,670	22,586	35,885	40,612	34,673
Division No. 13	–	–	–	141	19,611	35,483	42,632	36,346
Division No. 14	–	–	–	952	9,687	24,262	46,222	65,166
Division No. 15	–	–	–	13,174	44,120	65,284	83,703	89,036
Division No. 16	–	–	–	2,279	18,991	33,267	48,613	53,212
Division No. 17	–	–	–	1,057	9,279	17,911	27,315	33,173
Division No. 18	–	–	–	7,085	4,894	4,445	6,456	11,039
Alberta[1]	–		–	**73,022**	**374,295**	**588,454**	**731,605**	**796,169**
Division No. 1	–	–	–	3,144	24,738	30,664	28,849	29,595
Division No. 2	–	–	–	11,357	38,779	46,823	57,186	58,563
Division No. 3	–	–	–	278	9,330	17,404	15,066	15,518
Division No. 4	–	–	–	2,536	18,375	23,302	29,067	29,383
Division No. 5	–	–	–	75	13,170	31,220	26,651	18,926
Division No. 6	–	–	–	11,358	75,364	112,689	140,200	146,990
Division No. 7	–	–	–	59	22,107	37,143	38,106	33,285
Division No. 8	–	–	–	11,904	42,976	56,820	61,016	67,630
Division No. 9		–	–	1,747	12,629	17,889	24,538	32,232
Division No. 10	–	–	–	5,607	29,226	45,579	58,049	58,807
Division No. 11	–	–	–	18,578	58,855	95,334	127,256	149,193
Division No. 12	–	–	–	–	4,258	8,589	13,730	17,431
Division No. 13	–	–	–	1,490	7,300	16,288	24,936	33,172
Division No. 14	–	–	–	1,012	9,998	25,299	39,508	47,899
Division No. 15	–	–	–	–	2,097	6,358	13,714	17,484
Division No. 16	–		–	–	1,263	12,181	27,196	30,349
Division No. 17	–		–	3,877	3,830	4,872	6,537	9,712
British Columbia[1]	**36,247**	**49,459**	**98,173**	**178,657**	**392,480**	**524,582**	**694,263**	**817,861**
Division No. 1	–	863	1,220	8,446	22,466	19,137	22,566	21,345
Division No. 2	–		2,185	23,516	28,373	31,075	40,455	48,266
Division No. 3	–	817	3,360	12,085	28,066	35,522	40,523	51,605
Division No. 4	–	7,939	41,507	53,641	183,108	256,579	379,858	449,376
Division No. 5	–	17,292	35,744	50,886	81,241	108,792	120,933	150,407
Division No. 6	–	6,753	8,191	11,563	19,031	24,484	30,025	30,710
Division No. 7	–	2,208	2,475	3,743	3,545	10,232	12,658	14,344
Division No. 8	–	9,825	2,003	4,523	8,411	17,631	21,534	25,276
Division No. 9	–	2,762	548	9,270	16,595	18,986	18,698	18,051
Division No. 10		1,000	940	984	1,644	2,144	7,013	8,481
Yukon	–	–	–	**27,219**	**8,512**	**4,157**	**4,230**	**4,914**
Northwest Territories	**48,000**	**56,446**	**98,967**	**20,129**	**6,507**	**8,143**	**9,316**	**12,028**

[1] Populations for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are included in the N.W.T. for censuses prior to 1901. Comparative figures for the census divisions of British Columbia are not available for 1871. The chart on p. 86 shows the boundaries of the census divisions of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

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

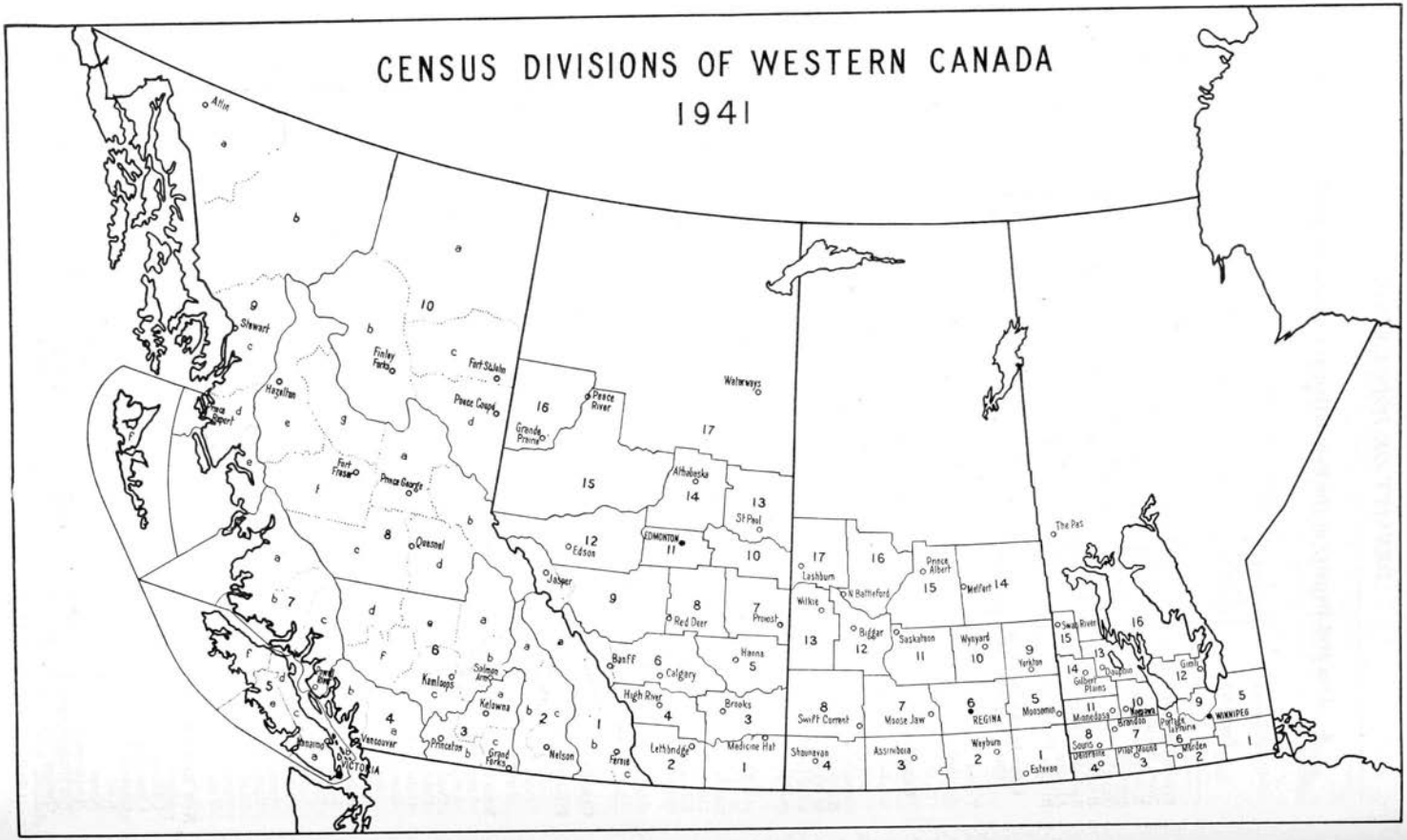
Province or Territory	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1911[1]		Population, 1921		Population, 1931		Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	42·92	88,615	40·57	88,038	40·31	95,047	43·52
Nova Scotia	20,743	492,338	23·74	523,837	25·25	512,846	24·72	577,962	27·86
New Brunswick	27,473	351,889	12·81	387,876	14·12	408,219	14·86	457,401	16·65
Quebec	523,860	2,005,776	3·83	2,360,510[2,3]	4·51	2,874,662[3]	5·49	3,331,882	6·36
Ontario	363,282	2,527,292	6·96	2,933,662	8·08	3,431,683	9·45	3,787,655	10·43
Manitoba	219,723	461,394	2·10	610,118	2·78	700,139	3·19	729,744	3·32
Saskatchewan	237,975	492,432	2·07	757,510	3·18	921,785	3·87	895,992	3·77
Alberta	248,800	374,295	1·50	588,454	2·37	731,605	2·94	796,169	3·20
British Columbia	359,279	392,480	1·09	524,582	1·46	694,263	1·93	817,861	2·28
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)	**2,003,319**	**7,191,624**	**3·59**	**8,775,164[2,3]**	**4·38**	**10,363,240[3]**	**5·17**	**11,489,713**	**5·74**
Yukon	205,346	8,512	0·04	4,157	0·02	4,230	0·02	4,914	0·02
Northwest Territories	1,258,217	6,507	0·01	8,143[3]	0·01	9,316[3]	0·01	12,028	0·01
Canada	**3,466,882**	**7,206,643**	**2·08**	**8,787,949[2]**	**2·53[2]**	**10,376,786**	**2·99**	**11,506,655**	**3·32**

[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] 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. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

7.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1941

Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941		Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
Canada	**3,466,882**	**11,506,655**	**3·32**	**New Brunswick**—concluded			
P.E. Island	**2,184**	**95,047**	**43·52**	Restigouche	3,242	33,075	10·20
Kings	641	19,415	30·29	St. John	611	68,827	112·65
Prince	778	34,490	44·33	Sunbury	1,079	8,296	7·69
Queens	765	41,142	53·78	Victoria	2,074	16,671	8·04
Nova Scotia	**20,743**	**577,962**	**27·86**	Westmorland	1,430	64,486	45·10
Annapolis	1,285	17,692	13·77	York	3,545	36,447	10·28
Antigonish	541	10,545	19·49	**Quebec**	**523,860**	**3,331,882**	**6·36**
Cape Breton	972	110,703	113·89	Abitibi[1]	76,725	67,689	0·88
Colchester	1,451	30,124	20·76	Argenteuil	783	22,670	28·95
Cumberland	1,683	39,476	23·46	Arthabaska	666	30,039	45·10
Digby	970	19,472	20·07	Bagot	346	17,642	50·99
Guysborough	1,611	15,461	9·60	Beauce	1,128	48,073	42·62
Halifax	2,063	122,656	59·46	Beauharnois	147	30,269	205·91
Hants	1,229	22,034	17·93	Bellechasse	653	23,676	36·26
Inverness	1,409	20,573	14·60	Berthier	1,816	21,233	11·69
Kings	842	28,920	34·35	Bonaventure	3,464	39,196	11·32
Lunenburg	1,169	32,942	28·18	Brome	488	12,485	25·58
Pictou	1,124	40,789	36·29	Chambly	138	32,454	235·17
Queens	983	12,028	12·24	Champlain	8,586	68,057	7·93
Richmond	489	10,853	22·19	Charlevoix	2,215	25,662	11·59
Shelburne	979	13,251	13·54	Charlevoix E.	*719*	*13,077*	*18·19*
Victoria	1,105	8,028	7·27	Charlevoix W.	*1,496*	*12,585*	*8·41*
Yarmouth	838	22,415	26·75	Châteauguay	265	14,443	54·50
New Brunswick	**27,473**	**457,401**	**16·65**	Chicoutimi	17,800	78,881	4·43
Albert	681	8,421	12·37	Compton	933	22,957	24·61
Carleton	1,300	21,711	16·70	Deux-Montagnes	279	16,746	60·02
Charlotte	1,243	22,728	18·28	Dorchester	842	29,869	35·47
Gloucester	1,854	49,913	26·92	Drummond	532	36,683	68·95
Kent	1,734	25,817	14·89	Frontenac	1,370	28,596	20·87
Kings	1,374	21,573	15·70	Gaspe	4,648	55,208	11·88
Madawaska	1,262	28,176	22·33	Gaspe E.	*2,548*	*33,871*	*14·45*
Northumberland	4,671	38,485	8·24	Gaspe W.	*2,198*	*13,397*	*6·64*
Queens	1,373	12,775	9·30	Madeleine Islands	*102*	*8,940*	*87·65*

[1] Includes districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.


CENSUS DIVISIONS OF WESTERN CANADA
1941
Atlin
Stewart
Hazelton
Prince Rupert
Finlay Forks
Fort St. John
Peace Coupe
Fort Fraser
Prince George
Quesnel
Kamloops
Salmon Arm
Kelowna
Princeton
Grand Forks
Nelson
Fernie
Penticton
Vancouver
VICTORIA
Peace River
Grande Prairie
Waterways
Athabaska
St. Paul
EDMONTON
Edson
Jasper
Red Deer
Banff
Calgary
High River
Brooks
Hanna
Provost
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Lashburn
N. Battleford
Pinnck Albert
Melfort
Wilkie
Biggar
Saskatoon
Wynyard
Yorkton
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Moosomin
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan
The Pas
Swan River
Dauphin
Gilbert Plains
Gimli
Minnedosa
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
WINNIPEG
Souris
Dauphin
Portage
Morden

7.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1941—continued

Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
Quebec—conc.			
Hull	2,571	71,188	27·69
Gatineau	*2,432*	*29,754*	*12·23*
Hull	*139*	*41,434*	*298·09*
Huntingdon	361	12,394	34·33
Iberville	198	10,273	51·88
Joliette	2,506	31,713	12·65
Kamouraska	1,038	25,535	24·60
Labelle	2,392	22,974	9·60
Lac-St-Jean	23,723	64,306	2·71
Lac-St-Jean E.	*905*	*25,245*	*27·90*
Lac-St-Jean W.	*22,818*	*39,061*	*1·71*
Laprairie	170	13,730	80·76
L'Assomption	247	17,543	71·02
Lévis	272	38,119	140·14
L'Islet	773	20,589	26·64
Lotbinière	726	26,664	36·73
Maskinongé	2,378	18,206	7·66
Matane	3,382	55,414	16·38
Matane	*1,631*	*25,488*	*15·6*
Matapédia	*1,751*	*29,926*	*17·09*
Mégantic	780	40,357	51·74
Missisquoi	375	21,442	57·18
Montcalm	3,894	15,208	3·91
Montmagny	630	22,049	35·00
Montmorency	2,198	18,602	8·46
Montmorency No. 1	*2,126*	*14,309*	*6·73*
Montmorency No. 2	*72*	*4,293*	*59·63*
Montreal and Jesus Islands	294	1,138,431	3,872·21
Jesus Island	*93*	*21,631*	*232·59*
Montreal Island	*201*	*1,116,800*	*5,556·22*
Napierville	149	8,329	55·90
Nicolet	626	30,085	48·06
Papineau	1,581	27,551	17·43
Pontiac	9,560	19,852	2·08
Portneuf	1,440	38,996	27·08
Quebec	2,745	202,882	73·91
Richelieu	221	23,691	107·20
Richmond	544	27,493	50·54
Rimouski	2,089	44,233	21·17
Rouville	243	15,842	65·19
Saguenay[1]	315,176	29,419	0·09
Shefford	567	33,387	58·88
Sherbrooke	238	46,574	195·69
Soulanges	136	9,328	68·59
Stanstead	432	27,972	64·75
St-Hyacinthe	278	31,645	113·83
St-Jean	205	20,584	100·41
St-Maurice	1,820	80,352	44·15
Témiscamingue	8,977	40,471	4·51
Témiscouata	1,874	57,675	30·78
Rivière-du-Loup	*723*	*34,493*	*47·41*
Témiscouata	*1,151*	*23,182*	*20·14*
Terrebonne	782	46,864	59·93
Vaudreuil	201	13,170	65·52
Verchères	199	14,214	71·43
Wolfe	680	17,492	25·72
Yamaska	365	16,516	45·25
Ontario	**363,282**	**3,787,655**	**10·43**
Algoma	19,320	52,002	2·69
Brant	421	56,695	134·67
Bruce	1,650	41,680	25·26
Carleton	947	202,520	213·85
Cochrane	52,237	80,730	1·55

Province and County or Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
Ontario—conc.			
Dufferin	557	14,075	25·27
Dundas	384	16,210	42·21
Durham	629	25,215	40·09
Elgin	720	46,150	64·10
Essex	707	174,230	246·44
Frontenac	1,599	53,717	33·59
Glengarry	478	18,732	39·19
Grenville	463	15,989	34·53
Grey	1,708	57,160	33·47
Haldimand	488	21,854	44·78
Haliburton	1,486	6,695	4·51
Halton	363	28,515	78·55
Hastings	2,323	63,322	27·26
Huron	1,295	43,742	33·78
Kenora[2]	153,220	33,372	0·22
Kent	918	66,346	72·27
Lambton	1,124	56,925	50·65
Lanark	1,138	33,143	29·12
Leeds	900	36,042	40·05
Lennox and Addington	1,170	18,469	15·79
Lincoln	332	65,066	195·98
Manitoulin	1,588	10,841	6·83
Middlesex	1,240	127,166	102·55
Muskoka	1,585	21,835	13·78
Nipissing	7,560	43,315	5·73
Norfolk	634	35,611	56·17
Northumberland	734	30,786	41·94
Ontario	853	65,718	77·04
Oxford	765	50,974	66·63
Parry Sound	4,336	30,083	6·94
Peel	469	31,539	67·25
Perth	840	49,694	59·16
Peterborough	1,415	47,392	33·49
Prescott	494	25,261	51·14
Prince Edward	390	16,750	42·95
Rainy River	7,276	19,132	2·63
Renfrew	3,009	54,720	18·19
Russell	407	17,448	42·87
Simcoe	1,663	87,057	52·35
Stormont	412	40,905	99·28
Sudbury	18,058	80,815	4·48
Thunder Bay	52,471	85,200	1·62
Timiskaming	5,896	50,604	8·58
Victoria	1,348	25,934	19·24
Waterloo	516	98,720	191·32
Welland	387	93,836	242·47
Wellington	1,019	59,453	58·34
Wentworth	458	206,721	451·36
York	882	951,549	1,078·85
Manitoba	**219,723**	**729,744**	**3·32**
Division 1	4,281	27,813	6·50
Division 2	2,320	41,426	17·86
Division 3	2,577	24,781	9·62
Division 4	2,466	15,699	6·37
Division 5	5,256	48,424	9·21
Division 6	2,436	295,342	121·24
Division 7	2,578	36,669	14·22
Division 8	2,160	17,803	8·24
Division 9	1,217	47,277	38·85
Division 10	2,377	19,562	8·23
Division 11	2,914	26,637	9·14
Division 12	3,240	25,387	7·84
Division 13	3,324	26,033	7·83
Division 14	3,636	26,613	7·32
Division 15	2,304	12,059	5·23
Division 16	176,637	38,219	0·22

[1] Includes New Quebec district. [2] Includes District of Patricia.

7.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1941—concluded

Province and Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
Saskatchewan	**237,975**	**895,992**	**3·77**
Division 1	5,944	34,171	5·75
Division 2	6,686	36,140	5·41
Division 3	7,646	38,648	5·05
Division 4	7,579	22,300	2·94
Division 5	5,760	51,022	8·86
Division 6	6,787	108,816	16·03
Division 7	7,471	53,852	7·21
Division 8	9,264	42,845	4·62
Division 9	5,010	62,334	12·44
Division 10	4,860	43,207	8·89
Division 11	5,979	80,012	13·38
Division 12	5,982	34,673	5·80
Division 13	6,848	36,346	5·31
Division 14	13,419	65,166	4·86
Division 15	8,190	89,036	10·87
Division 16	8,102	53,212	6·57
Division 17	6,913	33,173	4·80
Division 18	115,535	11,039	0·10
Alberta	**248,800**	**796,169**	**3·20**
Division 1	7,323	29,595	4·04
Division 2	6,342	58,563	9·23
Division 3	7,018	15,518	2·21
Division 4	6,079	29,383	4·83
Division 5	7,681	18,926	2·46
Division 6	11,709	146,990	12·55
Division 7	6,684	33,285	4·98
Division 8	6,510	67,630	10·39
Division 9	14,823	32,232	2·17
Division 10	6,180	58,807	9·52
Division 11	4,753	149,193	31·39
Division 12	11,601	17,431	1·50
Division 13	8,103	33,172	4·09
Division 14	8,731	47,899	5·49
Division 15	22,845	17,484	0·77
Division 16	11,100	30,349	2·73
Division 17	101,318	9,712	0·10
British Columbia	**359,279**	**817,861**	**2·28**
Division 1	15,984	21,345	1·34
a	6,934	3,442	0·50
b	6,567	11,280	1·72
c	2,483	6,623	2·67
Division 2	13,343	48,266	3·62
a	3,518	3,790	1·08
b	4,111	25,715	6·26
c	5,714	18,761	3·28
Division 3	10,729	51,605	4·81
a	4,425	30,306	6·85
b	3,638	15,840	4·35
c	2,666	5,459	2·05

Province and Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
British Columbia —concluded			
Division 4	9,764	449,376	46·02
a	5,965	101,711	17·05
b	3,799	347,665	91·51
Division 5	13,206	150,407	11·39
a	2,512	112,231	44·68
b	182	3,145	17·28
c	940	14,139	15·04
d	1,740	12,855	7·39
e	3,476	3,250	0·93
f	4,356	4,787	1·10
Division 6	31,420	30,710	0·98
a	6,868	2,486	0·36
b	3,343	7,662	2·29
c	6,146	13,916	2·26
d	5,574	498	0·09
e	4,360	2,041	0·47
f	5,129	4,107	0·80
Division 7	22,187	14,344	0·65
a	9,893	3,824	0·39
b	6,514	2,896	0·44
c	5,780	7,624	1·32
Division 8	71,985	25,276	0·35
a	9,838	5,253	0·53
b	9,974	2,713	0·27
c	11,431	1,560	0·14
d	8,378	5,907	0·71
e	13,019	4,862	0·37
f	10,799	3,546	0·33
g	8,546	1,435	0·17
Division 9	88,128	18,051	0·20
a	20,668	833	0·04
b	39,456	911	0·02
c	10,819	2,353	0·22
d	4,853	10,554	2·17
e	8,362	1,065	0·13
f	3,970	2,335	0·59
Division 10	82,533	8,481	0·10
a	38,016	133	
b	21,387	419	0·02
c	11,517	2,590	0·22
d	11,613	5,339	0·46
Yukon	**205,346**	**4,914**	**0·02**
Northwest Territories	**1,258,217**	**12,028**	**0·01**

8.—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, Norway, Sweden and the United States, where figures of land area are available.

Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile	Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile
Netherlands*	1942	721·16	China proper*	1939	104·97
Belgium*	1942	711·21	United States of America (not including Alaska*)	1941	45·05
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland*)	1940	507·24	Sweden*	1942	40·77
Japan*	1940	495·72	Norway*	1940	24·75
German Reich	1939	381·98	Union of South Africa*	1941	22·26
Italy*	1941	372·07	U.S.S.R.	1939	20·85
India	1941	245·97	New Zealand*	1942	15·84
British Territory[1]	1941	341·88	Argentina*	1941	12·53
Poland*	1938	233·63	Southern Rhodesia*	1941	9·69
France*	1939	197·24	**Canada**	**1941**	**3·32**
Spain	1940	132·72	Canada, exclusive of the Territories	1941	5·74
Eire*	1942	111·22	Australia*	1941	2·40

[1] Not including Burma.

9.—Movement of Population for the Intercensal Periods 1901-11 to 1931-41

Decade and Item	No.
Decade, 1901-11—	
Population, Census of Apr. 1, 1901	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-11), estimated	853,566
Immigration (Apr. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911)	1,847,651
Total	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911	7,206,643
Emigration (Apr. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated	865,889
Decade, 1911-21—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-21), estimated	1,150,125
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921)	1,728,921
Total	10,085,689
Population, Census of June 1, 1921	8,787,949[1]
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921), estimated	1,297,740[2]
Decade, 1921-31—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1921	8,787,949[1]
Natural Increase (1921-31), partly estimated for the years 1921-25 in the case of Quebec	1,325,256
Immigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), including 288,874 returned Canadians	1,509,136
Total	11,622,341
Population, Census of June 1, 1931	10,376,786
Emigration (June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1931), estimated	1,245,555
Decade, 1931-41—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1931	10,376,786
Natural Increase (1931-41)	1,221,786
Immigration (June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1941) including 80,881 returned Canadians	230,530
Total	11,829,102
Population, Census of June 2, 1941	11,506,655
Emigration (June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1941) estimated	322,447
Net Gain in Population, 1901-11	**1,835,328**
1911-21	**1,581,306**
1921-31	**1,588,837**
1931-41	**1,129,868**

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

10.—Summary of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Immigration, Calendar Years, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1921-42

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	10,510,000[1]
1933	222,868	101,968	120,900	14,382	10,633,000[1]
1934	221,303	101,582	119,721	12,476	10,741,000[1]
1935	221,451	105,567	115,884	11,277	10,845,000[1]
1936	220,371	107,050	113,321	11,643	10,950,000[1]
1937	220,235	113,824	106,411	15,101	11,045,000[1]
1938	229,446	106,817	122,629	17,244	11,152,000[1]
1939	229,468[1]	108,951[1]	120,517[1]	16,994	11,267,000[1]
1940	244,316	110,927	133,389	11,324	11,381,000[1]
1941	255,317	114,639	140,678	9,329	11,507,000
1942	272,313	112,978	159,335	7,576	11,654,000[1]

[1] Subject to adjustment as later data are made available.

Section 2.—Sex Distribution

The sex distribution of the Canadian people is characterized as is that of any 'young' population, by a preponderance of males, although this condition has been greatly modified in recent times, especially since the rigid control of immigration following the First World War. In 1666, during the early years of settlement by the French-speaking immigrants, 63·27 p.c. of the population were males. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females and by the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada. Since Confederation the newer sections of Canada—the west and the northwest—have shown the greatest excess of males.

The sex distribution in Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in the Maritime colonies of British North America for various censuses between 1838 and 1851 is shown in the following statement. There is a definite chronological trend in the masculinity (i.e., excess of males over females per 100 population) for each colony taken separately but, in general, there is a marked degree of masculinity, more so for Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Lower Canada was characterized by a rapid levelling off of the sex ratio after 1838, and Prince Edward Island shows a fairly high and regular masculinity but, unfortunately, the comparison extends over about seven years only.

SEX DISTRIBUTION IN THE COLONIES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CIRCA* 1838, 1844 and 1851

Colony and Sex	*Circa* 1838	Masculinity of Population	*Circa* 1844	Masculinity of Population	*Circa* 1851	Masculinity of Population
	No.		No.		No.	
Lower Canada—						
Totals	553,134[1]	3·4	697,084[2]	0·2	890,261	1·1
Male	184,614		346,577		449,967	
Female	172,503		345,514		440,294	
Upper Canada—						
Totals	399,422	4·1	487,053	6·7	952,004	4·8
Male	207,837		259,914		499,067	
Female	191,585		227,139		452,937	
Nova Scotia—						
Totals	202,575[3]	2·4			276,854	0·1
Male	92,856				138,612	
Female	88,505				138,242	
New Brunswick—						
Totals	119,457	4·6	156,162	3·6	193,800	2·7
Male	62,503		80,891		99,526	
Female	56,954		75,271		94,274	
Prince Edward Island—						
Totals			47,042	2·3	62,678[4]	2·4
Male			24,062		32,065	
Female			22,980		30,569	

[1] Includes 196,017 persons, sex not stated. [2] Includes 4,993 persons, sex not stated. [3] Includes 21,214 persons, sex not stated. [4] Includes 44 persons, sex not stated.

From 1871 to 1941, for Canada as a whole, the percentage of males never dropped below 51 p.c. of the total population, whereas for western Canada it varied between 53 p.c. and 59 p.c.

It was the influence of immigration in the first decade of the present century that was instrumental in raising the masculinity of the Canadian population to the highest point in recent history, viz., 6·07 p.c. in 1911. This figure may be compared with the masculinity of 2·56 p.c. (513 males to 487 females) recorded at the 1941 Census.

Since an approximation to equality in the numbers of the sexes is desirable both in the interests of mortality and of the birth rate—an important consideration in a country where the density of the population is only 3·32 persons per square mile—this adjustment must be regarded with satisfaction.

Table **13** gives the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

Immigration has influenced the sex distribution of the population, as between provinces, in widely different degree. In the older settlements of Quebec and parts of New Brunswick and Ontario, where the populations are of French basic stock, immigration has not played as great a part in upsetting the normal distribution of the sexes as it has in the other provinces. Even in Ontario immigrants from Continental European countries do not settle as readily and are not assimilated as completely as in the newer western provinces.

A characteristic of population distribution since 1911 has been the rapid growth of urban centres due to the far-reaching developments in manufacturing that have entirely changed the economic picture. In 1911, 54·6 p.c. of the population was classified as rural and 45·4 as urban. Of the rural population of 3,933,696, 2,143,893

or 54·5 p.c. were males and 1,789,803 or 45·5 p.c. were females: of the urban population of 3,272,947, 1,678,102 or 51·3 p.c. were males and 1,594,845 or 48·7 p.c. were females. In 1941, 45·7 p.c. of the population was rural and 54·3 p.c. urban. Of the rural population of 5,254,239, 53·7 p.c. were males and 46·3 p.c. were females, while 49·2 p.c. of the urban population of 6,252,416 were males and 50·8 p.c. were females, showing quite clearly the marked trend toward urbanization of both males and females.

11.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1941

Province or Territory	1871		1881		1891		1901	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
P.E.I.	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197	51,959	51,300
N.S.	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303	233,642	225,932
N.B.	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524	168,639	162,481
Que.	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394	824,454	824,444
Ont.	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834	1,096,640	1,086,307
Man.	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164	138,504	116,707
Sask.	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,431	41,848
Alta.	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,019	32,003
B.C.	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170	114,160	64,497
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,084	4,135
N.W.T.	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**	**2,619,607**

Province or Territory	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
P.E.I.	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646	49,228	45,819
N.S.	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742	296,044	281,918
N.B.	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599	234,097	223,304
Que.	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,651	1,180,859	1,447,326	1,427,336	1,672,982	1,658,900
Ont.	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839	1,921,201	1,866,454
Man.	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074	378,079	351,665
Sask.	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850	477,563	418,429
Alta.	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406	426,458	369,711
B.C.	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173	385,219	309,044	435,031	382,830
Yukon	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338	2,825	1,405	3,153	1,761
N.W.T.	3,350	3,157	4,204	3,939	5,012	4,304	6,700	5,328
Canada	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**4,529,643**[1]	**4,258,306**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**5,900,536**	**5,606,119**

[1] Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy, who were recorded separately in 1921.

12.—Proportions of Sexes per 1,000 of the Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1941

Province or Territory	1871			1881			1891			1901		
	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females
P.E.I.	501	499	2	503	497	6	503	497	6	503	497	6
N.S.	500	500	–	501	499	2	504	496	8	508	492	16
N.B.	511	489	22	511	489	22	510	490	20	509	491	18
Que.	500	500	–	499	501	–2	500	500	–	500	500	
Ont.	511	489	22	508	492	16	506	494	12	502	498	4
Man.	510	490	20	564	436	128	553	447	106	543	457	86
Sask.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	542	458	84
Alta.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	562	438	124
B.C.	571	429	142	597	403	194	642	358	284	639	361	278
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	848	152	696
N.W.T.	506	494	12	498	502	–4	543	457	86	506	494	12
Canada	**507**	**493**	**14**	**506**	**494**	**12**	**509**	**491**	**18**	**512**	**488**	**24**

12.—Proportions of Sexes per 1,000 of the Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1941—concluded

Province or Territory	1911			1921			1931			1941		
	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males	Females	Excess of Males over Females
P.E.I.	502	498	4	507	493	14	516	484	32	518	482	36
N.S.	510	490	20	509	491	18	513	487	26	512	488	24
N.B.	511	489	22	509	491	18	511	489	22	512	488	24
Que.	505	495	10	500	500	–	503	497	6	502	498	4
Ont.	515	485	30	505	495	10	510	490	20	507	493	14
Man.	548	452	96	525	475	50	526	474	52	518	482	36
Sask.	592	408	184	546	454	92	542	458	84	533	467	66
Alta.	598	402	196	551	449	102	547	453	94	536	464	72
B.C.	641	359	282	559	441	118	555	445	110	532	468	64
Yukon	765	235	530	678	322	356	668	332	336	642	358	284
N.W.T.	515	485	30	516	484	32	538	462	76	557	443	114
Canada	**530**	**470**	**60**	**515**	**485**	**30**	**518**	**482**	**36**	**513**	**487**	**26**

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

NOTE.—The minus sign (–) indicates a deficiency of males.

Country	Year	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population	Country	Year	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population
Argentina	1914	7·22	Italy	1936	–1·82
India	1941	3·36	Finland	1930	–2·05
Canada	**1941**	**2·56**	German Reich	1939	–2·15
Eire	1936	2·43	Norway	1930	–2·49
Australia	1933	1·57	Northern Ireland	1937	–2·66
New Zealand	1936	1·52	Poland	1931	–2·71
Union of South Africa[1]	1936	1·19	Czechoslovakia	1930	–3·01
Bulgaria	1934	0·49	Austria	1939	–3·11
United States	1940	0·34	Switzerland	1940	–3·30
Japan	1940	0·02	France	1940	–3·62
Netherlands	1930	–0·63	Scotland	1931	–3·94
Sweden	1940	–0·80	Portugal	1940	–4·01
Greece	1928	–0·85	Spain	1940	–4·06
Chile	1940	–0·88	U.S.S.R.	1939	–4·19
Belgium	1930	–0·96	England and Wales	1931	–4·22
Denmark	1940	–1·14			

[1] White population only.

Section 3.—Age Distribution

The age distribution of a population is fundamental to most, if not all, other analyses, for the age factor influences employment, marriage, birth rates and death rates, education, immigration, criminology and a multitude of events and activities that are of great importance in the national life.

Immigration has a strong influence on age distribution: it does not directly affect the very young sections of the population except to a very small degree, but it immediately affects the age groups between the 'teens' and the 'twenties' and its effects are carried to the older groups as time goes by. Thus, the influence of the

very heavy immigration of the early years of the century (1900–11) is described in the text at pp. 78-79. In 1901, 175·1 persons per thousand of the total population were in the age group 20–29 years and 130·5 persons per thousand in the group 30–39 years: a decade later, 190·3 per thousand were in the former group and 142·6 in the latter. This movement was cut down very severely after the outbreak of war in 1914 and therefore the influence of these earlier accretions to the population would be expected to creep through the upper age groups year by year, and it has already reached those of the population in the 'fifties'.

Between 1931 and 1941 a more pronounced general ageing of the population is shown owing to practically non-existent migration and a lower birth rate—factors that were emphasized during the depression years. In 1921 the number per thousand of total population between 40 and 59 years of age was 183·0; it was 201·2 in 1931 and 209·5 in 1941. Greater proportional increases, however, are shown by the group 60 years of age and over; this group represented 75·1 per thousand of the total population in 1921, 83·8 in 1931 and no less than 102·2 per thousand in 1941. For observations on age distribution by provinces, see text following Table **15**, p. 96.

In Canada, age distribution has shown a fairly rapid pace of development because of the changes that have characterized the factors of birth rate, mortality and migration touched on above. The following statement illustrates the situation very strikingly for the census years 1871 to 1941.

POPULATION BY CERTAIN AGE GROUPS AND RATES PER 1,000, 1871-1941

Age Group	1871		1881		1891		1901	
	Population	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000
Under 10 years....	1,027,325	287·2	1,145,113	268·4	1,189,595	249·4	1,258,884	236·5
10-19 years.....	857,356	239·6	983,480	230·5	1,061,913	222·6	1,132,842	212·9
20-29 "	613,203	171·4	760,980	178·4	860,703	180·4	932,189	175·1
30-39 "	398,987	111·5	489,133	114·7	590,040	123·7	694,293	130·5
40-49 "	286,856	80·2	362,492	85·0	427,458	89·6	529,044	99·4
50-59 "	196,477	54·9	251,214	58·9	301,402	63·2	364,635	68·5
60 or over.....	197,555	55·2	273,629	64·1	339,012	71·1	410,351	77·1
	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Population	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000
Under 10 years....	1,670,735	233·0	2,106,243	240·3	2,207,164	212·8	2,097,674	182·3
10-19 years.....	1,380,685	192·6	1,714,867	195·6	2,113,642	203·8	2,220,912	193·0
20-29 years.....	1,364,468	190·3	1,397,643	159·4	1,697,466	163·6	1,999,416	173·8
30-39 years.....	1,022,895	142·6	1,285,211	146·6	1,397,299	134·7	1,603,400	139·3
40-49 years.....	721,178	100·6	962,115	109·7	1,231,310	118·7	1,311,691	114·0
50-59 years.....	498,132	69·5	642,240	73·3	855,706	82·5	1,098,596	95·5
60 or over.....	511,867	71·4	658,368	75·1	870,428	83·9	1,174,966	102·1

The following tables show the classification of the total population for censuses from 1891 to 1941 by age groups and sex and the proportion per 1,000 population by age periods for 1941.

14.—Male and Female Populations of Canada, by Age Periods, 1891-1941

NOTE.—For comparable data for 1881, see the 1934-35 Year Book, p. 118.

Age Group	1891			1901			1911		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	61,308	59,149	120,457	66,464	65,116	131,580	93,513	91,946	185,459
1 year	52,160	50,833	102,993	62,384	61,203	123,587	87,399	86,002	173,401
2 years	65,465	63,898	129,363	65,245	64,182	129,427	90,697	88,943	179,640
3 "	63,854	62,047	125,901	64,748	64,158	128,906	89,688	87,730	177,418
4 "	63,328	61,563	124,891	65,455	64,030	129,485	86,922	84,643	171,565
Totals, Under 5 Years	**306,115**	**297,490**	**603,605**	**324,296**	**318,689**	**642,985**	**448,219**	**439,264**	**887,483**
5- 9 years	297,385	288,605	585,990	311,134	304,765	615,899	395,045	388,207	783,252
10-14 "	279,889	269,287	549,176	295,674	284,665	580,339	354,911	345,401	700,312
15-19 "	258,325	254,412	512,737	280,275	272,228	552,503	351,244	329,129	680,373
20-24 "	237,144	235,913	473,057	256,981	251,823	508,804	385,855	320,435	706,290
25-29 "	194,531	193,115	387,646	216,334	207,051	423,385	370,494	287,684	658,178
30-34 "	163,866	155,724	319,590	188,125	174,942	363,067	310,339	244,777	555,116
35-39 "	139,899	130,551	270,450	172,553	158,673	331,226	257,875	209,904	467,779
40-44 "	118,954	112,685	231,639	152,036	137,822	289,858	213,018	176,677	389,695
45-49 "	100,827	94,992	195,819	125,636	113,550	239,186	178,715	152,768	331,483
50-54 "	87,861	83,565	171,426	106,107	97,857	203,964	152,718	132,366	285,084
55-59 "	66,887	63,089	129,976	82,136	78,535	160,671	112,952	100,096	213,048
60-64 "	62,819	57,403	120,222	72,807	68,156	140,963	94,318	83,786	178,104
65-69 "	44,717	40,172	84,889	54,497	51,176	105,673	67,626	63,523	131,149
70-74 "	32,941	29,906	62,847	39,086	37,294	76,380	47,807	46,197	94,004
75-79 "	20,047	17,864	37,911	24,548	23,248	47,796	30,266	29,260	59,526
80-84 "	10,798	10,151	20,949	13,090	12,740	25,830	15,550	15,921	31,471
85-89 "	4,160	4,390	8,550	4,848	4,990	9,838	6,184	6,687	12,871
90-94 "	1,360	1,436	2,796	1,356	1,554	2,910	1,693	2,010	3,703
95-99 "							417	502	919
100 or over	411	437	848	423	538	961	62	58	120
Not given	31,535	31,581	63,116	29,766	19,311	49,077	26,687	9,996	36,683
Totals, Population	**2,460,471**	**2,372,768**	**4,833,239**	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**5,371,315**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**7,206,643**

Age Group	1921			1931			1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	105,941	103,725	209,666	102,930	99,738	202,668	109,165	105,635	214,800
1 year	104,562	103,209	207,771	102,879	101,486	204,365	99,921	96,600	196,521
2 years	105,801	104,144	209,945	111,910	109,668	221,578	113,693	110,157	223,850
3 "	108,415	106,203	214,618	113,021	111,110	224,131	107,526	104,653	212,179
4 "	108,671	106,878	215,549	112,432	109,241	221,673	103,598	100,906	204,504
Totals, Under 5 Years	**533,390**	**524,159**	**1,057,549**	**543,172**	**531,243**	**1,074,415**	**533,903**	**517,951**	**1,051,854**
5- 9 years	528,663	520,031	1,048,694	572,507	560,242	1,132,749	529,092	516,728	1,045,820
10-14 "	461,282	451,805	913,087	542,930	531,121	1,074,051	556,304	544,573	1,100,877
15-19 "	403,235	398,545	801,780	525,250	514,341	1,039,591	565,212	554,823	1,120,035
20-24 "	350,971	360,198	711,169	463,722	447,463	911,185	517,956	514,470	1,032,426
25-29 "	347,622	338,852	686,474	409,976	376,305	786,281	488,340	478,650	966,990
30-34 "	343,237	309,608	652,845	368,135	340,701	708,836	431,591	412,255	843,846
35-39 "	342,300	290,066	632,366	359,081	329,382	688,463	396,453	363,101	759,554
40-44 "	286,451	240,651	527,102	347,763	298,336	646,099	348,616	327,929	676,545
45-49 "	236,884	198,129	435,013	321,513	263,698	585,211	332,503	302,643	635,146
50-54 "	195,133	166,811	361,944	267,332	221,349	488,681	315,866	275,838	591,704
55-59 "	148,133	132,163	280,296	199,160	167,865	367,025	275,234	231,658	506,892
60-64 "	126,397	112,881	239,278	156,912	137,685	294,597	218,557	188,594	407,151
65-69 "	90,615	81,381	171,996	120,695	110,439	231,134	162,517	145,207	307,724
70-74 "	60,579	56,846	117,425	88,581	83,019	171,600	111,152	105,949	217,101
75-79 "	35,583	35,767	71,350	50,017	48,612	98,629	67,200	68,495	135,695
80-84 "	18,136	19,465	37,601	23,877	25,294	49,171	34,083	37,431	71,514
85-89 "	7,142	8,236	15,378	8,665	10,464	19,129	12,621	15,015	27,636
90-94 "	1,800	2,380	4,180	2,051	2,881	4,932	2,805	3,937	6,742
95-99 "	412	565	977	417	656	1,073	457	770	1,227
100 or over	90	93	183	74	89	163	74	102	176
Not given	11,588	9,674	21,262	2,711	1,060	3,771	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Population	**4,529,643**	**4,258,306**	**8,787,949**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**10,376,786**	**5,900,536**	**5,606,119**	**11,506,655**

15.—Proportions per 1,000 of the Population, by Age Periods and Sex, by Provinces, 1941, with Totals for 1931

Province	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or Over
	MALES						
Prince Edward Island	198·0	193·2	170·9	123·9	102·5	84·4	127·1
Nova Scotia	194·6	191·3	182·0	132·9	101·1	84·2	113·9
New Brunswick	211·5	207·7	175·0	124·6	98·0	81·0	102·2
Quebec	211·7	213·9	172·1	139·1	104·9	78·4	79·9
Ontario	158·4	175·3	168·4	148·2	128·9	106·2	114·6
Manitoba	166·7	187·2	177·6	135·4	114·0	112·8	106·3
Saskatchewan	184·3	203·3	170·7	125·4	107·7	112·9	95·7
Alberta	179·2	184·2	167·0	140·4	118·5	114·7	96·0
British Columbia	133·5	147·8	160·9	145·5	123·7	141·5	147·1
Canada, 1941	**180·2**	**190·1**	**170·5**	**140·3**	**115·4**	**100·2**	**103·3**
1931	**207·7**	**198·9**	**162·6**	**135·4**	**124·6**	**86·8**	**84·0**
	FEMALES						
Prince Edward Island	206·0	200·0	159·1	110·5	102·6	87·4	134·4
Nova Scotia	198·0	195·7	180·7	123·6	101·6	83·2	117·2
New Brunswick	217·0	213·3	168·5	121·3	99·2	78·5	102·2
Quebec	209·3	213·9	179·9	139·5	102·4	74·2	80·8
Ontario	158·1	175·3	169·4	144·8	126·0	102·7	123·7
Manitoba	173·1	198·2	188·6	138·1	113·8	96·5	91·7
Saskatchewan	203·6	224·2	181·7	125·5	103·1	86·8	75·1
Alberta	201·1	209·7	183·7	136·0	106·5	87·4	75·6
British Columbia	147·2	164·6	185·8	142·3	122·3	116·3	121·5
Canada, 1941	**184·6**	**196·1**	**177·1**	**138·3**	**112·5**	**90·5**	**100·9**
1931	**218·3**	**209·0**	**164·7**	**134·0**	**112·4**	**77·8**	**83·8**

Certain observations stand out from the figures of Table **15.** For instance, British Columbia shows smaller proportions of population than any other province in the early age groups (up to 30 years for males and up to 20 years for females) and in age groups above 30 years this Province is outstanding in the high proportions recorded. These signs of an ageing population would not, normally, be expected in a western province: the reasons for them must be attributed to the consistently low birth rate over a period of time and the clement climate that has a positive attraction for retired people of advanced age from other provinces. At the other extreme is the Province of Quebec, where the lower age groups are represented by very high proportions (the Maritime Provinces are close rivals here) and the groups above 40 by exceptionally low proportions—thus indicating a relatively young population in the oldest province of the Dominion.

Section 4.—Conjugal Condition

Next to the sex and age distribution of a population, that of conjugal condition is probably the most fundamental. Its incidence is twofold: 'vital' and 'economic and social'.

The vital basis lies in the influence of the marriage state on the fertility of a population and, from this angle, close analyses of conjugal condition, by age, are important. The ages of females, especially between 15 and 45 years, have, indeed, more significance than those of males; if the proportion of females in this group is small, the expected proportion of births will also be small. It has been shown*

* See Vol. I, Census of Canada, 1931, p. 204.

that for the Canadian population the combined influences of age of the population, age of the married females, and proportion of females married has become steadily more favourable to the birth rate from 1871 to 1921 but that, since the latter date, the trend has been less favourable.

The economic and social aspects of conjugal condition are important for all sections of the population—for the single, widowed and divorced equally with the married. The causes behind the variation in conjugal condition for the population generally hinge largely on changes in these economic and social conditions. Thus, it is common experience that marriages in western countries tend to increase in good times: when times are difficult, many, especially within the earlier marriageable ages, are obliged to postpone marriage until conditions improve. Wars not only stimulate marriage but are usually followed by increased rates for the widowed and divorced and bring in their wake far-reaching social changes.

Trends in Conjugal Condition since 1871.—There are definite advantages of stability and progress that accompany the marriage state. It is the condition into which about 75 p.c. of the population born alive enter, and therefore the normal state. The following statement appears to show that, during the past 70 years, the advantages marriage brings have been increasingly enjoyed by the Canadian people.

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION MARRIED, 1871-1941

Census	P.C. in the Married State		P.C. Sometime Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1871	30·70	31·42	32·78	35·95
1881	31·55	32·28	33·87	37·41
1891	32·36	33·37	34·91	38·81
1901	33·76	34·51	36·45	40·29
1911	35·11	37·08	37·52	42·47
1921	37·57	38·39	40·30	44·04
1931	37·89	38·74	40·75	44·58
1941	40·06	40·89	43·68	48·13

It should be noted that over the 70-year period the population as a whole has become 'older' (see under age distribution p. 94) and to this fact must be attributed one of the reasons for the increase shown, although against this must be weighed the general retardation of early marriage. When these facts are considered, the variation is shown to have been relatively slight—for both males and females it was actually downward from 1871 to 1901, upward until 1921, downward again for 1931 and upward for 1941.*

The effects of immigration and emigration on conjugal condition are also significant. Prior to 1901 the movement of people into and out of Canada was, on balance, an outward movement to the United States but it was not a movement of single adults. Statistics show that at this time the proportion single was not reduced but rather increased. This process continued until about 1896 when the European immigration to Canada on a large scale began. These immigrants were preponderantly single adult males, young but unable to marry until they had established themselves, and their presence caused at first a sagging in the proportion of married persons in Canada. But, after the first decade of the century, when the movement came to an abrupt stop and this section of the immigrant population had settled, there was a high marriage rate extending over a period of years. The First World War brought about an exodus of single males of a different age class.

*For more detailed analyses see Census Vol. I, 1931, pp. 205-209.

The total effect of these various influences by 1921 was to raise the proportions married to levels higher than the normal, and the above-mentioned decrease for 1931 can be interpreted as an actual return to normal conditions, for in 1931 the proportion married (even after allowing for age distribution) was higher than at the beginning of the century.

16.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Sex[1], 1871-1941

Year and Sex	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Legally Separated	Total[2]
	NUMBERS					
1871—Male	1,221,917	558,081	37,754			1,869,264
Female	1,136,463	557,473	80,322			1,819,993
1881—Male	1,447,415	690,544	50,895			2,188,854
Female	1,336,981	689,540	109,435			2,135,956
1891—Male	1,601,541	796,153	62,777			2,460,471
Female	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	–		2,372,768
1901—Male	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337		2,751,708
Female	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	–	2,619,607
1911—Male	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	3,821,995
Female	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	3,384,648
1921—Male	2,698,564	1,698,297	119,695	3,670	[3]	4,529,643
Female	2,378,728	1,631,663	236,504	3,731	[3]	4,258,306
1931—Male	3,179,444	2,033,240	148,954	4,049	[4]	5,374,541
Female	2,771,968	1,937,950	288,641	3,392	[4]	5,002,245
1941—Male	3,322,827	2,363,528	170,743	6,569	36,201	5,900,536
Female	2,907,741	2,292,478	354,378	7,463	43,936	5,606,119
	PERCENTAGES					
1871—Male	67·22	30·70	2·08			100·00
Female	64·05	31·42	4·53			100·00
1881—Male	66·13	31·55	2·32			100·00
Female	62·60	32·28	5·12			100·00
1891—Male	65·09	32·36	2·55		–	100·00
Female	61·19	33·37	5·44	–		100·00
1901—Male	63·55	33·76	2·68	0·01		100·00
Female	59·71	34·51	5·77	0·01	–	100·00
1911—Male	62·48	35·11	2·35	0·02	0·04	100·00
Female	57·53	37·08	5·32	0·02	0·05	100·00
1921—Male	59·70	37·57	2·65	0·08	[3]	100·00
Female	55·96	38·39	5·56	0·09	[3]	100·00
1931—Male	59·25	37·89	2·78	0·08	[4]	100·00
Female	55·42	38·74	5·77	0·07	[4]	100·00
1941—Male	56·32	40·06	2·90	0·11	0·61	100·00
Female	51·87	40·89	6·32	0·13	0·79	100·00

[1] Percentages are based on stated condition. [2] Includes persons with conjugal condition not stated.
[3] Legally separated included with divorced. [4] Legally separated included with married.

In Table 16 are given, together with percentages, the summary statistics of conjugal condition as single, married, widowed, divorced and legally separated for all censuses from 1871, inclusive. The conjugal condition of the 1941 population is shown, by provinces and sex, in Table 17 and by age groups in Table 18.

A phenomenon that needs a word of explanation is the fact that in 1941 Ontario, for instance, possessed a preponderance of married males over married females. Of 64 Ontario cities, towns and villages with populations of 5,000 or over, only 6 had a preponderance of married females over married males. In Canada as a whole there are more married males than married females because of the excess of married male immigrants. As between provinces, however, the difference in the proportions of married males and females in either urban or rural areas is, in part, caused by married males sometimes residing at their places of work rather than at their homes. Other striking statistics, of conjugal condition are the great preponderance of widows compared to widowers and the large and increasing numbers of divorced or legally separated, but the reasons for these figures are more apparent.

By provinces, the percentages married or at one time married are highest in British Columbia and lowest in Quebec. The following statement illustrates the case for 1941.

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION MARRIED, BY PROVINCES, 1941

Province	P.C. in the Married State		P.C. Sometime Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prince Edward Island	35·80	38·13	39·41	45·99
Nova Scotia	37·54	38·85	41·39	47·33
New Brunswick	36·35	37·74	39·78	44·68
Quebec	35·36	35·06	38·60	40·81
Ontario	44·31	44·29	48·29	53·05
Manitoba	41·04	42·97	44·47	49·82
Saskatchewan	37·70	41·85	40·67	47·05
Alberta	39·51	43·81	42·86	49·63
British Columbia	45·99	47·52	50·52	56·88
CANADA[1]	40·06	40·89	43·68	48·13

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

17.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Provinces and Sex, 1941

Province or Territory	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Legally Separated	Total[1]
	MALES					
Prince Edward Island	29,828	17,625	1,549	22	202	49,228
Nova Scotia	173,506	111,132	9,359	247	1,770	296,044
New Brunswick	140,952	85,093	6,695	197	1,137	234,097
Quebec	1,027,162	591,533	46,386	500	7,270	1,672,982
Ontario	993,265	851,096	60,210	2,291	14,105	1,921,201
Manitoba	209,939	155,157	10,268	473	2,218	378,079
Saskatchewan	283,297	179,996	11,383	468	2,351	477,563
Alberta	243,666	168,469	10,594	801	2,891	426,458
British Columbia	215,205	200,027	13,979	1,547	4,213	435,031
Yukon	2,029	957	116	17	34	3,153
Northwest Territories	3,978	2,443	204	6	10	6,700
Canada	**3,322,827**	**2,363,528**	**170,743**	**6,569**	**36,201**	**5,900,536**
	FEMALES					
Prince Edward Island	24,748	17,473	3,401	19	178	45,819
Nova Scotia	148,474	109,513	21,544	268	2,115	281,918
New Brunswick	123,540	84,275	14,040	192	1,256	223,304
Quebec	981,890	581,569	85,425	646	9,353	1,658,900
Ontario	876,215	826,525	142,731	2,865	18,039	1,866,454
Manitoba	176,458	151,105	20,625	654	2,818	351,665
Saskatchewan	221,557	175,112	18,965	381	2,414	418,429
Alberta	186,215	161,953	17,963	717	2,850	369,711
British Columbia	165,064	181,932	29,235	1,718	4,878	382,830
Yukon	833	810	88	3	27	1,761
Northwest Territories	2,747	2,211	361	Nil	8	5,328
Canada	**2,907,741**	**2,292,478**	**354,378**	**7,463**	**43,936**	**5,606,119**

[1] Includes persons with conjugal condition not stated.

18.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, 15 Years of Age or Over, 1941

Age Group and Sex	Single		Married		Other[1]		Total
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	
15–19—							
Total	1,085,502	96·92	34,127	3·05	406	0·03	1,120,035
Males	562,557	99·53	2,615	0·46	40	0·01	565,212
Females	522,945	94·25	31,512	5·68	366	0·07	554,823
20–24—							
Total	747,273	72·38	281,545	27·27	3,608	0·35	1,032,426
Males	433,680	83·73	83,479	16·12	797	0·15	517,956
Females	313,593	60·95	198,066	38·50	2,811	0·55	514,470
25–29—							
Total	400,312	41·40	556,246	57·52	10,432	1·08	966,990
Males	242,885	49·74	242,367	49·63	3,088	0·63	488,340
Females	157,427	32·89	313,879	65·58	7,344	1·53	478,650
30–34—							
Total	212,423	25·17	613,869	72·75	17,554	2·08	843,846
Males	125,292	29·03	300,582	69·65	5,717	1·32	431,591
Females	87,131	21·14	313,287	75·99	11,837	2·87	412,255
35–39—							
Total	141,563	18·64	591,935	77·93	26,056	3·43	759,554
Males	83,684	21·11	303,852	76·64	8,917	2·25	396,453
Females	57,879	15·94	288,083	79·34	17,139	4·72	363,101
40–44—							
Total	100,664	14·88	540,391	79·87	35,490	5·25	676,545
Males	58,005	16·64	278,524	79·89	12,087	3·47	348,616
Females	42,659	13·01	261,867	79·85	23,403	7·14	327,929
45–49—							
Total	81,006	12·75	508,418	80·05	45,722	7·20	635,146
Males	47,185	14·19	269,733	81·12	15,585	4·69	332,503
Females	33,821	11·17	238,685	78·87	30,137	9·96	302,643
50–54—							
Total	69,505	11·75	463,557	78·34	58,642	9·91	591,704
Males	41,147	13·03	254,324	80·51	20,395	6·46	315,866
Females	28,358	10·28	209,233	75·85	38,247	13·87	275,838
55–59—							
Total	58,036	11·45	382,123	75·39	66,733	13·16	506,892
Males	35,346	12·84	216,429	78·63	23,459	8·52	275,234
Females	22,690	9·79	165,694	71·53	43,274	18·68	231,658

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, permanently separated and "not stated".

18.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, 15 Years of Age or Over, 1941—concluded

Age Group and Sex	Single		Married		Other[1]		Total
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	
60-64—							
Total	47,321	11·62	285,682	70·17	74,148	18·21	407,151
Males	27,741	12·69	165,018	75·50	25,798	11·80	218,557
Females	19,580	10·38	120,664	63·98	48,350	25·64	188,594
65-69—							
Total	36,508	11·86	193,894	63·01	77,322	25·13	307,724
Males	20,493	12·61	115,353	70·98	26,671	16·41	162,517
Females	16,015	11·03	78,541	54·09	50,651	34·88	145,207
70 or over—							
Total	51,904	11·28	204,219	44·39	203,968	44·33	460,091
Males	25,513	11·17	131,252	57·47	71,627	31·36	228,392
Females	26,391	11·39	72,967	31·49	132,341	57·12	231,699
Totals, 15 or Over	**3,032,017**	**36·49**	**4,656,006**	**56·04**	**620,081**	**7·46**	**8,308,104**
Males	**1,703,528**	**39·79**	**2,363,528**	**55·21**	**214,181**	**5·00**	**4,281,237**
Females	**1,328,489**	**32·99**	**2,292,478**	**56·93**	**405,900**	**10·08**	**4,026,867**
Totals, All Ages	**6,230,568**	**54·15**	**4,656,006**	**40·46**	**620,081**	**5·39**	**11,506,655**
Males	**3,322,827**	**56·31**	**2,363,528**	**40·06**	**214,181**	**3·63**	**5,900,536**
Females	**2,907,741**	**51·87**	**2,292,478**	**40·89**	**405,900**	**7·24**	**5,606,119**

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, permanently separated and not stated.

The number of persons divorced and legally separated per 1,000 population varies widely between the provinces. British Columbia leads with 4·0 for the divorced and 11·1 for the legally separated; Quebec and Prince Edward Island are at the lower end of the scale with 0·3 and 5·0, respectively, for the former and 0·4 and 4·0, respectively, for the latter. Between these extremes, Ontario shows rates of 1·4 and 8·5, respectively; Alberta, 1·9 and 7·2; Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, 0·9 and 5·2; Nova Scotia 0·9 and 6·7; and Manitoba 1·5 and 6·9.

Section 5.—Racial Origins

A population composed of divers racial stocks gives rise to political, economic and social problems quite different in nature from those of one with a small admixture of foreign elements, although, to the extent that certain racial stocks are more readily assimilated than others, the problems are mitigated. It is equally true that the different educational, moral, economic, religious and political backgrounds of a people of mixed origins lend variety and diversity to the national life.

The two basic stocks of the Canadian people are the French and the English: historically the French is much the older (see under "Growth of Population", p. 77) and, excepting for the Census of 1921, has exceeded in numbers any one of the basic British Isles stocks.

It will be seen from Table **19** that, at the time of Confederation, the largest of the groups comprising the British Isles races was the Irish and that the Irish and the Scottish together outnumbered the English by almost two to one. The English, however, exceeded the Irish after 1881, while the Scottish took second place after 1911. Those of Irish origin from 1881 to 1901, increased only 3·3 p.c.: the smaller proportion of Irish to English and Scottish was due not alone to a decline in immigration but to their emigration from Canada. The relative gains from 1911 to 1921 of the British Isles races as a group brought them to over one-half (55·4 p.c.) of the total population. The English (with 28·96 p.c.) ranked first in 1921 of all races in Canada, the French were second (27·9 p.c.), the Scottish were third (13·35 p.c.), and the Irish fourth (12·61 p.c.). In 1931 the French again assumed the premier position and the English ranked second, outnumbered by 187,000, yet there were only 54 French to every 100 persons of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh descent combined. There was a relative reduction in the British Isles races from 57·03 p.c. of the total population in 1901 to 49·7 p.c. in 1941. The causes for this relative decrease were mainly: declining immigration from the British Isles, emigration to the United States of the Anglo-Saxons, repatriation of large numbers of French Canadians from the United States, and the generally higher rate of increase on the part of the French as compared with the various Anglo-Saxon peoples. The factors of immigration and emigration are transitory and change rapidly but the rate of increase has been persistently favourable to the French.

For the British Isles races the inter-decennial increases have fallen consistently from 1911 to 1941. Between 1911 and 1921 the increase was 869,657; for the following decade it was 512,333; and from 1931 to 1941, 334,833.

The British Isles and French groups taken together now constitute 80 p.c. of the population as was the case in 1931; this compares with 83 p.c. in 1921 and 84 p.c. in 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871. This pronounced decline has been due, in the main, to immigration of Continental Europeans to Canada during the past 40 years.

From the beginning of this century the proportion of the European races (other than the French) increased from 8·53 p.c. in 1901 to 17·76 p.c. in 1941. The rate was such as to more than double the numbers of the European stocks in one decade (1901–11) and was much higher for specific origins: for instance the Belgians and Scandinavians trebled; the Jews and Italians increased more than fourfold; the Poles and Finns, respectively, were numerically five and six times stronger in 1911 than in 1901.

The second decade of the century showed declining rates of growth; this period included three years of the heaviest immigration in the history of the Dominion and four years of war. The net result was that the immigrant European stocks increased from 944,783 to 1,247,103 or 32 p.c. There were certain exceptions where the rates recorded for 1921 exceeded those for the previous decade.

Several significant changes occurred in the third and fourth decade, the increase for the European stocks, other than British and French, rose from 1,247,103 in 1921 to 2,043,926 in 1941 or by 63·9 p.c. With the resumption of moderate immi-

gration from Continental Europe in 1921 and the relatively higher birth rate among earlier Continental European immigrants, foreign European stocks increased nearly four and one-half times more rapidly than the British in 1921–31.

Table **20** shows the present composition of the population. The numerical strength of the principal stocks in Canada as recorded by the 1941 Census, arranged in descending order of numerical importance, is as follows:—

Racial Origin	*Rank*	*Racial Origin*	*Rank*
French	1	Ukrainian	6
English	2	Scandinavian	7
Scottish	3	Netherland	8
Irish	4	Jewish	9
German	5	Polish	10

Several interesting changes have occurred during the past three decades. Besides the changing numbers in the English and French stocks an important change was the moving up of the Ukrainians from eleventh place with 107,000 in 1921 to seventh place with 225,000 in 1931 and sixth place with 306,000 in 1941. This may be attributed to a high birth rate rather than to immigration. The German race ranked fifth in 1921, 1931 and 1941, but the figures, which increased from 295,000 in 1921 to 474,000 in 1931, decreased to 465,000 in 1941. Since Netherland origin has shown an abnormal increase between 1931 and 1941, it is possible that many families which were of German origin were included in this latter racial group. This tendency was also in evidence during the decade of the First World War, 1911–21.

It is of interest to find how the racial origins are represented in the populations of leading Canadian cities and in Table **21** the total populations of nine cities of Canada are analysed from this standpoint. The predominantly French complexion of Montreal and Quebec contrasts with the British Isles racial majorities of the other cities.

19.—Racial Origins of the Population, 1871-1941, with Percentage Distribution for 1941

Racial Origin	1871[1]	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
British Isles Races	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,999,081	4,868,738	5,381,071	5,715,904	49·68
English	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,871,268	2,545,358	2,741,419	2,968,402	25·80
Irish	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,074,738	1,107,803	1,230,808	1,267,702	11·02
Scottish	549,946	699,863	800,154	1,027,015	1,173,625	1,346,350	1,403,974	12·20
Other	7,773	9,947	13,421	26,060	41,952	62,494	75,826	0·66
Other European Races	1,322,813	1,598,386	2,107,327	3,006,502	3,699,846	4,753,242	5,526,964	48·03
French	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,061,719	2,452,743	2,927,990	3,483,038	30·27
Austrian	–	–	10,947[2]	44,036	107,671	48,639	37,715	0·33
Belgian	–		2,994	9,664	20,234	27,585	29,711	0·26
Bulgarian			–	–	1,765	3,160	3,260	0·03
Czech and Slovak	–	–	–	–	8,840	30,401	42,912	0·37
Danish	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	21,124	34,118	37,439	0·33
Finnish	–	–	2,502	15,500	21,494	43,885	41,683	0·36
German	202,991	254,319	310,501	403,417	294,635	473,544	464,682	4·04
Greek	39	–	291	3,614	5,740	9,444	11,692	0·10
Hungarian	–	–	1,549[4]	11,648[4]	13,181	40,582	54,598	0·47
Icelandic	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	15,876	19,382	21,050	0·18
Italian	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,963	66,769	98,173	112,625	0·98
Jewish	125	667	16,131	76,199	126,196	156,726	170,241	1·48
Lithuanian	–	–	–	–	1,970	5,876	7,789	0·07
Netherland	29,662	30,412	33,845	55,961	117,505	148,962	212,863	1·85
Norwegian	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	68,856	93,243	100,718	0·88
Polish			6,285	33,652	53,403	145,503	167,485	1·45
Roumanian	–	–	354[5]	5,883[5]	13,470	29,056	24,689	0·21
Russian	607[6]	1,227[6]	19,825	44,376	100,064	88,148	83,708	0·73
Scandinavian	1,623	5,223	31,042	112,682	[7]	[7]	[7]	–
Swedish	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	61,503	81,306	85,396	0·74
Ukrainian			5,682	75,432	106,721	225,113	305,929	2·66
Yugoslavic	–	–	–	–	3,906	16,174	21,214	0·18
Other	3,791	5,760	5,174	6,756	16,180	6,232	6,527	0·06

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 104.

19.—Racial Origins of the Population, 1871-1941, with Percentage Distribution for 1941—concluded

Racial Origin	1871[1]	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Asiatic Races	4	4,383	23,731	43,213	65,914	84,548	74,064	0·64
Chinese		4,383	17,312	27,831	39,587	46,519	34,627	0·30
Japanese		–	4,738	9,067	15,868	23,342	23,149	0·20
Other	4		1,681	6,315	10,459	14,687	16,288	0·14
Indian and Eskimo	23,037	108,547	127,941	105,611	113,724	128,890	125,521	1·09
Negro	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,994	18,291	19,456	22,174	0·19
Other	348	2,780	145	18,310	187	681	36,753	0·32
Not stated	7,561	40,806	31,539	16,932	21,249	8,898	5,275	0·05
Totals	**3,485,761**	**4,324,810**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**	**11,506,655**	**100·00**

[1] Includes the four original provinces of Canada only. [2] Includes Bohemian, Bukovinian and Slavic. [3] Included under Scandinavian. [4] Includes Lithuanian and Moravian. [5] Includes Bulgarian. [6] Includes Finnish and Polish. [7] Since 1921 Scandinavian has been divided into Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

20.—Racial Origins of the Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1941

Racial Origin	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Isles Races	78,714	445,178	276,758	452,887	2,729,830	360,560
English	27,383	221,442	142,681	249,548	1,456,968	168,917
Irish	18,459	65,300	68,801	109,894	665,339	76,156
Scottish	32,669	154,846	62,859	90,582	578,127	109,619
Other	203	3,590	2,417	2,863	29,396	5,868
Other European Races	15,706	119,361	175,899	2,854,177	1,000,631	342,393
French	14,799	66,260	163,934	2,695,032	373,990	52,996
Austrian	5	219	74	1,511	8,352	4,719
Belgian	3	828	282	4,182	8,575	6,715
Bulgarian	[1]	109	56	212	2,533	24
Czech and Slovak	2	533	30	4,323	16,810	3,702
Danish	117	897	1,626	1,656	6,149	3,164
Finnish	1	96	109	2,043	26,827	808
German	172	15,038	1,394	8,880	167,102	41,479
Greek	10	335	102	2,728	5,901	399
Hungarian	[1]	554	77	4,134	22,039	2,418
Icelandic	[1]	31	9	67	817	13,954
Italian	35	2,304	455	28,051	60,085	2,482
Jewish	25	2,285	1,228	66,277	69,875	18,879
Lithuanian	[1]	187	10	2,724	2,562	407
Netherland	494	23,834	4,539	2,645	73,001	39,204
Norwegian	16	687	652	1,512	7,113	5,955
Polish	1	2,206	233	10,036	54,893	36,550
Roumanian	[1]	221	48	2,397	7,826	1,438
Russian	2	534	169	3,433	11,218	6,571
Swedish	19	738	642	1,605	13,146	9,547
Ukrainian	2	711	22	8,006	48,158	89,762
Yugoslavic	[1]	224	24	1,597	11,951	451
Other	3	530	184	1,126	1,708	769
Asiatic Races	228	1,927	836	7,119	12,020	1,788
Chinese	45	372	152	2,378	6,143	1,248
Japanese	[1]	2	3	48	234	42
Other	183	1,553	681	4,693	5,643	498
Eskimo	[1]	4	[1]	1,778	3	1
Indian	258	2,063	1,939	11,863	30,336	15,473
Negro	87	8,817	1,254	2,077	7,495	453
Other	7	483	134	1,674	4,503	8,796
Not stated	47	129	581	307	2,837	280
Totals	**95,047**	**577,962**	**457,401**	**3,331,882**	**3,787,655**	**729,744**

[1] None reported.

20.—Racial Origins of the Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1941—concluded

Racial Origin	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Isles Races	397,905	399,432	571,336	1,966	1,338	5,715,904
English	186,053	191,934	321,948	895	633	2,968,402
Irish	95,852	83,876	83,460	335	230	1,267,702
Scottish	108,919	112,540	152,677	683	453	1,403,974
Other	7,081	11,082	13,251	53	22	75,826
Other European Races	471,293	369,862	175,512	1,203	927	5,526,964
French	50,530	42,979	21,876	306	336	3,483,038
Austrian	10,655	7,513	4,624	34	9	37,715
Belgian	4,250	2,919	1,930	21	6	29,711
Bulgarian	125	118	83	[1]	[1]	3,260
Czech and Slovak	5,469	8,177	3,816	23	27	42,912
Danish	6,027	12,284	5,413	58	48	37,439
Finnish	1,940	3,452	6,332	55	20	41,683
German	130,258	77,721	22,407	131	100	464,682
Greek	491	605	1,115	5	1	11,692
Hungarian	14,576	7,892	2,893	9	6	54,598
Icelandic	3,605	1,077	1,478	1	11	21,050
Italian	1,014	4,872	13,292	28	7	112,625
Jewish	4,149	4,164	3,350	2	7	170,241
Lithuanian	530	943	425	[1]	1	7,789
Netherland	35,894	20,429	12,737	46	40	212,863
Norwegian	38,213	29,628	16,690	133	119	100,718
Polish	27,902	26,845	8,744	35	40	167,485
Roumanian	7,093	4,206	1,455	3	2	24,689
Russian	25,933	19,316	16,474	32	26	83,708
Swedish	20,961	20,505	17,979	182	72	85,396
Ukrainian	79,777	71,868	7,563	18	42	305,929
Yugoslavic	1,346	1,704	3,833	79	5	21,214
Other	555	645	1,003	2	2	6,527
Asiatic Races	3,420	4,204	42,472	41	9	74,064
Chinese	2,545	3,122	18,619	[1]	3	34,627
Japanese	105	578	22,096	40	1	23,149
Other	770	504	1,757	1	5	16,288
Eskimo	4	4	7	[1]	5,404	7,205
Indian	13,384	12,565	24,875	1,508	4,052	118,316
Negro	403	926	660	1	1	22,174
Other	9,283	8,925	2,469	195	284	36,753
Not stated	300	251	530	[1]	13	5,275
Totals	**895,992**	**796,169**	**817,861**	**4,914**	**12,028**	**11,506,655**

[1] None reported.

21.—Racial Origins of the Population of Nine Cities of 60,000 or Over, 1941

Racial Origin	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Ottawa	Quebec	Windsor	Edmonton
British Isles Races	182,948	523,588	212,817	130,394	129,738	94,112	10,202	62,237	62,775
English	100,637	291,852	114,943	62,019	77,903	41,500	4,266	34,530	29,733
Irish	43,892	115,881	31,464	25,490	21,059	32,347	4,402	13,130	12,456
Scottish	37,078	108,974	61,816	40,496	28,985	19,520	1,499	13,781	18,896
Other	1,341	6,881	4,594	2,389	1,791	745	35	796	1,690
French	598,901	15,135	6,303	6,969	3,744	48,081	138,923	18,980	4,997
Austrian	917	1,473	1,328	968	597	173	13	343	1,256
Belgian	2,196	314	492	493	34	109	128	324	278
Chinese	1,703	2,326	7,174	719	236	272	130	259	384
Czech and Slovak	3,127	2,459	540	954	919	56	8	1,039	344
Eskimo	Nil	1	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Finnish	886	2,809	1,454	211	195	66	9	163	107
German	3,789	8,528	4,958	12,170	3,947	2,511	154	2,827	4,658
Greek	2,072	2,801	588	202	249	213	162	263	243
Hungarian	3,457	2,194	550	976	2,575	32	Nil	1,858	237
Indian	168	375	104	24	425	41	43	68	4
Italian	23,752	14,171	3,644	1,609	6,294	1,662	258	2,453	361
Japanese	35	105	8,458	21	10	9	1	2	35
Jewish	51,132	49,046	2,812	17,027	2,597	3,809	376	2,226	1,449
Negro	1,719	1,813	333	395	305	42	3	1,093	273
Netherland	1,026	6,951	3,308	2,644	2,634	731	29	1,358	1,512
Polish	7,045	11,517	2,659	11,024	5,312	785	32	2,936	2,923
Roumanian	1,693	732	451	298	903	132	7	1,422	308
Russian	2,374	2,014	2,596	1,974	590	175	27	969	921
Scandinavian	2,043	2,754	10,472	9,187	925	700	63	476	3,967
Ukrainian	5,844	10,423	1,913	22,578	2,265	547	22	1,817	6,070
Other	6,125	5,450	2,287	1,069	1,691	650	144	2,116	683
Not stated	55	478	109	54	151	43	23	82	31
Totals	**903,007**	**667,457**	**275,353**	**221,960**	**166,337**	**154,951**	**150,757**	**105,311**	**93,817**

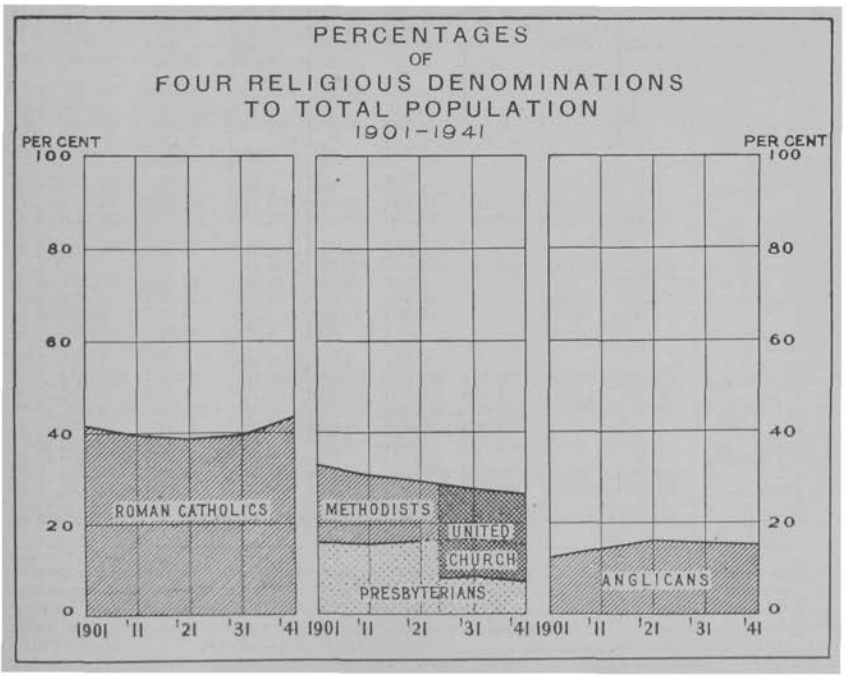
Section 6.—Religions

At each census the actual numbers attached to any religious denomination, as reported by the persons enumerated, have been recorded. The development of the different denominations from an early date is traced statistically in Table **22.**

Over the period from 1871 to 1941 something like 40 p.c. of the population of Canada has been of the Roman Catholic faith. This proportion has been remarkably constant over the 70 years. The 1941 percentage (inclusive of Greek Catholics) was 43·34 p.c. Methodists were 15·67 p.c. of the population in 1871 but fell to

13·19 p.c. in 1921. Presbyterians increased from 15·57 p.c. in 1871 to 16·04 p.c. in 1921; they were reinforced by the considerable immigration from Scotland after the beginning of the century. The organization of the United Church of Canada in 1925 left the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists much weaker in membership. Almost all Methodists, the main body of Congregationalists and a large number of Presbyterians united to form that Church.

The growth of the principal religious denominations in Canada from 1871 to 1941 is given by provinces, in Table **23**. The denominations specified (except for "other") include about 95 p.c. of the population. The reason for omitting the details of the smaller denominations is that comparable figures for earlier censuses are practically impossible to obtain because of the numerous changes of nomenclature and regrouping that has taken place over the years. Indeed, the changes in certain of the leading denominations caused by the organization of the United Church, that have taken place since 1921 have definitely destroyed comparability. Again, Roman Catholics for 1931 and 1941 include, respectively, 186,654 and 185,657 Greek Catholics, whereas for former censuses Greek Catholics were included with the Greek Church. Table **24** gives the corresponding information for religions as Table **21** gives for racial origins.



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Among some of the numerically larger European races in Canada the leading religious denominations at the 1941 Census were: German—32·0 p.c. Lutheran, 25·0 p.c. Roman Catholic and 14·2 p.c. United Church; Ukrainian—62·3 p.c. Roman Catholic and 29·1 p.c. Greek Orthodox; Scandinavian—60 p.c. Lutheran, 17·0 p.c. United Church and 6·8 p.c. Anglican; Netherland—30·5 p.c. Mennonite, 28·1 p.c. United Church, 11·4 p.c. Anglican and 7·6 p.c. Baptist. About 81 p.c. of the people of Polish origin were Roman Catholic and 91 p.c. of the Italians reported this religious denomination. It is interesting to note that 13·6 p.c. of the Chinese stated that they belonged to the United Church and 7 p.c. to the Presbyterian Church, while 21·4 p.c. of the Japanese reported United Church as their religious denomination.

22.—Religions of the People, 1871-1941, with Percentage Distribution for 1941

Religion	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Adventist	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,058	10,406	14,179	16,026	18,449	0·16
Anglican	501,269	574,818	646,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,780	1,635,615	1,751,188	15·22
Baptist	243,714	296,525	303,839	318,005	382,720	421,730	443,341	483,592	4·20
Brethren	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580	13,472	13,767	0·12
Buddhist	–	–	–	10,407	10,012	11,281	15,784	15,635	0·14
Christian	15,153	–	–	7,484	17,421	17,142	11,527	8,515	0·07
Christian Science	–		–	2,619	5,073	13,826	18,436	20,222	0·18
Church of Christ, Disciples	–	20,193	12,763	17,164	14,554	13,107	15,811	21,223	0·18
Confucian	–	–	–	5,115	14,562	27,114	24,087	22,233	0·19
Congregationalist	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730	694[1]	[4]	–
Doukhobor	–	–	–	8,775	10,493	12,648	14,913	16,844	0·15
Evangelical Church	4,701	–	–	10,193	10,595	13,905	22,213	37,002	0·32
Friends	7,353	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149	2,424	1,964	0·02
Greek Orthodox[2]	18	–	–	15,630	88,507	169,832	102,389	139,629	1·21
Holiness Movement	–	–	–	2,775	3,856	3,245	4,436	3,877	0·03
International Bible Students	–	–	–	99	925	6,678	13,552	6,994	0·06
Jewish	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197	155,614	168,367	1·46
Lutheran	37,935	46,350	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458	394,194	401,153	3·49
Mennonite (inc. Hutterite)[3]	–	–	–	31,797	44,625	58,797	88,736	111,380	0·97
Methodist	578,161	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,246	[4]	[4]	–
Mormon	534	–	–	6,891	15,971	19,622	22,605	25,284	0·22
No religion	5,146	2,634	[5]	4,810	26,027	21,739	21,071	19,126	0·17
Pagan	1,886	4,478	[5]	15,107	11,840	6,778	5,008	2,908	0·02
Pentecostal	–	–	–	–	513	7,003	26,301	57,646	0·50
Plymouth Brethren	–	–	–	3,040	3,438	6,482	6,953	6,447	0·06
Presbyterian	574,577	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,406	870,728[1]	829,147[1]	7·21
Protestant	10,146	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,753	23,296	10,756	0·09
Roman Catholic	1,532,471	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,626	4,285,388[6]	4,986,552[6]	43·34
Salvation Army	–	–	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733	30,716	33,548	0·29
Unitarian	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926	4,445	5,578	0·05
United Church	–	–	–	–	–	8,728	2,017,375	2,204,875	19·16
Other	15,637	21,382	46,030	16,427	26,383	31,270	54,164	65,595	0·57
Not stated	126,853[7]	86,769	80,267	43,222	32,490	19,259	16,042	17,159	0·15
Totals	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**	**11,506,655**	**100·00**

[1] The figures for the Census of 1931 entered opposite "Congregationalist" and "Presbyterian" represent the number not included in the "United Church". [2] Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic combined under the term "Greek Church" in 1921. In the Censuses of 1931 and 1941, Greek Catholics are included with Roman Catholics. [3] Mennonites were included with Baptists in 1871 and 1881; in 1891 they were included with "other denominations". [4] Included in "United Church". [5] Included with "other" [6] Includes 186,654 and 185,657 Greek Catholics, respectively. [7] Includes 109,475 population in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories who are largely Indian and hence likely Pagan.

23.—Religions of the Population, by Provinces, 1941

Religion	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
Adventist	52	1,357	1,094	962	2,913	1,059
Anglican	5,739	103,393	55,155	162,056	815,413	125,076
Baptist	5,443	89,272	88,766	12,303	192,915	13,267
Brethren	8	176	387	569	8,385	631
Buddhist	[1]	3	[1]	80	155	36
Christadelphian	[1]	9	29	24	1,345	93
Christian	265	251	252	180	3,101	661
Christian Science	18	272	233	1,010	8,388	1,623
Church of Christ, Disciples	1,115	2,037	1,801	220	10,055	1,326
Confucian	7	99	42	1,330	2,527	741
Doukhobor	[1]	3	9	16	223	168
Evangelical Church	17	373	305	995	24,025	1,253
Friends	[1]	27	4	53	1,321	52
Greek Orthodox	10	347	85	12,040	28,383	20,777
Holiness Movement	[1]	[1]	2	304	2,709	93
International Bible Students	13	271	84	136	1,649	966
Jewish	18	2,167	1,196	65,683	69,217	18,715
Lutheran	45	9,104	870	7,081	104,111	48,213
Mennonite (including Hutterite)	[1]	23	5	80	22,219	39,336
Mormon	12	52	42	61	7,141	364
No religion	18	337	287	1,632	4,951	1,335
Pagan	[1]	1	4	76	1,649	146
Pentecostal	268	1,848	5,052	2,420	21,053	5,020
Plymouth Brethren	15	228	44	322	2,796	572
Presbyterian	14,724	47,415	15,382	56,086	433,708	43,073
Protestant	5	216	113	4,228	3,156	708
Roman Catholic	42,743	188,944	220,454	2,894,621	882,369	203,259
Salvation Army	189	3,003	1,135	1,092	18,289	1,886
Unitarian	12	52	44	1,231	1,876	1,172
United Brethren in Christ	[1]	8	15	8	1,308	7
United Church	24,005	124,301	63,268	100,196	1,073,425	194,001
Other	148	894	615	2,390	30,637	3,023
Not stated	158	1,479	627	2,397	6,243	1,092
Totals	**95,047**	**577,962**	**457,401**	**3,331,882**	**3,787,655**	**729,744**

Religion	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Canada
Adventist	3,510	4,697	2,803	2	[1]	18,449
Anglican	117,674	113,279	245,531	2,545	5,327	1,751,188
Baptist	19,460	32,268	29,780	75	43	483,592
Brethren	983	1,014	1,614	[1]	[1]	13,767
Buddhist	70	373	14,897	21	[1]	15,635
Christadelphian	71	121	325	[1]	[1]	2,017
Christian	1,654	1,372	710	1	68	8,515
Christian Science	1,114	1,713	5,843	7	1	20,222
Church of Christ, Disciples	1,912	2,103	650	2	2	21,223
Confucian	1,443	1,799	14,240	[1]	5	22,233
Doukhobor	7,652	822	7,951	[1]	[1]	16,844
Evangelical Church	4,130	4,165	1,737	1	1	37,002
Friends	133	106	266	2	[1]	1,964
Greek Orthodox	37,699	34,991	5,198	67	32	139,629
Holiness Movement	481	251	37	[1]	[1]	3,877
International Bible Students	2,028	1,010	836	1	[1]	6,994
Jewish	4,076	4,052	3,235	2	6	168,367
Lutheran	104,717	84,630	41,772	368	242	401,153
Mennonite (including Hutterite)	32,511	12,097	5,105	3	1	111,380
Mormon	1,365	14,960	1,281	5	1	25,284
No religion	3,022	3,086	4,389	55	14	19,126
Pagan	583	78	77	[1]	294	2,908
Pentecostal	8,294	8,451	5,235	3	2	57,646
Plymouth Brethren	351	464	1,655	[1]	[1]	6,447
Presbyterian	54,856	68,910	94,300	422	271	829,147
Protestant	641	917	768	[1]	4	10,756
Roman Catholic	243,734	191,343	113,282	742	5,061	4,986,552
Salvation Army	1,966	2,103	3,880	4	1	33,548
Unitarian	365	238	455	133	[1]	5,578
United Brethren in Christ	31	32	46	[1]	[1]	1,455
United Church	230,495	193,664	200,817	404	299	2,204,875
Other	7,806	9,602	6,952	47	9	62,123
Not stated	1,165	1,458	2,194	2	344	17,159
Totals	**895,992**	**796,169**	**817,861**	**4,914**	**12,028**	**11,506,655**

[1] None reported.

24.—Religious Denominations of the Population of Seven Leading Cities, 1941

Religion	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Ottawa	Quebec
Adventist	81	304	499	234	124	38	Nil
Anglican	64,798	199,805	84,947	47,405	46,834	27,281	2,169
Baptist	4,549	34,074	12,663	4,857	9,386	3,417	160
Brethren and United Brethren	184	1,078	623	210	365	96	2
Buddhist and Confucian	1,143	1,340	10,700	545	60	70	46
Christian Science	486	3,195	2,638	1,069	371	425	1
Church of Christ, Disciples	95	1,013	183	462	200	27	7
Evangelical Church	437	2,606	759	476	1,312	716	1
Greek Orthodox	8,619	8,152	1,783	4,615	1,813	827	163
Jewish	50,772	48,744	2,742	16,917	2,562	3,788	359
Lutheran	3,547	5,977	10,151	14,434	2,046	1,939	19
Mennonite (including Hutterite)	54	326	559	1,285	41	9	Nil
Mormon	44	535	296	129	198	68	1
Pentecostal	1,489	1,929	1,326	1,677	733	295	5
Presbyterian	26,947	90,217	39,637	17,931	25,179	9,981	485
Roman Catholic[1]	699,885	103,324	30,063	48,772	32,883	76,607	146,312
Salvation Army	701	3,402	1,356	801	1,058	374	7
United Church	33,717	153,575	69,246	56,917	36,692	26,903	681
Not stated and other	5,459	7,861	5,182	3,224	4,480	2,090	339

[1] Includes Greek Catholic.

25.—Religious Denominations, by Racial Origin Groups, 1941

Racial Origin	Anglican	Baptist	Confucian and Buddhist	Greek Orthodox	Jewish
British Isles Races	1,585,078	400,000	168	498	93
English	1,170,077	261,402	129	359	68
Irish	222,297	53,772	14	74	11
Scottish	166,722	77,277	22	53	14
Other	25,982	7,549	3	12	-
French	29,530	9,968	7	150	15
Jewish	404	89	-	224	168,108
Scandinavian[1]	16,538	7,673	7	63	1
Germanic[2]	48,401	40,059	33	236	19
Latin and Greek[3]	3,219	1,092	10	11,646	9
Slavic[4]	11,095	10,568	10	109,596	90
Other European Races[5]	4,360	1,986	5	13,642	26
Asiatic[6]	5,268	725	37,605	3,510	

Racial Origin	Lutheran	Mennonite	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic[7]	Salvation Army	United Church
British Isles Races	23,883	4,575	756,928	770,902	29,298	1,920,829
English	13,957	2,855	201,643	215,464	20,893	951,507
Irish	5,026	975	127,193	404,228	3,418	408,087
Scottish	4,510	685	421,548	147,123	4,593	534,058
Other	390	60	6,544	4,087	394	27,177
French	3,496	891	11,361	3,379,107	814	37,497
Jewish	71	4	127	461	2	381
Scandinavian[1]	146,233	203	8,759	7,994	476	41,559
Germanic[2]	155,397	96,433	30,020	154,237	1,538	127,417
Latin and Greek[3]	1,966	39	1,650	109,470	94	4,917
Slavic[4]	29,007	9,074	7,782	397,419	370	27,448
Other European Races[5]	40,659	87	7,325	65,788	68	9,482
Asiatic[6]	72	16	2,892	8,047	157	10,498

[1] Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish. [2] Includes Belgian, German and Netherland. [3] Includes Italian and Roumanian. [4] Includes Austrian, Czech and Slovak, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian. [5] Includes Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Finnish, Hungarian, Lettish, Lithuanian, Luxembourg, Portuguese, Spanish, Yugoslavic and other European. [6] Includes Chinese, Japanese and other. [7] Includes Greek Catholic (185,657).

Section 7.—Birthplaces

The population of Canada by broad nativity groups, Canadian born, other British born and foreign born, is shown in Table 26. This table indicates that the proportion of the Canadian born to the entire population has declined during the 70 years from 1871-1941.

The effects of the large immigration at the beginning of the century are seen in all columns of the percentage figures after 1901. Whereas in 1871, 83·30 p.c. of the total population were Canadian born, 14·06 p.c. other British born, and 2·64 p.c. foreign born, the corresponding proportions in 1941 were 82·46 p.c., 8·72 p.c. and 8·82 p.c., respectively.

The smallest element in the population, viz., the foreign born other than United States born, actually shows the greatest percentage increase. These other foreign born increased rapidly from 0·85 p.c. in 1871 to 7·50 p.c. in 1931, more than doubling in absolute numbers from 1901. The declines of the group indicated for 1921 and 1941 are attributable to restricted immigration policies. (See Chapter VI.)

Table 27 gives the distribution of the population of each province, by sex and nativity. Of the total population in 1941, 4,794,439 or 81·25 p.c. of the males and 4,693,369 or 83·72 p.c. of the females were Canadian born.

A comparison of the proportions Canadian born in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941, shows that with minor exceptions the provinces stand in approximately the same rank at all four census dates. In the east the proportion Canadian born was only slightly smaller in 1931 than in 1921. In Ontario it was considerably smaller. From Manitoba west, on the other hand, the Canadian born constituted larger proportions of the population of every province. The explanation of these differences seems to be threefold: (1) emigration of native Canadians during the decade was relatively heavier in the Maritimes than in the other provinces; (2) a radical change occurred in the direction of current immigration from abroad, larger proportions going to the central provinces (particularly Ontario) than formerly, and smaller numbers settling in the agricultural west; and (3) the high fertility of earlier immigrants coupled with their relatively large numbers resulted in a great increase in the Canadian-born children of the foreign stocks in that part of the Dominion lying between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.

In contrast with the Canadian born, the proportion of the other British born to total population shows an increase in Western Canada between 1911 and 1921. The very high proportion of British immigration that British Columbia has received is reflected in the figures. During the decades ended 1931 and 1941, notable declines have occurred in the proportions of the British-born populations of all four western provinces due again to the cumulative effects of curtailed immigration.

As in the case of the British born, persons of foreign birth still constitute very small proportions of the population in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces but a change is now taking place in all five eastern provinces where the proportions have shown consistent increase over the past 40 years.

In Western Canada the trend is just the reverse although the percentage of foreign born is still large in the case of each province west of Ontario. One reason for this change in general trend as between the west and the east is given in the census monograph on Racial Origin (p. 622, Vol. XIII Census of 1931): "As the more accessible free agricultural land is taken up, or when for any other reason agriculture becomes less attractive, immigration tends to concentrate in the urban centres, especially of the more industralized sections of the country".

Table **28** gives the total population by country of birth for census years 1871-1941. The census, under birthplace, collects information on both the country of birth of the immigrant arrivals in Canada and the province of birth of the native-born population. These data provide information respecting the interprovincial movement of the Canadian-born population.

Comparative figures for country of birth for census periods to 1921 and those taken more recently are difficult to obtain because of the many geographical changes in Europe after the First World War; for instance, a person who early in the century migrated to Canada from a certain part of Austria or Hungary might not realize that in 1931 he should have been recorded as of Polish or Roumanian birth in line with the new national boundaries. In comparing the census figures of several decades these facts have to be considered and a regrouping of certain European countries whose boundaries were changed in later censuses is carried back to earlier censuses to maintain comparability. Table **28** is probably as far as the census can go in supplying strictly comparable figures along these lines. In this table no change has been made affecting the census figures themselves: they have been merely regrouped.

Table **29** analyses the total population by province or country of birth for census years 1921, 1931 and 1941. Table **30** takes the Canadian-born section of the population for 1941 and cross-classifies it by province of birth and province of residence. Comparable data for 1931 are to be found at p. 135 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The interprovincial movement of population as between Eastern and Western Canada is shown by province of birth for the Censuses 1911 to 1941 in Table **31**.

26.—Nativity of the Population, 1871-1941

Year	Canadian Born	Other British Born[1]	Foreign Born		Total Population	Percentages of Total Population			
			Born in United States	Born in Other Foreign Countries		Canadian Born	Other British Born	Foreign Born	
								United States Born	Other Foreign Born
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871....	3,003,035	506,721	64,613	30,641	3,605,010	83·30	14·06	1·79	0·85
1881....	3,721,826[2]	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86·06	11·07	1·80	1·08
1891....	4,189,368[2]	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86·68	10·15	1·67	1·50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86·98	7·84	2·38	2·80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77·98	11·58	4·21	6·23
1921....	6,832,224	1,065,448	374,022	516,255	8,787,949	77·75	12·12	4·26	5·87
1931....	8,069,261	1,184,830	344,574	778,121	10,376,786	77·76	11·42	3·32	7·50
1941....	9,487,808	1,003,769	312,473	701,660	11,506,655[2]	82·46	8·72	2·72	6·10

[1] Includes some hundreds of persons born at sea. [2] Includes "birthplace not stated".

27.—Population Classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, 1941, with Totals for 1911, 1921 and 1931

Province or Territory	Canadian Born		Other British Born[1]		Foreign Born		Totals		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes
P.E.I.	47,930	44,678	479	419	818	722	49,228	45,819	95,047
N.S.	275,123	262,098	12,826	12,742	8,048	7,078	296,044	281,918	577,962
N.B.	223,680	213,129	5,371	4,889	5,033	5,280	234,097	223,304	457,401
Que.	1,556,801	1,551,138	45,971	45,914	69,921	61,822	1,672,982	1,658,900	3,331,882
Ont.	1,530,924	1,523,449	229,874	219,271	160,138	123,642	1,921,201	1,866,454	3,787,655
Man.	272,422	263,736	45,096	37,907	60,518	50,005	378,079	351,665	729,744
Sask.	340,909	316,180	41,799	31,669	94,821	70,574	477,563	418,429	895,992
Alta.	277,543	260,239	48,504	37,990	100,380	71,466	426,458	369,711	796,169
B.C.	261,064	252,068	96,889	85,372	77,033	45,376	435,031	382,830	817,861
Yukon	2,028	1,459	385	101	740	201	3,153	1,761	4,914
N.W.T.	6,015	5,195	229	72	456	61	6,700	5,328	12,028
Canada, 1941.	**4,794,439**	**4,693,369**	**527,423**	**476,346**	**577,906**	**436,227**	**5,900,536**	**5,606,119**	**11,506,655**[2]
1931.	**4,076,001**	**3,993,260**	**631,411**	**553,419**	**667,129**	**455,566**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**10,376,786**
1921.	**3,443,109**	**3,389,115**	**567,068**	**498,380**	**519,466**	**370,811**	**4,529,643**	**4,258,306**	**8,787,949**
1911.	**2,849,442**	**2,770,240**	**501,626**	**332,603**	**470,927**	**281,805**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**7,206,643**

[1] Includes some hundreds of persons born at sea. [2] Includes 945 persons with birthplace not stated.

28.—Population, by Stated Birthplace, 1871-1941

Birthplace	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada	3,003,035[1]	3,721,826[1]	4,189,368[1]	4,671,815	5,619,682	6,832,224	8,069,261	9,487,808
British Isles	496,595	470,906	477,735	404,848	804,234	1,025,119	1,138,942	960,125
Other British[2]	10,126	7,709	12,838	16,203	29,995	40,329	45,888	43,644
Europe	28,699	39,161	53,841	125,549	404,941	459,325	714,462	653,705
Belgium	–	–	–	2,280	7,975	13,276	17,033	14,773
Finland	–	–	–	–	10,987	12,156	30,354	24,387
France	2,908	4,389	5,381	7,944	17,619	19,247	16,756	13,795
Germany	24,162	25,328	27,752	27,300	39,577	25,266	39,163	28,479
Greece	–	–	–	213	2,640	3,769	5,579	5,871
Italy	218	777	2,795	6,854	34,739	35,531	42,578	40,432
Netherlands	–	–	–	385	3,808	5,827	10,736	9,923
Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine	416	6,376[3]	9,222	31,231	89,984	112,412	133,869	124,402
Scandinavian Countries	588	2,076	7,827	18,388	61,240	64,795	90,042	72,473
Central Countries[4]	102	–	695	29,473	129,421	159,379	317,350	309,360
Other	305	215	169	1,481	6,951	7,667	11,002	9,810
Asia	–	–	9,129	23,580	40,946	53,636	60,608	44,443
United States	64,613	77,753	80,915	127,899	303,680	374,022	344,574	312,473
Other countries	1,942	7,455	9,413	1,421	3,165	3,294	3,051	3,512
Totals	**3,605,010**[5]	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**	**11,506,655**[1]

[1] Includes birthplace not stated. [2] Born at sea included with British Possessions. [3] In this year Poland included with Russia. [4] Include Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Galicia and Roumania. [5] Includes six provinces only.

29.—Birthplaces and Percentage Distributions of the Population, 1921-41, with Percentage Increases in each Decade, 1911-41

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

Birthplace	Census Years			Percentage Increases by Decades			Percentages of Total Populations Born in Specified Country		
	1921	1931	1941	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941	1921	1931	1941
British Born	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—									
Prince Edward Island	101,513	99,738	108,423	−1·83	−1·75	8·71	1·16	0·96	0·94
Nova Scotia	506,823	507,235	568,797	6·43	0·08	12·14	5·77	4·89	4·94
New Brunswick	378,902	403,049	463,127	9·75	6·37	14·91	4·31	3·88	4·03
Quebec	2,265,540	2,696,122	3,155,549	16·79	19·01	17·04	25·78	25·98	27·42
Ontario	2,505,562	2,794,631	3,123,810	12·24	11·54	11·78	28·51	26·93	27·15
Manitoba	351,444	463,542	570,349	63·79	31·90	23·04	4·00	4·47	4·96
Saskatchewan	314,830	502,165	667,832	191·11	59·50	32·99	3·58	4·84	5·81
Alberta	211,643	336,674	479,098	170·63	59·08	42·30	2·41	3·24	4·16
British Columbia	167,169	247,741	335,554	90·11	48·20	35·45	1·90	2·39	2·92
Yukon	1,751	2,180	2,652	−4·00	24·50	21·61	0·02	0·02	0·02
Northwest Territories	6,919	8,272	9,615	−9·96	19·55	16·25	0·08	0·08	0·08
Not stated	20,128	7,912	3,002	−16·95	−60·69	−62·06	0·23	0·08	0·03
Totals, Canada	**6,832,224**	**8,069,261**	**9,487,808**	**21·58**	**18·11**	**17·58**	**77·75**	**77·76**	**82·46**
British Isles—									
England	686,663	723,864	615,781	34·46	5·42	−14·93	7·81	6·98	5·35
Ireland	93,301	107,544	86,126	0·46	15·27	−19·92	1·06	1·04	0·75
Scotland	226,481	279,765	234,824	33·70	23·53	−16·06	2·58	2·70	2·04
Wales	13,779	22,348	19,440	57·89	62·19	−13·01	0·16	0·22	0·17
Lesser Isles	4,807	5,421	3,954	68·08	12·77	−27·06	0·05	0·05	0·03
Not stated	88	–	–	−99·55	−100·00	–	–	–	–
Totals, British Isles	**1,025,119**	**1,138,942**	**960,125**	**27·47**	**11·10**	**−15·70**	**11·66**	**10·98**	**8·34**
Other British—									
Australia	2,855	3,565	2,813	7·53	24·87	−21·09	0·03	0·03	0·02
India	3,848	4,672	4,376	−14·32	21·41	−6·34	0·05	0·05	0·04
Newfoundland	23,103	26,410	25,837	49·35	14·31	−2·17	0·26	0·25	0·22
New Zealand	1,085	1,434	[1]	20·16	32·17	–	0·01	0·01	–
South Africa	1,760	2,235	2,109	50·94	26·99	−5·64	0·02	0·02	0·02
West Indies	4,270	4,537	4,134	127·37	6·25	−8·88	0·05	0·04	0·04
Other	2,755	2,304	3,777	4·91	−16·37	63·93	0·03	0·02	0·03
At sea	653	731	598	−19·08	11·94	−18·19	0·01	0·01	0·01
Totals, Other British	**40,329**	**45,888**	**43,644**	**34·45**	**13·78**	**−4·89**	**0·46**	**0·44**	**0·38**
Totals, British Born	**7,897,672**	**9,254,091**	**10,491,577**	**22·37**	**17·17**	**13·37**	**89·87**	**89·18**	**91·18**
Foreign Born									
America—									
South America	[2]	1,296	1,472			13·59	–	0·01	0·01
United States	374,022	344,574	312,473	23·16	−7·87	−9·32	4·26	3·32	2·72
Totals, America	**374,022**	**345,870**	**313,945**	**23·16**	**−7·53**	**−9·23**	**4·26**	**3·33**	**2·73**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 115.

29.—Birthplaces and Percentage Distributions of the Population, 1921-41, with Percentage Increases in each Decade, 1911-41—concluded

Birthplace	Census Years			Percentage Increases by Decades			Percentages of Total Populations Born in Specified Country		
	1921	1931	1941	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Europe—									
Austria	57,535	37,391	50,713	−14·77	−35·01	35·63	0·65	0·36	0·43
Belgium	13,276	17,033	14,773	66·47	28·30	−13·27	0·15	0·16	0·13
Bulgaria	1,005	1,467	1,182	−39·68	45·97	−19·43	0·01	0·01	0·01
Czechoslovakia	4,322	22,835	25,564	155·89	428·34	11·95	0·05	0·22	0·22
Denmark	7,192	17,217	13,974	45·68	139·39	−18·84	0·08	0·17	0·12
Finland	12,156	30,354	24,387	10·64	149·70	−19·66	0·14	0·29	0·21
France	19,247	16,756	13,795	9·24	−12·94	−17·67	0·22	0·16	0·12
Germany	25,266	39,163	28,479	−36·16	55·00	−27·28	0·29	0·38	0·25
Greece	3,769	5,579	5,871	42·77	48·02	5·23	0·04	0·05	0·05
Hungary	7,493	28,523	31,813	−29·22	280·66	11·53	0·09	0·27	0·28
Iceland	6,776	5,731	4,425	−4·68	−15·42	−22·79	0·08	0·06	0·04
Italy	35,531	42,578	40,432	2·28	19·83	−5·04	0·40	0·41	0·35
Lithuania	[1]	5,704	6,804	–	–	19·28	–	0·05	0·06
Netherlands	5,827	10,736	9,923	53·02	84·25	−7·57	0·07	0·10	0·09
Norway	23,127	32,679	26,914	10·30	41·30	−17·64	0·26	0·31	0·23
Poland	65,304	171,169	155,400	108·15	162·11	−9·21	0·74	1·65	1·35
Roumania	22,779	40,322	28,454	24·67	77·01	−29·43	0·26	0·39	0·25
Russia (not including Ukraine)	101,055	114,406	108,712	12·30	13·21	−4·98	1·15	1·10	0·94
Sweden	27,700	34,415	27,160	−1·86	24·24	−21·08	0·32	0·33	0·23
Switzerland	3,479	6,076	5,505	–	74·65	−9·40	0·04	0·06	0·65
Ukraine	11,357	13,759	8,886	–	21·15	−35·42	0·13	0·13	0·08
Yugoslavia	1,946	17,110	17,416	–	779·24	1·79	0·02	0·16	0·15
Other	3,183	3,459	3,123	−39·77	8·67	−9·71	0·04	0·03	0·03
Totals, Europe	**459,325**	**714,462**	**653,705**	**13·43**	**55·55**	**−8·50**	**5·23**	**6·89**	**5·68**
Asia—									
China	36,924	42,037	29,095	36·34	13·85	−30·79	0·42	0·40	0·26
Japan	11,650	12,261	9,462	38·28	5·24	−22·83	0·13	0·12	0·08
Syria	3,879	3,953	3,577	33·44	1·91	−9·51	0·04	0·04	0·03
Turkey	401	921	1,093	−78·45	129·68	18·68	0·01	0·01	0·01
Other	782	1,436	1,216	16·72	83·63	−15·32	0·01	0·01	0·01
Totals, Asia	**53,636**	**60,608**	**44,443**	**30·99**	**13·00**	**−26·67**	**0·61**	**0·58**	**0·39**
Other Countries	**3,294**	**1,755**	**2,040**	**4·08**	**−46·72**	**16·24**	**0·04**	**0·02**	**0·02**
Totals, Foreign Born	**890,277**	**1,122,695**	**1,014,133**	**18·27**	**26·11**	**−9·67**	**10·13**	**10·82**	**8·82**
Grand Totals	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**	**11,506,655**[4]	**21·94**	**18·08**	**10·89**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

[1] Included with Other British. [2] Included with Other Countries. [3] Included with Russia. [4] Includes 945 persons with birthplace not stated.

30.—Numbers and Percentages of the Canadian-Born Population Classified by Province of Residence, by Province of Birth, 1941

Province of Birth	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask-atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories	Canada
	Numbers of Native Population Born in Specified Province or Territory, Living in—										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	89,797	4,049	3,051	1,727	2,450	911	1,800	2,066	2,547	25	108,423
Nova Scotia	1,243	513,078	9,371	8,903	15,050	2,470	3,493	5,859	9,232	98	568,797
New Brunswick	689	9,990	411,468	17,055	10,988	1,474	2,087	3,209	6,114	53	463,127
Quebec	245	3,121	9,259	2,997,489	104,251	8,019	11,457	11,760	9,627	321	3,155,549
Ontario	275	3,784	2,357	70,237	2,835,717	45,009	62,867	48,987	54,160	417	3,123,810
Manitoba	65	880	385	4,403	36,537	448,293	33,174	15,943	30,498	171	570,349
Saskatchewan	131	892	408	3,393	32,117	24,509	531,905	27,836	46,407	234	667,832
Alberta	102	716	262	2,237	10,875	3,663	7,781	414,455	38,331	676	479,098
British Columbia	60	634	229	1,419	5,640	1,692	2,224	7,444	315,665	547	335,554
Yukon and N.W. Territories	Nil	7	7	172	117	64	90	158	391	11,261	12,267
Not stated	1	70	12	904	631	54	211	65	160	894	3,002
Totals	**92,608**	**537,221**	**436,809**	**3,107,939**	**3,054,373**	**536,158**	**657,089**	**537,782**	**513,132**	**14,697**	**9,487,808**
	Percentages of Native Population Born in Specified Province or Territory, Living in—										
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	96·97	0·75	0·70	0·05	0·08	0·17	0·27	0·38	0·50	0·17	1·14
Nova Scotia	1·34	95·51	2·15	0·29	0·49	0·46	0·53	1·09	1·80	0·67	6·00
New Brunswick	0·74	1·86	94·20	0·55	0·36	0·28	0·32	0·60	1·19	0·36	4·88
Quebec	0·26	0·58	2·12	96·45	3·41	1·50	1·74	2·19	1·88	2·19	33·26
Ontario	0·30	0·71	0·54	2·26	92·84	8·39	9·57	9·11	10·55	2·84	32·92
Manitoba	0·07	0·16	0·09	0·14	1·20	83·61	5·05	2·96	5·94	1·16	6·01
Saskatchewan	0·14	0·17	0·09	0·11	1·05	4·57	80·95	5·18	9·04	1·59	7·04
Alberta	0·11	0·13	0·06	0·07	0·36	0·68	1·19	77·07	7·47	4·60	5·05
British Columbia	0·07	0·12	0·05	0·05	0·19	0·32	0·34	1·38	61·52	3·72	3·54
Yukon and N.W. Territories	–	–	–	–	–	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·08	76·62	0·13
Not stated	–	0·01	–	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·03	6·08	0·03
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

31.—Interprovincial Movement of Population from Eastern to Western Provinces, 1911-1941

Province of Birth		Born in Specified Province	Migrants				Distribution of Migrants in the Western Provinces			
			Total		Living in the West					
			No.	P.C.	No.	P.C. of All Migrants	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
P.E. Island	1911	103,410	13,966	13·51	6,810	48·76	967	1,515	1,846	2,482
	1921	101,513	17,331	17·07	8,431	48·65	1,103	2,375	2,458	2,495
	1931	99,738	17,014	17·06	8,449	49·66	994	2,283	2,353	2,819
	1941	108,423	18,626	17·18	7,324	39·32	911	1,800	2,066	2,547
Nova Scotia	1911	476,210	32,311	6·79	19,761	61·16	2,955	3,400	5,003	8,403
	1921	506,823	42,962	8·48	24,342	56·66	3,229	5,120	7,423	8,570
	1931	507,235	52,291	10·31	24,340	46·55	2,905	4,770	7,033	9,632
	1941	568,797	55,719	9·80	21,054	37·79	2,470	3,493	5,859	9,232
New Brunswick	1911	345,253	25,961	7·52	12,513	48·20	1,569	1,916	2,876	6,152
	1921	378,902	33,295	8·79	14,929	44·84	1,767	2,824	4,041	6,297
	1931	403,049	42,900	10·64	14,846	34,61	1,733	2,746	3,846	6,521
	1941	463,127	51,659	11·15	12,884	24·94	1,474	2,087	3,209	6,114
Quebec	1911	1,939,886	113,068	5·83	41,342	36·56	10,765	12,969	10,112	7,496
	1921	2,265,540	145,179	6·41	52,739	36·33	11,794	17,735	14,970	8,240
	1931	2,696,122	154,207	5·72	48,413	31·39	9,693	15,247	14,247	9,226
	1941	3,155,549	158,060	5·01	40,863	25·85	8,019	11,457	11,760	9,627
Ontario	1911	2,232,325	296,629	13·29	272,364	91·82	73,110	96,206	57,530	45,518
	1921	2,505,562	330,197	13·18	291,447	88·26	67,206	104,961	68,919	50,361
	1931	2,794,631	315,733	11·30	256,831	81·34	56,613	86,538	59,194	54,486
	1941	3,123,810	288,093	9·22	211,023	73·25	45,009	62,867	48,987	54,160
Totals	**1911**	**5,097,084**	**481,935**	**9·46**	**352,790**	**73·20**	**89,366**	**116,006**	**77,367**	**70,051**
	1921	**5,758,340**	**568,964**	**9·88**	**391,888**	**68·88**	**85,099**	**133,015**	**97,811**	**75,963**
	1931	**6,500,775**	**582,145**	**8·96**	**352,879**	**60·62**	**71,938**	**111,584**	**86,673**	**82,684**
	1941	**7,419,706**	**572,157**	**7·71**	**293,148**	**51·24**	**57,883**	**81,704**	**71,881**	**81,680**

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'. The distinction between rural and urban populations in Canada, therefore, is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregation of population within a limited area. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban,* the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not at all uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion.

This basis of comparing rural and urban populations, which is adhered to throughout the census analyses, is, then, adopted for Canada, not because it is best, but because the necessary comparable data over a long period of years required for comparison by degree of urbanization does not exist. Obviously, the populations of villages of less than 1,000 cannot be regarded as truly urban, although there is reason, for certain purposes, to distinguish them from the surrounding rural populations, in that they enjoy definite cultural advantages not possessed by the strictly rural municipalities.

* In Saskatchewan the original legislation of 1908 provided that a community of 50 persons on an area not greater than 640 acres might be incorporated. Several amendments have since been made and as the Act now stands, 100 people resident on an area not greater than 240 acres may be incorporated. The Ontario law, on the other hand, requires that a village before it can be incorporated must have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres.

To overcome some of the difficulties involved, and to provide a basis for comparison by size with other countries, Table 35 has been prepared. These data enable places outside any required size limits to be readily excluded. Similar data, by provinces, will be found in Volume II of the Census of 1941.

The actual percentages of the urban population resident in incorporated centres of less than 1,000 is shown in the statement below. The percentages are high for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta where the laws pertaining to incorporation are very much less rigid than in the industrial east.

URBAN POPULATIONS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL IN CENTRES OF LESS THAN 1,000 POPULATION

Province	1921			1931			1941		
	Total Urban Population	In Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	P.C. of Urban Population in Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	Total Urban Population	In Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	P.C. of Urban Population in Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	Total Urban Population	In Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	P.C. of Urban Population in Centres less than 1,000 Pop.
P.E.I.	19,093	2,424	12·70	20,385	3,202	15·71	24,340	3,371	13·85
N.S.	227,038	7,386	3·25	231,654	8,439	3·64	267,540	5,146	1·92
N.B.	124,444	4,252	3·42	128,940	2,159	1·67	143,423	2,057	1·43
Que.	1,322,569	118,871	8·99	1,813,606	130,206	7·18	2,109,684	123,040	5·83
Ont.	1,706,632	75,832	4·44	2,095,992	80,327	3·83	2,338,633	69,367	2·97
Man.	261,616	22,395	8·56	315,969	21,478	6·80	321,873	22,557	7·01
Sask.	218,958	91,336	41·71	290,905	103,784	35·68	295,146	104,408	35·38
Alta.	222,904	45,734	20·52	278,508	50,626	18·18	306,586	55,981	18·26
B.C.	247,562	5,522	2·23	394,739	9,576	2·43	443,394	12,132	2·74
Yukon	1,306	1,306	100·00	1,360	1,360	100·00	1,797	754	41·96
N.W.T.	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	–
CANADA	4,352,122	375,058	8·62	5,572,058	411,157	7·38	6,252,416	398,813	6·38

A study of Canadian data and similar statistics for the United States taken in 1940 leads to the conclusion that Canada, although far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, viz., 54·3 p.c. in Canada as compared with 56·5 p.c. in the United States. There are, however, significant differences between Canada and the United States in regard to individual size classes. At the Census of 1940, the United States had 28·9 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 or over, while Canada, in 1941, had only 23·0 p.c. of its population in places of equal size. The United States had an additional 18·8 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population, and 5·1 p.c. of its population resident in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in cities of these categories only 15·5 p.c. and 4·4 p.c., respectively, of its population. In the United States 53 p.c. of the population resided in places of 5,000 or over (comparable figures for smaller places are not readily available) as compared with 43 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization that has been reached in the United States—a natural occurrence in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table 32 that from 1931-41, as in the previous decade, urban communities absorbed nearly 60·22 p.c. of the total increase in population with the result that the urban population of Canada in 1941 exceeded the rural by 998,177. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 457 were resident, on June 2, 1941, in rural and 543 in urban communities, as compared with 463 in rural and 537 in urban communities on June 1, 1931; 505

in rural and 495 in urban as on June 1, 1921; 546 in rural and 454 in urban on June 1, 1911; 625 in rural and 375 in urban on June 1, 1901; and 682 in rural and 318 in urban on June 1, 1891.

It is seen that during the latest four decades there has been a radical shifting in the distribution of the Canadian population as between urban and rural districts. The change has been continuous throughout the period. During the decade ended 1941 the proportion has increased from 53·70 p.c. to 54·34 p.c. In this urban flow of population Canada is by no means unique. The same change has characterized virtually all western nations to a greater or lesser degree during the past century.

The information regarding rural and urban residence was enlarged upon in the Census of 1941. Every person stated not only his province of birth, but also whether he was born in a rural or urban municipality, the length of residence in the rural or urban municipality in which he was enumerated, the province or country of previous residence, and whether this was in a rural or urban municipality. This information will enable a closer study to be made of urbanization and its causes.

During the past decade, the continual growth of manufacturing and industrialization has accounted for the movement of population, the extent of which is shown in Table **34**. Of all provinces in the Dominion, Quebec shows the largest urban percentage followed by Ontario; Prince Edward Island has the largest percentage of rural population.

The immigrant population is analysed in its rural and urban aspects in Table **37** in regard to birthplace and sex. Several interesting conclusions may be drawn from the resulting data.

Table **38** gives for all urban centres of 15,000 or over the numbers and proportions that are of Canadian birth and those born outside Canada. As is to be expected, the percentages of those born outside Canada are in general much greater in western than in eastern cities.

Summary figures showing the disparity between the sexes in the matter of urban concentration in 1921, 1931 and 1941 in the total population are given in the following tabulation. Where the percentage of urban males is large the percentage for the females is also large. Each decade emphasizes the greater opportunities for female employment in urban centres as compared with rural.

SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL AS COMPARED WITH THE URBAN POPULATION

Item	1921	1931	1941
Excess of all males to all females per 100 of total population	3·09	3·59	2·56
Percentage of all females in urban centres to all females	51·78	55·98	56·61
Percentage of males in urban centres to all males	47·41	51·57	52·18
Excess of urban females to urban males per 100 of urban population	1·32	0·52	1·52

Table **39** shows the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of urban centres, the rural-urban trend is very strongly indicated by the increased size of the larger cities and towns at a time when immigration, which in former decades, (especially that of British origin) tended to concentrate in urban centres, was negligible.

Montreal, the largest city in Canada, increased by 84,430 in the decade 1931-41, from 818,577 to 903,007; Toronto, the only other city of over half a million population, increased by 36,250 from 631,207 to 667,457. Vancouver and Winnipeg went up to 275,000 and 222,000, respectively; Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec were all over 150,000; Windsor over 100,000; and the western cities of Edmonton and Calgary over 93,800 and 89,000, respectively. These latter cities exceeded London, which also came in the 75,000 to 100,000 class in 1941.

The populations of urban communities with 1,000 to 5,000 each in 1941 are given for 1901 to 1941 in Table **40.**

All the larger cities have in their neighbourhoods growing 'satellite' towns or other densely settled areas in close economic relationship with the central municipality. It has, therefore, been advisable to calculate the total populations for the metropolitan areas of these greater cities. The statement below shows comparative figures for 1931-41.

POPULATIONS OF GREATER CITIES IN 1941 COMPARED WITH 1931

Greater City	1941	1931
Montreal	1,139,921	1,023,158
Toronto	900,491	810,467
Vancouver	351,491	308,340
Winnipeg	290,540	284,295
Ottawa	215,022	175,988
Quebec	200,814	172,517
Hamilton	176,110	163,710
Windsor	121,112	110,385
Halifax	91,829	74,161
London	86,740	[1]
Victoria	75,218	[1]
Saint John	65,784	58,717

[1] Not included in Greater Cities in 1931.

32.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941

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	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	70,436
Saskatchewan	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	77,013	14,266
Alberta	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	54,489	18,533
British Columbia	32,977	3,270	40,389	9,070	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179
Yukon	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	18,077	9,142
N.W.T.	48,000	Nil	56,446	Nil	98,967	Nil	20,129	Nil
Canada	**2,966,914**	**722,343**	**3,215,303**	**1,109,507**	**3,296,141**	**1,537,098**	**3,357,093**	**2,014,222**

[1] Included in the Northwest Territories.

32.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—concluded

Province or Territory	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P.E. Island	78,758	14,970	69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385	70,707	24,340
Nova Scotia	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	281,192	231,654	310,422	267,540
New Brunswick	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	313,978	143,423
Quebec	1,038,934	966,842	1,037,941	1,322,569	1,061,056	1,813,606	1,222,198	2,109,684
Ontario	1,198,803	1,328,489	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	1,449,022	2,338,633
Manitoba	261,029	200,365	348,502	261,616	384,170	315,969	407,871	321,873
Saskatchewan	361,037	131,395	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	600,846	295,146
Alberta	236,633	137,662	365,550	222,904	453,097	278,508	489,583	306,586
British Columbia	188,796	203,684	277,020	247,562	299,524	394,739	374,467	443,394
Yukon	4,647	3,865	2,851	1,306	2,870	1,360	3,117	1,797
N.W.T.	6,507	Nil	8,143	Nil	9,316	Nil	12,028	Nil
Canada	**3,933,696**	**3,272,947**	**4,435,827**[1]	**4,352,122**	**4,804,728**	**5,572,058**	**5,254,239**	**6,252,416**

[1] Royal Canadian Navy (485) included in rural total.

33.—Percentage Distribution of Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941

Province or Territory	1871		1881		1891		1901	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P.E. Island	91·63	8·37	87·88	12·12	86·93	13·07	85·52	14·48
Nova Scotia	91·73	8·27	85·58	14·42	82·91	17·09	71·85	28·15
New Brunswick	82·42	17·58	81·60	18·40	84·78	15·22	76·66	23·34
Quebec	77·18	22·82	72·15	27·85	66·43	33·57	60·33	39·67
Ontario	78·04	21·96	70·12	29·88	61·26	38·74	57·12	42·88
Manitoba	95·81	4·19	83·54	16·46	73·11	26·89	72·40	27·60
Saskatchewan	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	84·37	15·63
Alberta	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	74·62	25·38
British Columbia	90·98	9·02	81·66	18·34	62·08	37·92	49·52	50·48
Yukon	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	66·41	33·59
N.W.T.	100·00		100·00		100·00		100·00	–
Canada	**80·42**	**19·58**	**74·35**	**25·65**	**68·20**	**31·80**	**62·50**	**37·50**

	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P.E. Island	84·03	15·97	78·45	21·55	76·85	23·15	74·39	25·61
Nova Scotia	62·20	37·80	56·66	43·34	54·83	45·17	53·71	46·29
New Brunswick	71·71	28·29	67·92	32·08	68·41	31·59	68·64	31·36
Quebec	51·80	48·20	43·97	56·03	36·91	63·09	36·68	63·32
Ontario	47·43	52·57	41·83	58·17	38·92	61·08	38·26	61·74
Manitoba	56·57	43·43	57·12	42·88	54·87	45·13	55·89	44·11
Saskatchewan	73·32	26·68	71·10	28·90	68·44	31·56	67·06	32·94
Alberta	63·22	36·78	62·12	37·88	61·93	38·07	61·49	38·51
British Columbia	48·10	51·90	52·81	47·19	43·14	56·86	45·79	54·21
Yukon	54·59	45·41	68·58	31·42	67·85	32·15	63·43	36·57
N.W.T.	100·00	–	100·00	–	100·00	–	100·00	–
Canada	**54·58**	**45·42**	**50·48**[2]	**49·52**	**46·30**	**53·70**	**45·66**	**54·34**

[1] Included in the Northwest Territories. [2] Royal Canadian Navy included in rural total.

34.—Percentages and Percentage Increases in Urban Population, by Provinces, 1921-41

Province	P.C. Urban, of Total Population			Rank 1941	Percentage Increases in Urban Population	
	1921	1931	1941		1921-31	1931-41
Quebec	56·03	63·09	63·32	1	37·13	16·33
Ontario	58·17	61·08	61·74	2	22·81	11·58
British Columbia	47·19	56·86	54·21	3	59·45	12·33
Nova Scotia	43·34	45·17	46·29	4	2·03	15·49
Manitoba	42·88	45·13	44·11	5	20·78	1·87
Alberta	37·88	38·07	38·51	6	24·95	10·08
Saskatchewan	28·90	31·56	32·94	7	32·86	1·46
New Brunswick	32·08	31·59	31·36	8	3·61	11·23
Prince Edward Island	21·55	23·15	25·61	9	6·77	10·40
Canada	**49·52**	**53·70**	**54·34**	–	**28·03**	**12·21**

35.—Urban Populations of Canada, Divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1921, 1931 and 1941

In City, Town or Village of—	1921			1931			1941		
	Number of Places	Population	P.C. of Total Pop.	Number of Places	Population	P.C. of Total Pop.	Number of Places	Population	P.C. of Total Pop.
Over 500,000	2	1,140,399	12·98	2	1,449,784	13·97	2	1,570,464	13·65
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	
300,000 and 400,000	"	–	–	"	–	–	"	–	–
200,000 and 300,000	"	–	–	2	465,378	4·48	2	497,313	4·32
100,000 and 200,000	4	518,298	5·90	3	413,013	3·98	4	577,356	5·02
50,000 and 100,000	5	336,650	3·83	7	470,443	4·53	7	508,808	4·42
25,000 and 50,000	7	239,096	2·72	10	339,521	3·27	19	605,805	5·26
15,000 and 25,000	19	370,990	4·22	23	457,292	4·41	20	377,505	3·28
10,000 and 15,000	18	224,033	2·55	23	275,944	2·66	24	296,195	2·57
5,000 and 10,000	54	382,762	4·36	68	458,784	4·42	74	510,429	4·44
3,000 and 5,000	72	272,720	3·10	71	273,276	2·63	91	348,709	3·03
1,000 and 3,000	293	492,116	5·60	324	557,466	5·37	337	561,019	4·88
500 and 1,000	290	215,648	2·45	322	231,375	2·23	310	219,571	1·91
Under 500	679	159,410	1·81	750	179,782	1·73	750	179,242	1·56
Totals	**1,443**	**4,352,122**	**49·52**	**1,605**	**5,572,058**	**53·70**	**1,640**	**6,252,416**	**54·34**

36.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Sex and by Provinces, 1931 and 1941

Province or Territory	Totals			Rural Populations		Urban Populations			
						Incorporated Centres having Less than 1,000 Population		Centres having 1,000 Population or Over	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1931								
P. E. Island	88,038	45,392	42,646	35,633	32,020	1,620	1,582	8,139	9,044
Nova Scotia	512,846	263,104	249,742	148,335	132,857	4,184	4,255	110,585	112,630
New Brunswick	408,219	208,620	199,599	146,866	132,413	1,010	1,149	60,744	66,037
Quebec	2,874,662	1,447,326	1,427,336	555,692	505,364	63,441	66,765	828,193	855,207
Ontario	3,431,683	1,748,844	1,682,839	719,975	615,716	39,307	41,020	989,562	1,026,103
Manitoba	700,139	368,065	332,074	209,099	175,071	10,691	10,787	148,275	146,216
Saskatchewan	921,785	499,935	421,850	350,365	280,515	53,886	49,898	95,684	91,437
Alberta	731,605	400,199	331,406	256,687	196,410	26,745	23,881	116,767	111,115
British Columbia	694,263	385,219	309,044	173,365	126,159	5,329	4,247	206,525	178,638
Yukon	4,230	2,825	1,405	1,883	987	942	418	Nil	Nil
Northwest Territories	9,316	5,012	4,304	5,012	4,304	Nil	Nil	"	"
Canada	**10,376,786**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**2,602,912**	**2,201,816**	**207,155**	**204,002**	**2,564,474**	**2,596,427**
	1941								
P. E. Island	95,047	49,228	45,819	37,645	33,062	1,687	1,684	9,896	11,073
Nova Scotia	577,962	296,044	281,918	164,121	146,301	2,500	2,646	129,423	132,971
New Brunswick	457,401	234,097	223,304	165,652	148,326	990	1,067	67,455	73,911
Quebec	3,331,882	1,672,982	1,658,900	644,383	577,815	60,415	62,625	968,184	1,018,460
Ontario	3,787,655	1,921,201	1,866,454	773,220	675,802	34,192	35,175	1,113,789	1,155,477
Manitoba	729,744	378,079	351,665	219,374	188,497	11,174	11,383	147,531	151,785
Saskatchewan	895,992	477,563	418,429	328,604	272,242	54,044	50,364	94,915	95,823
Alberta	796,169	426,458	369,711	271,872	217,711	29,228	26,753	125,358	125,247
British Columbia	817,861	435,031	382,830	208,114	166,353	6,629	5,503	220,288	210,974
Yukon	4,914	3,153	1,761	2,081	1,036	450	304	622	421
Northwest Territories	12,028	6,700	5,328	6,700	5,328	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Canada	**11,506,655**	**5,900,536**	**5,606,119**	**2,821,766**	**2,432,473**	**201,309**	**197,504**	**2,877,461**	**2,976,142**

37.—Rural and Urban Analysis of Immigrant Population, by Birthplace and Sex, 1941

Birthplace	Immigrant Population								
	Males			Females			Both Sexes		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
British Born British Isles—									
England	111,808	212,585	324,393	89,024	202,364	291,388	200,832	414,949	615,781
Ireland	15,047	31,753	46,800	10,691	28,635	39,326	25,738	60,388	86,126
Scotland	37,667	83,014	120,681	30,537	83,606	114,143	68,204	166,620	234,824
Wales	4,560	6,650	11,210	2,909	5,321	8,230	7,469	11,971	19,440
Lesser Isles	813	1,499	2,312	519	1,123	1,642	1,332	2,622	3,954
Totals, British Isles	**169,895**	**335,501**	**505,396**	**133,680**	**321,049**	**454,729**	**303,575**	**656,550**	**960,125**
Other British—									
Australia	498	1,019	1,517	375	921	1,296	873	1,940	2,813
India	1,104	1,592	2,696	561	1,119	1,680	1,665	2,711	4,376
Newfoundland	2,611	9,485	12,096	2,584	11,157	13,741	5,195	20,642	25,837
South Africa	368	741	1,109	305	695	1,000	673	1,436	2,109
West Indies	367	1,852	2,219	262	1,653	1,915	629	3,505	4,134
Other	614	1,443	2,057	499	1,221	1,720	1,113	2,664	3,777
At sea	147	186	333	106	159	265	253	345	598
Totals, Other British	**5,709**	**16,318**	**22,027**	**4,692**	**16,925**	**21,617**	**10,401**	**33,243**	**43,644**
Totals, British Born	**175,604**	**351,819**	**527,423**	**138,372**	**337,974**	**476,346**	**313,976**	**689,793**	**1,003,769**
Foreign Born America—									
South America	288	468	756	236	480	716	524	948	1,472
United States	81,624	71,361	152,985	70,568	88,920	159,488	152,192	160,281	312,473
Totals, America	**81,912**	**71,829**	**153,741**	**70,804**	**89,400**	**160,204**	**152,716**	**161,229**	**313,945**
Europe—									
Austria	16,595	12,626	29,221	11,412	10,080	21,492	28,007	22,706	50,713
Belgium	4,992	3,263	8,255	3,596	2,922	6,518	8,588	6,185	14,773
Bulgaria	255	652	907	70	205	275	325	857	1,182
Czechoslovakia	7,750	7,780	15,530	5,145	4,889	10,034	12,895	12,669	25,564
Denmark	5,969	3,896	9,865	2,280	1,829	4,109	8,249	5,725	13,974
Finland	8,630	5,510	14,140	4,902	5,345	10,247	13,532	10,855	24,387
France	3,436	3,730	7,166	2,491	4,138	6,629	5,927	7,868	13,795
Germany	10,260	6,836	17,096	6,172	5,211	11,383	16,432	12,047	28,479
Greece	374	3,851	4,225	130	1,516	1,646	504	5,367	5,871
Hungary	9,376	9,694	19,070	5,933	6,810	12,743	15,309	16,504	31,813
Iceland	1,253	917	2,170	1,014	1,241	2,255	2,267	2,158	4,425
Italy	5,531	19,670	25,201	2,784	12,447	15,231	8,315	32,117	40,432
Lithuania	1,279	2,832	4,111	554	2,139	2,693	1,833	4,971	6,804
Netherlands	3,734	2,474	6,208	2,128	1,587	3,715	5,862	4,061	9,923
Norway	12,238	5,607	17,845	5,739	3,330	9,069	17,977	8,937	26,914
Poland	42,474	45,261	87,735	30,746	36,919	67,665	73,220	82,180	155,400
Roumania	7,472	9,341	16,813	4,741	6,900	11,641	12,213	16,241	28,454
Russia (not including Ukraine)	28,967	30,597	59,564	22,147	27,001	49,148	51,114	57,598	108,712
Sweden	12,594	5,916	18,510	5,333	3,317	8,650	17,927	9,233	27,160
Switzerland	1,880	1,739	3,619	902	984	1,886	2,782	2,723	5,505
Ukraine	3,049	2,450	5,499	1,825	1,562	3,387	4,874	4,012	8,886
Yugoslavia	5,261	6,341	11,602	2,348	3,466	5,814	7,609	9,807	17,416
Other	806	1,047	1,853	479	791	1,270	1,285	1,838	3,123
Totals, Europe	**194,175**	**192,030**	**386,205**	**122,871**	**144,629**	**267,500**	**317,046**	**336,659**	**653,705**
Asia—									
China	6,641	21,028	27,669	318	1,108	1,426	6,959	22,136	29,095
Japan	3,268	2,554	5,822	1,784	1,856	3,640	5,052	4,410	9,462
Syria	350	1,707	2,057	160	1,360	1,520	510	3,067	3,577
Turkey	103	540	643	57	393	450	160	933	1,093
Other	169	562	731	103	382	485	272	944	1,216
Totals, Asia	**10,531**	**26,391**	**36,922**	**2,422**	**5,099**	**7,521**	**12,953**	**31,490**	**44,443**
Other Countries	**396**	**642**	**1,038**	**345**	**657**	**1,002**	**741**	**1,299**	**2,040**
Totals, Immigrant Born	**462,618**	**642,711**	**1,105,329**	**334,814**	**577,759**	**912,573**	**797,432**	**1,220,470**	**2,017,902**

38.—Urban Populations in Centres of 15,000 or Over by Nativity, 1941

Urban Centre and Province	Populations					Percentages of Population			
	Total[1]	Canadian Born	Born outside Canada			Canadian Born	Born outside Canada		
			British	Foreign	Total		British	Foreign	Total
Belleville, Ont.	15,710	13,726	1,526	457	1,983	87·37	9·71	2·91	12·62
Brandon, Man.	17,383	12,355	3,071	1,946	5,017	71·08	17·67	11·19	28·86
Brantford, Ont.	31,948	24,253	5,574	2,121	7,695	75·91	17·45	6·64	24·09
Calgary, Alta.	88.904	57,705	19,507	11,681	31,188	64·91	21·94	13·14	35·08
Chatham, Ont.	17,369	14.242	1,832	1,291	3,123	82·00	10·55	7·43	17·98
Chicoutimi, Que	16,040	15,920	11	109	120	99·25	0·07	0·68	0·75
Edmonton, Alta.	93,817	63,777	16,268	13,763	30,031	67·98	17·34	14·67	32·01
Fort William, Ont.	30,585	21,434	3,883	5,264	9,147	70·08	12·70	17·21	29·91
Galt, Ont.	15,346	11,467	3,125	754	3,879	74·72	20·37	4·91	25·28
Glace Bay, N.S.	25,147	21,934	2,324	889	3,213	87·22	9·24	3·54	12·78
Guelph, Ont.	23,273	18,278	3,426	1,569	4,995	78·54	14·72	6·74	21·46
Halifax, N.S.	70,488	62,254	6,173	2,049	8,222	88·32	8·76	2·91	11·67
Hamilton, Ont.	166,337	114,755	35.149	16,423	51,572	68·99	21·13	9·87	31·00
Hull, Que.	32,947	32,364	187	395	582	98·23	0·57	1·20	1·77
Kingston, Ont.	30,126	25,451	3,417	1,254	4,671	84·48	11·34	4·16	15·50
Kitchener, Ont.	35,657	29,709	1,554	4,390	5,944	83·32	4·36	12·31	16·67
Lachine, Que.	20,051	17,033	1,929	1,089	3,018	84·95	9·62	5·43	15·05
London, Ont.	78,264	61,406	12,973	3,882	16,855	78·46	16·58	4,96	21,54
Moncton, N.B.	22,763	21,562	607	592	1,199	94·72	2·67	2·60	5·27
Montreal, Que.	903,007	777,151	48,612	77,183	125,795	86·06	5·38	8·55	13·93
Moose Jaw, Sask.	20,753	14,726	3,811	2,216	6,027	70·96	18·36	10·68	29·04
New Westminster, B.C.	21,967	14,794	4,386	2,786	7,172	67,35	19·97	12·68	32·65
Niagara Falls, Ont.	20,589	14,418	3,544	2,627	6,171	70·03	17·21	12·76	29·97
North Bay, Ont.	15,599	13,536	1,234	820	2,054	86·77	7·91	5·26	13·17
Oshawa, Ont.	26.813	20,531	3,805	2,473	6,278	76·57	14·19	9·22	23·41
Ottawa, Ont.	154,951	135,569	12,602	6,733	19,335	87·49	8·13	4·35	12·48
Outremont, Que.	30,751	23,801	1,790	5,160	6,950	77·40	5·82	16·78	22·60
Peterborough, Ont.	25,350	21,586	3,041	722	3,763	85·15	12·00	2·85	14·85
Port Arthur, Ont.	24,426	16,765	2,838	4,822	7,660	68,64	11·62	19·74	31·36
Quebec, Que.	150,757	147,661	782	2,312	3,094	97·95	0·52	1·53	2·05
Regina, Sask.	58,245	42,203	8,224	7,818	16,042	72·46	14·12	13·42	27·54
Sarnia, Ont.	18,734	15,555	2,035	1,143	3,178	83·03	10·86	6·10	16·96
Saskatoon, Sask.	43,027	30,502	7,045	5,477	12,522	70·89	16·37	12·73	29·10
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	25,794	19,973	1,984	3,837	5,821	77·43	7·69	14·88	22·57
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	20,325	19,562	256	507	763	96·25	1·26	2·49	3·75
Sherbrooke, Que.	35,965	33,389	1,011	1,564	2,575	92·84	2·81	4·35	7·16
St. Boniface, Man.	18,157	13,776	1,950	2,431	4,381	75·87	10·74	13·39	24·13
St. Catharines, Ont.	30,275	21,925	5,269	3,078	8,347	72·42	17·40	10·17	27·57
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	17,798	17,063	23	712	735	95·87	0·13	4·00	4·13
Saint John, N.B.	51,741	47,840	2,362	1,530	3,892	92·46	4·56	2·96	7·52
St. Thomas, Ont.	17,132	13,937	2,562	633	3,195	81·35	14·95	3·70	18·65
Stratford, Ont.	17,038	14,192	2,364	480	2,844	83·30	13·87	2·82	16·69
Sudbury, Ont.	32,203	26,493	1,540	4,166	5,706	82·27	4·78	12·94	17·72
Sydney, N.S.	28,305	23,778	2,956	1,570	4,526	84·01	10·44	5·55	15·99
Three Rivers, Que.	42,007	40,380	420	1,206	1,626	96·13	1·00	2·87	3·87
Timmins, Ont.	28,790	23,126	1,848	3,809	5,657	80·33	6·42	13·23	19·65
Toronto, Ont.	667,457	457,766	138,260	71,380	209,640	68·58	20·72	10·69	31·41
Valleyfield (Salaberry de) Que.	17,052	16,237	429	386	815	95·22	2·52	2·26	4·78
Vancouver, B.C.	275,353	167,094	72,501	35,743	108,244	60·68	26·33	12·98	39·31
Verdun, Que.	67,349	52,568	12,309	2,464	14,773	78·05	18·28	3·66	21·94
Victoria, B.C.	44,068	25,427	13,822	4,814	18,636	57·70	31·37	10·92	42·29
Westmount, Que.	26,047	19,756	4,049	2,233	6,282	75·85	15·55	8·57	24·12
Windsor, Ont.	105,311	77,062	13,576	14,664	28,240	73·18	12·89	13·92	26·81
Winnipeg, Man.	221,960	144,437	38,768	38,732	77,500	65·07	17·47	17·45	34·92

[1] Includes birthplace "not stated".

39.—Urban Centres having Populations of 5,000 or Over, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941

NOTE.—Urban centres 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 re-arranged to cover the same area as in 1941.

Urban Centre and Province	Populations							
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
*†Montreal, Que.	129,822	176,263	254,278	325,653	490,504	618,506	818,577	903,007
*Toronto, Ont.	59,000	96,196	181,215	218,504	381,833	521,893	631,207	667,457
*Vancouver, B.C.	–	–	13,709	29,432	120,847	163,220	246,593	275,353
*Winnipeg, Man.	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087	218,785	221,960
†Hamilton, Ont.	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151	155,547	166,337
*Ottawa, Ont.	24,141	31,307	44,154	64,226	87,062	107,843	126,872	154,951
*Quebec, Que.	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,118	95,193	130,594	150,757
†Windsor, Ont.	5,413	7,704	12,607	15,198	23,433	55,935	98,179	105,311
†Edmonton, Alta.	–	–	–	4,176	31,064	58,821	79,197	93,817
*Calgary, Alta.	–	–	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305	83,761	88,904
†London, Ont.	18,000	27,867	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148	78,264
*Halifax, N.S.	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372	59,275	70,488
†Verdun, Que.	–	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001	60,745	67,349
*Regina, Sask.	–	–	–	2,249	30,213	34,432	53,209	58,245
*Saint John, N.B.	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166	47,514	51,741
†Victoria, B.C.	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727	39,082	44,068
*Saskatoon, Sask.	–	–	–	113	12,004	25,739	43,291	43,027
†Three Rivers, Que.	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367	35,450	42,007
†Sherbrooke, Que.	4,432	7,227	10,097	11,765	16,405	23,515	28,933	85,965
*Kitchener, Ont.	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763	30,793	35,657
†Hull, Que.	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117	29,433	32,947
*Sudbury, Ont.	–	–	–	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518	32,203
*Brantford, Ont.	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440	30,107	31,948
Outremont, Que.	–	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249	28,641	30,751
†Fort William, Ont.	–	690	2,176	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277	30,585
†St. Catharines, Ont.	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881	24,753	30,275
†Kingston, Ont.	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753	23,439	30,126
*Timmins, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	3,843	14,200	28,790
*Sydney, N.S.	1,700	2,180	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545	23,089	28,305
†Oshawa, Ont.	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940	23,439	26,813
Westmount, Que.	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593	24,235	26,047
*Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092	23,082	25,794
†Peterborough, Ont.	5,808	8,078	11,391	12,886	18,360	20,994	22,327	25,350
*Glace Bay, N.S.	–	–	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007	20,706	25,147
†Port Arthur, Ont.	–	1,275	2,698	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818	24,426
*Guelph, Ont.	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128	21,075	23,273
*Moncton, N.B.	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488	20,689	22,763
*New Westminster, B.C.	–	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495	17,524	21,967
Moose Jaw, Sask.	–	–	–	1,558	13,823	19,285	21,299	20,753
†Niagara Falls, Ont.	1,610	2,347	4,528	5,702	9,248	14,764	19,046	20,589
†Shawinigan Falls, Que.	–	–	–	–	4,265	10,625	15,345	20,325
†Lachine, Que.	2,689	3,248	4,819	6,365	11,688	15,404	18,630	20,051
†Sarnia, Ont.	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877	18,191	18,734
*St. Boniface, Man.	817	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821	16,305	18,157
†St. Hyacinthe, Que.	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859	13,448	17,798
*Brandon, Man.	–	–	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397	17,082	17,383
*Chatham, Ont.	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256	14,569	17,369
†St. Thomas, Ont.	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430	17,132
*Valleyfield (Salaberry de), Que.	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215	11,411	17,052
*Stratford, Ont.	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094	17,742	17,038
†Chicoutimi, Que.	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937	11,877	16,040
†Belleville, Ont.	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790	15,710
*North Bay, Ont.	–	–	1,848	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,528	15,599
*Galt, Ont.	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216	14,006	15,346
*Charlottetown, P.E.I.	7,872	10,345	10,098	10,718	9,883	10,814	12,361	14,821
*Lethbridge, Alta.	–	–	–	2,072	8,050	11,097	13,489	14,612
*Granby, Que.	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785	10,587	14,197
*Cornwall, Ont.	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126	14,117
*Owen Sound, Ont.	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190	12,839	14,002
Jonquière, Que.	–	–	–	–	2,354	4,851	9,448	13,769
St. Jean, Que.	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734	11,256	13,646
†Joliette, Que.	3,047	3,268	3,372	4,220	6,346	9,039	10,765	12,749
Thetford Mines, Que.	–	–	–	3,256	7,261	8,272	10,701	12,716
*Prince Albert, Sask.	–	–	–	1,785	6,254	7,352	9,905	12,508
*Welland, Ont.	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654	10,709	12,500
*Woodstock, Ont.	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,146	12,461
†Sorel, Que.	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174	10,320	12,251
†Lévis, Que.	8,052	8,734	8,797	9,242	8,703	10,470	11,724	11,991
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	6,738	8,748	11,961
Forest Hill, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,207	11,757
†Brockville, Ont.	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736	11,342
†St. Jérôme, Que.	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491	8,967	11,329

39.—Urban Centres having Populations of 5,000 or Over, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—continued

Urban Centre and Province	Populations							
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
*Pembroke, Ont.	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368	11,159
*Dartmouth, N.S.	2,191	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899	9,100	10,847
†Medicine Hat, Alta.	–	–	–	1,570	5,608	8,634	10,300	10,571
†Drummondville, Que.	–	900	1,955	1,450	1,725	2,852	6,609	10,555
*Truro, N.S.	2,114	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562	7,901	10,272
*Fredericton, N.B.	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114	8,830	10,062
*Orillia, Ont.	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631	8,183	9,798
*Barrie, Ont.	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936	7,776	9,725
New Toronto, Ont.	–	–	–	209	686	2,669	7,146	9,504
*Trail, B.C.	–	–	–	1,360	1,460	3,020	7,573	9,392
*New Waterford, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	5,615	7,745	9,302
*New Glasgow, N.S.	1,676	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974	8,858	9,210
*Magog, Que.	–	–	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159	6,302	9,034
*Waterloo, Ont.	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883	8,095	9,025
*North Vancouver, B.C.	–	–	–	365	8,196	7,652	8,510	8,914
Rouyn, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,225	8,808
†Rivière-du-Loup, Que.	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703	8,499	8,713
*Amherst, N.S.	1,839	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998	7,450	8,620
†Grand'Mère, Que.	–	–	–	2,511	4,783	7,631	6,461	8,608
†Victoriaville, Que.	1,425	1,474	1,300	1,693	3,028	3,759	6,213	8,516
Lindsay, Ont.	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505	8,403
†Trenton, Ont.	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276	8,323
*Sydney Mines, N.S.	1,494	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327	7,769	8,198
Mimico, Ont.	–	–	–	437	1,373	3,751	6,800	8,070
Eastview, Ont.	–	–	–	–	3,169	5,324	6,686	7,966
†La Tuque, Que.	–	–	–	–	2,934	5,603	7,871	7,919
Lauzon, Que.	2,827	4,578	4,391	4,267	4,982	6,428	7,084	7,877
*Yarmouth, N.S.	4,696	5,324	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073	7,055	7,790
*Kenora, Ont.	–	–	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766	7,745
*Portage la Prairie, Man.	–	–	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766	6,597	7,187
*Springhill, N.S.	–	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681	6,355	7,170
†Smith's Falls, Ont.	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108	7,159
*Edmundston, N.B.	–	–	–	–	1,821	4,035	6,430	7,096
Longueuil, Que.	2,083	2,355	2,757	2,835	3,972	4,682	5,407	7,087
†Rimouski, Que.	1,186	1,417	1,429	1,804	3,097	3,612	5,589	7,009
†Port Colborne, Ont.	988	1,716	1,154	1,253	1,624	3,415	6,503	6,993
Swansea, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,031	6,988
*North Sydney, N.S.	1,200	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585	6,139	6,836
†Midland, Ont.	–	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,016	6,920	6,800
*Campbellton, N.B.	–	–	1,782	2,652	3,817	5,570	6,505	6,748
†Prince Rupert, B.C.	–	–	–	–	4,184	6,393	6,350	6,714
*Preston, Ont.	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423	6,280	6,704
*Nanaimo, B.C.	–	1,645	4,595	6,130	6,254	6,304	6,745	6,635
†Fort Erie, Ont.	835	722	934	2,246	2,916	3,947	5,904	6,595
†Kenogami, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	2,557	4,500	6,579
St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	850	3,970	6,449
*St. Lambert, Que.	327	332	906	1,362	3,344	3,890	6,075	6,417
*Collingwood, Ont.	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882	5,809	6,270
*Hawkesbury, Ont.	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177	6,263
St. Laurent, Que.	–	–	1,184	1,390	1,860	3,232	5,348	6,242
Leaside, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	325	938	6,183
*Weyburn, Sask.	–	–	–	113	2,210	3,193	5,002	6,179
Montreal North, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	1,360	4,519	6,152
†Simcoe, Ont.	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226	6,037
Brampton, Ont.	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532	6,020
†Cobourg, Ont.	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834	5,973
*Kamloops, B.C.	–	–	–	–	3,772	4,501	6,167	5,959
*Nelson, B.C.	–	–	–	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992	5,912
†Whitby, Ont.	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046	5,904
†Fort Frances, Ont.	–	–	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	5,470	5,897
†Leamington, Ont.	–	1,411	1,910	2,451	2,652	3,675	4,902	5,858
†Ingersoll, Ont.	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233	5,782
*Parry Sound, Ont.	1,052	1,120	1,802	2,884	3,429	3,546	3,512	5,765
*Weston, Ont.	–	–	1,194	1,083	1,875	3,166	4,723	5,740
Asbestos, Que.	–	–	–	783	2,224	2,189	4,396	5,711
*Swift Current, Sask.	–	–	–	121	1,852	3,518	5,296	5,594
*Yorkton, Sask.	–	–	–	700	2,309	5,151	5,027	5,577
St. Joseph de Grantham, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,812	5,556
*Renfrew, Ont.	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296	5,511
Transcona, Man.	–	–	–	–	–	4,185	5,747	5,495
Montmorency, Que.	–	–	–	–	2,710	3,367	4,575	5,393
*Stellarton, N.S.	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002	5,351
Lachute, Que.	–	–	1,751	2,022	2,407	2,592	3,906	5,310
*Thorold, Ont.	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092	5,305
*Dundas, Ont.	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026	5,276

39.—Urban Centres having Populations of 5,000 or Over, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—concluded

Urban Centre and Province	Populations							
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
*Vernon, B.C.	-	-	-	802	2,671	3,685	3,937	5,209
Long Branch, Ont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,962	5,172
*Kelowna, B.C.	-	-	-	261	1,663	2,520	4,655	5,118
*Port Hope, Ont.	5,114	5,585	5,042	4,188	5,092	4,456	4,723	5,055
*Summerside, P.E.I.	1,917	2,853	2,882	2,875	2,678	3,228	3,759	5,034

40.—Populations of Urban Centres having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
P.E. Island—						**Quebec**—con.					
Souris	1,140	1,089	1,094	1,063	1,114	Noranda	-	-	-	2,246	4,576
Nova Scotia—						Mégantic	2,171	2,816	3,140	3,911	4,560
Westville	3,471	4,417	4,550	3,946	4,115	Pointe-Claire	555	793	2,617	4,058	4,536
Kentville	1,731	2,304	2,717	3,033	3,928	Buckingham	2,936	3,854	3,835	4,638	4,516
Bridgewater	2,203	2,775	3,147	3,262	3,445	Coaticook	2,880	3,165	3,554	4,044	4,414
Windsor	2,849	2,894	2,946	3,032	3,436	Val-d'Or	-	-	-	-	4,385
Dominion	1,546	2,589	2,390	2,846	3,279	Pointe-aux-Trembles	-	1,517	2,350	2,970	4,314
Liverpool	1,937	2,109	2,294	2,669	3,170	St. Pierre	505	2,201	3,535	4,185	4,061
Pictou	3,235	3,179	2,988	3,152	3,069	Farnham	3,114	3,560	3,343	4,205	4,055
Inverness	306	2,719	2,963	2,900	2,975	Nicolet	2,225	2,593	2,342	2,868	3,751
Lunenburg	2,916	2,681	2,792	2,727	2,856	Beauport	-	-	3,240	3,242	3,725
Trenton	1,274	1,749	2,844	2,613	2,699	Quebec W.	-	-	130	1,813	3,619
Antigonish	1,838	1,787	1,746	1,764	2,157	Beauharnois	1,976	2,015	2,250	3,729	3,550
Parrsboro	2,705	2,224	2,161	1,919	1,971	Louiseville	1,565	1,675	1,772	2,365	3,542
Wolfville	1,412	1,458	1,743	1,818	1,944	Mont-Joli	822	2,141	2,799	3,143	3,533
Digby	1,150	1,247	1,230	1,412	1,657	Plessisville	1,586	1,559	2,032	2,536	3,522
Shelburne	1,445	1,435	1,360	1,474	1,605	East Angus	-	-	3,802	3,566	3,501
Canso	1,479	1,617	1,626	1,575	1,418	Baie St. Paul	1,408	1,857	2,291	2,916	3,500
Wedgeport	1,026	1,392	1,424	1,294	1,327	Cowansville	699	881	1,094	1,859	3,486
Oxford	1,285	1,392	1,402	1,133	1,297	Montreal W.	352	703	1,882	3,190	3,474
Middleton	537	827	875	904	1,172	Iberville	1,512	1,905	2,454	2,778	3,454
Joggins	1,088	1,648	1,732	1,000	1,109	Windsor	2,149	2,233	2,330	2,720	3,368
Lockeport	1,117	784	851	973	1,084	St. Agathe-des-Monts	1,073	2,020	2,812	2,949	3,308
Mulgrave	-	-	-	975	1,057	Bagotville	507	1,011	2,204	2,468	3,248
Port Hawkesbury	633	684	869	1,011	1,031	Port-Alfred	-	-	1,213	2,342	3,243
Mahone Bay	866	951	1,177	1,065	1,025	Laval-des-Rapides	-	1,014	1,989	2,716	3,242
Bridgetown	858	996	1,086	1,126	1,020	Roberval	1,248	1,737	2,068	2,770	3,220
Louisburg	1,046	1,006	1,152	971	1,012	Waterloo	1,797	1,886	2,063	2,192	3,173
New Brunswick—						Aylmer	2,291	3,109	2,970	2,835	3,115
Dalhousie	862	1,650	1,958	3,974	4,508	Brownsburg	-	-	-	-	3,105
Chatham	4,868	4,666	4,506	4,017	4,082	Richmond	2,057	2,175	2,450	2,596	3,082
Newcastle	2,507	2,945	3,507	3,383	3,781	Donnacona	-	-	1,225	2,631	3,064
Woodstock	3,644	3,856	3,380	3,259	3,593	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1,343	1,416	2,212	2,417	3,006
Bathurst	1,044	960	3,327	3,300	3,554	St. Michel	-	-	493	1,528	2,956
St. Stephen	2,840	2,836	3,452	3,437	3,306	Laprairie	1,451	2,388	2,158	2,774	2,936
Sussex	1,398	1,906	2,198	2,252	3,027	Malartic	-	-	-	-	2,895
Sackville	1,444	2,039	2,173	2,234	2,489	Amos	-	-	1,488	2,153	2,862
Devon	-	-	1,924	1,977	2,337	Dolbeau	-	-	-	2,032	2,847
Shediac	1,075	1,442	1,973	1,883	2,147	Charny	-	1,408	2,265	2,823	2,831
Milltown	2,044	1,804	1,976	1,735	1,876	Gatineau	-	-	-	-	2,822
Grand Falls	644	1,280	1,327	1,556	1,806	Charlesbourg	-	-	1,267	1,869	2,789
Marysville	1,892	1,837	1,614	1,512	1,651	Mont-Laurier	-	752	2,211	2,394	2,661
Sunny Brae	-	-	-	-	1,368	Berthier	1,364	1,335	2,193	2,431	2,634
St. George	733	988	1,110	1,087	1,169	Loretteville	1,555	1,588	2,066	2,251	2,564
St. Andrews	1,064	987	1,065	1,207	1,167	Marieville	1,306	1,587	1,748	1,986	2,394
St. Leonard	-	-	-	-	1,095	St. Tite	991	1,438	1,783	1,969	2,385
Quebec—						Acton Vale	1,175	1,402	1,549	1,753	2,366
Giffard	-	-	1,254	3,573	4,909	Montreal E.	-	210	1,776	2,242	2,355
Mont-Royal	-	-	160	2,174	4,888	La Malbaie	826	1,449	1,883	2,408	2,324
Ste. Thérè	1,541	2,120	3,043	3,292	4,659	Priceville	-	-	-	2,310	2,321
Lasalle	-	-	726	2,362	4,651	Maniwaki	-	-	-	1,720	2,320
Matane	1,176	2,056	3,050	4,757	4,633	Ste. Rose	1,154	1,480	1,811	1,661	2,292
Montmagny	1,919	2,617	4,145	3,927	4,585	Almaville	-	-	1,174	2,010	2,282
Arvida	-	-	-	1,790	4,581	Black Lake	-	2,645	2,656	2,167	2,276

40.—Populations of Urban Centre having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931—continued

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Quebec—con.					
St. Alexis-de-la-Grande Baie	–	1,355	1,735	1,790	2,230
Pointe-à-Gatineau	1,583	1,751	1,919	2,282	2,230
Terrebonne	1,822	1,990	2,056	1,955	2,209
St. Joseph (Richelieu)	647	1,416	1,658	1,869	2,207
Trois Pistoles	–	–	1,454	1,837	2,176
Témiscamingue	–	–	–	1,855	2,168
La Sarre	–	–	–	–	2,167
St. Raymond	1,272	1,653	1,693	1,772	2,157
Lennoxville	1,120	1,211	1,554	1,927	2,150
St. Marc-des-Carrières	296	1,224	1,492	1,997	2,118
Saindon	–	–	1,793	2,355	2,115
Dorval	481	1,005	1,466	2,052	2,048
Cabano	–	–	–	2,187	2,031
Courville	–	910	1,293	1,678	2,011
Beloeil	–	1,501	1,418	1,434	2,008
Hampstead	–	–	53	594	1,974
Huntingdon	1,122	1,265	1,401	1,619	1,952
St. Georges E. (Beauce)	–	1,410	1,058	1,543	1,945
L'Epiphanie	–	–	1,199	1,705	1,941
La Providence	819	894	1,078	1,241	1,924
St. Joseph (Beauce)	1,117	1,440	1,445	1,625	1,892
Arthabaska	995	1,458	1,234	1,608	1,883
Pont Rouge	–	–	1,419	1,353	1,865
Chandler	–	–	1,756	1,741	1,858
L'Assomption	1,605	1,747	1,320	1,576	1,829
Greenfield Park	–	–	1,112	1,610	1,819
Ste. Anne-de-Beaupré	–	2,381	1,648	1,901	1,783
L'Abord-à-Plouffe	–	–	1,011	1,227	1,773
Ste. Marie	–	–	1,311	1,598	1,736
Lac-au-Saumon	–	1,171	1,354	1,779	1,703
Bedford	1,364	1,432	1,669	1,570	1,697
Bromptonville	–	1,239	2,603	1,527	1,672
Bernierville	721	628	751	946	1,638
St. Jacques	–	–	1,332	1,529	1,634
St. Gabriel-de-Brandon	1,199	1,602	1,667	1,530	1,632
St. Félicien	–	581	1,306	1,599	1,603
St. Benoît-Joseph Labre	–	1,070	1,416	1,648	1,593
St. Eustache	1,079	996	1,098	1,187	1,564
Rivière-du-Moulin	–	–	738	1,040	1,561
Baie-Comeau	–	–	–	–	1,548
Bourlamaque	–	–	–	–	1,545
Causapscal	–	–	–	1,390	1,545
Ste. Anne-de-Chicoutimi	516	657	838	1,102	1,540
Warwick	790	928	961	987	1,504
St. Eustache-sur-le-Lac	–	–	–	215	1,472
St. Jérôme	498	719	923	1,235	1,469
Montreal S.	–	790	1,030	1,164	1,441
St. Rémi	1,080	1,021	1,135	1,201	1,431
Châteauguay	–	–	881	1,067	1,425
Chambly-Bassin	849	900	1,068	1,287	1,423
Rock Island	615	861	1,442	1,424	1,395
Duparquet	–	–	–	–	1,384
Laurentides	934	1,128	1,150	1,284	1,342
Disraeli	1,018	1,606	1,646	1,437	1,338
Danville	1,017	1,331	1,290	1,354	1,332
Cap-Chat	–	–	–	1,139	1,329
St. Casimir	–	–	1,457	1,316	1,307
Pierreville	1,108	1,363	1,394	1,352	1,302
Thurso	525	601	538	1,292	1,295
Mistassini	–	–	–	970	1,294
Dorion	275	631	833	1,155	1,292
Scotstown	791	933	987	1,189	1,27

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Quebec—conc.					
Montebello	795	954	977	1,501	1,266
St. Pascal	–	–	–	–	1,265
Baie-de-Shawinigan	–	1,024	1,213	1,316	1,255
St. Pacôme	–	–	–	1,235	1,254
Beauceville E	–	–	–	975	1,251
Rawdon	–	–	1,042	1,066	1,236
Masson	1,012	1,034	950	2,015	1,226
Rigaud	779	856	939	1,099	1,222
St. Césaire	865	941	985	1,051	1,209
Chambly-Canton	957	857	839	955	1,185
L'Enfant Jésus	–	–	–	1,066	1,175
Charlemagne	–	776	829	813	1,150
Princeville	742	752	869	980	1,145
St. Felix-de-Valois	–	–	–	896	1,130
Sutton	691	986	923	967	1,118
Bic	–	–	912	1,020	1,117
McMasterville	–	–	612	819	1,097
Pointe-au-Pic	537	617	703	961	1,083
St. Joseph-de-la-Rivière Bleue	–	–	864	1,111	1,082
Deschaillons-sur-St-Laurent	–	–	–	–	1,078
Fort Coulonge	482	811	973	1,130	1,072
St. Jovite	–	–	862	981	1,059
Boucherville	940	1,097	934	883	1,047
Nouveau-Salaberry	–	–	606	805	1,043
Contrecoeur	–	624	659	794	1,043
Chambord	–	–	–	–	1,029
Normandin	–	–	–	773	1,029
Notre-Dame-d'-Hébertville	537	655	719	933	1,025
Beebe Plain	477	808	921	1,053	1,024
Papineauville	772	1,015	884	954	1,023
St. Joseph (St. Hyacinthe)	352	514	540	783	1,021
St. Emilien	–	–	–	646	1,018
Notre-Dame-de-Portneuf	–	–	877	1,017	1,015
La Pérade	–	–	745	926	1,014
St. Pie	–	768	960	858	1,009
Ville-Marie	502	850	840	1,049	1,001
Ontario—					
Wallaceburg	2,763	3,438	4,006	4,326	4,986
Riverside	–	–	1,155	4,432	4,878
Paris	3,229	4,098	4,368	4,137	4,637
Sturgeon Falls	1,418	2,199	4,125	4,234	4,576
Goderich	4,158	4,522	4,107	4,491	4,557
Penetanguishene	2,422	3,568	4,037	4,035	4,521
Perth	3,588	3,588	3,790	4,099	4,458
Carleton Place	4,059	3,621	3,841	4,105	4,305
Oakville	1,643	2,372	3,298	3,857	4,115
Bowmanville	2,731	2,814	3,233	4,080	4,113
Gananoque	3,526	3,804	3,604	3,592	4,044
Dunnville	2,105	2,861	3,224	3,405	4,028
Newmarket	2,125	2,996	3,626	3,748	4,026
Tillsonburg	2,241	2,758	2,974	3,385	4,002
Picton	3,698	3,564	3,356	3,580	3,901
Arnprior	4,152	4,405	4,077	4,023	3,895
Burlington	1,119	1,831	2,709	3,046	3,815
Copper Cliff	2,500	3,082	2,597	3,173	3,732
St. Marys	3,384	3,388	3,847	3,802	3,635
Kapuskasing	–	–	926	3,819	3,431
Napanee	3,143	2,807	3,038	3,497	3,405
Hanover	1,392	2,342	2,781	3,077	3,290
Prescott	3,019	2,801	2,636	2,984	3,223
Portsmouth	1,827	1,786	2,351	2,741	3,135
Hespeler	2,457	2,368	2,777	2,752	3,058
New Liskeard	–	2,108	2,268	2,880	3,019
Campbellford	2,485	3,051	2,890	2,744	3,018
Strathroy	2,933	2,823	2,691	2,964	3,016
Listowel	2,693	2,289	2,477	2,676	3,013

40.—Populations of Urban Centres having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1931—continued

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Ontario—cont.					
Merriton	1,710	1,670	2,544	2,523	2,993
Geraldton	-	-	-	-	2,979
Humberstone	-	-	1,524	2,490	2,963
Amherstburg	2,222	2,560	2,769	2,759	2,853
Cochrane	-	1,715	2,655	3,963	2,844
Fergus	1,396	1,534	1,796	2,594	2,832
Petrolia	4,135	3,518	3,148	2,596	2,801
Huntsville	2,152	2,358	2,246	2,817	2,800
Aurora	1,590	1,901	2,307	2,587	2,726
Orangeville	2,511	2,340	2,187	2,614	2,718
Walkerton	2,971	2,601	2,344	2,431	2,679
Meaford	1,916	2,811	2,650	2,624	2,662
Blind River	2,656	2,558	1,843	2,805	2,619
Georgetown	1,313	1,583	2,061	2,288	2,562
Almonte	3,023	2,452	2,426	2,415	2,543
Kincardine	2,077	1,956	2,077	2,465	2,507
Aylmer	2,204	2,102	2,194	2,283	2,478
Tecumseh	-	-	978	2,129	2,412
Cobalt	-	5,638	4,449	3,885	2,376
Bracebridge	2,479	2,776	2,451	2,436	2,341
Grimsby	1,001	1,669	2,004	2,198	2,331
Kingsville	1,537	1,427	1,783	2,174	2,317
Haileybury	-	3,874	3,743	2,813	2,268
Coniston	-	-	-	-	2,245
Alexandria	1,911	2,323	2,195	2,006	2,175
Port Credit	-	-	1,123	1,635	2,160
Tilbury	1,012	1,368	1,673	1,992	2,155
Gravenhurst	2,146	1,624	1,478	1,864	2,122
Acton	1,484	1,720	1,722	1,855	2,063
Delhi	823	825	733	1,121	2,062
Rockland	1,998	3,397	3,496	2,118	2,040
Wingham	2,392	2,238	2,092	1,959	2,030
Elmira	1,060	1,782	2,016	2,170	2,012
Mattawa	1,400	1,524	1,462	1,631	1,971
Port Dover	1,177	1,138	1,462	1,707	1,968
Milton	1,372	1,654	1,873	1,839	1,964
Blenheim	1,653	1,387	1,565	1,737	1,952
Ridgetown	2,405	1,954	1,855	1,952	1,944
Essex	1,391	1,353	1,588	1,954	1,935
Clinton	2,547	2,254	2,018	1,789	1,896
Mount Forest	2,019	1,839	1,718	1,801	1,892
Mitchell	1,945	1,766	1,800	1,588	1,777
Sioux Lookout	-	550	1,127	2,088	1,756
Wiarton	2,443	2,266	1,726	1,949	1,749
Alliston	1,256	1,279	1,376	1,355	1,733
Port Dalhousie	1,125	1,152	1,492	1,547	1,723
Chesley	1,734	1,734	1,708	1,699	1,701
Durham	1,422	1,581	1,494	1,750	1,700
Seaforth	2,245	1,983	1,829	1,686	1,668
Dresden	1,613	1,551	1,339	1,529	1,662
Brighton	1,378	1,320	1,411	1,580	1,651
Cardinal	1,378	1,111	1,241	1,319	1,645
Capreol	-	-	1,287	1,684	1,641
Dryden	140	715	1,019	1,326	1,641
Southampton	1,636	1,685	1,537	1,489	1,600
Exeter	1,792	1,555	1,442	1,666	1,589
Morrisburg	1,693	1,696	1,444	1,420	1,575
Forest	1,553	1,445	1,422	1,480	1,570
Niagara	1,258	1,318	1,357	1,228	1,541
Keewatin	1,156	1,242	1,327	1,422	1,481
Rockcliffe Park	-	-	-	951	1,480
Larder Lake	-	-	-	-	1,464
Hagersville	1,020	1,106	1,169	1,385	1,455
Vankleek Hill	1,674	1,577	1,499	1,380	1,435
Palmerston	1,850	1,665	1,523	1,543	1,418
Uxbridge	1,657	1,433	1,456	1,325	1,406
New Hamburg	1,208	1,484	1,351	1,436	1,402
Caledonia	801	952	1,223	1,396	1,401
Port Elgin	1,313	1,235	1,291	1,305	1,395
Chippawa	460	707	1,137	1,266	1,385
Point Edward	780	874	1,258	1,362	1,363
Lakefield	1,244	1,397	1,189	1,332	1,349
Richmond Hill	629	652	1,055	1,295	1,345
Tweed	1,168	1,368	1,339	1,271	1,343
Waterford	1,122	1,083	1,123	1,213	1,342
Thessalon	1,205	1,945	1,651	1,632	1,316
Ontario—concl.					
Beamsville	832	1,096	1,256	1,203	1,309
Harriston	1,637	1,491	1,263	1,296	1,305
Iroquois Falls	-	-	1,178	1,476	1,302
Norwich	1,269	1,112	1,176	1,158	1,268
Englehart	-	670	759	1,210	1,262
Deseronto	3,527	2,013	1,847	1,476	1,261
Stouffville	1,223	1,034	1,053	1,155	1,253
Elora	1,187	1,197	1,136	1,195	1,247
Port Perry	1,465	1,148	1,143	1,163	1,245
Kemptville	1,523	1,192	1,204	1,286	1,232
Rainy River	-	1,578	1,444	1,402	1,205
Markham	967	909	1,012	1,008	1,204
Barry's Bay	-	-	-	-	1,198
Madoc	1,157	1,058	1,058	1,059	1,188
Port Stanley	552	891	973	816	1,177
Harrow	-	-	-	989	1,166
Fenelon Falls	1,132	1,053	1,031	963	1,158
Frankford	-	-	786	852	1,144
L'Orignal	1,026	1,347	1,298	1,121	1,118
Havelock	984	1,436	1,268	1,173	1,113
Marmora	961	866	948	996	1,106
Bancroft	554	625	768	911	1,094
Eganville	1,107	1,189	1,015	1,020	1,088
Little Current	728	1,208	923	1,101	1,088
Stayner	1,225	1,039	972	1,019	1,085
Watford	1,279	1,092	1,059	979	1,076
Chesterville	932	883	967	1,012	1,067
Tavistock	403	981	1,011	1,029	1,066
Sutton	646	753	789	788	1,051
Winchester	1,101	1,143	1,126	1,027	1,049
Woodbridge	604	607	672	812	1,044
Wellington	652	785	824	966	1,036
Bradford	984	946	961	972	1,033
Victoria Harbour	989	1,616	1,463	1,128	1,026
Casselman	707	956	977	995	1,021
Milverton	698	826	951	983	1,015
Stoney Creek	-	-	-	877	1,007
Shelburne	1,188	1,113	1,072	1,077	1,005
Cache Bay	384	889	926	1,151	1,004
Bobcaygeon	914	1,000	1,095	991	1,002
Fonthill	-	-	-	863	1,000
Manitoba—					
Selkirk	2,188	2,977	3,726	4,486	4,915
Dauphin	1,135	2,815	3,885	3,971	4,662
The Pas	-	-	1,858	4,030	3,181
Neepawa	1,418	1,864	1,887	1,910	2,292
Brooklands	-	-	-	2,628	2,240
Minnedosa	1,052	1,483	1,505	1,680	1,636
Virden	901	1,550	1,361	1,590	1,619
Carman	1,439	1,271	1,591	1,418	1,455
Morden	1,522	1,130	1,268	1,416	1,427
Souris	839	1,854	1,710	1,661	1,346
Beausejour	-	847	994	1,139	1,161
Swan River	-	574	903	968	1,129
Killarney	585	1,010	871	1,003	1,051
Stonewall	589	1,005	1,112	1,031	1,020
Saskatchewan—					
North Battleford	-	2,105	4,108	4,533	4,745
Melville	-	1,816	2,808	3,891	4,011
Estevan	141	1,981	2,290	2,936	2,774
Melfort	-	599	1,746	1,809	2,005
Biggar	-	315	1,535	2,369	1,930
Kamsack	-	473	2,002	2,087	1,792
Humboldt	-	859	1,822	1,899	1,767
Shaunavon	-	-	1,146	1,761	1,603
Rosetown	-	317	865	1,553	1,470
Assiniboia	-	-	1,006	1,454	1,349
Indian Head	768	1,285	1,439	1,438	1,349
Nipawin	-	-	-	562	1,344
Battleford	609	1,335	1,229	1,096	1,317
Tisdale	-	250	783	1,069	1,237
Wilkie	-	537	778	1,222	1,232

40.—Populations of Urban Centres having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1931—concluded

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Saskatchewan—concluded						**Alberta**—concluded					
Canora	–	435	1,230	1,179	1,200	Stettler		1,444	1,416	1,219	1,295
Rosthern	413	1,172	1,074	1,412	1,149	Claresholm	–	809	963	1,156	1,265
Watrous	–	781	1,101	1,303	1,138	Innisfail	317	602	941	1,024	1,223
Gravelbourg	–	–	1,106	1,137	1,130	Magrath	424	995	1,069	1,224	1,207
Moosomin	868	1,143	1,099	1,119	1,096	Redcliffe	–	220	1,137	1,192	1,111
Maple Creek	382	936	1,002	1,154	1,085	St. Paul	–	–	869	938	1,018
Wynyard	–	515	849	1,042	1,080						
Lloydminster	–	663	755	1,516	1,624	**British Columbia**—					
Alberta—						Port Alberni	–	–	1,056	2,356	4,584
Red Deer	323	2,118	2,328	2,344	2,924	Chilliwack	277	1,657	1,767	2,461	3,675
Drumheller	–	–	2,499	2,987	2,748	Rossland	6,156	2,826	2,097	2,848	3,657
Camrose	–	1,586	1,892	2,258	2,598	Cranbrook	1,196	3,090	2,725	3,067	2,568
Wetaskiwin	550	2,411	2,061	2,125	2,318	Fernie	–	3,146	2,802	2,732	2,545
Raymond	–	1,465	1,394	1,849	2,089	Duncan	–	–	1,178	1,843	2,189
Macleod	796	1,844	1,723	1,447	1,912	Revelstoke	1,600	3,017	2,782	2,736	2,106
Coleman	–	1,557	1,590	1,704	1,870	Prince George	–	–	2,053	2,479	2,027
Cardston	639	1,207	1,612	1,672	1,864	Mission	–	–	–	1,314	1,957
Blairmore	231	1,137	1,552	1,629	1,731	Alberni	–		504	702	1,807
Grande Prairie	–	–	1,061	1,464	1,724	Courtenay	–	–	810	1,219	1,737
Vegreville	–	1,029	1,479	1,659	1,696	Ladysmith	746	2,517	1,967	1,443	1,706
Hanna	–	–	1,364	1,490	1,622	Port Coquitlam	–	–	1,178	1,312	1,539
Lacombe	499	1,029	1,133	1,259	1,603	Port Moody	–	–	1,030	1,260	1,512
Edson	–	497	1,138	1,547	1,499	Grand Forks	1,012	1,577	1,469	1,298	1,259
High River	153	1,182	1,198	1,459	1,430	Creston	–	–	–	695	1,153
Vermilion	–	625	1,272	1,270	1,408						
Olds	218	917	764	1,056	1,337						
Taber	–	1,400	1,705	1,279	1,331	**Yukon**—					
Ponoka	151	642	712	836	1,306	Dawson	9,142	3,013	975	819	1,043

Rural and Urban Farm Population.—Figures under this heading are not available for this edition of the Year Book. Data covering the 1931 Census will be found at p. 156 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and corresponding figures for the 1941 Census in final form will, no doubt, be available for the 1945 Year Book.

Section 9.—Citizenship, Naturalization and Movement of Population

The basic legal definition of Canadian nationality is to be found in the Immigration Act, which defines a Canadian citizen as a person included in one of three categories: (1) a person born in Canada, who has not subsequently become a citizen of a foreign State; (2) any British subject who has been domiciled for five years in Canada; (3) any subject of a foreign power who has become naturalized and has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile (R.S.C. 1927, c. 93; 21-22 Geo. V, c. 39).

The part that Canada played in the negotiating of the Peace Treaty and the subsequent enrolment of Canada as a member of the League of Nations necessitated an enlargement of the terms of the Immigration Act. In other words, there arose the need of an official definition of the term "Canadian citizen" as distinct from "British subject"—a definition that would be internationally recognized. An Act was accordingly passed entitled "An Act to Define Canadian Nationals and to Provide for the Renunciation of Canadian Nationality" (R.S.C. 1927, c. 21).

This Act defines a Canadian national as (1) any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act; (2) the wife of any such person; and (3) any person born out of Canada whose father was a Canadian national at the time of such person's birth, or, with regard to persons born before the passing of the Act, any person whose father at the time of such birth possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian national as defined in the Immigration Act.

It will be seen from this that Canadian nationality has several bases. No one can now be a Canadian citizen without being a recognized British subject in any part of the World, although there was a time when persons were admitted to naturalization in Canada who could not qualify as British subjects outside of Canada.

The Imperial Naturalization Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1915, and since Jan. 1, 1918, it is the only method of naturalization. Persons naturalized under this Act are entitled to all the political and other rights, powers and privileges, and are subject to all the obligations, duties and liabilities, of a natural-born British subject, and from the date of naturalization have the same status as a natural-born British subject.

The Naturalization Act (R.S.C. c. 138) has since been amended with regard to the national status of married women (see 21-22 Geo. V, c. 39). By this amendment which came into force on Jan. 15, 1932, a woman who is a British subject shall not, by reason of her marriage to an alien, cease to be a British subject if, within six months, or in special circumstances with the consent of the Minister within a longer period than six months, she makes declaration that she desires to retain British nationality. The change this amendment has made in the status of married women is a very important one.

Citizenship of native-born, British-born and foreign-born by country of allegiance and other analyses, such as naturalized and aliens by countries of birth and racial origin, were not available at the time this section of the Year Book went to press, but, of the preliminary compilations that have so far appeared, the following summary table showing broadly the citizenship of total population—including all aliens according to country of allegiance—by provinces, has been compiled.

41.—Citizenship of the Total Population including Aliens According to Country of Allegiance, by Sex and Provinces, 1931 and 1941

Nationality	Canada				Prince Edward Island			
	1931		1941		1931		1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Subjects	5,029,565	4,818,082	5,727,315	5,504,510	45,020	42,413	48,993	45,634
Naturalized[1]	325,763	292,535	359,282	301,602	557	635	194	277
Naturalized 1931-41	[2]	[2]	120,591	87,503	[2]	[2]	81	88
Before 1931	[2]	[2]	233,225	209,990	[2]	[2]	98	180
Total Aliens by Country of Allegiance[3]	344,976	184,163	172,872	101,468	372	233	233	185
European countries	240,996	130,378	102,645	65,262	124	28	34	16
Czechoslovakia	14,267	4,225	7,219	4,477	3	–	1	–
Finland	13,765	7,917	7,436	4,424	–	–	–	.
Germany	14,666	8,092	5,068	3,301	10	1	3	1
Hungary	15,109	6,907	6,570	3,729	3	–	–	.
Italy	10,930	6,157	4,150	3,096	1	–	–	
Poland	58,321	33,390	24,145	17,739	–	–	1	
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	31,881	24,865	12,229	8,570	1	–	–	.
Scandinavia	29,894	11,530	11,890	4,733	91	14	18	6
Other	52,163	27,295	23,929	15,193	15	13	11	9
United States	59,239	49,136	39,526	32,490	221	197	180	167
China	38,165	988	25,136	825	22	2	18	–
Other countries	6,576	3,661	4,277	2,677	5	6	1	2

For footnotes see end of table, p. 133.

41.—Citizenship of the Total Population including Aliens According to Country of Allegiance, by Sex and Provinces, 1931 and 1941—continued

Nationality	Nova Scotia				New Brunswick			
	1931		1941		1931		1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Subjects	259,066	247,504	293,729	280,177	206,250	197,900	232,603	222,159
Naturalized[1]	4,604	4,710	3,212	3,363	3,694	4,615	1,499	2,629
Naturalized 1931-41	[2]	[2]	1,129	1,001	[2]	[2]	427	642
Before 1931	[2]	[2]	1,982	2,304	[2]	[2]	974	1,902
Total Aliens by Country of Allegiance[3]	4,038	2,238	2,302	1,738	2,370	1,699	1,490	1,143
European countries	2,785	1,192	1,107	604	994	569	457	297
Czechoslovakia	234	54	50	36	13	1	4	2
Finland	47	8	20	4	81	16	22	8
Germany	129	74	78	53	51	31	30	26
Hungary	254	82	51	27	39	6	28	7
Italy	262	139	79	49	52	31	18	7
Poland	535	210	172	104	73	23	49	35
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	165	77	101	34	68	53	28	20
Scandinavia	328	140	243	81	440	285	163	110
Other	831	408	313	216	177	123	115	82
United States	953	980	906	1,085	1,196	1,098	941	833
China	239	9	235	8	159	10	84	3
Other countries	61	57	37	41	21	22	7	10

Nationality	Quebec				Ontario			
British Subjects	1,404,341	1,399,356	1,650,082	1,640,960	1,652,343	1,629,750	1,869,947	1,834,804
Naturalized[1]	36,843	38,102	33,877	32,368	68,350	66,872	95,926	82,092
Naturalized 1931-41	[2]	[2]	13,113	10,472	[2]	[2]	45,132	33,864
Before 1931	[2]	[2]	19,863	21,335	[2]	[2]	48,563	46,287
Total Aliens by Country of Allegiance[3]	42,783	27,775	22,887	17,934	96,501	53,089	51,123	31,620
European countries	33,145	20,575	14,858	12,292	75,983	39,334	35,045	21,060
Czechoslovakia	3,563	788	1,191	669	5,248	1,576	3,015	1,937
Finland	1,369	1,112	590	619	8,983	5,561	5,207	3,125
Germany	1,232	843	576	510	3,170	2,085	1,145	800
Hungary	2,614	938	1,026	758	5,685	2,865	2,501	1,426
Italy	3,203	2,317	1,429	1,163	4,797	2,557	1,702	1,373
Poland	6,313	3,882	2,697	2,541	18,120	9,626	7,556	5,001
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	3,661	3,451	1,746	1,489	4,340	2,932	3,121	1,376
Scandinavia	1,312	881	648	432	4,247	1,736	2,081	805
Other	9,878	6,363	4,955	4,111	21,393	10,396	8,717	5,217
United States	7,112	6,716	5,929	5,396	14,630	13,268	11,353	10,229
China	2,074	76	1,669	47	5,323	113	4,135	131
Other countries	452	408	233	186	565	374	193	151

Nationality	Manitoba				Saskatchewan			
British Subjects	335,378	311,075	364,989	342,493	449,795	393,467	458,376	407,114
Naturalized[1]	41,222	37,514	45,120	39,731	77,965	64,403	72,895	58,194
Naturalized 1931-41	[2]	[2]	12,506	9,503	[2]	[2]	14,775	9,775
Before 1931	[2]	[2]	32,145	29,926	[2]	[2]	57,650	48,056
Total Aliens by Country of Allegeance[3]	32,687	20,999	13,052	9,155	50,140	28,383	19,150	11,293
European countries	27,674	18,046	9,697	7,238	36,698	20,613	11,774	7,657
Czechoslovakia	733	266	558	421	1,118	440	538	373
Finland	258	126	77	56	227	106	87	47
Germany	1,467	925	470	317	3,688	1,792	979	611
Hungary	790	384	255	133	2,403	1,333	594	340
Italy	205	105	53	40	71	52	40	24
Poland	11,148	7,000	3,809	3,010	9,270	5,173	3,686	2,590
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	4,813	4,706	1,375	1,276	6,396	5,294	2,206	1,700
Scandinavia	2,761	1,320	999	534	5,510	2,149	1,525	679
Other	5,499	3,214	2,101	1,451	8,015	4,274	2,119	1,293
United States	3,503	2,872	2,302	1,858	10,177	7,649	5,052	3,524
China	1,425	27	950	23	3,105	49	2,048	38
Other countries	85	54	29	13	160	72	36	15

For footnotes see end of table, p. 133.

41.—Citizenship of the Total Population including Aliens According to Country of Allegiance, by Sex and Provinces, 1931 and 1941—concluded

Nationality	Alberta				British Columbia			
	1931		1941		1931		1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Subjects	343,356	299,238	398,919	353,569	326,589	291,594	400,465	370,597
Naturalized[1]	61,471	49,978	68,994	53,417	30,664	25,544	37,031	29,344
Naturalized 1931-41	[2]	[2]	20,707	13,916	[2]	[2]	12,545	8,199
Before 1931	[2]	[2]	47,709	39,120	[2]	[2]	24,004	20,794
Total Aliens by Country of Allegiance[3]	56,843	32,168	27,505	16,114	58,630	17,450	34,489	12,200
European countries	39,114	20,930	16,912	10,155	24,245	9,075	12,358	5,925
Czechoslovakia	2,474	944	1,201	678	874	156	651	360
Finland	321	123	153	72	2,458	865	1,243	490
Germany	3,336	1,654	1,065	603	1,566	686	693	380
Hungary	2,739	1,105	1,741	883	581	194	372	155
Italy	596	258	278	138	1,734	696	555	302
Poland	11,065	6,856	5,141	3,883	1,792	619	1,016	575
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	3,905	3,229	1,812	1,249	2,360	1,947	1,822	1,426
Scandinavia	7,290	2,805	2,550	1,022	7,814	2,195	3,495	1,053
Other	7,388	3,956	2,971	1,627	5,066	1,717	2,511	1,184
United States	14,361	11,074	8,062	5,794	6,737	5,175	4,574	3,537
China	3,137	74	2,298	54	22,681	628	13,696	521
Other countries	231	90	97	42	4,967	2,572	3,636	2,216

[1] Includes persons with period not stated in 1941. [2] Not available from 1931 Census. [3] Includes aliens with country of allegiance not stated in 1941.

Movement of Population.—In the Census of 1941 data were collected for the first time regarding movement of population and length of residence in the province of residence. Three questions were asked on the census schedules. The first was concerned with the length of residence of the individual concerned in the province where he or she resided on June 2, 1941. The second question required information as to the province or country of last residence and the third related to the rural or urban classification of the present or past place of residence. The following tables summarize the information.

42.—Number of Years in Present Province of Residence, Rural and Urban, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Total Population[1]	Continuous Residence	Years of Residence						
			Under 2	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+
Canada[2]	**11,506,655**	**8,299,364**	**169,151**	**202,993**	**236,206**	**496,701**	**374,375**	**345,611**	**1,321,700**
Rural	5,254,239	3,987,432	51,859	82,366	95,656	204,990	138,340	127,123	537,794
Urban	6,252,416	4,311,932	117,292	120,627	140,550	291,711	236,035	218,488	783,906
Prince Edward Island	95,047	84,622	808	852	1,414	2,122	1,056	1,116	2,919
Rural	70,707	63,694	276	478	919	1,482	722	811	2,233
Urban	24,340	20,928	532	374	495	640	334	305	686
Nova Scotia	577,962	485,302	9,753	7,398	10,495	15,290	7,985	9,042	29,870
Rural	310,422	273,615	2,723	2,612	5,039	7,175	3,078	3,344	11,630
Urban	267,540	211,687	7,030	4,786	5,456	8,115	4,907	5,698	18,240
New Brunswick	457,401	396,135	5,253	4,836	6,462	11,500	5,897	6,603	18,551
Rural	313,978	281,165	1,963	2,323	3,628	6,775	3,176	3,337	10,414
Urban	143,423	114,970	3,290	2,513	2,834	4,725	2,721	3,266	8,137

[1] Includes "not stated" [2] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

42.—Number of Years in Present Province of Residence, Rural and Urban, by Provinces, 1941—concluded

Province	Total Population[1]	Continuous Residence	Years of Residence						
			Under 2	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+
Quebec	3,331,882	2,925,428	25,796	28,350	34,223	72,735	49,387	37,145	149,697
Rural	1,222,198	1,162,412	3,148	4,880	6,158	9,999	5,761	4,625	21,737
Urban	2,109,684	1,763,016	22,648	23,470	28,065	62,736	43,626	32,520	127,960
Ontario	3,787,655	2,735,093	59,269	65,568	76,156	172,166	142,806	117,637	399,088
Rural	1,449,022	1,142,119	16,271	23,059	25,794	52,515	42,573	32,425	108,830
Urban	2,338,633	1,592,974	42,998	42,509	50,362	119,651	100,233	85,212	290,258
Manitoba	729,744	434,044	13,440	17,435	16,696	35,988	28,829	27,053	153,653
Rural	407,871	270,559	4,545	9,509	8,663	17,332	12,980	11,143	72,182
Urban	321,873	163,485	8,895	7,926	8,033	18,656	15,849	15,910	81,471
Saskatchewan	895,992	523,302	9,368	10,456	10,835	44,812	35,340	39,831	218,407
Rural	600,846	372,281	3,196	5,002	5,095	28,831	21,580	22,598	141,000
Urban	295,146	151,021	6,172	5,454	5,740	15,981	13,760	17,233	77,407
Alberta	796,169	406,234	13,619	18,615	21,700	72,226	39,178	43,822	176,873
Rural	489,583	268,170	5,324	9,882	11,867	47,728	22,270	23,044	99,721
Urban	306,586	138,064	8,295	8,733	9,833	24,498	16,908	20,778	77,152
British Columbia	817,861	307,043	31,423	48,860	57,725	69,624	63,754	63,258	171,880
Rural	374,467	151,887	14,147	24,254	28,194	33,028	26,108	25,739	69,618
Urban	443,394	155,156	17,276	24,606	29,531	36,596	37,646	37,519	102,262

[1] Includes "not stated".

43.—Movement of Population, Rural and Urban, 1941

Movement	Total[1]			Rural		Urban	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Canada	**3,207,291**	**1,724,700**	**1,428,591**	**726,434**	**540,373**	**998,266**	**942,218**
Interprovincial	1,308,944	701,123	607,821	297,608	216,051	403,515	391,770
Province of Last Residence—							
Prince Edward Island	16,208	8,532	7,676	3,192	2,189	5,340	5,487
Nova Scotia	56,236	29,061	27,175	9,775	7,332	19,286	19,843
New Brunswick	54,105	26,694	27,411	8,780	6,916	17,914	20,495
Quebec	193,878	102,177	91,701	41,442	30,481	60,735	61,220
Ontario	307,916	166,616	141,300	64,564	43,416	102,052	97,884
Manitoba	205,791	111,086	94,705	47,733	34,800	63,353	59,905
Saskatchewan	256,934	136,211	120,723	68,125	53,215	68,086	67,508
Alberta	155,677	84,235	71,442	39,252	28,873	44,983	42,569
British Columbia	58,596	34,097	24,499	13,524	8,325	20,573	16,174
Other[2]	3,603	2,414	1,189	1,221	504	1,193	685
From Outside Canada	1,898,347	1,023,577	874,770	428,826	324,322	594,751	550,448
British Isles and possessions	824,060	419,942	404,118	135,679	114,366	284,263	289,752
United States	461,687	235,011	226,676	121,377	98,958	113,634	127,718
Europe	508,378	290,433	217,945	141,476	98,108	148,957	119,837
Asia	39,735	31,879	7,856	9,807	2,714	22,072	5,142
Other and not stated	64,487	46,312	18,175	20,487	10,176	25,825	7,999

[1] Total population not always residing in the province in which residing on the census date, June 2, 1941.
[2] Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and "not stated".

The above table presents the movement of Canadian population in broad outline only: it gives the movement for Canada as a country only, under the subheading (interprovincial movement), that is the movement within Canada itself, and the movement from outside Canada. Thus within Canada 16,208 individuals (8,532 males and 7,676 females) at the time of the Census in 1941 reported Prince Edward Island as their province of last residence: at some time before that census they had moved from Prince Edward Island to another part of Canada. Taking into account the movements to and from each of the other provinces, the total interprovincial movement was 1,308,944.

At the 1941 Census 1,898,347 persons resident in Canada at the date of the Census reported themselves as having come from outside the Dominion—824,060 from the British Isles, 61,687 from the United States, etc. Adding together inter-provincial movement and movement from outside, a total movement of 3,207,291 was reported.

In order to get a complete picture of the movement of population, it would, of course, be necessary to show for each province the data shown above for Canada and with this the reader would see exactly from which provinces and to which provinces the movement had taken place. The reader is referred for such provincial information to the more detailed census publications.

Section 10.—Languages and Mother Tongues

Official languages are not to be confused with mother tongues. Mother tongue, being used in the home, is natural to a person even if he is unable to speak it on account of youth, infirmity or for some other reason, whereas the official language or languages are those recognized by statute for general use. Thus the immigrants to a new country bring with them their mother tongues and continue to use them in their homes, but these have no relation to the official languages in the country of their adoption.

Canada is officially bilingual, the two languages being English and French. In the Census of 1941, 1,474,009 persons were reported as speaking both the official languages, 7,735,486 speaking English only of the two official languages, 2,181,746 speaking French only of the two official languages and 115,414 as unable to speak either English or French.

Table 44 shows the extent to which the people of foreign origin have related themselves to the languages spoken by those of British and French origins in Canada. Comparable data for the English language alone is shown in the first and third columns of Table 45. The public school system is responsible for most of the progress. It is true that many of the adult immigrants, especially in urban parts, do acquire a working knowledge of one or other of the official languages, provided they are not too old to do so and they have an adequate economic or other incentive.*

The percentages in this table apply to the total population of each origin. All children in Canada are required by law to attend school to at least 14 years of age and teaching in the schools is carried on in either English or French. Consequently, in an origin group with high fertility the percentage unable to speak either of the basic languages of the country may be expected to decline with a fair degree of rapidity provided current immigration is not heavy.

Persons of Scandinavian origin speak either English or French in the largest proportions. Most of them speak English; comparatively few speak French. The Germans followed the Danes, Norwegians and Swedes, with only a slightly larger percentage unable to speak either of the basic languages.

Mother tongues spoken are dealt with in Table 46 which shows that 1,663,712 persons did not have either English or French as a mother tongue. The largest number of persons speaking a foreign language as a mother tongue is in Ontario with 425,189, but the highest percentage is in Saskatchewan with 39 p.c.

* Were the data tabulated by five-year age groups, one would find ample statistical support for this statement.

44.—Percentages Unable to Speak English or French, for the Principal Non-British and Non-French Racial Origins, 1931 and 1941

Racial Origin	P.C. Unable to Speak English or French		Racial Origin	P.C. Unable to Speak English or French	
	1931	1941		1931	1941
Austrian, *n.o.s*	12·53	1·73	Japanese	29·77	12·40
Belgian	3·46	0·49	Jewish	5·29	1·34
Chinese	29·75	23·96	Netherland	8·13	2·90
Czech and Slovak	18·05	4·89	Polish	18·50	3·66
Finnish	20·32	4·98	Roumanian	14·39	2·41
German	5·56	0·97	Russian	19·18	6·36
Hungarian	21·50	2·93	Scandinavian	3·15	0·33
Indian and Eskimo	42·57	32·08	Ukrainian[1]	22·02	6·99
Italian	8·80	1·95			

[1] Includes also Bukovinian, Galician and Ruthenian.

45.—Population Speaking One, Both or Neither of the Official Languages of Canada, by Racial Origin, 1941

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Racial Origin	Language Spoken				Total Population
	English	French	English and French	Neither English nor French	
British Isles Races	5,479,862	18,357	216,385	1,300	5,715,904
English	2,854,790	7,011	105,982	619	2,968,402
Irish	1,194,746	6,411	66,246	299	1,267,702
Scottish	1,356,363	4,906	42,346	359	1,403,974
Other	73,963	29	1,811	23	75,826
Other European Races	2,069,029	2,158,898	1,240,571	58,466	5,526,964
French	181,778	2,147,182	1,152,713	1,365	3,483,038
Austrian, *n.o.s*	36,023	53	985	654	37,715
Belgian	16,833	1,861	10,870	147	29,711
Czech and Slovak	39,625	42	1,146	2,099	42,912
Finnish	39,112	81	416	2,074	41,683
German	451,207	1,257	7,712	4,506	464,682
Hungarian	52,016	40	944	1,598	54,598
Italian	82,825	6,364	21,240	2,196	112,625
Jewish	145,215	225	22,519	2,282	170,241
Netherland	203,961	99	2,634	6,169	212,863
Polish	156,208	411	4,734	6,132	167,485
Roumanian	22,761	93	1,239	596	24,689
Russian	76,303	140	1,945	5,320	83,708
Scandinavian	240,482	295	3,011	815	244,603
Ukrainian[1]	280,210	189	4,157	21,373	305,929
Other	44,470	566	4,306	1,140	50,482
Asiatic Races	57,154	891	4,504	11,515	74,064
Chinese	25,873	39	418	8,297	34,627
Japanese	20,183	2	93	2,871	23,149
Other	11,098	850	3,993	347	16,288
Indian and Eskimo	80,326	1,746	3,176	40,273	125,521
Other	44,260	1,789	9,198	3,680	58,927
Not stated	4,855	65	175	180	5,275
Totals	**7,735,486**	**2,181,746**	**1,474,009**	**115,414**	**11,506,655**

[1] Includes also Bukovinian, Galician and Ruthenian.

46.—Mother Tongues of the Total Population, by Provinces, 1941

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Mother Tongue	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories	Canada
English	83,242	514,043	293,339	468,996	3,073,320	408,544	499,925	500,926	641,419	2,598	1,838	6,488,190
Far Eastern Group	41	326	124	2,261	5,856	1,181	2,511	3,533	39,988	34	4	55,859
Chinese	41	325	124	2,243	5,755	1,158	2,441	3,024	18,386	Nil	3	33,500
Japanese	Nil	1	Nil	18	101	23	70	509	21,602	34	1	22,359
Finnish	"	43	44	1,814	25,379	702	1,695	2,792	4,824	28	10	37,331
Gaelic	600	12,065	414	2,770	9,110	1,729	2,198	1,411	2,382	7	22	32,708
Germanic Group	41	817	310	6,699	79,748	72,541	139,949	69,311	20,453	73	58	390,000
Flemish	1	133	30	1,023	5,950	4,234	1,516	1,054	611	4	1	14,557
German	14	473	164	5,123	66,037	51,463	120,177	62,766	15,903	61	47	322,228
Netherland	26	211	116	553	7,761	16,844	18,256	5,491	3,939	8	10	53,215
Latin and Greek Group	10,684	42,629	158,088	2,743,355	341,792	54,462	49,889	37,767	21,842	242	442	3,461,192
French	10,678	41,350	157,862	2,717,287	289,146	51,546	43,728	31,451	11,058	213	434	3,354,753
Greek	3	160	52	2,125	4,618	268	399	379	737	5	1	8,747
Italian	3	1,012	139	21,580	42,888	1,537	544	3,326	9,204	22	5	80,260
Roumanian	Nil	82	25	2,039	4,802	1,034	5,188	2,570	658	2	2	16,402
Spanish	"	25	10	324	338	77	30	41	185	Nil	Nil	1,030
Magyar	"	421	63	3,681	19,773	1,775	11,655	6,808	2,105	3	3	46,287
Scandinavian Group	69	718	1,202	2,484	13,820	22,141	41,761	36,181	25,088	264	189	143,917
Swedish	3	113	118	787	7,045	5,981	12,395	11,533	11,375	135	62	49,547
Norwegian	5	205	153	706	3,444	3,397	23,961	17,790	10,242	96	85	60,084
Danish	61	389	931	980	2,969	1,653	2,772	6,319	2,633	33	36	18,776
Icelandic	Nil	11	Nil	11	362	11,110	2,633	539	838	Nil	6	15,510
Slavic Group	8	3,082	360	29,937	134,931	130,219	123,968	113,745	32,281	161	129	568,821
Austrian, *n.e.s.*	1	66	9	466	2,433	1,426	1,749	2,023	1,249	9	4	9,435
Bohemian	2	107	Nil	29	806	623	981	540	357	Nil	Nil	3,445
Bulgarian	Nil	25	16	131	1,761	11	72	87	45	1	"	2,149
Lithuanian	"	136	4	2,569	2,233	352	438	820	357	Nil	1	6,910
Polish	3	1,473	175	9,099	45,502	29,195	18,771	19,105	5,336	25	27	128,711
Russian	1	241	96	3,583	8,389	3,214	15,872	8,447	12,548	24	16	52,431
Serbo-Croatian	Nil	114	6	1,212	8,537	290	884	1,131	2,640	45	4	14,863
Slovak	"	292	20	4,392	16,952	2,562	3,247	6,755	3,304	43	37	37,604
Ukrainian	1	628	34	8,456	48,318	92,546	81,954	74,837	6,445	14	40	313,273
Syrian and Arabic	74	534	261	3,497	2,557	306	449	194	233	1	5	8,111
Yiddish	7	1,155	753	52,717	51,166	16,826	3,063	2,790	1,323	1	5	129,806
Various	281	2,129	2,443	13,671	30,203	19,318	18,929	20,711	25,923	1,502	9,323	144,433
Totals	**95,047**	**577,962**	**457,401**	**3,331,882**	**3,787,655**	**729,744**	**895,992**	**796,169**	**817,861**	**4,914**	**12,028**	**11,506,655**

Section 11.—School Attendance

The following table summarizes school attendance of the total population of Canada as recorded in the 1941 Census. Persons shown "at school" are those who attended school anytime between Sept. 1, 1940, and the date of the Census, viz., June 2, 1941. Most of the population reporting school attendance are between 5 and 15 years of age and it will be seen from the distribution of years of schooling that pupils with over 17 years of schooling constitute only 0·74 of the population. Again, most of the persons for whom less that 5 years of schooling were reported are children under 10 years of age: the total number of children under 10 years of age in the population as recorded in the Census of 1941 was 2,097,674 and the total number of persons of the population with less than 5 years of schooling was 3,245,582, thus there were approximately 1,147,900 persons of 10 years of age or over, or about 10 p.c. of the population, who reported less than 5 years of schooling.

47.—Years at School for the Total Population, 1941

Province	Total Population		Years of Schooling[1]						
	Not at School	At School	0-4	5-7	8-9	10	11-12	13-16	17+
Canada[2].....	**9,331,624**	**2,175,031**	**3,245,582**	**3,009,648**	**2,546,997**	**1,008,177**	**1,093,799**	**454,155**	**85,291**
Rural.....	4,224,696	1,029,543	1,783,483	1,592,765	1,083,521	335,898	305,226	110,319	17,105
Urban.....	5,106,928	1,145,488	1,462,099	1,416,883	1,463,476	672,279	788,573	343,836	68,186
P.E. Island.....	75,958	19,089	27,425	25,074	23,634	11,144	5,400	1,719	318
Rural.....	56,438	14,269	21,344	20,285	18,153	6,925	3,009	679	138
Urban.....	19,520	4,820	6,081	4,789	5,481	4,219	2,391	1,040	180
Nova Scotia.....	462,451	115,511	173,311	142,193	125,091	55,731	57,516	17,351	3,132
Rural.....	248,326	62,696	101,808	83,822	66,504	28,002	22,108	5,314	826
Urban.....	214,125	53,415	71,503	58,371	58,587	27,729	35,408	12,037	2,306
New Brunswick..	365,492	91,909	166,526	117,788	91,629	30,348	38,360	9,375	1,631
Rural.....	250,119	63,859	130,094	86,158	57,043	17,790	17,285	4,026	648
Urban.....	115,373	28,050	36,432	31,630	34,586	12,558	21,075	5,349	983
Quebec.....	2,681,726	650,156	1,087,990	1,099,703	552,811	242,744	219,608	85,341	24,320
Rural.....	972,313	249,885	488,380	467,872	152,533	50,667	37,701	11,280	3,337
Urban.....	1,709,413	400,271	599,610	631,831	400,278	192,077	181,907	74,061	20,983
Ontario.....	3,112,161	675,494	867,190	930,278	939,926	374,219	408,348	210,827	37,317
Rural.....	1,186,831	262,191	399,774	465,478	330,183	102,072	93,227	45,687	7,170
Urban.....	1,925,330	413,303	467,416	464,800	609,743	272,147	315,121	165,140	30,147
Manitoba.....	592,106	137,638	215,496	169,546	167,486	63,064	82,188	23,249	3,772
Rural.....	325,857	82,014	146,254	111,981	86,869	25,923	27,621	6,984	922
Urban.....	266,249	55,624	69,242	57,565	80,617	37,141	54,567	16,265	2,850
Saskatchewan...	703,953	192,039	283,454	217,179	216,543	65,386	77,937	27,281	3,743
Rural.....	471,596	129,250	213,840	164,315	145,126	35,030	31,234	9,229	784
Urban	232,357	62,789	69,614	52,864	71,417	30,356	46,703	18,052	2,959
Alberta.....	634,018	162,151	233,445	163,102	206,937	66,799	85,876	32,637	4,423
Rural.....	387,334	102,249	168,427	115,778	129,547	31,721	31,374	10,505	986
Urban.....	246,684	59,902	65,018	47,324	77,390	35,078	54,502	22,132	3,437
British Columbia	687,630	130,231	179,071	143,195	221,638	98,061	117,773	45,875	6,510
Rural.....	311,334	63,133	102,434	75,765	96,553	37,307	41,122	16,301	2,190
Urban.....	376,296	67,098	76,637	67,430	125,085	60,754	76,651	29,574	4,320

[1] The distribution does not include persons of unspecified years of schooling. [2] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Section 12.—Blind and Deaf-Mutes

Detailed statistics of the blind and of deaf-mutes are given for the 1941 Census in bulletin form. For previous censuses earlier editions of the Year Book should be referred to.

Blind.—A general test which took the form of a block of large blackfaced letters on the Census schedule* was used to determine the blind. In the case of children under 10 years of age, or older persons who were illiterate, inability to distinguish or count the fingers of one hand at a distance of twelve feet was alternatively adopted. Those who had lost the sight of one eye only were not regarded as blind. The blind in the nine provinces in 1941, not including 158 blind deaf-mutes, as shown in Table 48, numbered 9,962 or 8·7 per 10,000 of the population as compared with 3,266 or 6·1 in 10,000 at the beginning of the century.

Deaf-Mutes.—Deaf-mutism, unlike blindness, is preponderantly an infirmity originating at birth or an early age. The number of deaf-mutes in the nine provinces of Canada increased from 5,368 in 1881 to 7,194 in 1941.

* See census schedule Form 8, 1941 Census.

48.—Blind, Deaf-Mutes and Blind Deaf-Mutes, by Provinces and Territories, 1941

Province or Territory	Blind[1]			Deaf-Mutes[1]			Blind Deaf-Mutes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	56	55	111	43	21	64	3	3	6
Nova Scotia	475	363	838	219	213	432	5	8	13
New Brunswick	371	358	729	197	182	379	2	1	3
Quebec	1,684	1,468	3,152	1,480	1,366	2,846	35	28	63
Ontario	1,787	1,344	3,131	1,006	962	1,968	29	18	47
Manitoba	364	198	562	232	187	419	2	4	6
Saskatchewan	271	172	443	271	213	484	1	2	3
Alberta	245	152	397	186	156	342	5	4	9
British Columbia	384	215	599	134	126	260	5	3	8
Totals, Nine Provinces	5,637	4,325	9,962	3,768	3,426	7,194	87	71	158
Yukon	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northwest Territories	10	9	19	1	Nil	1	"	"	"
Canada	**5,648**	**4,334**	**9,982**	**3,769**	**3,427**	**7,196**	**87**	**71**	**158**

[1] Not including blind deaf-mutes.

49.—Blind[1] by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1941

Province	Numbers							Proportions per 10,000 Population						
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
P.E. Island	68	82	67	58	75	82	111	6·2	7·5	6·5	6·2	8·5	9·3	11·7
Nova Scotia	359	406	485	332	576	749	838	8·1	9·0	10·5	6·7	11·0	14·6	14·5
New Brunswick	212	252	283	232	257	374	729	6·6	7·8	8·5	6·6	6·6	9·2	15·9
Quebec	1,102	1,219	1,035	1,117	1,253	2,295	3,152	8·1	8·2	6·3	5·6	5·3	8·0	9·5
Ontario	1,102	1,227	1,063	1,077	1,570	2,309	3,131	5·7	5·8	4·9	4·3	5·3	6·7	8·3
Manitoba	31	36	104	123	179	461	562	5·0	2·4	4·1	2·7	2·9	6·6	7·7
Saskatchewan	–	–	54	78	156	386	443	..	–	5·9	1·6	2·1	4·2	4·9
Alberta	–	–	60	71	101	237	397	–	–	8·2	1·9	1·7	3·2	5·0
British Columbia	128	128	115	138	221	450	599	25·9	13·0	6·4	3·5	4·2	6·5	7·3
Totals	**3,002**	**3,350**	**3,266**	**3,226**	**4,388**	**7,343**	**9,962**	**7·0**	**7·1**	**6·1**	**4·5**	**5·0**	**7·1**	**8·7**

[1] Not including blind deaf-mutes.

50.—Deaf-Mutes[1] by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1941

Province	Numbers							Proportions per 10,000 Population						
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
P.E. Island	122	87	98	46	40	45	64	11·2	8·0	9·5	5·0	4·5	5·1	6·7
Nova Scotia	581	495	627	472	437	456	432	13·2	11·0	13·6	9·6	8·3	8·9	7·5
New Brunswick	401	354	443	273	297	345	379	12·5	11·0	13·4	7·8	7·6	8·5	8·3
Quebec	2,225	2,108	2,488	1,635	1,891	2,778	2,846	16·4	14·2	15·1	8·2	8·0	9·7	8·5
Ontario	1,963	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	1,807	1,968	10·2	7·6	9·2	5·6	6·3	5·3	5·2
Manitoba	49	102	291	296	273	467	419	7·9	6·7	11·4	6·5	4·5	6·7	5·7
Saskatchewan	–	–	73	180	256	361	484	–	–	8·0	3·7	3·4	3·9	5·4
Alberta	–	–	45	147	163	290	342	–	–	6·2	3·9	2·8	4·0	4·3
British Columbia	27	44	92	108	132	218	260	5·5	4·5	5·1	2·8	2·5	3·1	3·2
Totals	**5,368**	**4,793**	**6,159**	**4,567**	**5,331**	**6,767**	**7,194**	**12·6**	**10·1**	**11·6**	**6·4**	**6·1**	**6·5**	**6·3**

[1] Not including blind deaf-mutes.

Section 13.—Occupations of the Canadian People

Final statistics under this heading were not yet available from the 1941 Census when this Chapter went to press—see Appendix III.

Section 14.—Dwellings and Family Households

Final figures under this heading were not yet available from the 1941 Census at the time of going to press.

Section 15.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces

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 latest quinquennial census or to Volumes I and II of the 1936 Census.

Section 16.—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.

51.—Estimates of the Population of Canada, by Provinces, Intercensal Years, 1922-43

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	2,496	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	9,637	87	515	398	2,657	3,219	651	841	633	623	4	9
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	10,510	89	519	414	2,925	3,473	705	924	740	707	4	10
1933	10,633	90	525	419	2,972	3,512	708	926	750	717	4	10
1934	10,741	91	531	423	3,016	3,544	709	928	758	727	4	10
1935	10,845	92	536	428	3,057	3,575	710	930	765	736	5	11
1936	10,950	93	543	433	3,099	3,606	711	931	773	745	5	11
1937	11,045	93	549	437	3,141	3,637	715	922	776	759	5	11
1938	11,152	94	555	442	3,183	3,672	720	914	781	775	5	11
1939	11,267	94	561	447	3,230	3,708	726	906	786	792	5	12
1940	11,381	95	569	452	3,278	3,747	728	900	790	805	5	12
1941	11,507	95	578	457	3,332	3,788	730	896	796	818	5	12
1942[1]	11,654	90	591	464	3,390	3,884	724	848	776	870	5	12
1943[1]	11,814	91	607	463	3,457	3,917	726	842	792	900	5	12

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

Section 17.—Area and Population of the British Empire

52.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Continents and Countries

NOTE.—The figures in this table are from the "League of Nations Year Book, 1941-42". They are official estimates for the latest year available except where otherwise indicated.

Continent and Country	Year	Area	Latest Official Estimate
Summary by Continents		sq. miles	No.
Europe	—	121,276	51,184,000
Asia	—	2,015,544	421,683,497
Africa	—	3,807,938	63,179,025
North and Central America and West Indies	—	3,879,323	14,254,655
South America	—	95,367	350,000
Oceania	—	3,283,943	10,240,000
Totals, British Empire[1]	—	**13,203,391**	**560,891,177**
Details by Countries			
United Kingdom	1940	94,208	47,786,000
Self-governing Dominions—			
Canada	1941	3,695,189[2]	11,506,655[3]
Australia[4]	1941	2,974,514	7,137,000
New Zealand	1942	103,475	1,639,000
Union of South Africa	1941	472,586	10,522,000
Eire	1942	26,641	2,963,000
Details by Countries—cont.			
Newfoundland (including Labrador)	1940	162,934	305,000
Labrador	1939	120,077	5,000
India—			
Provinces[5]	1941	865,250	295,809,000[3]
States and Agencies	1941	715,829	93,189,000[3]
Totals, India[5]		1,581,079	388,998,000
Channel Islands and Isle of Man	1939	309	145,000
Gibraltar	1938	1·9	20,000
Malta	1939	116	270,000
Cyprus[6]	1941	3,591	386,000
Gambia	1938	4,054	205,000
Sierra Leone	1936	30,116	1,920,000
Gold Coast	1940	78,764	3,572,000
Nigeria	1939	338,610	19,773,000
Ascension	1940	34	199[7]
St. Helena	1940	47	3,995[7]
Southern Rhodesia	1941	150,193	1,458,000
Northern Rhodesia	1940	290,347	1,382,000
Bechuanaland Protectorate	1939	274,903	275,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 142.

53.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Continents and Countries —concluded

Continent and Country	Year	Area	Latest Official Estimate
Details by Countries—cont.		sq. miles	No.
Basutoland	1939	11,583	590,000
Swaziland	1939	6,564	160,000
Zanzibar Protectorate	1939	1,004	250,000
Kenya	1940	225,096	3,535,000
Uganda Protectorate	1940	94,208[8]	3,830,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	1940	47,876[9]	1,686,000
Somaliland Protectorate	1939	67,954	350,000
Mauritius	1940	720	420,861[7]
Dependencies of Mauritius	1935	89	10,753[7]
Seychelles	1940	154	32,000
Aden[10] (including Perim)	1939	77	65,000
Socotra	1939	1,390	
British Malaya[3]—			
Straits Settlements	1941	1,544	1,436,000
Federated Malay States	1941	27,799	2,212,000
Unfederated Malay States—			
Johore	1940	7,330	737,590[7]
Kelantan	1940	5,720	390,332[7]
Trengganu	1941	5,050	211,041[7]
Kedah	1940	3,660	515,758[7]
Perlis	1940	310	57,776[7]
Totals, British Malaya		51,413	5,560,497
Brunei	1939	2,317	39,000
Burma	1941	233,591	16,824,000[5]
Ceylon	1941	25,483	6,061,000
State of North Borneo	1938	29,344	302,000
Sarawak	1939	42,085	600,000
Hong Kong	1942	386	980,000
Territory of Papua	1939	90,347	300,000
Fiji	1939	7,336	215,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands[11]	1937	193	35,000
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1939	10,811	95,000
Tonga Islands Protectorate	1939	386	33,000
Bermuda	1939	19	32,000
West Indies—			
Bahamas	1939	4,402	69,000
Barbados	1940	154	198,000
Details by Countries—concl.		sq. miles	No.
Dominica[12]	1939	309	52,000
Grenada	1939	116	90,000
Jamaica	1941	4,440	1,223,000
Cayman Islands	1939	232	7,000
Turks and Caicos Islands	1939	154	5,000
Leeward Islands	1939	398	93,000
St. Lucia	1939	232	70,000
St. Vincent	1939	154	60,000
Trinidad	1940	1,864	485,000
Tobago	1940	116	
Totals, West Indies		12,571	2,352,000
British Honduras	1939	8,610	59,000
British Guiana	1940	89,575	347,000
Falkland Islands	1939	5,792	3,000
Totals, British Possessions[1]		**11,348,597**	**545,021,177**
Mandated Territories—			
Palestine and Transjordania[6]—			
Palestine	1941	10,039	1,568,000
Transjordania	1929	34,749	300,000
British Togoland	1940	13,127	391,000
British Cameroons	1939	33,977	869,000
Territory of South West Africa	1939	322,393	330,000
Tanganyika Territory	1939	374,131	5,284,000
Territory of New Guinea	1939	91,120	670,000
Nauru	1939	8	3,000
Territory of Western Samoa	1942	1,120	63,000
Totals, Mandated Territories		**880,664**	**9,478,000**
Territories under Condominium—			
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1938	969,497	6,342,000
New Hebrides	1939	4,633	50,000
Totals, Territories under Condominium[1]		**974,130**	**6,392,000**

[1] The totals, especially for population, are approximations only since most of the figures are estimates. [2] Inclusive of 228,307 sq. miles of fresh water. [3] Census figure. [4] Figures do not include the aboriginal population, estimated at 60,000. [5] Not including Burma, no longer a part of India since Apr. 1, 1937 (Burma Act 1935). [6] Not including military forces. [7] Figures from "Statesman's Year Book, 1943". [8] Inclusive of 13,616 sq. miles of water within the territorial limits of the Uganda Protectorate. [9] Inclusive of 10,353 sq. miles of water within the territorial limits of the Nyasaland Protectorate. [10] Not including the Aden Protectorate (about 116,000 sq. miles). [11] Including Ocean and Christmas Islands. [12] By an Order of Council of Dec. 20, 1939, Dominica, which formed part of the Leeward Islands, is comprised in the Windward Islands as from Jan. 1, 1940.

Section 18.—Area and Population of the World

Statistics showing the areas and the populations of the various continents, and details of each country, as in 1931, are given in a table at pp. 168-169 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS*

CONSPECTUS

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

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

An important factor 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. The differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons of crude birth rates and crude death rates not strictly accurate. All rates in this Chapter have been calculated on the basis of the estimates of population given at p. 141.

Section 1.—Births

The recent history of birth rates in most countries has been one of decline with varying rapidity, although consequent reductions in the rates of natural increase have been partly offset by synchronous declines in the death rates. Since 1939, however, available statistics would seem to indicate that the rapid and consistent decline in birth rates generally has been arrested.

The crude birth rate for England and Wales, for example, was 25·1 in 1910, and, though it rose to 25·5 in 1920, it fell quite rapidly by almost continuous stages to 14·4 in 1933. The lowest figure so far recorded was 14·2 in 1941. Similarly, in France the crude birth rate moved from 19·6 in 1910 to 21·4 in 1920, 18·0 in 1930 and 13·0 in 1941. In Germany the crude birth rate was 29·8 in 1910, 25·9 in 1920, 17·6 in 1930 and 14·9 in 1942.

* The material in this chapter 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 XXX, Sect. 1, under "Population".

In the Allied countries since the outbreak of war and in enemy countries following the rise of Nazi domination the birth rates have risen quite sharply. In Germany the birth rate had risen to 20·0 by 1940, while in Austria the birth rate, which had dropped to 12·8 in 1937, had risen to 21·8 by 1940. Similarly in England and Wales the birth rate has risen under the impetus of war from 14·6 in 1940 to 15·8 in 1942.

In Canada, when the registration area was established in 1921, the crude birth rate was 29·4; by 1931 the rate had declined to 23·2 and by 1937 to 19·8. In 1941 and 1942 the rate stood at the comparatively high figures of 22·2 and 23·4, respectively. The recovery during the past few years has been fairly general in all provinces, with variations ranging from the low rates in British Columbia of 18·4 in 1941 and 19·3 in 1942 to the high rates of 26·8 in New Brunswick and Quebec in 1941 and of 28·0 in Quebec in 1942.

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 given in Table 1.

1.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years

(Sources: League of Nations Statistical Year Book, 1941-42, and Population Index, July, 1943)

Country or Province	Year	Crude Birth Rate	Country or Province	Year	Crude Birth Rate
Costa Rica	1941	42·9[1]	**Canada**—concluded		
Egypt	1940	41·6[1]	Ontario	1942	20·1
Straits Settlements	1940	41·3[1]		1941	19·1
Salvador	1941	40·0[1]	British Columbia	1942	19·3
Palestine	1941	38·6		1941	18·4
Ceylon	1942	36·7	Lithuania	1940	23·1[1]
Panama	1937	36·0	Northern Ireland	1942	22·8
British India	1939	33·6	Eire	1942	22·3
Chile	1941	32·6[1]	Bulgaria	1942	21·9[1]
Jamaica	1941	29·3	New Zealand	1942	21·8[1]
Japan	1940	28·9[1]	Austria	1940	21·8
Roumania	1941	25·7[1]	Netherlands	1942	21·0[1]
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	25·2[1]	United States (reg. area)	1942	21·0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	24·8	Latvia	1941	20·7[1]
Poland	1938	24·5	Denmark	1942	20·5[1]
Finland	1941	24·2	Iceland	1940	20·5
Greece	1939	23·5	Italy	1942	20·2[1]
			Uruguay	1940	19·9
Canada	**1942**	**23·4**	Hungary[2]	1942	19·8[1]
	1941	22·2	Spain	1941	19·5[1]
Quebec	1942	28·0	Estonia	1941	19·2
	1941	26·8	Australia	1941	18·9
New Brunswick	1942	27·3	Scotland	1942	18·9[1]
	1941	26·8	Switzerland	1942	18·5[1]
Nova Scotia	1942	25·9	Sweden	1942	17·7[1]
	1941	24·1	Czechoslovakia	1938	16·8[1]
Prince Edward Island	1942	23·7	Norway	1940	16·3[1]
	1941	21·6	British Isles	1942	16·2[1]
Alberta	1942	23·6	England and Wales	1942	15·8[1]
	1941	21·7	Germany (territory of 1937)	1942	14·9[1]
Manitoba	1942	21·6	France (excl. Alsace-Loraine)	1941	13·0
	1941	20·3	Belgium	1942	12·9[1]
Saskatchewan	1942	21·4			
	1941	20·6			

[1] Provisional or approximate figure. [2] Within the boundaries of the Treaty of Trianon.

The birth statistics indicate that there is a tendency towards greater hospitalization and medical attendance at births and that the numbers of births in the urban areas of Canada (cities and towns of 1,000 population or over) are increasing more rapidly than births in the rural parts. Live births in cities, towns and villages of 10,000 population or over are given in Table 2.

2.—Live Births in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1939-42, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	Averages, 1936-40	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1931	1941							
P.E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	287	361	440	296	325	328	400
Nova Scotia—									
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	168	144	122	182	231	309	414
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	672	703	892	739	752	742	737
Halifax	59,275	70,488	1,457	1,630	1,772	1,265	1,508	1,806	2,102
Sydney	23,089	28,305	511	587	640	516	739	818	947
Truro	7,901	10,272	190	187	226	169	191	291	304
New Brunswick—									
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	200	192	241	161	165	178	239
Moncton	20,689	22,763	518	494	550	416	470	525	640
Saint John	47,514	51,741	1,144	1,203	1,294	971	1,004	1,254	1,354
Quebec—									
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	405	295	281	311	307	351	387
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	553	508	551	518	604	676	849
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	301	340	253	265	314	332	355
Granby	10,587	14,197	298	354	335	342	430	458	452
Hull	29,433	32,947	1,001	875	842	833	901	1,054	1,120
Joliette	10,765	12,749	347	329	298	297	324	350	432
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	521	439	477	526	504	646	851
Lachine	18,630	20,051	442	398	394	311	394	437	516
Lévis	11,744	11,991	307	261	231	199	219	272	323
Montreal	818,577	903,007	20,205	19,002	17,993	16,555	18,194	18,839	20,854
Outremont	28,041	30,751	124	95	52	210	250	279	327
Quebec	130,594	150,757	4,379	4,137	3,976	3,825	4,001	3,983	4,173
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	333	352	409	361	445	382	449
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	324	295	311	283	346	366	367
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	340	273	257	261	282	333	446
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	658	570	528	534	574	690	830
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	786	753	872	708	825	963	1,131
Sorel	10,320	12,251	297	265	240	238	274	358	423
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	465	351	342	327	396	436	413
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	1,329	1,187	1,144	1,165	1,170	1,280	1,271
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	317	358	350	325	367	569	706
Verdun	60,745	67,349	1,057	1,021	827	1,133	1,260	1,306	1,480
Westmount	24,235	26,047	110	313	260	121	152	179	203
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	15,710	370	376	478	252	270	342	392
Brantford	30,107	31,948	682	627	626	509	577	685	764
Brockville	9,736	11,342	224	248	303	158	228	208	277
Chatham	14,569	17,369	485	484	735	335	364	414	427
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	468	482	606	436	440	452	478
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	15	7	114	148	161	91
Fort William	26,277	30,585	635	558	520	440	509	565	647
Galt	14,006	15,346	277	296	303	220	256	283	315
Guelph	21,075	23,273	395	351	294	376	415	435	484
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	3,041	2,958	2,928	2,452	2,662	2,900	3,479
Kingston	23,439	30,126	595	657	763	504	545	699	829
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	754	752	788	560	608	678	750
London	71,148	78,264	1,381	1,379	1,589	1,228	1,365	1,538	1,604
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	466	421	422	312	358	479	569
North Bay	15,528	15,599	417	390	407	335	317	336	348
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	645	525	545	452	504	526	605
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	2,965	2,962	3,178	2,389	2,908	3,081	3,260
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	334	319	348	253	268	316	322
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	299	290	296	205	190	286	308
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	579	577	675	497	519	559	724
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	542	511	606	381	410	528	589
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	596	589	648	521	519	620	734
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	326	296	398	258	335	341	397
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	431	413	464	343	366	380	396
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	613	574	595	501	547	660	745
Stratford	17,742	17,038	384	340	393	221	273	281	278
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	498	797	1,317	1,118	1,325	1,325	1,365
Timmins	14,200	28,790	491	563	855	870	1,028	987	966

[1] Not available.

2.—Live Births in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1939-42, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	Averages, 1936-40	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1931	1941							
Ontario—conc.									
Toronto	631,207	667,457	12,210	11,436	10,441	8,404	8,809	9,463	11,923
Welland	10,709	12,500	288	286	356	206	231	269	392
Windsor	98,179	105,311	2,791	2,038	2,173	1,781	2,009	2,189	2,445
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	246	237	283	178	213	225	305
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	17,383	392	303	278	210	245	269	336
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	843	1,064	1,290	287	316	374	393
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	4,527	3,944	3,785	2,806	3,245	3,602	3,999
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	623	464	496	291	355	385	466
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	334	398	508	235	279	301	335
Regina	53,209	58,245	1,368	1,270	1,331	955	1,048	1,100	1,153
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	1,058	955	928	539	655	754	801
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	88,904	1,806	1,695	1,720	1,240	1,450	1,762	1,967
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	2,122	2,246	2,731	1,631	1,761	1,890	2,114
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	436	531	638	248	263	259	377
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	385	359	355	127	169	223	248
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	525	558	789	397	416	480	438
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	3,776	3,359	4,039	3,520	4,133	4,448	5,214
Victoria	39,082	44,068	717	697	854	447	569	780	1,042

Sex of Live Births.—Every province shows an excess of male births for the years or averages shown in Table 3. Out of every 1,000 children born alive in Canada in 1941 there were 514 males and 486 females, and in 1942 there were 516 males and 484 females. In other words, the number of males born to every 1,000 females during the period 1926–42 has ranged from 1,047 in 1935 to 1,067 in 1942.

3.—Live Births by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the single years 1921-40 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	1,965	22·6	993	50·5	973	49·5	1,021
Av. 1926-30	1,735	19·7	898	51·8	836	48·2	1,074
Av. 1931-35	1,961	21·8	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
1941	2,049	21·6	1,078	52·6	971	47·4	1,110
1942	2,137	23·7	1,074	50·3	1,063	49·7	1,010
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	21·9	5,906	51·4	5,580	48·6	1,058
Av. 1936-40	12,060	21·7	6,188	51·3	5,873	48·7	1,054
1941	13,903	24·1	7,074	50·9	6·829	49·1	1,036
1942	15,306	25·9	7,880	51·5	7,426	48·5	1,061

3.—Live Births by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942, 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	
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	25·1	5,693	51·3	5,412	48·7	1,052
1941	12,272	26·8	6,200	50·5	6,072	49·5	1,021
1942	12,663	27·3	6,591	52·0	6,072	48·0	1,085
Quebec[1].....Av. 1926-30	82,771	30·5	42,644	51·5	40,127	48·5	1,063
Av. 1931-35	78,888	26·6	40,466	51·3	38,423	48·7	1,053
Av. 1936-40	78,509	24·6	40,374	51·4	38,135	48·6	1,059
1941	89,209	26·8	45,905	51·5	43,304	48·5	1,060
1942	95,031	28·0	49,113	51·7	45,918	48·3	1,070
Ontario.....Av. 1921-25	71,454	23·7	36,725	51·4	34,729	48·6	1,057
Av. 1926-30	68,704	21·0	35,268	51·3	33,435	48·7	1,055
Av. 1931-35	65,000	18·5	33,324	51·3	31,676	48·7	1,052
Av. 1936-40	64,461	17·5	33,053	51·3	31,408	48·7	1,052
1941	72,262	19·1	37,254	51·6	35,008	48·4	1,064
1942	78,192	20·1	40,412	51·7	37,780	48·3	1,070
Manitoba.....Av. 1921-25	16,590	26·8	8,443	50·9	8,147	49·1	1,036
Av. 1926-30	14,392	21·7	7,399	51·4	6,992	48·6	1,058
Av. 1931-35	13,690	19·4	7,005	51·2	6,685	48·8	1,048
Av. 1936-40	13,515	18·8	6,944	51·4	6,571	48·6	1,057
1941	14,812	20·3	7,616	51·4	7,196	48·6	1,058
1942	15,670	21·6	8,000	51·1	7,670	48·9	1,043
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	18,675	20·4	9,600	51·4	9,076	48·6	1,058
1941	18,464	20·6	9,472	51·3	8,992	48·7	1,053
1942	18,189	21·4	9,416	51·8	8,773	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	16,557	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
1941	17,308	21·7	8,882	51·3	8,426	48·7	1,054
1942	18,317	23·6	9,417	51·4	8,900	48·6	1,058
British Columbia.....Av. 1921-25	10,256	18·4	5,310	51·8	4,946	48·2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	10,355	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	12,106	15·6	6,214	51·3	5,891	48·7	1,055
1941	15,038	18·4	7,694	51·2	7,344	48·8	1,048
1942	16,808	19·3	8,681	51·6	8,127	48·4	1,068
Canada[1] (Exclusive of the Territories).....Av. 1926-30	**236,521**	**24·1**	**121,553**	**51·4**	**114,968**	**48·6**	**1,057**
Av. 1931-35	**228,352**	**21·5**	**117,142**	**51·3**	**111,211**	**48·7**	**1,053**
Av. 1936-40	**228,767**	**20·5**	**117,433**	**51·3**	**111,334**	**48·7**	**1,055**
1941	**255,317**	**22·2**	**131,175**	**51·4**	**124,142**	**48·6**	**1,057**
1942	**272,313**	**23·4**	**140,584**	**51·6**	**131,729**	**48·4**	**1,067**

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

Nativity of Mothers.—The influence of the limited immigration in recent years is reflected in the figures of Table 4. In the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the percentages born to foreign-born mothers in 1933 were 25·9, 36·3 and 40·4, respectively; in 1942 they were 10·3, 14·7 and 18·6, respectively. Thus there is a heavy percentage decline in the number of first-generation children born in the West.

4.—Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-Born, British-Born or Foreign-Born Mothers, by Provinces, 1939-42

Province	Nativity of Mothers											
	Canadian Born				British Born				Foreign Born			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	95·9	95·6	96·6	95·4	1·5	0·8	0·9	1·7	2·6	3·6	2·5	2·9
Nova Scotia	91·7	91·8	92·3	92·8	5·8	5·4	5·4	5·0	2·5	2·7	2·3	2·2
New Brunswick	94·5	95·0	95·5	95·3	2·1	1·8	1·8	1·7	3·4	3·2	2·6	3·0
Quebec	96·4	96·7	97·1	97·2	1·4	1·2	1·1	1·1	2·2	2·1	1·8	1·7
Ontario	82·3	83·8	85·6	86·4	9·7	8·9	7·8	7·2	8·0	7·3	6·6	6·4
Manitoba	79·4	81·8	83·7	85·3	6·0	5·2	4·6	4·4	14·6	12·9	11·6	10·3
Saskatchewan	74·0	77·1	79·6	81·7	5·1	4·5	3·7	3·6	21·0	18·5	16·6	14·7
Alberta	67·6	70·9	73·4	75·7	7·3	6·5	5·9	5·7	25·1	22·7	20·7	18·6
British Columbia	72·1	74·7	77·6	79·1	13·4	12·0	10·9	10·1	14·5	13·3	11·6	10·7
Canada[1]	**86·0**	**87·2**	**88·7**	**89·5**	**5·6**	**5·1**	**4·5**	**4·3**	**8·4**	**7·7**	**6·7**	**6·2**

[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. 100-115 of the 1942 Year Book.

Multiple Births in Canada.—During the seventeen-year period 1926–42, out of a total of 4,061,687 recorded confinements, 48,082 or one in 84·5 were multiple confinements. Of these 47,641 were twin and 437 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 the years 1941 and 1942, one confinement in every 90 and 92, respectively, was a twin confinement, a proportion that is fairly representative for the other years of the period. There were 22 triplet confinements in 1941 and 26 in 1942. In 1941, of the children born (alive or dead), one child in every 45 was a unit of a multiple birth and in 1942 the proportion was one in every 46. Children born alive numbered one in 46 and 47, while for stillborn children the proportions were one in 21 and one in 26, respectively, for the years 1941 and 1942. Stillborn children resulting from multiple confinements formed 5·7 p.c. in 1941 and 4·5 p.c. in 1942 of the total children born, as against 2·6 p.c. and 2·5 p.c. in single confinements.

5.—Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—For statistics for the years 1926-35, see p. 162 of the 1938 Year Book and for the years 1936-40, see p. 119 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year and Sex	Total Births		Single Births		Twins			Triplets		
						Children			Children	
	Born Alive	Still-born	Born Alive	Still-born	Total	Born Alive	Still-born	Total	Born Alive	Still-born
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1941—										
Totals	255,317	6,882	249,809	6,548	2,888	5,445	331	22	63	3
Male	131,175	3,846	128,417	3,666	-	2,727	178	-	31	2
Female	124,142	3,036	121,392	2,882	-	2,718	153	-	32	1
1942—										
Totals	272,313	7,132	266,475	6,856	3,018	5,770	266	26	68	10
Male	140,584	3,891	137,649	3,754	-	2,902	134	-	33	3
Female	131,729	3,241	128,826	3,102		2,868	132		35	7

Ages of Parents.—The numerical distribution of legitimate live births by ages of parents for the years 1941 and 1942 is shown in Table 6. Nearly 34 p.c. of the births in 1941 and 1942 were to married mothers under 25 years of age, whlie less than 5 p.c. were to mothers who had passed their 40th birthday. Of the fathers 12·7 p.c. and 12·8 p.c. were under 25 years in 1941 and 1942 and 15·8 p.c. and 15·5 p.c. were 40 years or over. The percentages of both fathers and mothers under 25 years were 22·9 and 23·0, respectively, in the years 1941 and 1942.

6.—Legitimate Live Births in Canada, by Ages of Parents, 1941 and 1942

Ages	Numbers						Percentages					
	Total Parents		Fathers		Mothers		Total Parents		Fathers		Mothers	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Under 20 years	15,388	15,759	1,203	1,328	14,185	14,431	3·1	3·0	0·5	0·5	5·8	5·5
20–24 years	97,042	104,347	29,857	32,162	67,185	72,185	19·8	20·0	12·2	12·3	27·4	27·6
25–29 years	143,645	153,021	69,184	73,489	74,461	79,532	29·3	29·3	28·2	28·2	30·4	30·5
30–34 years	112,920	121,458	63,436	68,299	49,484	53,159	23·0	23·3	25·9	26·2	20·2	20·4
35–39 years	71,015	75,341	42,508	45,177	28,507	30,164	14·5	14·4	17·4	17·3	11·6	11·6
40–44 years	32,874	34,549	22,711	24,006	10,163	10,543	6·7	6·6	9·3	9·2	4·1	4·0
45–49 years	11,616	11,776	10,567	10,736	1,049	1,040	2·4	2·3	4·3	4·1	0·4	0·4
50 years or over	5,534	5,864	5,515	5,844	19	20	1·1	1·1	2·3	2·2	[1]	[1]
Totals, Stated Ages	490,034	522,115	244,981	261,041	245,053	261,074	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Ages not stated	398	335	235	184	163	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, All Ages	**490,432**	**522,450**	**245,216**	**261,225**	**245,216**	**261,225**	-	-	-	-	-	

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Birthplaces of Parents.—Table 7 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 75·7 in 1941 and 76·6 in 1942.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926, 1941 and 1942

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**
1941	**205,234**	**226,346**	**193,256**	**80·4**	**88·7**	**75·7**
1942	**221,571**	**243,466**	**208,661**	**81·4**	**89·4**	**76·6**
England 1926	18,304	18,808	9,658	7·9	8·1	4·1
1941	9,316	6,133	1,518	3·6	2·4	0·6
1942	9,375	6,404	1,493	3·4	2·4	0·5
Ireland (Eire and N. Ireland) 1926	2,540	2,195	873	1·1	0·9	0·4
1941	1,592	1,044	269	0·6	0·4	0·1
1942	1,536	998	240	0·6	0·4	0·1
Scotland 1926	6,635	7,165	3,318	2·9	3·1	1·4
1941	3,727	2,980	611	1·5	1·2	0·2
1942	3,841	2,841	542	1·4	1·0	0·2
Wales 1926	546	508	105	0·2	0·2	[1]
1941	443	304	33	0·2	0·1	[1]
1942	485	304	30	0·2	0·1	[1]
Other British Isles 1926	100	90	23	[1]	[1]	[1]
1941	35	14	Nil	[1]	[1]	
1942	74	30	1	[1]	[1]	[1]
Newfoundland 1926	1,001	1,051	515	0·4	0·5	0·2
1941	742	743	212	0·3	0·3	0·1
1942	741	840	251	0·3	0·3	0·1
Other British Empire 1926	524	413	134	0·2	0·2	0·1
1941	353	243	68	0·1	0·1	[1]
1942	391	239	62	0·1	0·1	[1]
Austria 1926	3,473	2,938	2,371	1·5	1·3	1·0
1941	1,109	585	366	0·4	0·2	0·1
1942	1,022	457	282	0·4	0·2	0·1
Belgium 1926	531	472	307	0·2	0·2	0·1
1941	365	236	117	0·1	0·1	[1]
1942	327	217	90	0·1	0·1	[1]
Finland 1926	458	471	364	0·2	0·2	0·2
1941	325	287	150	0·1	0·1	0·1
1942	316	273	150	0·1	0·1	0·1
France 1926	512	464	194	0·2	0·2	0·1
1941	232	141	39	0·1	0·1	[1]
1942	196	123	23	0·1	[1]	[1]
Germany 1926	711	635	255	0·3	0·3	0·1
1941	795	476	199	0·3	0·2	0·1
1942	818	425	163	0·3	0·2	0·1
Hungary 1926	512	460	358	0·2	0·2	0·2
1941	705	564	412	0·3	0·2	0·2
1942	653	507	362	0·2	0·2	0·1
Italy 1926	2,599	1,946	1,870	1·1	0·8	0·8
1941	989	499	391	0·4	0·2	0·2
1942	986	500	360	0·4	0·2	0·1
Norway 1926	840	618	346	0·4	0·3	0·1
1941	610	275	109	0·2	0·1	[1]
1942	635	260	97	0·2	0·1	[1]
Poland 1926	4,249	3,714	3,053	1·8	1·6	1·3
1941	3,415	2,601	1,667	1·3	1·0	0·7
1942	3,307	2,522	1,526	1·2	0·9	0·6
Sweden 1926	876	666	387	0·4	0·3	0·2
1941	595	210	73	0·2	0·1	[1]
1942	546	183	61	0·2	0·1	[1]
Other European countries 1926	3,474	2,556	1,909	1·5	1·1	0·8
1941	3,064	1,766	1,166	1·2	0·7	0·5
1942	2,925	1,731	1,011	1·1	0·6	0·4
China 1926	317	273	245	0·1	0·1	0·1
1941	222	82	50	0·1	[1]	[1]
1942	183	66	25	0·1	[1]	[1]
Japan 1926	800	779	773	0·3	0·3	0·4
1941	381	269	225	0·1	0·1	0·1
1942	333	216	174	0·1	0·1	0·1
Other Asiatic countries 1926	362	285	250	0·2	0·1	0·1
1941	147	76	56	0·1	[1]	[1]
1942	121	53	33	[1]	[1]	[1]
United States 1926	11,940	13,394	4,096	5·1	5·8	1·8
1941	7,495	6,501	1,314	2·9	2·5	0·5
1942	7,400	6,757	1,276	2·7	2·5	0·5

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926, 1941 and 1942—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
U.S.S.R.[2] 1926	5,443	4,620	3,665	2·3	2·0	1·6
1941	3,067	2,209	1,369	1·2	0·9	
1942	3,208	2,129	1,297	1·2	0·8	0·5
Country not specified 1926	6,565	1,230	204	2·8	0·5	0·1
1941	10,359	733	83	4·1	0·3	[1]
1942	11,323	772	52	4·2	0·3	[1]
Totals 1926	**232,750**	**232,750**	**178,155**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**76·5**[4]
1941	**255,317**	**255,317**	**203,753**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**79·8**[4]
1942	**272,313**	**272,313**	**218,262**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**80·2**[4]

[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 8 gives the numbers and percentages of births in 1926, 1941 and 1942 contributed by the principal racial groups. The table indicates the part played by each racial group in the production of the births of each year and shows the comparison of the figures for father and mother with those in which both parents were of the same origin.

8.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926, 1941 and 1942

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	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin		
	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Father	Mother	Both Parents
English 1926	52,854	55,908	38,445	22·7	24·0	16·5
1941	51,470	54,073	30,393	20·2	21·2	11·9
1942	55,706	58,913	33,103	20·5	21·6	12·2
Irish 1926	21,136	20,071	9,409	9·1	8·6	4·0
1941	23,413	23,185	7,864	9·2	9·1	3·1
1942	24,684	24,665	8,184	9·1	9·1	3·0
Scottish 1926	23,120	23,285	11,158	9·9	10·0	4·8
1941	24,146	24,184	8,134	9·5	9·5	3·2
1942	26,304	26,115	8,772	9·7	9·6	3·2
French 1926	89,400	92,425	85,139	38·4	39·7	36·6
1941	98,946	103,772	92,362	38·8	40·6	36·2
1942	104,683	110,000	97,612	38·4	40·4	35·8
German 1926	9,497	10,047	6,951	4·1	4·3	3·0
1941	9,461	10,042	5,478	3·7	3·9	2·1
1942	9,980	10,444	5,558	3·7	3·8	2·0
Austrian 1926	1,629	1,778	1,393	0·7	0·8	0·6
1941	636	669	220	0·2	0·3	0·1
1942	721	736	248	0·3	0·3	0·1
Bulgarian 1926	74	32	26	[1]	[1]	[1]
1941	38	19	12	[1]	[1]	[1]
1942	40	24	8	[1]	[1]	[1]
Chinese 1926	336	310	309	0·1	0·1	0·1
1941	262	210	197	0·1	0·1	0·1
1942	231	184	161	0·1	0·1	0·1
Czech and Slovak 1926	325	368	232	0·1	0·2	0·1
1941	890	834	551	0·3	0·3	0·2
1942	823	814	467	0·3	0·3	0·2

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

8.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926, 1941 and 1942—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
Danish	1926	491	409	159	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1941	798	639	138	0·3	0·3	0·1
	1942	899	695	148	0·3	0·3	0·1
Finnish	1926	498	586	449	0·2	0·3	0·2
	1941	552	750	356	0·2	0·3	0·1
	1942	591	708	352	0·2	0·3	0·1
Greek	1926	290	171	167	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1941	190	146	95	0·1	0·1	[1]
	1942	204	170	100	0·1	0·1	[1]
Hindu	1926	22	20	20	[1]	[1]	[1]
	1941	48	47	45	[1]	[1]	[1]
	1942	34	30	27	[1]	[1]	[1]
Hungarian	1926	474	514	410	0·2	0·2	0·2
	1941	945	969	641	0·4	0·4	0·3
	1942	924	938	575	0·3	0·3	0·2
Icelandic	1926	363	427	264	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1941	417	407	174	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1942	415	418	150	0·2	0·2	0·1
Indian	1926	2,162	2,499	2,040	0·9	1·1	0·9
	1941	3,911	4,781	3,709	1·5	1·9	1·5
	1942	4,230	5,148	4,013	1·6	1·9	1·5
Italian	1926	2,799	2,379	2,239	1·2	1·0	1·0
	1941	2,054	1,829	1,128	0·8	0·7	0·4
	1942	2,272	2,034	1,185	0·8	0·7	0·4
Japanese	1926	800	793	790	0·3	0·3	0·3
	1941	525	528	522	0·2	0·2	0·2
	1942	503	516	498	0·2	0·2	0·2
Jewish	1926	2,043	2,023	1,977	0·9	0·9	0·8
	1941	2,416	2,375	2,303	0·9	0·9	0·9
	1942	2,811	2,771	2,674	1·0	1·0	1·0
Negro	1926	350	382	312	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1941	451	555	408	0·2	0·2	0·2
	1942	437	522	382	0·2	0·2	0·1
Netherlands, Flemish and Walloon	1926	2,504	2,471	1,288	1·1	1·1	0·6
	1941	5,172	5,269	2,631	2·0	2·1	1·0
	1942	5,500	5,601	2,697	2·0	2·1	1·0
Norwegian	1926	1,696	1,789	911	0·7	0·8	0·4
	1941	2,072	2,148	552	0·8	0·8	0·2
	1942	2,255	2,192	538	0·8	0·8	0·2
Polish	1926	1,988	2,172	1,487	0·9	0·9	0·6
	1941	3,067	3,436	1,578	1·2	1·3	0·6
	1942	3,324	3,666	1,607	1·2	1·3	0·6
Roumanian	1926	707	601	479	0·3	0·3	0·2
	1941	441	491	183	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1942	498	552	185	0·2	0·2	0·1
Russian	1926	2,286	2,113	1,705	1·0	0·9	0·7
	1941	1,717	1,822	968	0·7	0·7	0·4
	1942	2,053	2,151	1,072	0·8	0·8	0·4
Swedish	1926	1,370	1,389	633	0·6	0·6	0·3
	1941	1,701	1,625	375	0·7	0·6	0·1
	1942	1,722	1,605	303	0·6	0·6	0·1
Syrian	1926	284	219	203	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1941	227	194	112	0·1	0·1	[1]
	1942	249	180	105	0·1	0·1	[1]
Ukrainian[2]	1926	5,072	5,255	4,665	2·2	2·3	2·0
	1941	6,281	7,289	5,024	2·5	2·9	2·0
	1942	6,527	7,677	5,015	2·4	2·8	1·8
Yugoslavic	1926	208	185	168	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1941	431	349	254	0·2	0·1	0·1
	1942	390	329	223	0·1	0·1	0·1
Other	1926	1,337	1,091	316	0·6	0·5	0·1
	1941	2,108	1,728	339	0·8	0·7	0·1
	1942	1,787	1,494	232	0·7	0·5	0·1
Origin not specified	1926	6,635	1,038	321	2·9	0·4	0·1
	1941	10,531	952	196	4·1	0·4	0·1
	1942	11,516	1,021	182	4·2	0·4	0·1
Totals	1926	**232,750**	**232,750**	**174,065**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**74·8**[4]
	1941	**255,317**	**255,317**	**166,942**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**65·4**[4]
	1942	**272,313**	**272,313**	**176,376**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**64·8**[4]

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Including all Ruthenian Russians. [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 steady increase of illegitimacy that is noticeable in recent years is due, in some measure, to the more complete registration of children born out of lawful wedlock. This has been brought about through the co-operation and by an intelligent human approach to the problem of illegitimacy by the social welfare agencies and provincial registration officials.

Of the 255,317 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1941, 10,101, or 3·96 p.c., were registered as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1942 show a total of 272,313 live births, of which 11,088, or 4·07 p.c., were registered as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number, 5,759 were males and 5,329 females—a ratio of 1,081 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,044 males per 1,000 females in 1941, and a general 1942 rate for all live births of 1,067 males to 1,000 females.

9.—Illegitimate Live Births Classified by Sex, and Percentages to Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

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.
Totals—Illegitimate Live Births—										
Av. 1921-25	46	457	245	[2]	1,658	407	291	321	152	[2]
Av. 1926-30	42	558	299	2,334	2,196	501	489	479	240	7,138
Av. 1931-35	74	652	373	2,431	2,707	501	651	613	330	8,333
Av. 1936-40	83	766	415	2,539	2,939	506	663	643	475	9,030
1941	96	977	432	2,646	3,384	517	641	720	688	10,101
1942	98	1,037	473	3,018	3,789	558	579	777	759	11,088
Male Illegitimate Births—										
1941	50	485	224	1,338	1,733	276	332	346	376	5,160
1942	57	521	259	1,582	1,945	303	293	405	394	5,759
Female Illegitimate Births—										
1941	46	492	208	1,308	1,651	241	309	374	312	4,941
1942	41	516	214	1,436	1,844	255	286	372	365	5,329
Percentages of Illegitimate to Total Live Births—										
Av. 1921-25	2·3	3·8	2·2	[2]	2·3	2·5	1·3	2·1	1·5	[2]
Av. 1926-30	2·4	5·1	2·9	2·8	3·2	3·5	2·3	3·0	2·3	3·01
Av. 1931-35	3·8	5·7	3·6	3·1	4·2	3·7	3·2	3·7	3·3	3·65
Av. 1936-40	4·0	6·4	3·7	3·2	4·6	3·7	3·6	3·9	3·9	3·95
1941	4·7	7·0	3·5	3·0	4·7	3·5	3·5	4·2	4·6	3·96
1942	4·6	6·8	3·7	3·2	4·8	3·6	3·2	4·2	4·5	4·07

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Stillbirths.—Table 13 shows the number of children born dead in Canada from 1921 to 1942 together with the rates per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths to unmarried mothers numbered 364 in 1941 and 378 in 1942, with rates of 36·0 and 34·1, respectively.

10.—Stillbirths, Classified by Legitimacy of Child, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

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]	
Totals—											
Av. 1921-25	57	457	288	[2]	3,083	546	601	418	295	[2]	[3]
Av. 1926-30	43	365	283	2,212	2,761	479	551	467	297	7,458	356
Av. 1931-35	67	401	302	2,337	2,284	383	488	421	247	6,930	381
Av. 1936-40	61	334	282	2,386	2,008	340	393	359	248	6,410	337
1941	59	401	315	2,677	2,084	385	350	324	287	6,882	364
1942	57	413	312	2,904	2,088	356	361	337	304	7,132	378
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—											
Av. 1921-25	29·1	37·7	26·0	[2]	43·1	32·9	27·9	27·0	28·7	[2]	[3]
Av. 1926-30	24·8	33·1	27·4	26·7	40·2	33·3	25·9	29·3	28·7	31·5	49·9
Av. 1931-35	34·2	34·9	28·9	29·6	35·1	28·0	24·0	25·4	24·7	30·3	45·7
Av. 1936-40	29·7	27·7	25·4	30·4	31·2	25·2	21·0	22·0	20·5	28·0	37·3
1941	28·8	28·8	25·7	30·0	28·8	26·0	19·0	18·7	19·1	27·0	36·0
1942	26·7	27·0	24·6	30·6	26·7	22·7	19·8	18·4	18·1	26·2	34·1

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] Quebec was not included in the Registration Area prior to 1926. [3] Figures not available.

Section 2.—Marriages and Divorces

Subsection 1.—Marriages

The marriage rate in most countries is influenced appreciably by the general economic prosperity level. Immediately following the declaration of war, sudden abnormal rises were apparent all over the world. These high marriage rates, for the most part, have been maintained under existing war conditions with its impetus of full employment and high ratio of enlisted population.

In Canada, marriages reached a peak in 1929 after which recession was steady until 1932; in 1933 the decline was arrested slightly (by 2 p.c.); in 1934 a definite improvement was apparent (17 p.c.), and was maintained until 1939 when the marriages jumped 66 p.c. over those occurring in 1932. In 1941 and 1942 the increases were 95 p.c. and 104 p.c., respectively, over the 1932 low point. Provincial marriage trends have been consistent with that for the whole Dominion.

Age at Marriage and Marital Status.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1941 was 28·9 and in 1942, 29·0, while that for all brides was 25·1 in 1941 and 25·2 in 1942. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was, therefore, 3·8 years in both years. Out of each 1,000 bridegrooms in 1941, 952 were bachelors, 37 widowers and 11 divorced men; out of each 1,000 brides 963 were spinsters, 27 widows and 10 divorced women, while in 1942 there were 951 bachelors, 38 widowers, and 11 divorced men and 960 spinsters, 28 widows and 12 divorced women. The distribution of marriages by sex, age and marital status for 1941 and 1942 is given in Table **11**. A comparison between the figures of divorces granted, as shown in Table **15**, and the number of divorced persons re-married shows that divorces granted in 1941 and 1942 numbered 2,461 and 3,089, respectively, while there were 1,269 and 1,414 divorced males and 1,213 and 1,489 divorced females, respectively, married again. This, of course, does not mean that these were the same persons as were divorced in 1941 and 1942.

11.—Marriages in Canada, by Marital Status and Ages of Contracting Parties, 1941 and 1942

Ages	Total Contracting Parties		Bridegrooms						Brides					
			Bachelors		Widowers		Divorced Men		Spinsters		Widows		Divorced Women	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Under 20 years...	26,608	28,910	3,054	3,984	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	23,539	24,908	11	13	3	5
20-24 years..	93,656	99,290	41,315	44,069	33	36	26	22	52,086	54,931	93	99	103	133
25-29 years..	68,169	66,542	40,828	39,947	200	192	149	196	26,458	25,591	227	259	307	357
30-34 years..	27,596	28,805	17,385	18,061	359	370	283	286	8,868	9,361	349	381	352	346
35-39 years..	11,906	13,124	7,154	7,718	489	500	278	325	3,385	3,883	408	443	192	255
40-44 years..	5,693	6,653	2,964	3,376	516	549	232	246	1,403	1,756	453	529	125	197
45-49 years..	3,477	4,128	1,511	1,837	543	605	152	168	767	916	434	486	70	116
50-54 years..	2,425	2,683	899	1,003	608	666	75	85	382	454	420	429	41	46
55-59 years..	1,622	1,902	460	572	591	662	49	46	193	269	316	327	13	26
60-64 years..	1,157	1,265	231	304	511	521	16	27	111	135	284	271	4	7
65 years or over.....	1,267	1,409	191	207	682	765	9	13	63	88	319	335	3	1
Age not stated.....	108	33	45	14	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	59	19	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals.....	243,684	254,744	116,037	121,092	4,536	4,866	1,269	1,414	117,314	122,311	3,315	3,572	1,213	1,489

Nativity of Brides and Bridegrooms.—When the registration area was established in 1921 the majority of marriages solemnized in the western provinces were between persons born outside of Canada. This situation has rapidly reversed as the percentage of foreign-born bridegrooms and brides show a general reduction (see Table **12**). Both Canadian-born brides and bridegrooms are now in the majority in each province, while in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario they show a marked predominance. Taking Canada as a whole, 88 p.c. of all bridegrooms and 92 p.c. of all brides in 1941 and 1942 were born in Canada; the 1942 figures are the highest percentage shown for any year of the period covered by the statistics.

12.—Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity and Provinces, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921-40, see previous editions of the Year Book beginning with the 1929 edition.

Province and 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	5·5	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
	1941	673	7·1	78·8	86·6	15·0	9·4	6·2	4·0
	1942	778	8·6	75·1	87·5	13·5	10·0	11·4	2·4

12.—Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity and Provinces, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40—concluded

Province and 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	6·7	81·8	87·1	5·4	4·1	12·8	8·8
	Av. 1936-40	4,796	8·6	82·4	87·3	8·1	5·8	9·5	6·9
	1941	6,596	11·4	73·2	83·8	16·8	9·5	10·0	6·7
	1942	6,874	11·6	72·3	83·5	18·5	10·1	9·2	6·4
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	8·6	82·1	86·8	9·2	7·3	8·7	5·9
	1941	4,941	10·8	78·5	84·4	13·3	9·7	8·2	5·9
	1942	4,934	10·6	76·4	85·1	14·4	8·5	9·2	6·3
Quebec[1]	Av. 1926-30	18,731	6·9	80·6	83·5	4·0	3·5	15·4	13·0
	Av. 1931-35	17,089	5·8	81·3	84·7	4·2	4·0	14·5	11·3
	Av. 1936-40	27,111	8·5	86·8	89·8	4·9	4·6	8·3	5·5
	1941	32,782	9·8	86·1	89·3	6·7	5·9	7·2	4·8
	1942	33,857	10·0	86·4	89·2	7·0	6·3	6·6	4·5
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	6·9	62·9	69·5	7·0	7·4	30·1	23·1
	Av. 1936-40	32,719	8·9	81·3	84·0	4·9	5·4	13·8	10·6
	1941	43,270	11·4	89·2	89·0	4·2	4·5	6·7	6·5
	1942	45,466	11·7	86·8	88·3	5·4	5·2	7·8	6·5
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
	1941	8,305	11·4	63·0	73·7	17·4	15·0	19·6	11·4
	1942	8,395	11·6	63·0	73·4	18·1	15·0	19·0	11·6
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	7·2	56·6	75·4	16·8	11·3	26·5	13·2
	1941	7,036	7·9	64·7	79·1	16·1	10·0	19·1	10·9
	1942	7,207	8·5	65·4	81·2	15·5	9·0	19·1	9·9
Alberta	Av. 1921-25	4,313	7·3	9·8	19·2	25·1	22·9	65·1	57·9
	Av. 1926-30	5,265	8·0	16·3	28·6	22·3	19·4	61·3	52·0
	Av. 1931-35	5,530	7·4	28·5	47·3	20·6	18·6	50·9	34·0
	Av. 1936-40	7,192	9·2	44·2	60·4	21·9	19·4	33·9	20·2
	1941	8,470	10·6	50·0	63·4	23·9	19·9	26·2	16·8
	1942	9,034	11·6	48·8	63·1	25·2	21·3	26·0	15·6
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	9·1	34·8	43·1	31·8	34·6	33·4	22·3
	1941	9,769	11·9	35·9	43·5	35·6	37·1	28·5	19·4
	1942	10,827	12·4	34·2	41·3	38·9	40·6	26·9	18·1
Canada[1] (exclusive of the Territories)	**Av. 1926-30**	**71,886**	**7·3**	**54·9**	**61·4**	**10·4**	**9·2**	**34·8**	**29·4**
	Av. 1931-35	**68,594**	**6·5**	**60·9**	**69·8**	**9·9**	**9·4**	**29·1**	**20·8**
	Av. 1936-40	**96,824**	**8·7**	**73·7**	**79·9**	**9·9**	**9·4**	**16·4**	**10·8**
	1941	**121,842**	**10·6**	**76·8**	**81·5**	**11·4**	**10·1**	**11·7**	**8·4**
	1942	**127,372**	**10·9**	**75·5**	**81·0**	**12·6**	**10·9**	**11·9**	**8·1**

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

Marriages by Religious Denominations of Contracting Parties.—The distribution of the marriages solemnized in 1941 and 1942, respectively, according to religious denominations, is roughly the same as that for the total population. The figures in Table **13** indicate the very strong influence that religious belief has on brides and grooms. The ratio of grooms marrying brides of the same denomination in 1942 was over 50 p.c. with the exception of Baptists, Lutherans and Presbyterians, which showed percentages of 44·71, 42·68 and 36·68, respectively. On such a percentage basis, the Jewish faith ranks first with 93·81 of the grooms marrying Jewish brides, the Roman Catholics are a close second with 89·71; Greek Catholics and Eastern Orthodox are in third and fourth places, each with between 70 p.c. and 60 p.c., while United Church and Anglicans have each between 65 and 50 p.c.

13.—Marriages in Canada[1] by Religious Denominations, 1941 and 1942

Denomination of Groom	Total Marriages	Denominations of Brides										
		Anglican	Baptist	Eastern Orthodox	Greek Catholic	Jewish	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Sects	Not Stated
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1941												
Anglican	19,613	10,090	889	78	47	12	407	1,495	1,799	4,304	489	3
Baptist	5,630	909	2,545	18	3	2	120	319	356	1,142	216	Nil
Eastern Orthodox	1,214	54	12	817	69	Nil	15	13	150	63	21	"
Greek Catholic	1,421	21	6	85	999	8	22	11	209	41	19	"
Jewish	1,979	34	2	3	3	1,850	4	16	29	31	7	"
Lutheran	3,890	442	117	36	44	1	1,797	187	396	643	225	2
Presbyterian	8,480	1,637	390	33	20	6	203	3,259	776	1,917	237	2
Roman Catholic	46,960	1,340	284	135	270	13	275	532	42,391	1,333	383	4
United Church	25,943	3,750	1,030	65	71	13	508	1,461	1,598	16,876	568	3
Other sects	6,624	450	193	32	37	6	197	224	517	652	4,314	2
Not stated	88	12	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	8	11	25	2	25
Totals, 1941	**121,842**	**18,739**	**5,470**	**1,302**	**1,563**	**1,911**	**3,551**	**7,525**	**48,232**	**27,027**	**6,481**	**41**
1942												
Anglican	20,000	9,997	959	71	60	20	409	1,488	1,864	4,543	583	6
Baptist	5,746	876	2,569	19	10	2	114	340	400	1,139	274	3
Eastern Orthodox	1,280	65	18	794	99	2	25	26	145	84	22	Nil
Greek Catholic	1,587	28	6	98	1,082	Nil	21	16	254	58	24	"
Jewish	2,344	22	9	Nil	1	2,199	3	13	50	33	14	"
Lutheran	4,285	481	170	44	50	6	1,829	207	488	746	263	1
Presbyterian	8,697	1,756	450	27	25	7	162	3,190	783	1,991	304	2
Roman Catholic	49,137	1,430	296	117	303	23	358	522	44,081	1,529	469	9
United Church	26,908	3,967	1,093	73	58	15	598	1,433	1,689	17,280	693	9
Other sects	7,294	603	280	50	38	6	226	248	597	777	4,464	5
Not stated	94	8	3	Nil	1	Nil	4	5	21	13	6	33
Totals, 1942	**127,372**	**19,233**	**5,853**	**1,293**	**1,727**	**2,280**	**3,749**	**7,488**	**50,372**	**28,193**	**7,116**	**68**

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—International comparisons are shown in Table **14,** with the crude marriage rates per 1,000 of population in various countries and in the provinces of Canada for the latest years available in each case.

14.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years

(Sources: League of Nations Statistical Year Book 1941-42 and Population Index, July, 1943)

Country or Province	Year	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population	Country	Year	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population
United States	1940	11·9	Denmark	1938	8·9
Austria	1940	11·7	Hungary	1937	8·9
			British Isles	1942	8·8[1]
Canada	**1942**	**10·9**	Roumania	1935	8·7
	1941	**10·6**	Bulgaria (without Dodrudys)	1941	8·7[1]
British Columbia	1942	12·4	Estonia	1937	8·5
	1941	11·9	Finland	1937	8·5
Ontario	1942	11·7	Latvia	1938	8·5
	1941	11·4	Chile	1941	8·5
Nova Scotia	1942	11·6	Switzerland	1941	8·5[1]
	1941	11·4	Czechoslovakia	1937	8·3
Manitoba	1942	11·6	Poland	1937	8·0
	1941	11·4	New Zealand	1942	7·9[1]
Alberta	1942	11·6	Scotland	1942	7·6[1]
	1941	10·6	Lithuania	1939	7·5
New Brunswick	1942	10·6	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	7·3
	1941	10·8	Netherlands	1941	7·3
Quebec	1942	10·0	Germany (territory of 1937)	1941	7·2
	1941	9·8	Uruguay	1937	6·7
Prince Edward Island	1942	8·6	Greece	1938	6·5
	1941	7·1	Belgium	1941	6·3
Saskatchewan	1942	8·5	Italy	1941	6·1
	1941	7·9	Spain	1935	6·1
Australia	1941	10·6	Eire	1942	5·9
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	10·4[1]	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1941	5·5[1]
Japan	1937	9·5	Ceylon	1939	5·5
Norway	1940	9·4	Ireland	1937	5·5
Northern Ireland	1942	9·0	Panama	1937	4·8
England and Wales	1942	8·9[1]	Jamaica	1937	4·6
Sweden	1941	8·9[1]	Salvador	1941	3·7

[1] Provisional or approximate figure.

Subsection 2.—Dissolutions of Marriage (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 each of these years.

One effect of the War of 1914-18 was to increase divorce. The causes were the generally unsettling psychological influences of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for obtaining dissolution of marriage was another factor in the numerical increase of divorces granted. A decision of the British Privy Council in 1918 gave jurisdiction to the Prairie Provinces for granting dissolutions of marriage, so that Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island were then the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce had to secure a private Act of Parliament. In 1930 an Act of the Dominion Parliament (20-21 Geo. V, c. 14) gave jurisdiction in divorce matters to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

In 1918 there were 114 divorces granted in Canada and from then on they grew steadily in number to 608 in 1926, 700 in 1931, 1,570 in 1936, and 2,369 in 1940. In 1941 divorces granted in Canada numbered 2,461 and in 1942, 3,089. These numbers, for the most part, cover final decrees of dissolution of marriage which alone constitute divorce. Annulments and legal separations have been eliminated. Coincident with the transfer of jurisdiction in divorce matters in Ontario from the

Parliament of Canada to the Supreme Court of the Province there was a decrease in the number of divorces. This was occasioned by the delay between the granting of the decree nisi and the decree absolute. In 1938, however, the number of divorces granted passed the two-thousand mark which, for the most part, was occasioned by the increases in Ontario and British Columbia. From 1921 to 1941 and 1942, respectively, there were increases of 341 and 454 p.c.

Statistics of dissolutions of marriage granted were revised in 1941 through the co-operation of the provincial authorities and the Clerk of the Divorce Committee of the Senate of Canada.

15.—Dissolutions of Marriage (Divorces) Granted in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

Year	Granted by the Dominion Parliament			Granted by the Courts						Total for Canada
	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Av. 1921-25.....	Nil	10	104	34	15	91[1]	41	105	138[1]	539
Av. 1926-30.....	"	24	183	25	18	94	61	155	209	768
Av. 1931-35.....	1	31	319[2]	37	22	119	61	168	280	1,038
Av. 1936-40.....	1	56	723[2]	50	44	194	116	259	570	2,013
1941.....	1	48	949[2]	68	87	242	146	311	609	2,461
1942.....	2	71	1,185[2]	70	69	284	209	375	824	3,089

[1] Two granted by Parliament. [2] 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 the countries of the white world. Perhaps the most impressive index of this decline is found in the mortality statistics of Sweden, where 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 11·7 in 1931-40.

In England and Wales, the crude death rate which was 18·2 per 1,000 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; in 1941 it was 12·9 and 11·6 in 1942. In Scotland the average rate was 22·1 in the 60's, 18·6 in the 90's, 15·1 in the first decade of the present century, and 13·7 in the third; it was 14·5 in 1941 and 13·3 in 1942. International comparisons of crude death rates for different countries are shown in Table **20**, p. 164.

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.

Subsection 1.—General Mortality

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, an increase of more than 9,000 over 1931. For 1938 there was a noticeable reduction to 106,817, but increases were again shown for the next three years, to 114,639 in 1941. In 1942 there was another decrease to 112,978.

Since the introduction of a comprehensive vital statistics system, there has been a similar definite downward trend from the crude death rate of 11·5 per 1,000 population in 1921 to 10·7 in 1930, and 9·8 in 1940. In 1941 the rate rose slightly to 10·0 but dropped again in 1942 to 9·7. The improvement has been general in all provinces, particularly in Quebec. The increase in the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1941 was due to a higher mortality rate for certain communicable diseases.

Age and Sex Distribution of Decedents.—Numerically speaking, for both sexes, the greatest number of deaths occur during the first year of life, although some startling reductions have been made in recent years. It will be seen in Table **16** that the average ages of decedents have been increasing steadily and that, for the most part, the ratios of deaths over 60 years have not diminished. On the other hand striking reductions have been apparent in the earlier years of life, particularly under 30 years of age. While much has been accomplished through the methods of therapeutic and preventive medicine, it must be remembered that the declining death rate in the younger ages is in a large measure responsible for the ageing of the population in Canada.

16.—Deaths by Sex, for Specified Age Groups, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages 1926-30

Age Group	Numbers						Percentages					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Average 1926-30	1941	1942	Average 1926-30	1941	1942	Average 1926-30	1941	1942	Average 1926-30	1941	1942
Under 1 year	12,546	8,788	8,392	9,516	6,448	6,259	21·5	13·8	13·3	18·8	12·7	12·5
1 year	1,793	856	818	1,542	726	695	3·1	1·3	1·3	3·0	1·4	1·4
2 years	807	459	448	721	347	377	1·4	0·7	0·7	1·4	0·7	0·8
3 "	563	318	322	501	295	281	1·0	0·5	0·5	1·0	0·6	0·6
4 "	439	245	271	404	198	211	0·8	0·4	0·4	0·8	0·4	0·4
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age	16,148	10,666	10,251	12,685	8,014	7,823	27·7	16·7	16·3	25·1	15·8	15·7
5- 9 years	1,459	888	764	1,228	670	607	2·5	1·4	1·2	2·4	1·3	1·2
10-14 "	1,038	787	652	943	536	508	1·8	1·2	1·0	1·9	1·1	1·0
15-19 "	1,406	1,118	1,072	1,339	823	797	2·4	1·8	1·7	2·6	1·6	1·6
20-24 "	1,520	1,332	1,501	1,605	1,039	1,020	2·6	2·1	2·4	3·2	2·0	2·0
25-29 "	1,417	1,317	1,247	1,525	1,173	1,139	2·4	2·1	2·0	3·0	2·3	2·3
30-34 "	1,326	1,211	1,167	1,486	1,148	1,113	2·3	1·9	1·9	2·9	2·3	2·2
35-39 "	1,645	1,497	1,360	1,686	1,242	1,217	2·8	2·3	2·2	3·3	2·4	2·4
40-44 "	1,938	1,744	1,698	1,723	1,464	1,346	3·3	2·7	2·7	3·4	2·9	2·7
45-49 "	2,279	2,416	2,291	1,832	1,817	1,727	3·9	3·8	3·6	3·6	3·6	3·5
50-54 "	2,562	3,354	3,410	1,962	2,227	2,245	4·4	5·3	5·4	3·9	4·4	4·5
55-59 "	2,896	4,393	4,397	2,214	2,851	2,957	5·0	6·9	7·0	4·4	5·6	5·9
60-64 "	3,509	5,285	5,418	2,764	3,483	3,517	6·0	8·3	8·6	5·5	6·9	7·0
65-69 "	4,284	6,053	6,163	3,448	4,412	4,380	7·4	9·5	9·8	6·8	8·7	8·8
70-74 "	4,662	6,489	6,503	3,885	4,980	4,918	8·0	10·2	10·3	7·7	9·8	9·8
75-79 "	4,381	6,418	6,377	3,876	5,457	5,431	7·5	10·1	10·1	7·7	10·7	10·9
80-89 "	4,969	7,786	7,632	5,251	7,931	7,710	8·5	12·2	12·1	10·4	15·6	15·4
90 years or over	820	1,076	1,056	1,099	1,514	1,491	1·4	1·7	1·7	2·2	3·0	3·0
Totals, Stated Ages	58,255	63,830	62,959	50,552	50,781	49,946	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Ages not stated	96	22	54	22	6	19	–	–	–	–	–	
Totals, All Ages	**58,351**	**63,852**	**63,013**	**50,574**	**50,787**	**49,965**	–	–	–	–	–	

The table shows that out of every thousand deaths in Canada in 1941 and 1942, respectively, 557 and 558 were males and 443 and 442 were females, or a ratio of 1,257 and 1,261 males, respectively, to every thousand females. The table indicates the percentage changes in the age and sex groupings for all deaths.

Standardized Death Rates.—While crude death rates give the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, death rates in infancy and old age are much higher than in middle life, hence, differences in the sex and age composition of the population in different communities and the variations in the proportions of infants and elderly people to the total population and to total deaths make the use of crude death rates unsatisfactory for purposes of comparision. It is expedient, therefore, when comparing death rates of countries and communities to eliminate the influences of such factors and to determine what the death rates would be if the age and sex composition of the several populations corresponded to that of a particular community taken as a standard. The method is described briefly on p. 90 of the 1941 Year Book and has been applied to the population of the nine provinces of Canada, for the years 1921-38. The rates for individual years have been calculated directly from proportions shown in each sex and age group at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931. Later figures were not available at the time of going to press.

17.—Crude and Standardized Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

Province	Averages				1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1936-40						
Prince Edward Island—										
Crude	12·5	11·0	11·1	11·5	12·3	11·0	12·1	11·2	11·9	10·7
Standardized	9·3	8·1	7·9	[1]	8·4	7·4	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Nova Scotia—										
Crude	12·6	12·4	11·6	11·0	11·1	11·0	11·3	11·0	12·0	10·8
Standardized	10·4	10·0	9·1	[1]	8·5	8·4	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
New Brunswick—										
Crude	13·1	12·5	11·3	11·4	12·4	11·1	11·4	11·0	11·3	11·1
Standardized	11·5	10·9	9·6	[1]	10·4	9·2	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Quebec—										
Crude	[2]	13·5	11·0	10·4	11·3	10·2	10·3	10·0	10·3	10·0
Standardized	[2]	13·1	10·8	[1]	11·1	10·1	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Ontario—										
Crude	11·3	11·2	10·2	10·3	10·6	10·0	10·1	10·3	10·4	10·1
Standardized	10·3	9·8	8·5	[1]	8·4	7·9	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Manitoba—										
Crude	8·6	8·3	7·7	8·5	8·5	8·2	8·5	8·7	8·9	8·9
Standardized	9·4	8·8	7·6	[1]	8·1	7·6	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Saskatchewan—										
Crude	7·5	7·3	6·5	7·0	7·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	7·2	7·3
Standardized	8·5	8·2	7·1	[1]	7·7	6·6	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Alberta—										
Crude	8·3	8·4	7·3	7·7	8·1	7·5	7·4	7·9	8·0	7·8
Standardized	9·5	9·4	7·8	[1]	8·3	7·5	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
British Columbia—										
Crude	8·7	9·3	8·9	9·9	10·5	9·6	9·5	10·3	10·4	10·2
Standardized	9·0	8·9	8·0	[1]	8·9	8·1	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)—										
Crude	[2]	**11·1**	**9·8**	**9·8**	**10·3**	**9·6**	**9·7**	**9·8**	**10·0**	**9·7**
Standardized	[2]	**10·5**	**9·1**		**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 89 p.c. of the deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1940-42 were due to the 28 specified causes named in Table **18**. In this table the groupings are in accordance with the revisions of the International Lists in 1929 and 1938. These revisions were first applied to Canadian vital statistics for the years 1931 and 1941, respectively. Each revision of the International List creates special difficulties in preserving continuity. The figures have been adjusted for purposes of comparison. 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 in the 1941 Year Book.

18.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1941 and 1942 are not completely comparable with those for previous years due to the disturbance in distribution caused by changes in class and re-arrangement of titles recommended in the fifth revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

International List Number[1]	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Population		
		1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
1, 2	Typhoid fever, incl. paratyphoid	224	165	108	2·0	1·4	0·9
8	Scarlet fever	125	117	129	1·1	1·0	1·1
9	Whooping cough	628	437	560	5·5	3·8	4·8
10	Diphtheria	213	240	256	1·9	2·1	2·2
13	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4,643	5,002	4,947	40·9	43·5	42·5
14-22	Tuberculosis, other organs	1,146	1,070	1,033	10·1	9·3	8·9
33	Influenza	2,789	2,411	1,227	24·5	21·0	10·5
35	Measles	168	325	131	1·5	2·8	1·1
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumours	13,322	13,417	13,654	117·2	116·8	117·3
61	Diabetes mellitus	1,787	2,140	2,242	15·7	18·6	19·3
73	Anæmias	616	408	354	5·4	3·6	3·0
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	2,296	9,034	8,728	20·2	78·6	75·0
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	192	199	195	1·7	1·7	1·7
90-95	Diseases of the heart	20,278	26,602	27,529	178·4	231·5	236·6
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries	11,742	2,266	2,270	103·3	19·7	19·5
106	Bronchitis	331	394	383	2·9	3·4	3·3
107-109	Pneumonia	6,132	5,955	5,778	54·0	51·8	49·7
119, 120	Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,891	2,319	2,400	16·6	20·2	20·6
121	Appendicitis	1,103	1,051	824	9·7	9·1	7·1
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	991	908	912	8·7	7·9	7·8
130-132	Nephritis	6,835	7,399	7,233	60·1	64·4	62·2
137	Diseases of the prostate	1,241	892	855	10·9	7·8	7·3
140-150	Puerperal causes	978	901	818	8·6	7·8	7·0
157	Congenital malformations	1,626	1,901	2,096	14·3	16·5	18·0
158-161	Diseases peculiar to the first year of life	6,318	6,252	6,029	55·6	54·4	51·8
162	Senility	1,555	1,593	1,650	13·7	13·9	14·2
163, 164	Suicides	948	896	839	8·3	7·8	7·2
166-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	6,470	7,546	7,332	56·9	65·7	63·0
	Other specified causes	13,705	11,761	11,493	120·6	102·4	98·8
	Totals, Specified Causes	110,293	113,601	112,005	970·5	988·7	962·5
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	634	1,038	973	5·6	9·0	8·4
	Totals, All Causes	**110,927**	**114,639**	**112,978**	**976·1**	**997·8**	**970·9**

[1] The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1938 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.

Deaths in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.—The proportion of deaths to the population in the cities of Canada listed in Table **19** remained fairly constant at about 1 p.c. throughout the period 1926-40. Taken on the basis of resident deaths to resident population the single years shown reveal proportions of 1 p.c. of total deaths.

19.—Deaths in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1939-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence

Province and Urban Centre	Census Population		Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1931	1941							
P.E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	264	262	299	218	200	199	185
Nova Scotia—									
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	93	66	65	90	119	116	123
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	294	258	258	261	217	238	222
Halifax	59,275	70,488	884	898	895	728	802	820	789
Sydney	23,089	28,305	241	213	185	174	221	302	313
Truro	7,901	10,272	108	111	113	93	104	115	98
New Brunswick—									
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	141	153	158	115	110	109	118
Moncton	20,689	22,763	252	245	272	220	203	219	218
Saint John	47,514	51,741	712	667	681	630	674	650	629
Quebec—									
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	127	84	71	85	78	79	94
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	228	224	268	193	191	185	196
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	107	116	88	78	72	82	72
Granby	10,587	14,197	115	115	111	130	118	133	135
Hull	29,433	32,947	354	360	355	332	349	335	328
Joliette	10,765	12,749	173	172	177	150	132	194	141
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	134	94	97	106	108	134	155
Lachine	18,630	20,051	214	186	205	202	208	240	215
Lévis	11,724	11,991	223	219	211	154	122	120	122
Montreal	818,577	903,007	11,260	9,808	9,715	9,251	9,363	9,732	9,592
Outremont	28,641	30,751	105	161	170	262	244	291	283
Quebec	130,594	150,757	2,269	1,991	2,057	1,962	1,793	1,883	1,711
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	288	293	318	242	245	239	239
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	120	125	179	123	132	131	114
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	127	87	88	118	118	124	102
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	199	157	160	164	155	190	176
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	450	443	477	326	348	350	325
Sorel	10,320	12,251	167	141	126	160	151	145	177
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	157	139	172	167	135	138	154
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	556	610	606	500	396	414	413
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	180	154	164	124	169	169	186
Verdun	60,745	67,349	398	460	521	509	487	451	521
Westmount	24,235	26,047	143	249	264	250	271	273	272
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	15,710	230	227	253	184	146	179	157
Brantford	30,107	31,948	382	362	405	400	367	400	436
Brockville	9,736	11,342	172	167	199	137	174	157	145
Chatham	14,569	17,369	300	303	330	195	221	196	206
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	238	234	247	179	179	198	196
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	18	38	61	58	54	45
Fort William	26,277	30,585	215	203	226	199	197	250	244
Galt	14,006	15,346	172	187	183	170	172	171	177
Guelph	21,075	23,273	235	234	214	245	214	272	255
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	1,473	1,491	1,621	1,511	1,561	1,661	1,770
Kingston	23,439	30,126	476	476	515	353	423	363	382
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	303	347	386	306	324	306	330
London	71,148	78,264	1,089	1,020	1,123	903	922	850	901
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	215	200	216	199	203	202	246
North Bay	15,528	15,599	149	155	168	104	148	133	118
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	216	186	219	200	222	229	209
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	1,664	1,715	1,825	1,591	1,672	1,640	1,707
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	163	181	197	173	159	176	179
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	169	151	178	116	108	121	130
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	308	324	367	280	349	303	286
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	224	197	242	202	223	220	240
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	317	283	323	270	254	287	302
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	226	227	254	215	212	224	232
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	222	224	239	178	214	189	217
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	218	214	247	229	229	243	255
Stratford	17,742	17,038	200	199	226	204	206	197	229
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	215	235	302	236	261	238	239
Timmins	14,200	28,790	146	171	196	208	224	205	176
Toronto	631,207	667,457	6,735	6,546	7,110	6,534	6,785	7,031	7,487
Welland	10,709	12,500	162	138	160	100	112	110	144
Windsor	98,179	105,311	965	838	903	789	790	856	912
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	173	177	217	154	157	183	158

[1]Not Available.

19.—Deaths in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1939-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	Census Population 1931	Census Population 1941	Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1939	1940	1941	1942
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	17,383	244	225	264	164	151	149	175
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	482	417	536	138	163	151	202
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	1,757	1,712	1,947	1,848	1,920	2,060	2,059
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	226	196	231	146	185	196	192
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	153	175	195	91	99	99	109
Regina	53,209	58,245	481	468	564	384	392	384	410
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	485	450	506	296	277	313	357
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	88,904	756	730	853	710	756	803	861
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	862	884	1,091	638	771	746	765
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	185	193	201	117	120	132	146
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	140	129	148	80	82	116	88
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	273	287	344	179	204	207	220
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	2,175	2,303	2,842	2,645	2,950	3,090	3,192
Victoria	39,082	44,068	552	561	730	540	578	590	629

Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—The Netherlands, the Union of South Africa (Whites), Uruguay, Canada, Denmark and Sweden are the only countries with death rates under 10·0 per 1,000 population. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces, to a great extent, are responsible for the low death rate for Canada. This is due, for the most part, in all three cases, to a favourable age distribution of population.

20.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries and of the Provinces of Canada in Recent Years

(Sources: League of Nations Statistical Year Book 1941-42 and Population Index, July, 1943)

Country or Province	Year	Crude Death Rate	Country	Year	Crude Death Rate
Netherlands[1]	1942	9·5	British Isles	1942	11·9[2]
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	9·6[2]	Germany (territory of 1937)	1941	12·0[2]
Uruguay	1940	9·6	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	12·1
			Panama	1937	12·4
Canada	**1942**	**9·7**	Lithuania	1940	12·6[2]
	1941	**10·0**	Bulgaria	1942	12·8[2]
Saskatchewan	1942	7·3	Czechoslovakia	1938	12·8[2]
	1941	7·2	Greece	1939	13·0
Alberta	1942	7·8	Scotland	1942	13·3[2]
	1941	8·0	Northern Ireland	1942	13·3
Manitoba	1942	8·9	Poland	1938	13·8
	1941	8·9	Eire	1942	14·0
Quebec	1942	10·0	Italy	1942	14·1[2]
	1941	10·3	Jamaica	1941	14·3[2]
Ontario	1942	10·1	Belgium[1]	1942	14·6[2]
	1941	10·4	Hungary[3]	1942	14·6[2]
British Columbia	1942	10·2	Austria	1940	15·0[2]
	1941	10·4	Japan	1941	15·4[2]
Prince Edward Island	1942	10·7	Palestine	1941	16·3
	1941	11·9	Salvador	1941	16·9[2]
Nova Scotia	1942	10·8	Costa Rica	1941	17·2[2]
	1941	12·0	Latvia	1941	17·3[2]
New Brunswick	1942	11·1	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1941	17·4
	1941	11·3	Spain	1941	18·6
Denmark	1942	9·7[2]	Ceylon	1942	18·6
Sweden	1942	9·9[2]	Roumania	1941	18·7[2]
Iceland	1940	10·0	Chile	1941	19·8[2]
Australia	1941	10·0	Finland[1]	1940	20·0
United States (reg. area)	1942	10·4	Straits Settlements	1940	21·2[2]
New Zealand	1942	10·6[2]	British India	1939	22·2
Norway	1940	10·7[2]	Estonia	1941	23·3
Switzerland	1942	11·0[2]	Egypt	1940	26·5[2]
England and Wales	1942	11·6[2]			

[1] Including war losses. [2] Provisional or approximate figures. [3] Within the boundaries of the Treaty of Trianon.

Subsection 2.—Infant Mortality

In recent years a great part of the energy designed to effect a decline in the general death rate has been directed at infant mortality and with a large measure of success. That Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities, together with the private welfare agencies, have all taken part in the struggle to reduce infant mortality is reflected in the figures for the period 1921 to 1942, which show a fairly constant improvement each year. In fact any fluctuations in the general downward trend have been caused by the presence of epidemic diseases. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada was 102 per 1,000 live births. Figures for 1942 show the lowest rate since the registration area was established, viz., 54 per 1,000 live births. New Brunswick had the highest rate, Quebec the second highest and Nova Scotia the third. In other words over 13,000 young Canadians were added to the population of Canada in 1942, who under conditions prevailing in 1921 would have died before their first birthday.

21.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

NOTE.—Figures for individual years from 1921-40 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	152	1,139	1,164	[2]	5,916	1,394	1,790	1,327	621	[2]
Averages, 1926-30	122	934	1,040	10,518	5,091	1,031	1,560	1,195	571	22,063
Averages, 1931-35	131	840	857	7,757	3,962	835	1,260	997	463	17,101
Averages, 1936-40	142	782	913	6,470	3,196	773	1,025	869	532	14,701
1941	163	908	936	6,770	3,294	788	946	879	552	15,236
1942	106	884	978	6,657	3,139	807	788	696	596	14,651
	INFANT DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS									
Averages, 1921-25	77	94	105	[2]	83	84	83	86	61	[2]
Averages, 1926-30	70	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
1941	80	65	76	76	46	53	51	51	37	60
1942	50	58	77	70	40	51	43	38	35	54

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Infant Mortality by Causes of Death.—Nine principal group causes of death accounted for between 89 and 92 p.c. of the infant mortality in the Dominion, during the years 1931 to 1942. These are shown in Table **22** and it is worthy of note that four diseases present at birth, viz., premature birth, injury at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for over 45 and 46 p.c. of the infant deaths in 1941 and 1942, respectively. In 1926 the percentage was 41 and 42 in 1930, but since the rate of infant deaths has declined over 18 p.c. in the interval between 1936 and 1942, much improvement is indicated in pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care.

22.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Principal Causes of Death, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages 1931-40

International List No.	Cause of Death	Year	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 Live Births			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	Communicable diseases[1]	Av. 1931-35	916	780	1,696	782	701	743	9·9
		Av. 1936-40	859	698	1,557	731	627	681	10·6
		1941	857	697	1,554	653	561	609	10·2
		1942	611	541	1,152	435	411	423	7·9
86	Convulsions	Av. 1931-35	132	86	218	113	77	95	1·3
		Av. 1936-40	90	57	147	77	51	64	1·0
		1941	80	62	142	61	50	56	0·9
		1942	87	62	149	62	47	55	1·0
106-109	Bronchitis and pneumonia	Av. 1931-35	1,121	852	1,973	957	766	864	11·5
		Av. 1936-40	1,080	810	1,890	920	728	826	12·9
		1941	1,274	966	2,240	971	778	877	14·7
		1942	1,220	895	2,115	868	679	777	14·4
119	Diarrhœa and enteritis	Av. 1931-35	1,631	1,171	2,802	1,392	1,053	1,227	16·4
		Av. 1936-40	1,047	767	1,814	892	689	793	12·3
		1941	998	695	1,693	761	560	663	11·1
		1942	1,006	745	1,751	716	566	643	12·0
157	Congenital malformations	Av. 1931-35	691	567	1,258	590	510	551	7·4
		Av. 1936-40	720	599	1,319	613	538	577	9·0
		1941	902	779	1,681	688	628	658	11·0
		1942	944	852	1,796	671	647	660	12·3
158	Congenital debility	Av. 1931-35	866	624	1,490	739	561	653	8·7
		Av. 1936-40	644	464	1,108	548	417	484	7·5
		1941	629	417	1,046	480	336	410	6·9
		1942	570	394	964	405	299	354	6·6
159	Premature birth	Av. 1931-35	2,147	1,614	3,761	1,833	1,451	1,647	22·0
		Av. 1936-40	1,859	1,425	3,284	1,583	1,280	1,436	22·3
		1941	1,758	1,251	3,009	1,340	1,008	1,179	19·7
		1942	1,655	1,189	2,844	1,177	903	1,044	19·4
160	Injury at birth	Av. 1931-35	648	383	1,031	553	344	451	6·0
		Av. 1936-40	571	350	921	486	314	403	6·3
		1941	781	467	1,248	595	376	489	8·2
		1942	784	455	1,239	558	345	455	8·5
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	Av. 1931-35	774	564	1,338	661	507	586	7·8
		Av. 1936-40	668	487	1,155	569	437	505	7·9
		1941	572	377	949	436	304	372	6·2
		1942	567	415	982	403	315	361	6·7
	Other specified causes	Av. 1931-35	799	576	1,375	682	518	602	8·0
		Av. 1936-40	758	570	1,328	645	512	581	9·0
		1941	731	563	1,294	557	454	507	8·5
		1942	727	531	1,258	517	403	462	8·6
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	Av. 1931-35	87	71	158	74	64	69	0·9
		Av. 1936-40	101	78	179	86	70	78	1·2
		1941	206	174	380	157	140	149	2·5
		1942	221	180	401	157	137	147	2·7
	All Causes	**Av. 1931-35**	**9,813**	**7,288**	**17,101**	**8,377**	**6,553**	**7,489**	**100·0**
		Av. 1936-40	**8,397**	**6,305**	**14,702**	**7,150**	**5,663**	**6,427**	**100·0**
		1941	**8,788**	**6,448**	**15,236**	**6,699**	**5,194**	**5,967**	**100·0**
		1942	**8,392**	**6,259**	**14,651**	**5,969**	**4,751**	**5,380**	**100·0**

[1] Includes measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, erysipelas, acute poliomyelitis and poliœncephalitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, tuberculosis and syphilis.

Infant Mortality at Age Periods.—During the years 1941 and 1942, 51·3 p.c. and 52·2 p.c. of all infant deaths occurred before the children had reached one month of age, and 37·4 p.c. and 38·3 p.c., respectively, before they had completed one week of life. The chart facing p. 174 illustrates very dramatically not only the great reductions in infant deaths but also that as the Canadian child ages during its first year of existence its expectation of life becomes much greater.

Infant Mortality in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.—It should be remembered that a very low infant mortality rate for cities and towns for any particular year means very little and that wide annual fluctuations are the rule. Moreover, since maternity hospitals in urban centres draw patients from surrounding areas, rates "by place of occurrence" reveal considerable variation from rates "by place of residence". This is particularly true in the case of Westmount, where the average numbers of infants "by place of occurrence" given in Table 23 are considerably higher than the numbers for single years "by place of residence". Among the large cities, Vancouver has maintained a splendid record, Montreal has shown a steady improvement and Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates. Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec City and Hull all had very high rates prior to 1940, well over 100 per 1,000 live births, but here too are found indications of general improvement for by 1942 the rates "by place of residence" had dropped to 85, 64, 103 and 73, respectively.

23.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Still-births) in Urban Centres of 10,000 or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence.

Urban Centre	Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942
Belleville, Ont.	27	20	28	20	19	72	53	59	58	48
Brandon, Man.	26	18	16	13	18	67	59	58	48	54
Brantford, Ont.	52	34	31	36	24	76	54	50	53	31
Brockville, Ont.	17	13	16	17	15	76	52	53	82	54
Calgary, Alta.	113	74	63	66	65	63	44	37	37	33
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	69	31	22	18	20	170	105	78	51	52
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	30	26	32	24	14	105	72	73	73	35
Chatham, Ont.	38	33	38	18	9	78	68	52	43	21
Chicoutimi, Que.	72	57	50	55	67	129	112	91	81	79
Cornwall, Ont.	48	38	42	40	23	102	79	69	88	48
Dartmouth, N.S.	15	10	6	15	27	89	69	49	49	65
Drummondville, Que.	44	38	22	18	15	146	112	87	54	42
Edmonton, Alta.	140	109	107	61	80	66	49	39	32	38
Forest Hill, Ont.	[1]	1	1	1	Nil	[1]	67	143	6	–
Fort William, Ont.	46	32	23	34	29	73	57	44	60	45
Fredericton, N.B.	14	12	15	9	14	68	64	60	51	59
Galt, Ont.	16	15	11	10	13	57	51	36	35	41
Glace Bay, N.S.	85	69	78	57	56	127	98	87	77	76
Granby, Que.	29	28	23	19	17	96	79	69	41	38
Guelph, Ont.	23	20	12	22	19	59	57	41	51	39
Halifax, N.S.	127	119	105	87	93	87	73	59	48	44
Hamilton, Ont.	200	167	106	96	111	66	56	36	33	32
Hull, Que.	132	102	89	70	82	132	117	106	66	73
Joliette, Que.	52	35	26	34	19	149	106	87	97	44
Jonquière, Que.	67	32	37	45	69	129	73	78	70	81
Kingston, Ont.	59	38	42	38	36	99	58	55	54	43

[1] Not available.

23.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Still-births) in Urban Centres of 10,000 or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded.

Urban Centre	Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942
Kitchener, Ont.	43	35	35	22	29	58	47	44	32	39
Lachine, Que.	49	29	24	33	28	111	73	61	76	54
Lethbridge, Alta.	33	34	30	15	14	76	64	47	58	37
Lévis, Que.	37	25	19	20	21	120	96	82	74	65
London, Ont.	91	77	70	44	39	66	56	44	29	24
Medicine Hat, Alta.	23	18	14	9	10	60	50	39	40	40
Moncton, N.B.	40	24	31	35	31	76	49	56	67	48
Montreal, Que.	2,735	1,862	1,321	1,292	1,142	135	98	73	69	55
Moose Jaw, Sask.	39	24	20	18	15	62	52	40	47	32
New Westminster, B.C.	27	24	26	25	13	51	43	33	52	30
Niagara Falls, Ont.	31	21	14	21	18	66	50	33	44	32
North Bay, Ont.	35	23	23	21	17	85	59	57	63	49
Oshawa, Ont.	53	29	28	20	25	83	55	51	38	41
Ottawa, Ont.	327	257	211	167	145	110	87	66	54	44
Outremont, Que.	8	5	2	11	6	65	53	38	39	18
Owen Sound, Ont.	15	16	18	17	15	46	50	52	54	47
Pembroke, Ont.	30	23	23	22	19	100	79	78	77	62
Peterborough, Ont.	39	35	34	22	35	67	61	50	39	48
Port Arthur, Ont.	45	24	29	28	17	83	47	48	53	29
Prince Albert, Sask.	34	27	28	12	18	102	68	55	40	54
Quebec, Que.	727	538	451	458	428	166	130	113	115	103
Regina, Sask.	92	61	62	32	39	67	48	47	29	34
St. Boniface, Man.	59	46	43	12	16	70	43	33	32	41
St. Catharines, Ont.	40	27	28	16	21	67	46	43	26	29
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	55	42	31	34	26	166	119	76	89	58
St. Jean, Que.	26	19	18	10	11	79	64	58	27	30
St. Jérôme, Que.	42	22	17	24	22	124	81	66	72	49
St. Thomas, Ont.	20	16	14	20	18	60	54	35	59	45
Saint John, N.B.	113	91	75	77	56	99	76	58	61	41
Sarnia, Ont.	32	22	22	14	14	74	53	47	37	35
Saskatoon, Sask.	86	48	35	18	28	81	50	38	24	35
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	42	25	37	27	36	69	44	62	41	48
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	103	53	39	54	54	157	93	74	78	65
Sherbrooke, Que.	77	61	60	57	44	97	81	69	59	39
Sorel, Que.	56	36	31	42	36	187	136	129	117	85
Stratford, Ont.	21	19	14	11	11	55	56	36	39	40
Sudbury, Ont.	54	66	80	61	54	108	83	61	46	40
Sydney, N.S.	40	26	17	48	38	77	44	27	59	40
Thetford Mines, Que.	52	32	29	32	24	113	91	85	73	58
Three Rivers, Que.	228	237	210	91	81	171	200	184	71	64
Timmins, Ont.	60	57	57	42	28	123	101	67	43	29
Toronto, Ont.	914	673	472	343	401	75	59	45	36	34
Truro, N.S.	14	16	14	21	10	74	86	62	72	33
Valleyfield, Que.	40	31	20	43	44	126	87	57	76	62
Vancouver, B.C.	173	117	117	119	153	46	35	29	27	29
Verdun, Que.	91	68	49	40	60	86	67	59	31	41
Victoria, B.C.	33	23	27	11	33	46	33	32	14	32
Welland, Ont.	20	19	18	14	14	69	66	51	52	36
Westmount, Que.	11	33	24	6	4	102	105	92	34	20
Windsor, Ont.	203	106	88	68	108	73	52	40	31	44
Winnipeg, Man.	277	170	138	148	172	61	43	36	41	43
Woodstock, Ont.	14	12	13	14	5	58	51	46	62	16

Infant Mortality in Various Countries.—New Zealand has consistently held the world's low record for infant mortality, where in 1942 the rate was only 29 per 1,000 live births as compared with 68 in 1905, 51 in 1920, and 34 in 1930. Indications of the general improvement during the present century are to be found in England and Wales where the rate has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 80 in 1920, 60 in 1930 and 49 in 1942, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 85 in 1930 and 66 in 1942. In the Netherlands the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 51 in 1930 and 40 in 1942.

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

(Sources: League of Nations Statistical Year Book 1941-42 and Population Index, July, 1943)

Country or Province	Year	Rate of Infant Mortality	Country	Year	Rate of Infant Mortality
Iceland	1938	28	Denmark	1941	55[1]
New Zealand	1942	29	Scotland	1942	65[1]
Sweden	1941	37	Germany (territory of 1937)	1942	66[1]
Norway	1939	37	Eire	1942	68
Switzerland	1942	38[1]	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1942	70[1]
Australia	1942	40	Latvia	1939	70
Netherlands	1942	40	Austria	1940	72[1]
United States	1942	40	Northern Ireland	1942	76
England and Wales	1942	49[1]	Estonia	1938	77
Union of South Africa	1941	52[1]	Belgium	1942	78[1]
British Isles	1942	54[1]	Uruguay	1940	86
			Finland	1940	88
Canada	**1942**	**54**	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	93
	1941	**60**	Panama	1934	95
British Columbia	1942	35	Czechoslovakia	1942	98[1]
	1941	37	Greece	1938	99
Alberta	1942	38	Salvador	1941	105[1]
	1941	51	Italy	1942	108[1]
Ontario	1942	40	Japan	1938	114
	1941	46	Palestine	1941	116
Saskatchewan	1942	43	Ceylon	1942	120
	1941	51	Lithuania	1939	122
Prince Edward Island	1942	50	Costa Rica	1941	123
	1941	80	Bulgaria	1942	127[1]
Manitoba	1942	51	Jamaica	1938	129
	1941	53	Hungary[2]	1942	134[1]
Nova Scotia	1942	58	Poland	1938	140
	1941	65	Spain	1941	143
Quebec	1942	70	Straits Settlements	1940	144[1]
	1941	76	British India	1939	156
New Brunswick	1942	77	Egypt	1940	163[1]
	1941	76	Roumania	1940	189
			Chile	1941	200[1]

[1] Provisional or approximate figures. [2] Within the boundaries of the Treaty of Trianon.

Infant Mortality in Certain Cities of the World.—One of the greatest triumphs of medicine and public health of modern times has been the reduction of infant mortality in the metropolitan areas of the world.

To give particular examples, the rate of infant mortality for New York was 29 per 1,000 births in 1942, as against a rate of 40 per 1,000 for the Birth Registration Area of the United States. For 1938, Berlin had an infant mortality rate of 58 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 60 for Germany; Paris had a rate of 61 in 1939, compared with a rate of 63 for France and, in 1942, London had a rate of 51 compared with 49 for England and Wales.

In Canada, in 1941 and 1942 Montreal had infant mortality rates of 66 and 54 per 1,000 live births, respectively, as compared with 76 and 70 for the Province of Quebec. Toronto, in 1941 and 1942, had infant mortality rates of 37 and 35 as against 46 and 40 for the Province of Ontario, while Winnipeg and Vancouver had much lower infant mortality rates than their respective provinces. Since 1921 Vancouver and Victoria have recorded two of the lowest rates of infant mortality in the world.

Subsection 3.—Maternal Mortality

Closely allied with infant mortality are those deaths accidental in character which occur among our Canadian mothers during the period of childbirth. This maternal mortality is shown in Table 25 to be the lowest among mothers under 25 years of age and highest from 30 to 39 years of age. It will be seen in the chart facing p. 174 that there is very little variation between the age groups 25-29 years, 30-34 years and 35-39 years and that roughly 65 p.c. of all maternal deaths are to be found within these three age groups.

25.—Maternal Deaths by Age Groups and Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Provinces, 1940-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

Age Group and Year		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1]
Maternal Deaths—											
Under 20 years	1940	1	3	2	17	21	1	2	Nil	2	49
	1941	Nil	1	3	14	13	3	6	4	3	47
	1942	1	1	4	14	13	4	4	3	2	46
20-24	1940	Nil	7	14	53	31	9	15	16	12	157
	1941	"	16	10	64	36	8	9	13	4	160
	1942	1	5	16	48	36	5	8	10	6	135
25-29	1940	2	15	14	81	58	15	17	10	11	223
	1941	3	14	5	89	60	14	9	10	13	217
	1942	4	11	6	73	52	8	9	13	19	195
30-39	1940	2	23	21	174	115	30	19	34	15	433
	1941	2	13	20	180	88	17	28	24	15	387
	1942	3	14	20	141	86	17	30	13	15	339
40 or over	1940	1	6	5	52	29	2	9	9	3	116
	1941	1	5	5	39	22	4	6	3	5	90
	1942	1	10	11	38	19	6	11	4	3	103
Totals	**1940**	**6**	**54**	**56**	**377**	**254**	**57**	**62**	**69**	**43**	**978**
	1941	**6**	**49**	**43**	**386**	**219**	**46**	**58**	**54**	**40**	**901**
	1942	**10**	**41**	**57**	**314**	**206**	**40**	**62**	**43**	**45**	**818**
Averages	**1926-30**	**8**	**61**	**64**	**433**	**398**	**81**	**126**	**105**	**63**	**1,339**
	1931-35	**10**	**59**	**57**	**405**	**344**	**60**	**91**	**75**	**53**	**1,153**
	1936-40	**10**	**48**	**54**	**400**	**291**	**54**	**68**	**73**	**46**	**1,043**
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—											
Totals	**1940**	**2·9**	**4·2**	**4·8**	**4·5**	**3·7**	**3·9**	**3·2**	**4·0**	**3·1**	**4·0**
	1941	**2·9**	**3·5**	**3·5**	**4·3**	**3·0**	**3·1**	**3·1**	**3·1**	**2·7**	**3·5**
	1942	**4·7**	**2·7**	**4·5**	**3·3**	**2·6**	**2·6**	**3·4**	**2·3**	**2·7**	**3·0**
Averages	**1926-30**	**4·6**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**5·2**	**5·8**	**5·6**	**5·9**	**6·6**	**6·1**	**5·7**
	1931-35	**5·1**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**5·1**	**5·3**	**4·4**	**4·5**	**4·5**	**5·3**	**5·0**
	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.

Maternal Deaths by Causes of Death.—The chart facing p. 174 reveals that while from 1926 to 1942 the two chief causes of maternal deaths were puerperal sepsis and toxæmias of pregnancy, since the introduction of sulpha drugs in 1936 there has been a very marked decline in the death rates from these two causes of death.

26.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Death, 1941 and 1942

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 mention of infection	1941	Nil	7	2	16	33	7	5	13	4	87
		1942	"	7	Nil	19	34	5	7	7	4	83
141	Abortion without mention of infection	1941	Nil	1	3	19	8	1	2	3	2	39
		1942	"	1	4	4	9	3	4	2	7	34
142	Ectopic gestation	1941	Nil	2	2	9	9	1	1	4	2	30
		1942	"	1	Nil	7	10	2	4	2	2	28
143	Hœmorrhage of pregnancy—death prior to delivery	1941	Nil	2	1	6	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	12
		1942	1	2	2	2	1	2	Nil	"	"	10
144	Toxæmias of pregnancy—death prior to delivery	1941	1	2	2	34	21	1	4	5	4	74
		1942	Nil	2	3	18	18	5	4	2	2	54

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

26.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Deaths, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Int. List No.	Cause of Death		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1]
145	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy—death prior to delivery	1941	Nil	1	3	19	7	2	4	2	Nil	38
		1942	"	3	2	8	2	Nil	3	1	4	23
146	Hæmorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium	1941	2	5	8	71	25	12	8	5	7	143
		1942	2	5	12	66	28	4	9	7	4	137
147	Infection during childbirth and the puerperium	1941	2	11	8	116	52	7	18	10	11	235
		1942	4	6	15	114	41	10	14	13	11	228
148	Puerperal toxæmias—following delivery	1941	Nil	15	9	57	33	9	7	5	5	140
		1942	2	8	14	37	34	6	11	2	4	118
149	Other accidents of childbirth	1941	1	2	4	23	20	5	4	4	3	66
		1942	1	4	2	18	21	Nil	5	4	3	58
150	Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and the puerperal state	1941	Nil	1	1	16	9	1	4	3	2	37
		1942	"	2	3	21	8	3	1	3	4	45
	Totals	1941	**6**	**49**	**43**	**386**	**219**	**46**	**58**	**54**	**40**	**901**
		1942	**10**	**41**	**57**	**314**	**206**	**40**	**62**	**43**	**45**	**818**

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Section 4.—Natural Increase

The rate of natural increase of the population of Canada declined steadily from 17·9 in 1921 to 13·3 in 1926 and to 12·2 in 1929. In 1930 the rate increased to 13·2, but from then to 1937 it declined steadily to 9·6. In 1938 the rate was 11·0, in 1941 it was 12·2 and in 1942 it reached its highest point since 1925, viz., 13·7.

Among the provinces the trends, generally, followed that of Canada with minor variations. The Province of Quebec is considered to have one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate for Quebec in 1921 was 23·4 and while it has gradually reduced in line with common experience to a low point of 12·8 in 1937, it has since recovered and stood at 16·5 in 1941 and 18·0 in 1942, the highest point since 1925. Saskatchewan has usually approached Quebec in the matter of natural increase, in fact for the years 1926-30, 1934 and 1935 the rates for this prairie province actually exceeded those of Quebec, although for later years the recovery has been less pronounced, with a rate of 13·4 in 1941 and 14·1 in 1942. Alberta has followed Saskatchewan fairly closely, except that the recovery since 1938 has been more pronounced with a rate of 13·7 in 1941 and of 15·8 in 1942. The high rates of natural increase in the two prairie provinces are largely due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates. The chart facing p. 174 protrays the effects of variations between the birth and death rates in the Dominion and the provinces upon the rates of natural increase.

Rates of Natural Increase in Various Countries.— Canada compares quite favourably with most countries in the matter of rates of natural increase. In the Union of South Africa (Whites) in 1941 the rate was 15·6, in New Zealand 13·0, in Australia, 8·9 in Northern Ireland 5·6, in Eire 4·4, in Scotland 3·4 and 1·3 in England and Wales.

Natural Increase in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.— Statistics of natural increase in urban centres of 10,000 population or over are given for the period 1926 to 1942 in Table **27**. Rates per 1,000 population are not shown, though the census populations in 1931 and 1941 are given to furnish some guide to such rates.

27.—Natural Increase in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1939-42, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40

Province and Urban Centre	Census Population		Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1931	1941							
P.E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	23	99	141	78	125	129	215
Nova Scotia—									
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	75	78	57	92	112	193	291
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	378	445	634	478	535	504	515
Halifax	59,275	70,488	573	732	877	537	706	986	1,313
Sydney	23,089	28,305	270	374	455	342	518	516	634
Truro	7,901	10,272	82	76	113	76	87	176	206
New Brunswick—									
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	59	39	83	46	55	69	121
Moncton	20,689	22,763	266	249	278	196	267	306	422
Saint John	47,514	51,741	432	536	613	341	330	604	725
Quebec—									
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	278	211	210	226	229	272	293
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	325	284	283	325	413	491	653
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	194	224	165	187	242	250	283
Granby	10,587	14,197	183	239	224	212	312	325	317
Hull	29,433	32,947	647	515	487	501	552	719	792
Joliette	10,765	12,749	174	157	121	147	192	156	291
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	387	345	380	420	396	512	696
Lachine	18,630	20,051	228	212	189	109	186	197	301
Lévis	11,724	11,991	84	42	20	45	97	152	201
Montreal	818,577	903,007	8,945	9,194	8,278	7,304	8,831	9,107	11,262
Outremont	28,641	30,751	19	−66	−118	−52	6	−12	44
Quebec	130,594	150,757	2,110	2,146	1,919	1,863	2,208	2,100	2,462
St Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	45	59	91	119	200	143	210
St Jean	11,256	13,646	204	170	132	160	214	235	253
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	213	186	169	143	164	209	344
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	459	413	368	370	419	500	654
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	336	310	395	382	477	613	806
Sorel	10,320	12,251	130	124	114	78	123	213	246
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	308	212	170	160	261	298	259
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	773	577	538	665	774	866	858
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	137	204	186	201	198	400	520
Verdun	60,745	67,349	659	561	306	624	773	855	959
Westmount	24,235	26,047	−33	64	−4	−129	−119	−94	−69

27.—Natural Increase in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1939-42, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40 —concluded.

Province and Urban Centre	Census Population		Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1931	1941							
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	15,710	140	149	225	68	124	163	235
Brantford	30,107	31,948	300	265	221	109	210	285	328
Brockville	9,736	11,342	52	81	104	21	54	51	132
Chatham	14,569	17,369	185	181	405	140	143	218	221
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	230	248	359	257	261	254	282
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	−3	−31	53	90	107	46
Fort William	26,277	30,585	420	355	294	241	312	315	403
Galt	14,006	15,346	105	109	120	50	84	112	138
Guelph	21,075	23,273	160	117	80	131	201	163	229
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	1,568	1,467	1,307	941	1,101	1,239	1,709
Kingston	23,439	30,126	119	181	248	151	122	336	447
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	451	405	402	254	284	372	420
London	71,148	78,264	292	359	466	325	443	688	703
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	251	221	206	113	155	277	323
North Bay	15,528	15,599	268	235	239	231	169	203	230
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	429	339	326	252	282	297	396
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	1,301	1,247	1,353	798	1,236	1,441	1,553
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	171	138	151	80	109	140	143
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	130	139	118	89	82	165	178
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	271	253	308	217	170	256	438
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	318	314	364	179	187	308	349
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	279	306	325	251	265	333	432
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	100	69	144	43	123	117	165
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	209	189	225	165	152	191	179
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	395	360	348	272	318	417	490
Stratford	17,742	17,038	184	141	167	17	67	84	49
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	283	562	1,015	882	1,064	1,087	1,126
Timmins	14,200	28,790	345	392	659	662	804	782	790
Toronto	631,207	667,457	5,475	4,890	3,331	1,870	2,024	2,432	4,436
Welland	10,709	12,500	126	148	196	106	119	159	248
Windsor	98,179	105,311	1,826	1,200	1,270	992	1,219	1,333	1,533
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	73	60	66	24	56	42	147
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	17,383	148	78	14	46	94	120	161
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	361	647	754	149	153	223	191
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	2,770	2,232	1,838	958	1,325	1,542	1,940
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	397	268	265	145	170	189	274
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	181	223	313	144	180	202	226
Regina	53,209	58,245	887	802	767	571	656	716	743
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	573	505	422	243	378	441	444
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	88,904	1,050	965	867	530	694	959	1,106
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	1,260	1,362	1,640	993	990	1,144	1,349
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	251	338	437	131	143	127	231
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	245	230	207	47	87	107	160
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	252	271	445	218	212	273	218
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	1,601	1,056	1,197	875	1,183	1,358	2,022
Victoria	39,082	44,068	165	136	124	−93	−9	190	413

[1] Not available.

Natural Increase, by Sex.—In Table 28 the relationship of births to deaths is shown by sex from 1926 to 1942 for Canada and for 1941 and 1942 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.

28.—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Canada,[1] by Province and Sex, 1941 and 1942, with Totals 1933-42, 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
Canada—[1]							
Av. 1926-30	**121,553**	**58,351**	**63,203**	**114,968**	**50,574**	**64,394**	**127,596**
Av. 1931-35	**117,142**	**55,967**	**61,175**	**111,211**	**47,635**	**63,576**	**124,750**
Av. 1936-40	**117,433**	**59,992**	**57,441**	**111,334**	**49,522**	**61,812**	**119,253**
Totals, 1933	**114,388**	**54,725**	**59,663**	**108,480**	**47,243**	**61,237**	**120,900**
1934	**113,323**	**55,224**	**58,099**	**107,980**	**46,358**	**61,622**	**119,721**
1935	**113,293**	**57,206**	**56,087**	**108,158**	**48,361**	**59,797**	**115,884**
1936	**113,289**	**57,728**	**55,561**	**107,082**	**49,322**	**57,760**	**113,321**
1937	**113,143**	**62,109**	**51,034**	**107,092**	**51,715**	**55,377**	**106,411**
1938	**117,862**	**58,817**	**59,045**	**111,584**	**48,000**	**63,584**	**122,629**
1939	**117,594**	**59,907**	**57,687**	**111,874**	**49,044**	**62,830**	**120,517**
1940	**125,279**	**61,399**	**63,880**	**119,037**	**49,528**	**69,509**	**133,389**
1941	**131,175**	**63,852**	**67,323**	**124,142**	**50,787**	**73,355**	**140,678**
1942	**140,584**	**63,013**	**77,571**	**131,729**	**49,965**	**81,764**	**159,335**
Province, 1941							
Prince Edward Island	1,078	595	483	971	539	432	915
Nova Scotia	7,074	3,739	3,335	6,829	3,175	3,654	6,989
New Brunswick	6,200	2,804	3,396	6,072	2,380	3,692	7,088
Quebec	45,905	18,344	27,561	43,304	15,994	27,310	54,871
Ontario	37,254	21,549	15,705	35,008	17,677	17,331	33,036
Manitoba	7,616	3,782	3,834	7,196	2,713	4,483	8,317
Saskatchewan	9,472	3,821	5,651	8,992	2,637	6,355	12,006
Alberta	8,882	3,866	5,016	8,426	2,519	5,907	10,923
British Columbia	7,694	5,352	2,342	7,344	3,153	4,191	6,533
Province, 1942							
Prince Edward Island	1,074	503	571	1,063	458	605	1,176
Nova Scotia	7,880	3,503	4,377	7,426	2,882	4,544	8,921
New Brunswick	6,591	2,741	3,850	6,072	2,413	3,659	7,509
Quebec	49,113	18,233	30,880	45,918	15,566	30,352	61,232
Ontario	40,412	21,349	19,063	37,780	17,770	20,010	39,073
Manitoba	8,000	3,680	4,320	7,670	2,730	4,940	9,260
Saskatchewan	9,416	3,665	5,751	8,773	2,525	6,248	11,999
Alberta	9,417	3,724	5,693	8,900	2,367	6,533	12,226
British Columbia	8,681	5,615	3,066	8,127	3,254	4,873	7,939

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

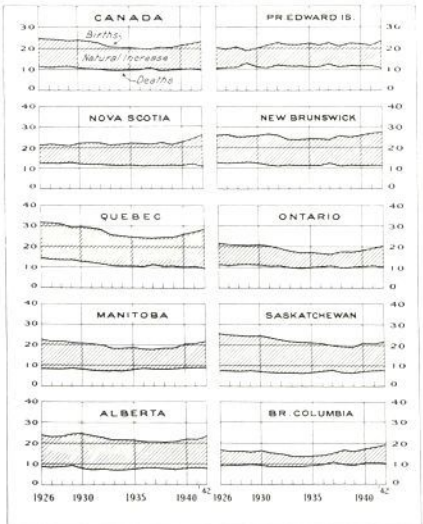
Section 5.—Vital Statistics of Yukon and Northwest Territories

The vital statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled since 1924. They are not, however, presented with those of the nine provinces in the tables of this chapter because the figures are not regarded as complete. The details are in many cases not available, and the small and varying

GRAPHIC RECORD OF VITAL STATISTICS IN CANADA
1926 - 42

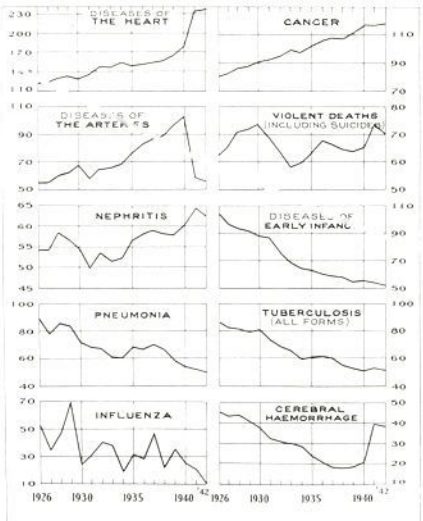
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

Rates per 1000 Population



TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

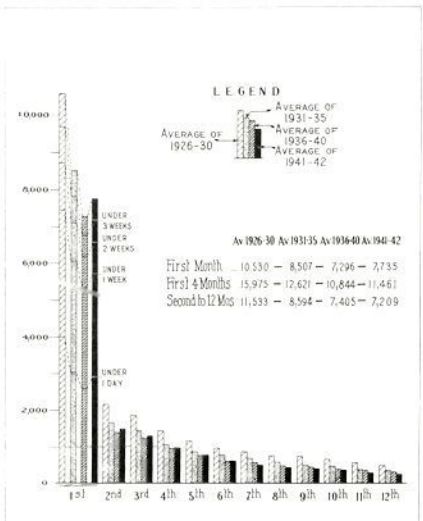
Rates per 100,000 Population



INFANT MORTALITY

FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES

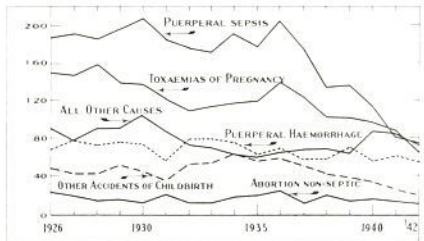
Deaths at each age period



MATERNAL MORTALITY

GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH

Rates per 100,000 Live Births



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS

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.

29.—Vital Statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1941 and 1942, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-1940

Year	Yukon			Northwest Territories		
	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Births	Marriages	Deaths
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Averages, 1926-30	33	14	54	158	24	185
Averages, 1931-35	49	24	61	190	41	137
Averages, 1936-40	67	36	72	228	72	177
1941	72	36	67	314	82	306
1942[1]	96	36	108	327	108	194

[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 11,506,655. 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, 1941, 1942 and 1943 showed decreases of only 34 p.c., 46 p.c., 56 p.c. and 51 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.—The latest information 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. Data for the 1941 Census are not yet available.

Expenditures on Immigration.—About 65 p.c. of Canada's expenditure on the encouragement and control of immigration 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.

Other Related Work of the Branch.—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 of their business and Canadians returning to this country.

* Revised under the direction of A. L. Jolliffe, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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 1890 are shown in Table 1. The heavy movement between 1902 and 1914 was cut down severely between 1915 and 1918. Beginning with 1932 the figures have been the lowest since 1897.

1.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1890-1943

NOTE.—Statistics for 1852-89 will be found at p. 153 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.
1890....	75,067	1899..	44,543	1908..	143,326	1917..	72,910	1926..	135,982	1935..	11,277
1891....	82,165	1900..	41,681	1909..	173,694	1918..	41,845	1927..	158,886	1936..	11,643
1892....	30,996	1901..	55,747	1910..	286,839	1919..	107,698	1928..	166,783	1937..	15,101
1893....	29,633	1902..	89,102	1911..	331,288	1920..	138,824	1929..	164,993	1938..	17,244
1894....	20,829	1903..	138,660	1912..	375,756	1921..	91,728	1930..	104,806	1939..	16,994
1895....	18,790	1904..	131,252	1913..	400,870	1922..	64,224	1931..	27,530	1940..	11,324
1896....	16,835	1905..	141,465	1914..	150,484	1923..	133,729	1932..	20,591	1941..	9,329
1897....	21,716	1906..	211,653	1915..	36,665	1924..	124,164	1933..	14,382	1942..	7,579
1898....	31,900	1907..	272,409	1916..	55,914	1925..	84,907	1934..	12,476	1943..	8,504

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and Other Countries, 1920-43

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. Calendar year figures are given for 1908 to 1919 at p. 153 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total	Year	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries			United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
1920.....	75,804	40,188	22,832	138,824	1932.....	3,327	13,709	3,555	20,591
1921.....	43,772	23,888	24,068	91,728	1933.....	2,304	8,500	3,578	14,382
1922.....	31,005	17,534	15,685	64,224	1934.....	2,166	6,071	4,239	12,476
1923.....	70,110	16,716	46,903	133,729	1935.....	2,103	5,291	3,883	11,277
1924.....	57,612	16,042	50,510	124,164	1936.....	2,197	4,876	4,570	11,643
1925.....	35,362	17,717	31,828	84,907	1937.....	2,859	5,555	6,687	15,101
1926.....	48,819	20,944	66,219	135,982	1938.....	3,389	5,833	8,022	17,244
1927.....	52,940	23,818	82,128	158,886	1939.....	3,544	5,649	7,801	16,994
1928.....	55,848	29,933	81,002	166,783	1940.....	3,021	7,134	1,169	11,324
1929.....	66,801	31,852	66,340	164,993	1941.....	2,300	6,594	435	9,329
1930.....	31,709	25,632	47,465	104,806	1942.....	2,259	5,098	219	7,576
1931.....	7,678	15,195	4,657	27,530	1943.....	3,834	4,401	269	8,504

Subsection 2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants

Females constituted 61·3 p.c. of the total immigrants to Canada in 1943, as compared with 57·7 p.c. in 1942. Prior to 1932 males normally exceeded females.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrant Arrivals, by Age Groups, 1941-43

Year and Age Group	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1941										
0-14 years of age.	810	Nil	Nil	Nil	810	816	Nil	Nil	Nil	816
15-19	453	1	"	"	454	455	92	"	"	547
20-24	997	91	2	8	1,098	400	377	3	3	783
25-29	411	210	1	28	650	182	369	6	5	562
30-39	224	484	10	23	741	151	556	23	21	751
40-49	89	366	14	19	488	62	340	42	10	454
50 or over	63	396	80	11	550	111	284	224	6	625
Totals, 1941	**3,047**	**1,548**	**107**	**89**	**4,791**	**2,177**	**2,018**	**298**	**45**	**4,538**
1942										
0-14 years of age.	784	Nil	Nil	Nil	784	746	Nil	Nil	Nil	746
15-19	356	4	"	"	360	370	99	1	"	470
20-24	328	54	"	5	387	340	414	3	5	762
25-29	150	143	1	7	301	171	402	3	7	583
30-39	134	329	5	6	474	157	531	23	19	730
40-49	72	324	8	9	413	71	293	46	24	434
50 or over	59	332	84	14	489	74	288	270	11	643
Totals, 1942	**1,883**	**1,186**	**98**	**41**	**3,208**	**1,929**	**2,027**	**346**	**66**	**4,368**
1943										
0-14 years	Nil	995	Nil	Nil	995	Nil	917	Nil	Nil	917
15-19	3	365	"	"	368	160	443	2	"	605
20-24	40	216	"	"	256	627	415	17	3	1,062
25-29	144	100	2	2	248	429	194	14	7	644
30-39	397	99	3	2	501	598	163	23	11	795
40-49	336	63	9	15	423	358	84	43	15	500
50 years or over	364	46	83	6	499	296	87	297	11	691
Totals, 1943	**1,284**	**1,884**	**97**	**25**	**3,290**	**2,468**	**2,303**	**396**	**47**	**5,214**

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, 1929-43

Year	Adult Males	Adult Females	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
1942	2,280	3,429	928	939	7,576
1943	2,113	4,064	1,177	1,150	8,504

Subsection 3.—Languages and Racial Origins of Immigrants

Languages of Immigrants.—At the Census of 1941, only 1·2 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. 135.

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 1943, 276 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 93·1 p.c. of the total and those giving French 4·2 p.c.

5.—Mother Tongues of Immigrants, 10 Years of Age or Over, 1934-43

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

Language	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
English	6,059	5,367	5,397	6,643	7,142	7,431	8,206	7,497	6,023	6,518
French	467	507	485	478	623	559	501	356	256	295
German	370	274	282	511	571	1,944	208	50	40	21
Norwegian	33	29	36	25	20	43	27	16	26	6
Swedish	23	18	15	41	28	14	12	4	7	6
Danish	19	21	19	38	36	73	23	7	3	12
Icelandic	4	2	–	–	1	–	–	-	1	2
Flemish	45	53	43	62	131	90	8	7	1	5
Netherland	36	26	53	58	95	190	56	30	8	7
Finnish	44	37	36	65	56	60	10	7	6	7
Estonian	1	3	3	–	8	5	–	-	1	2
Lettish	–	–	3	7	4	3	5	2	-	1
Lithuanian	24	22	38	43	40	50	15	4	2	2
Russian	54	32	36	42	29	88	16	23	7	6
Yiddish and Hebrew	137	158	197	110	93	197	36	41	12	17
Ruthenian									1	
Russniak	205	184	266	401	728	665	5	2		7
Ukrainian									–	
Polish	688	707	793	1,215	1,440	1,198	62	47	19	20
Roumanian	45	64	65	103	142	90	12	12	4	6
Slovenian	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Czech (Bohemian)	433	356	490	989	1,389	673	100	20	14	13
Croatian (Serbian)	189	214	305	438	460	185	43	3	1	5
Hungarian (Magyar)	290	234	265	436	507	383	94	21	2	14
Italian	261	265	245	367	337	183	105	8	4	10
Spanish	6	7	9	11	7	8	21	11	7	8
Portuguese	-	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	-
Greek	42	44	56	76	106	103	45	12	3	6
Albanian	1	1	3	7	5	5	–	–	-	-
Turkish	-	–	4	1	1	1	-	4		
Bulgarian	6	10	13	27	20	13	2			
Chinese	1	–	–	1	–	–	–			
Japanese	117	66	96	130	52	40	38	5	-	
East Indian	29	21	10	8	8	16	6	1	3	
Armenian (Aramaic)	1	1	5	3	1	2	1		-	-
Syrian (Arabic)	10	13	15	16	18	13	2	4		1
Not given	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	-		1
Totals	**9,640**	**8,736**	**9,286**	**12,354**	**14,099**	**14,326**	**9,660**	**8,195**	**6,452**	**6,998**

Racial Origins of Immigrants.—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. Since the outbreak of war, the predominant racial origins of immigrants have been British, French and Jewish.

6.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, 1939-42

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 and for 1937-38 at p. 156 of the 1942 Year Book.

Origin	1939	1940	1941	1942	Origin	1939	1940	1941	1942
British—					Continental European— concluded				
English	4,261	5,048	4,247	3,656	Ruthenian	1,766	23	18	15
Irish	1,071	1,156	1,069	813					
Scottish	1,384	1,350	1,129	971	Scandinavian—				
Welsh	127	135	140	88	Danish	112	82	51	33
					Icelandic	4	3	3	8
Totals, British	6,843	7,689	6,585	5,528	Norwegian	121	102	106	115
					Swedish	90	117	91	52
Continental European—					Serbian	33	11	10	4
Albanian	4	–	–	1	Slovak	291	36	26	20
Belgian	172	54	37	7	Spanish	13	37	15	6
Bohemian	342	16	10	8	Spanish American	1	4	4	9
Bulgarian	23	2	–	–	Swiss[1]	114	55	47	31
Croatian	130	32	4	3	Yugoslavic	103	8	6	3
Czech	317	77	23	12					
Estonian	7	1	1	1	Totals, Continental European	10,018	3,495	2,644	1,974
Finnish	82	32	20	21					
French	930	949	792	660					
German	1,586	432	400	290	Non-European—				
Greek	140	61	31	18	Arabian	2	–	–	
Italian	262	178	70	48	Armenian	3	5	1	4
Jewish	1,763	638	446	311	East Indian	19	6	1	3
Lettish	2	8	4	2	Indian (American)	7	15	15	7
Lithuanian	56	17	4	5	Japanese	44	44	4	–
Magyar	401	97	37	22	Negro	29	52	69	48
Maltese	–	4	1	–	Persian	–	1	–	–
Mexican	–	–	2	1	Syrian	29	17	10	12
Moravian	52	2	–	–					
Netherlands	460	241	208	150					
Polish	439	112	117	77	Totals, Non-European	133	140	100	74
Portuguese	3	7	9	5					
Roumanian	29	13	7	4					
Russian	170	44	44	32	**Grand Totals**	16,994	11,324	9,329	7,576

[1] Reported as "Swiss" origin but are evidently one of the constituent races such as German, French, Italian, etc.

Subsection 4.—Nationalities of Immigrants

In the calendar year 1943, the percentage of total immigrants into Canada who were British subjects was 49·1, exactly the same as that of United States citizens. In 1930, when total immigration was fourteen times that of the latest year, the proportions were 34 p.c. and 21 p.c., respectively.

7.—Nationalities of Immigrants into Canada, 1939-43

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub items. Statistics for 1930 will be found at p. 190 of the 1936 Year Book, for 1931-36 at p. 154 of the 1940 Year Book and for 1937-38 at p. 158 of the 1942 Year Book.

Nationality	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Nationality	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Albanian	2	–	–	–	–	Lithuanian	98	24	11	3	2
Argentinian	–	–	–	1	–	Luxemburger	–	–	9	–	–
Armenian	2	–	–	–	–	Mexican	1	3	1	1	2
Austrian	2	–	–	–	–	Netherlands	281	60	34	11	3
Belgian	170	19	15	3	4	Norwegian	27	17	9	27	3
Brazilian	–	–	–	2	–	Paraguayan	–	4	–	–	–
British	5,125	5,360	3,735	3,717	5,141	Persian	–	1	–	1	
Bulgarian	14	1	–	–	–	Peruvian	–	–	–	1	–
Central American	–	–	1	1	–	Polish	2,591	47	41	11	7
Cuban	3	1	–	2	3	Portuguese	–	–	1	–	–
Czechoslovakian	1,984	145	28	16	10	Roumanian	186	11	17	2	6
Danish	67	17	6	5	12	Russian	14	6	3	1	4
Danziger	12	–	–	–	–	South American	9	–	4	5	–
Estonian	5	–	–	1	2	Spanish	6	15	1	3	1
Finnish	60	7	4	–	1	Swedish	13	5	–	1	1
French	99	41	44	6	7	Swiss	104	30	7	10	6
German	708	140	21	21	20	Syrian	4	–	–	–	1
Greek	120	45	6	–	1	Turkish	2	2	–	–	–
Hungarian	393	98	13	–	2	Ukrainian	2	–	–	–	–
Icelandic	–	–	–	–	1	United States	4,412	5,060	5,311	3,721	3,258
Iraqi	1	–	–	–	–	West Indian (not British)	–	–	2	–	–
Italian	180	89	2	–	–	Yugoslavic	268	46	–	2	6
Japanese	25	19	–	–	–						
Latvian	4	9	3	1	–	**Totals**	16,994	11,324	9,329	7,576	8,504
Liechtenstein	–	2	–	–	–						

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 follow 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 latest years Quebec has stood second as the immediate destination of new arrivals.

8.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, 1929-43

NOTE.—The 1934-35 edition of the Year Book gives similar information for the fiscal years 1901 to 1934.

Year	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia 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
1942	1,299	1,399	3,315	209	118	287	949	Nil	"	7,576
1943	1,852	1,369	3,852	190	171	310	760	"	"	8,504

Occupations of Immigrant Arrivals.—Immigrants are classified as follows: farming, labouring, mechanics, trading and clerical, mining, female domestics, and other. Of late years, the last-named class has accounted for about 60 p.c. of the total, owing to the curtailment of immigration and to the numbers of wives and children of earlier immigrants coming to Canada. Under these circumstances the statistics of occupations are meaningless and will be discontinued until circumstances warrant the re-appearance of the data.

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.

9.—Rejections of Prospective Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1932-42

NOTE.—Statistics for the fiscal years 1903-34 will be found at p. 222 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Item	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Total 1932-42
CAUSE												
Medical	17	14	13	13	10	9	9	9	10	16	18	138
Civil	244	160	224	192	213	217	166	168	235	118	121	2,058
Totals	**261**	**174**	**237**	**205**	**223**	**226**	**175**	**177**	**245**	**134**	**139**	**2,196**
NATIONALITY												
British	144	101	167	133	128	94	90	120	101	76	95	1,249
United States	13	9	14	6	9	4	7	4	7	–	2	75
Other	104	64	56	66	86	128	78	53	137	58	42	872

While the majority of persons included in the figures of Table **10** 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.

10.—Deportations of Immigrants, Including Accompanying Persons, after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1932-42

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

Item	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Total, 1932-42
CAUSE												
Medical	560	316	181	90	52	44	38	33	14	12	20	1,360
Public charges	5,217	3,541	880	133	135	51	45	29	8	2	Nil	10,041
Criminality	909	584	288	251	124	106	101	113	96	74	85	2,731
Other causes	290	238	196	168	238	187	243	233	273	423	137	2,626
Accompanying deported persons	671	459	156	33	56	33	12	5	1	5	2	1,433
Totals	**7,647**	**5,138**	**1,701**	**675**	**605**	**421**	**439**	**413**	**392**	**516**	**244**	**18,191**
NATIONALITY												
British	4,563	3,029	805	157	210	140	139	123	113	140	82	9,501
United States	367	308	216	157	176	124	144	162	117	122	98	1,991
Polish	622	332	118	57	42	22	14	4	14	18	5	1,248
Finnish	319	274	46	23	8	4	7	6	6	22	6	721
Other	1,776	1,195	516	281	169	131	135	118	142	214	53	4,730

Subsection 7.—Juvenile Immigration

Juvenile immigration, apart from children accompanying their parents, has not been a large factor 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 11.

11.—British Juvenile Immigrants, Fiscal Years 1920-43

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are, of course, included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere. Figures for 1901 to 1914 appear at p. 164 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants
1920	155	1928	2,070	1936	4
1921	1,426	1929	3,036	1937	10
1922	1,211	1930	4,281	1938	44
1923	1,184	1931	2,190	1939	120
1924	2,080	1932	478	1940	49
1925	2,000	1933	172	1941	33
1926	1,862	1934	6	1942	Nil
1927	1,741	1935	6	1943	"

British 'Guest' Children.—An account of British guest children coming to Canada for the duration of the War is given at pp. 164-165 of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 8.—Refugee Immigration

An account of this movement, in so far as it can be distinguished from normal immigration, is given at pp. 165-166 of the 1942 Year Book.

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. 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, and the table below presents statistics of Oriental immigration by sex since 1906, the earliest year for which these figures are available.

12.—Oriental Immigration to Canada, 1906-42

Year	Chinese				Japanese			
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18	Total	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18	Total
1906	37	11	22	70	2,549	383	64	2,996
1907	1,391	34	117	1,542	7,518	581	97	8,196
1908	1,967	39	157	2,163	649	189	31	869
1909	1,603	58	222	1,883	113	121	30	264
1910	4,268	71	328	4,667	165	212	52	429
1911	6,189	79	392	6,660	322	337	76	735
1912	6,556	92	347	6,995	250	382	50	682
1913	5,947	85	195	6,227	359	483	59	901
1914	1,458	50	92	1,600	238	399	47	684
1915	37	17	28	82	125	238	21	384
1916	229	31	53	313	253	269	33	555

12.—Oriental Immigration to Canada, 1906-42—concluded

Year	Chinese				Japanese			
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18	Total	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18	Total
1917	476	26	45	547	472	367	51	890
1918	2,806	52	130	2,988	520	460	59	1,039
1919	1,905	49	130	2,084	368	476	50	894
1920	961	133	235	1,329	175	307	44	526
1921	2,063	136	533	2,732	125	322	36	483
1922	390	61	359	810	146	219	30	395
1923	68	47	696	811	176	199	30	405
1924	6	1	Nil	7	203	267	41	511
1925	Nil	Nil	"	.	120	223	81	424
1926	"	"	"	.	119	216	108	443
1927	1	1	"	2	124	285	102	511
1928	Nil	1	"	1	149	272	114	535
1929	1	Nil	"	1	62	74	44	180
1930	Nil	"	"		65	111	42	218
1931	"	"	"	.	39	95	40	174
1932	1	"	"	1	36	57	26	119
1933	1	"	"	1	34	58	14	106
1934	1	"	"	1	58	48	20	126
1935	Nil	"	"	.	23	37	10	70
1936	"	"	"	.	24	61	18	103
1937	1	"	"	1	30	86	30	146
1938	Nil	"	"	.	2	43	12	57
1939	"	"	"		1	36	7	44
1940	"	"	"		Nil	34	10	44
1941	"	"	"		"	4	Nil	4
1942	"	"	"		"	Nil	"	

Year	East Indians				Total Oriental Immigrants
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18	Total	
1906	2,318	4	4	2,326	5,392
1907	2,420	Nil	3	2,423	12,161
1908	308	1	Nil	309	3,341
1909	24	Nil	"	24	2,171
1910	14	1	1	16	5,112
1911	6	1	Nil	7	7,402
1912	Nil	2	3	5	7,682
1913	78	2	8	88	7,216
1914	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	2,284
1915	1	"	"	1	467
1916	Nil	"	"	.	868
1917	"	"	"		1,437
1918	"	"	"		4,027
1919	"	"	"	.	2,978
1920	7	2	"	9	1,864
1921	3	3	5	11	3,226
1922	12	6	4	22	1,227
1923	20	7	3	30	1,246
1924	27	14	8	49	567
1925	4	19	35	58	482
1926	8	19	43	70	513
1927	3	23	30	56	569
1928	3	29	24	56	592
1929	1	19	29	49	230
1930	6	27	47	80	298
1931	6	11	35	52	226
1932	4	10	47	61	181
1933	5	9	22	36	143
1934	6	10	17	33	160
1935	Nil	6	20	26	96
1936	1	4	8	13	116
1937	Nil	4	7	11	158
1938	"	3	6	9	66
1939	2	8	9	19	63
1940	Nil	4	2	6	50
1941	"	1	Nil	1	5
1942	"	Nil	3	3	3

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 two main factors have been the immigration to the United States of Europeans originally immigrating to Canada and the emigration of native-born Canadians.

In 1924 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. Statistics of that movement, from Apr. 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1943, are given in Table 13.

13.—Canadians[1] Returned from the United States, 1924-43

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	1934	5,926	739	607	7,272
1925	33,774	3,658	2,555	39,987	1935	4,961	632	785	6,378
1926	53,736	5,792	2,765	62,293	1936	4,649	297	222	5,168
1927	36,838	3,560	1,680	42,078	1937	4,443	377	347	5,167
1928	30,436	2,674	1,010	34,120	1938	4,016	333	310	4,659
1929	27,328	2,265	886	30,479	1939	3,572	565	473	4,610
1930	28,230	2,176	1,202	31,608	1940	4,705	207	78	4,990
1931	18,503	1,135	714	20,352	1941	3,372	133	59	3,564
1932	16,801	809	610	18,220	1942	3,269	170	28	3,467
1933	9,330	457	422	10,209	1943	2,225	93	15	2,333

[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 Justice. Not all of the statistics are available by months, so that it has not been possible to present the figures on a calendar-year basis; 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.

14.—Presumed Permanent Movement of Population Between Canada and the United States, Years Ended June 30, 1933-43

Year Ended June 30—	From United States to Canada				
	U.S. Citizens Entering Canada	Aliens Entering Canada	Aliens Deported to Canada	Deportable Aliens Destined to Canada	Total
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	3,306[1]	1,018	1,941	3,695	9,960[1]
1939	2,933	965	1,915	3,604	9,417
1940	2,695	769	1,503	3,981	8,948
1941	3,331	835	957	2,453	7,576
1942	3,413	595	631	2,187	6,826
1943	2,053	439	464	2,350	5,306

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

14.—Presumed Permanent Movement of Population Between Canada and the United States, Years Ended June 30, 1933-43—concluded

Year Ended June 30—	From Canada to United States				Net Movement into (+) or from (−) Canada
	Immigrant Aliens from Canada	U.S. Citizens Returning from Canada	Persons Deported from Canada	Total	
1933	6,135	3,818	462	10,415	+1,233
1934	7,873	5,976	245	14,094	−4,899
1935	7,695	4,453	224	12,372	−3,974
1936	8,018	4,524	206	12,748	−4,099
1937	11,799	5,211	214	17,224	−8,039
1938	14,070	5,032	153	19,255	−9,295[1]
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
1942	10,450	4,725	107	15,282	−8,456
1943	9,571	4,892	78	14,541	−9,235

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Statistics of the permanent migration between Canada and the United Kingdom published by the British Board of Trade, are available from Jan. 1, 1924, to June 30, 1939. These were given at p. 169 of the 1942 Year Book.

Commencing on Apr. 1, 1938, an enumeration was made of returning Canadians and other non-immigrants entering the Dominion from Newfoundland. The table below gives details of this movement for the calendar years 1941-43.

15.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering the Dominion from Newfoundland, 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943
Canadians returning after an absence of more than one year	326	325	432
Canadian born	*78*	*155*	*331*
Other British born	*226*	*124*	*91*
Naturalized with Canadian domicile	*4*	*7*	*2*
Aliens with Canadian domicile	*18*	*39*	8
Tourists, etc	10,902	14,086	13,389
Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year	10,216	15,435	10,755
Totals	**21,444**	**30,171**	**24,576**

The classification of returning Canadians and other non-immigrants, by classes of travel, formerly shown in this Section, has been dropped owing to the incompleteness and unreliability of information under war-time conditions.

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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NOTE.—Since the publication of the 1942 edition of the Year Book, a change has been made in the gross and net production of the primary industry, agriculture, for 1939. This has reduced the gross figures as shown for that year in the 1942 Year Book by $19,676,000 and the net production by the same amount. These changes should be carried down into the totals for primary production and the grand totals of Table 1, p. 174, and should be noted in relation to their effect on the detailed tables that follow for that year. An adjustment has also been made for 1939 in the duplication contained in the figures for the secondary industry, manufactures. The net effect of these changes raises the gross and net grand totals by $116,136,795 and $17,174,726, respectively. Since there was no 1943 Year Book and the statistics now presented cover a two-year period, pressure on space precludes reprinting the 1939 figures. The reader requiring more detail regarding the changes is referred to the annual report "Survey of Production in Canada, 1940" where the revised figures for 1939 are given. The revised statistics for 1939 with industrial and provincial distribution were presented in Appendix II, p. 1,003, of the 1942 Year Book.

Mainly due to the requirements of war, Canada's production on the whole reached higher levels in 1941 than ever before. The net output of the nine main branches of production was greater by 18 p.c. in 1940 and by 45·6 p.c. in 1941 than in 1939. The expansion of the manufacturing industries was the most important factor in the two-year period, since the general trend of production was, of course, directed to munitions of war. Agriculture, the leader among primary industries, showed the lowest percentage increase in 1941 compared with 1940, while fishing and trapping each recorded a 35 p.c. advance in net value. The large gain in trapping was mainly accounted for by advances in prices of most kinds of furs, notwithstanding a decline of about one-quarter in the numbers of pelts sold.

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 leading industrial groups occupied with commodity 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 in the appendix to the "Survey of Production", a bulletin issued annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 1.—Leading Branches of Production, 1940 and 1941

Primary Production.—The primary group of industries recorded a gain of 10·8 p.c. in the net value of output for 1941 over 1940.

While agriculture showed the lowest percentage increase among primary industries, it added the greatest absolute value to net production. The chief branches of agriculture accounting for the increase were live stock and dairying. The mining

* Revised by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Chief, Business Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch, in addition to the Survey of Production in Canada, publishes: National Income of Canada 1919-1938, Part I, Economic Status; Monthly Review of Business Statistics; Economic Conditions; Bank Debits and Equation of Exchange; and Commercial Failures.

industry continued its growth at a somewhat lesser rate than in 1940. This progress was made mainly on the basis of increased production, since prices of gold and base metals were stabilized for the war period.

Secondary Production.—Net production in the secondary industries showed a gain of 33·2 p.c. in 1941 over 1940. Manufactures, which accounted for 87·4 p.c. of all secondary production, showed an increase of 34 p.c. Expansion of production planned immediately after the outbreak of war began to show results in 1940 and by 1941 had reached substantial proportions.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1940 and 1941

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	1940		1941		Percentage Change in Net Value, 1941 from 1940	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1941
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,265,112,000	885,115,000	1,431,770,000	951,025,000	+ 7·45	20·14
Forestry	627,365,611	370,121,275	711,004,556	421,419,139	+13·86	8·93
Fisheries	60,053,631	38,106,690	82,522,675	51,769,638	+35·85	1·10
Trapping	11,207,930	11,207,930	15,138,040	15,138,040	+35·06	0·32
Mining	748,344,045[1]	446,080,720	866,293,332[1]	497,904,632	+11·62	10·55
Electric power	166,228,773	163,780,757	186,089,354	183,146,426	+11·82	3·88
Totals, Primary Production	2,878,311,990	1,914,412,381	3,292,808,957	2,120,402,875	+10·76	44·92
Construction	474,122,778	206,893,992	639,750,624	269,561,885	+30·29	5·71
Custom and repair	180,126,000	110,745,000	199,377,000	135,287,000	+22·16	2·87
Manufactures[2]	4,529,173,316	1,942,471,238	6,076,308,124	2,605,119,788	+34·11	55·19
Totals, Secondary Production[3]	5,183,422,094	2,260,110,230	6,915,435,748	3,009,968,673	+33·18	63·77
Grand Totals	**7,260,597,365**	**3,823,676,973**	**9,250,795,729**	**4,720,073,033**	**+23·44**	**100·00**

[1] Comprises fuel, electricity, etc., and net sales shown in Table 7 of Chapter XII. [2] Includes sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish-processing, and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting in 1940 to a gross of $801,136,719 and a net of $350,845,638 and in 1941 to a gross of $957,448,976 and a net of $410,298,515, 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 1940 was 41·63 and in 1941 was 46·50.

Following Table 1 in previous editions of the Year Book, a statement has appeared showing the net values of production by individual sub-groups for the primary and secondary industries. These data were repeated from the respective chapters and the only new information added was the costs of supplies including fuel and electricity which were subtracted in certain cases from the gross figures to give the net values. Such information as is necessary to the interpretation of the production figures is now given in the text above and as footnotes to the tables, and this year the detail has been omitted in order to conserve space. The reader will find these detailed statistics in the respective chapters dealing with primary and secondary production or in the Annual Report of the Survey of Production.

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production, 1940 and 1941

Generally speaking, there was no striking change in the relative importance of the provinces in respect to the net value of production during the year 1941. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, however, contributed a greater proportion of the total than in the preceding year and eight of the nine provinces recorded increased production.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

Province	1940				1941			
	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. Island	25,121,038	13,826,491	0·36	145·47	28,010,446	13,200,776	0·28	138·89
Nova Scotia	232,102,253	132,038,545	3·45	228·46	265,262,337	136,855,941	2·90	236·79
New Brunswick	164,896,487	90,119,421	2·36	197·02	205,698,123	103,968,110	2·20	227·30
Quebec	1,960,693,108	1,011,051,952	26·44	303·45	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703	27·10	383·97
Ontario	3,237,922,599	1,642,788,599	42·97	433·72	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	44·24	551·25
Manitoba	338,704,815	176,734,411	4·62	242·19	414,912,902	205,348,561	4·35	281·40
Saskatchewan	358,173,074	219,966,345	5·75	245·50	355,149,603	228,318,037	4·84	254·82
Alberta	398,076,785	234,388,768	6·13	294·40	443,175,858	276,898,177	5·87	347·79
British Columbia	537,099,969	296,398,765	7·75	362·41	686,866,789	379,925,005	8·05	464·53
Yukon and N.W.T.	7,807,237	6,363,676	0·17	373·41	9,497,928	8,246,282	0·17	486·74
Totals	**7,260,597,365**	**3,823,676,973**	**100·00**	**332·30**	**9,250,795,729**	**4,720,073,033**	**100·00**	**410·20**

[1] Based on 1941 population figures as given at p. 79.

Per Capita Production.—The Dominion total of net commodity production at $410 per capita was $78 above the figure for 1940, the estimated increase in the population having been less than one per cent.

Eight of the nine provinces showed per capita betterment in 1941 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 $551 per capita, a gain of approximately $118 over the level of 1940. British Columbia ranked second and Quebec third.

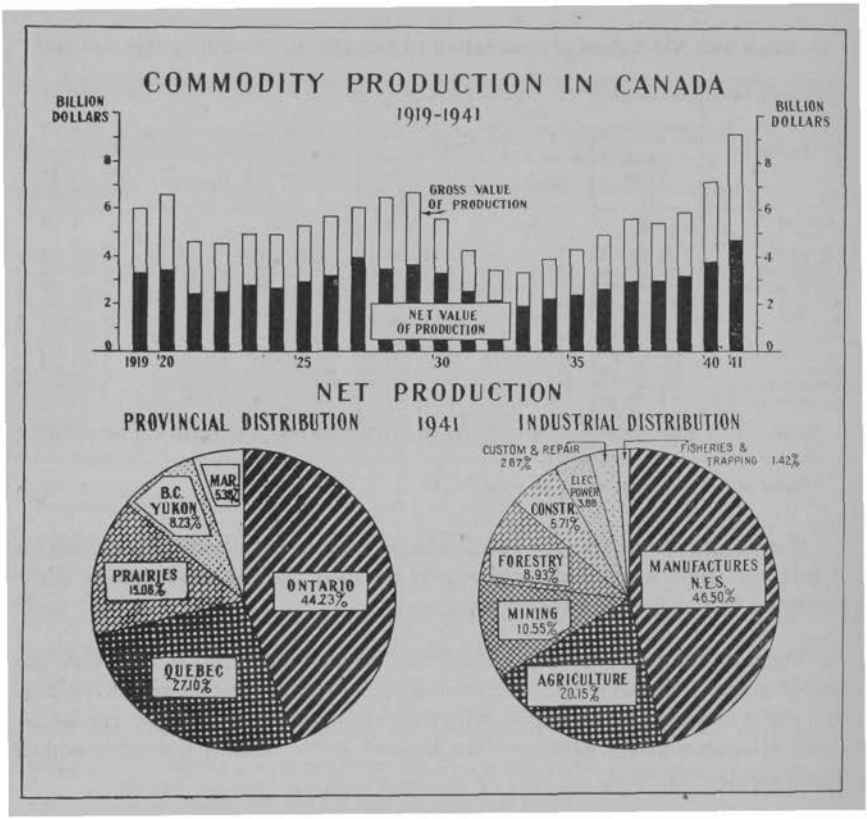
Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1941 Compared with 1940

Maritime Provinces.—Net production in the Maritime Provinces in 1941 increased 7·6 p.c. over the preceding year. Decreases were shown in agriculture and mining. The greatest gain was recorded in manufactures, the net production rising from $86,100,000 to nearly $100,000,000.

Quebec.—Manufacturing was again the principal industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, about 51 p.c. of the net value of provincial production. In comparison, agriculture accounted for only 11·8 p.c. and forestry 12·5 p.c. of the

total net value. Mining registered a slight gain, showing an advance from 9·7 to 10·0 p.c., while construction maintained its position at 6·0 p.c. of the provincial total.

Ontario.—This Province held the leading position in the net value of manufacturing production in 1941, which, without duplication, contributed 59 p.c. of the provincial total. Agriculture and mining were relatively less important than in 1940.



Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 58 p.c. of the net production in 1941. The increase over 1940 was 9·2 p.c., gains having been general in each of the three provinces. Manufacturing accounted for more than 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 8 p.c. of the net total.

British Columbia.—The net output from forestry in British Columbia during 1941, was nearly $99,000,000 or slightly more than one-quarter of the provincial production. Manufactures, *n.e.s.*, eliminating duplication, contributed the highest proportion, viz., 26·9 p.c., while mining comprised nearly 16 p.c. of the net value.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1940 and 1941

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Table 1.

GROSS PRODUCTION

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
1940					
Agriculture	14,551,000	29,128,000	33,204,000	217,323,000	380,342,000
Forestry	676,478	22,681,154	48,017,548	244,543,719	152,174,507
Fisheries	1,013,765	14,111,813	5,974,830	2,523,813	3,035,100
Trapping	2,360	105,910	631,074	1,338,113	2,187,625
Mining	Nil	32,230,387	3,400,509	191,168,991	345,156,479
Electric power	343,850	6,157,997	4,151,784	61,132,195	58,294,696
Construction	4,147,583	28,637,404	13,002,828	127,438,996	192,304,380
Custom and repair	1,134,794	6,610,624	4,557,188	47,607,302	73,851,660
Manufactures[1]	3,856,544	113,814,650	89,281,008	1,357,375,776	2,302,014,654
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−605,336	−21,375,686	−37,324,282	−289,758,797	−271,438,502
Totals, 1940	**25,121,038**	**232,102,253**	**164,896,487**	**1,960,693,108**	**3,237,922,599**

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$
1940					
Agriculture	102,751,000	233,948,000	209,784,000	44,081,000	Nil
Forestry	7,598,804	4,220,595	7,308,275	140,129,153	15,378
Fisheries	1,988,545	403,510	450,574	30,546,687	4,994
Trapping	1,196,198	1,258,243	1,892,664	1,079,387	1,516,356
Mining	30,082,102	15,685,066	33,425,561	91,244,144	5,950,806
Electric power	8,790,666	5,421,115	6,075,059	15,793,075	68,336
Construction	25,232,785	21,243,412	27,350,018	34,765,372	Nil
Custom and repair	10,537,371	8,898,224	9,582,703	17,346,134	"
Manufactures[1]	167,919,165	76,284,332	107,313,964	311,046,478	266,745
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−17,391,821	−9,189,423	−5,106,033	−148,931,461	−15,378
Totals, 1940	**338,704,815**	**358,173,074**	**398,076,785**	**537,099,969**	**7,807,237**

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
1941					
Agriculture	18,487,000	36,416,000	41,900,000	274,066,000	475,074,000
Forestry	688,543	21,903,514	56,634,118	275,860,091	169,108,924
Fisheries	1,330,512	17,804,868	7,784,595	3,593,914	3,518,402
Trapping	3,000	142,947	627,236	1,390,570	2,775,536
Mining	Nil	31,219,817	3,653,443	255,268,789	374,173,095
Electric power	427,499	7,082,788	4,458,262	69,504,635	65,339,994
Construction	1,938,721	33,152,991	18,550,864	181,859,687	261,238,765
Custom and repair	1,255,905	7,316,145	5,043,555	52,688,205	81,760,501
Manufactures[1]	4,649,476	133,873,428	111,433,726	1,841,088,523	3,121,756,568
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−770,210	−23,649,861	−44,387,676	−358,748,099	−309,096,357
Totals, 1941	**28,010,446**	**265,262,637**	**205,698,123**	**2,596,572,315**	**4,245,649,428**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 193.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1940 and 1941—continued

GROSS PRODUCTION—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$
1941					
Agriculture	125,714,000	205,781,000	203,803,000	50,529,000	Nil
Forestry	8,782,093	6,333,404	9,330,156	162,339,581	24,132
Fisheries	3,233,115	414,492	440,444	44,395,681	6,652
Trapping	2,001,632	1,947,747	1,952,287	1,624,891	2,672,194
Mining	30,864,263	22,025,878	39,779,583	102,906,245	6,402,219
Electric power	9,404,906	5,816,640	6,721,358	17,248,786	75,486
Construction	29,609,648	20,668,374	35,295,959	57,435,615	Nil
Custom and repair	11,661,975	9,847,889	10,605,420	19,197,405	"
Manufactures[1]	211,534,751	96,020,975	142,651,493	412,957,807	341,377
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−17,893,481	−13,706,796	−7,403,842	−181,768,222	−24,132
Totals, 1941	**414,912,902**	**355,149,603**	**443,175,858**	**686,866,789**	**9,497,928**

NET PRODUCTION

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
1940					
Agriculture	8,754,000	22,931,000	20,804,000	151,712,000	266,575,000
Forestry	468,919	14,239,017	28,288,701	144,778,418	86,441,535
Fisheries	643,888	8,918,492	3,799,081	1,877,485	3,035,100
Trapping	2,360	105,910	631,074	1,338,113	2,187,625
Mining	-	26,189,233	3,024,317	98,134,979	209,277,055
Electric power	283,174	5,446,451	3,844,833	61,094,889	58,271,225
Construction	1,878,393	13,047,663	6,177,402	60,561,073	78,658,818
Custom and repair	697,694	4,064,342	2,801,848	29,269,903	45,405,450
Manufactures[1]	1,270,233	46,548,446	38,253,475	595,552,909	1,004,529,583
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−172,170	−9,452,009	−17,505,310	−133,267,817	−111,592,792
Totals, 1940	**13,826,491**	**132,038,545**	**90,119,421**	**1,011,051,952**	**1,642,788,599**

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$
1940					
Agriculture	72,790,000	166,879,000	139,901,000	34,769,000	-
Forestry	4,886,418	2,444,888	5,320,228	83,239,698	13,453
Fisheries	1,988,545	403,510	450,574	16,985,021	4,994
Trapping	1,196,198	1,258,243	1,892,664	1,079,387	1,516,356
Mining	14,065,270	8,652,006	29,593,293	52,513,427	4,631,149
Electric power	8,714,430	4,591,186	5,809,751	15,666,374	58,444
Construction	10,912,979	9,069,545	11,446,288	15,141,831	-
Custom and repair	6,478,583	5,470,803	5,891,634	10,664,743	-
Manufactures[1]	62,352,698	25,857,683	37,747,215	130,206,263	152,733
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−6,650,710	−4,660,519	−3,663,879	−63,866,979	−13,453
Totals, 1940	**176,734,411**	**219,966,345**	**234,388,768**	**296,398,765**	**6,363,676**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 193.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1940 and 1941—concluded

NET PRODUCTION—concluded

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1941	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	8,673,000	21,334,000	20,017,000	151,184,000	298,239,000
Forestry	513,132	13,152,207	32,470,701	160,199,517	99,209,131
Fisheries	872,679	11,523,628	5,017,233	2,661,923	3,518,402
Trapping	3,000	142,947	627,236	1,390,570	2,775,536
Mining	–	24,535,707	3,231,658	127,649,905	219,459,986
Electric power	344,527	6,263,583	4,091,635	69,461,306	65,315,655
Construction	843,633	13,884,887	8,530,432	76,552,556	108,171,486
Custom and repair	852,157	4,964,153	3,422,153	35,750,011	55,481,831
Manufactures[1]	1,347,990	51,318,369	47,296,960	815,086,832	1,360,055,756
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−249,342	−10,263,240	−20,736,898	−160,582,917	−124,268,342
Totals, 1941	**13,200,776**	**136,856,241**	**103,968,110**	**1,279,353,703**	**2,087,958,441**

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
1941	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	85,185,000	167,861,000	161,587,000	36,945,000	–
Forestry	5,852,461	4,573,022	6,474,131	98,957,560	17,277
Fisheries	3,233,115	414,492	440,444	24,081,070	6,652
Trapping	2,001,632	1,947,747	1,952,287	1,624,891	2,672,194
Mining	11,898,109	9,336,756	36,167,469	60,323,299	5,301,743
Electric power	9,326,481	4,889,185	6,322,557	17,065,667	65,830
Construction	10,742,642	9,556,352	15,798,441	25,481,456	–
Custom and repair	7,912,886	6,681,992	7,195,991	13,025,826	–
Manufactures[1]	74,450,721	28,172,441	45,958,219	181,232,637	199,863
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−5,254,486	−5,114,950	−4,998,362	−78,812,401	−17,277
Totals, 1941	**205,348,561**	**228,318,037**	**276,898,177**	**379,925,005**	**8,246,282**

[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.

4.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production, for Each of the Provinces, 1940 and 1941

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1940	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	63·3	17·3	23·1	15·0	16·2
Forestry	3·4	10·8	31·4	14·3	5·3
Fisheries	4·7	6·8	4·2	0·2	0·2
Trapping	[1]	0·1	0·7	0·1	0·1
Mining	–	19·8	3·4	9·7	12·7
Electric power	2·0	4·1	4·3	6·1	3·5
Construction	13·6	9·9	6·8	6·0	4·8
Custom and repair	5·0	3·1	3·1	2·9	2·8
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	8·0	28·1	23·0	45·7	54·4
Totals, 1940	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	9·2	35·3	42·4	58·9	61·1

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

4.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production, for Each of the Provinces, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
1940	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	41·2	75·9	59·7	11·7	–	23·15
Forestry	2·8	1·1	2·3	28·1	0·2	9·68
Fisheries	1·1	0·2	0·2	5·7	0·1	1·00
Trapping	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·4	23·8	0·29
Mining	7·9	3·9	12·6	17·7	72·8	11·67
Electric power	4·9	2·1	2·5	5·3	0·9	4·28
Construction	6·2	4·1	4·9	5·1	-	5·41
Custom and repair	3·7	2·5	2·5	3·6	–	2·90
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	31·5	9·6	14·5	22·4	2·2	41·62
Totals, 1940	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	35·3	11·8	16·1	43·9	2·4	50·80

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1941	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	65·7	15·6	19·3	11·8	14·3
Forestry	3·9	9·6	31·2	12·5	4·7
Fisheries	6·6	8·4	4·8	0·2	0·2
Trapping	[1]	0·1	0·6	0·1	0·1
Mining	–	17·9	3·1	10·0	10·5
Electric power	2·6	4·6	3·9	5·4	3·1
Construction	6·4	10·2	8·2	6·0	5·2
Custom and repair	6·5	3·6	3·3	2·8	2·7
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	8·3	30·0	25·6	51·2	59·2
Totals, 1941	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	10·2	37·5	45·5	63·7	65·1

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
1941	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	41·5	73·5	58·3	9·7	–	20·14
Forestry	2·9	2·0	2·3	26·0	0·2	8·93
Fisheries	1·6	0·2	0·2	6·3	0·1	1·10
Trapping	1·0	0·9	0·7	0·5	32·4	0·32
Mining	5·8	4·1	13·1	15·9	64·3	10·55
Electric power	4·5	2·1	2·3	4 5	0·8	3·88
Construction	5·2	4·2	5·7	6·8	–	5·71
Custom and repair	3·9	2·9	2·6	3·4	–	2·87
Manufactures, *n.e.s*	33·6	10·1	14·8	26·9	2·2	46·50
Totals, 1941	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	36·3	12·3	16·6	47·7	2·4	55·19

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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 1941, 25·2* p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population and 30·5* p.c. 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. 10-11 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 authoritative articles prepared in the Department of Agriculture but not repeated from year to year unless changes warrant, 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 review of world statistics, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, has not been included in the three latest editions of the Year Book; these statistics are not now available because of war conditions.

THE WAR AND CANADIAN AGRICULTURE†

After four years of war, Canadian agriculture is definitely on an all-out production basis. Notwithstanding the record production of 1942 in practically all lines of agriculture, the program for 1943 called for even greater output in order to meet the needs for home consumption, for export to Britain and others of the United Nations, and to provide something additional for the relief of countries freed from enemy occupation. Important adjustments have been made necessary in the pro-

* Excluding persons on Active Service who are normally employed in Agriculture.

† Prepared under the direction of G. S. H. Barton, C.M.G., B.S.A., D. Sc.A., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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duction plans of Canadian farmers. Reductions in acreage sown to wheat have been accompanied by substantial increases in coarse grains, oil seeds, fodder and pasture. Payment of subsidies and other forms of government assistance have aided and stimulated production of foodstuffs. Improvements in processing techniques have opened new outlets for farm produce. The introduction of rationing of butter and meat has facilitated an equitable distribution and protected the interests of the Canadian consumer.

Three new organizations which will have much to do with shaping future developments in agriculture were brought into being early in 1943. An Agricultural Food Board will be responsible for directing policies affecting war-time food supplies. An Agricultural Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of the provinces and of organized farmers, will assist in maintaining close relationship between the Dominion Department and those immediately identified with production throughout the country. The third body, the Joint Agricultural Committee of Canada and the United States, will keep an eye on food production and distribution in the two countries in order to further programs that are of concern to both.

The Bacon Board, which has functioned since the early months of the War, was reconstituted during 1943 as a Meat Board and its operations extended to cover other meats as well as pork and its products.

Farm Labour.—During the first two and a half years of the War there was a steady migration of farmers' sons and hired men from farms to join the Armed Forces or to take more remunerative jobs in industrial plants. In March of 1942 provision was made for the indefinite postponement of compulsory military services for all farmers, farmers' sons and farm labourers actually engaged in essential farm work on Mar. 23, 1942. Moreover, it was further provided that those so engaged at that date, who sought to leave the farm for other employment, except to enlist in the Armed Forces, might be re-employed only as determined by the Selective Service Director. The only exception was in the case of seasonal employment in such industries as fishing and lumbering. All other agricultural workers were "frozen" to the land for the duration.

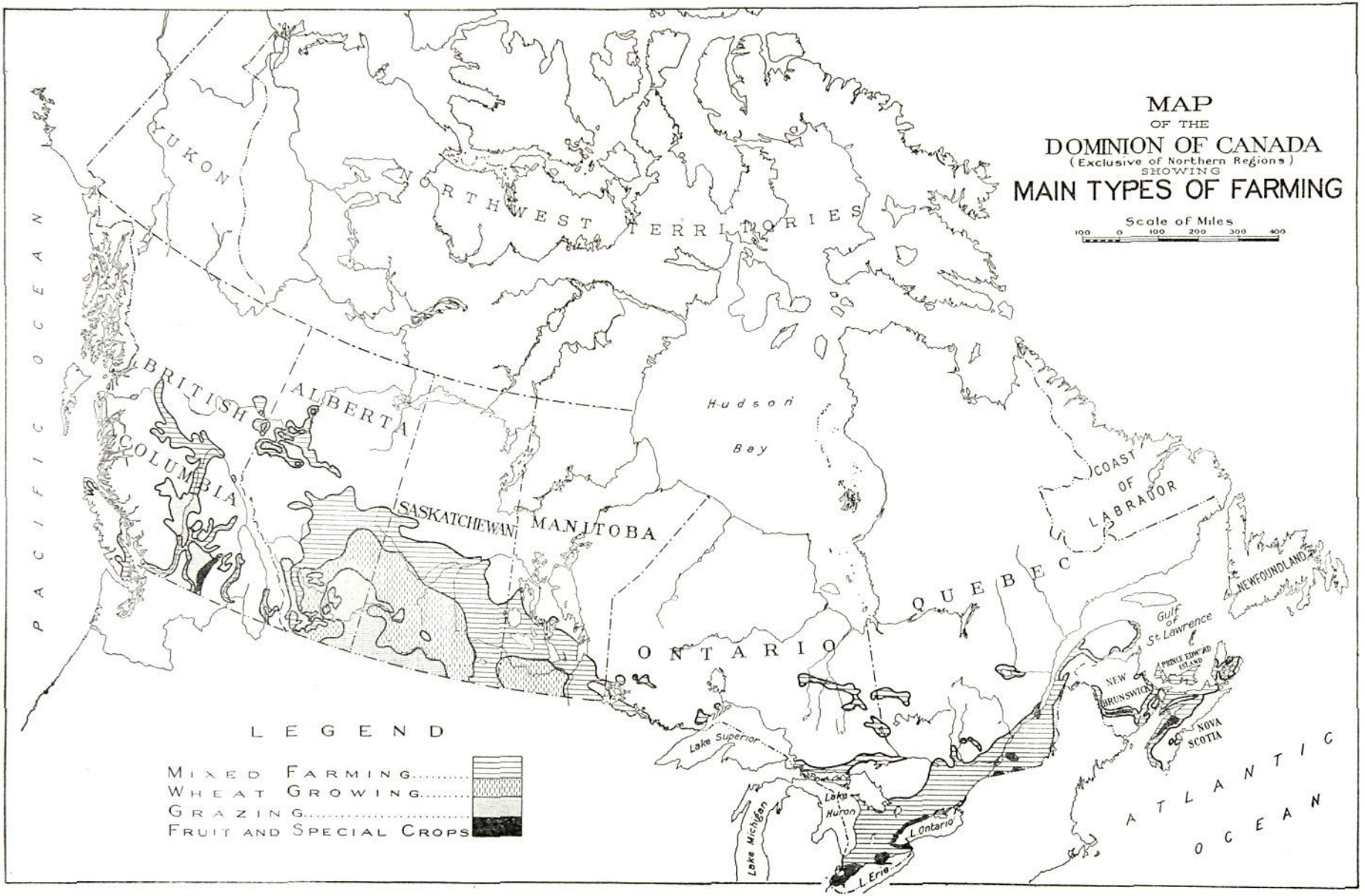
While this program has helped, it is estimated that on Mar. 1, 1943, there were approximately 345,000 fewer male workers on farms than at the corresponding date of 1939, a decrease of 25 p.c. The rate of departure from farms, however, dropped sharply during 1942 and the number of male farm workers on Mar. 1, 1943, was only 65,000 below the figure for Mar. 1, 1942.

Manpower shortages were accentuated by the backward weather conditions which prevailed over much of the country in the spring of 1943 and resulted in overlapping of important farm work. Employment of high-school students and of farm commando groups or similar groups organized in cities and towns has contributed in some measure toward relieving the shortage of farm help.

Relaxation in the restrictions placed on the manufacture of needed farm machinery has helped to offset the labour shortage. Rationing of machinery with a view to equitable distribution has helped to put the available supplies to use where the need was greatest.

Prices of Farm Products.—Farm prices in general have materially increased since the War began, especially in the case of meat animals and live-stock products.

The price increase that occurred during the spring and summer of 1941 gave rise to the fear that price inflation was imminent. Believing such a development to be undesirable, the Government took steps to strengthen and extend the measures


MAP
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
(Exclusive of Northern Regions)
SHOWING
MAIN TYPES OF FARMING
Scale of Miles
100 0 100 200 300 400
PACIFIC OCEAN
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
Hudson Bay
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
COAST OF LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
Gulf of St. Lawrence
PRINCE EDW'D ISLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
L. Ontario
L. Erie
LEGEND
MIXED FARMING.....
WHEAT GROWING.....
GRAZING.....
FRUIT AND SPECIAL CROPS

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 main effect of this order was the setting of maximum retail prices for most farm products, but because of the 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 succeeding 18 months, many of the individual ceilings had to be modified; this was especially true in the case of live-stock products. Ceiling regulations have also been applied to such vegetables as onions and potatoes and to certain fruit crops. The establishment of a program of price control has led to the use of subsidies, producer subsidies being employed to stimulate production along certain important lines.

Grains.—The 1943 objectives set for Canadian grains called for a reduction of the area sown to wheat and an increase in that to coarse grains. The wheat area was reduced to 17,500,000 acres, or something over 4,000,000 less than in 1942. The difference was taken up with coarse grain and forage crops.

The record yields of 1942 materially increased the supply of grains in storage. These large supplies over-taxed storage capacity, and in some areas grain was piled on the ground. It soon became apparent, however, that this unprecedented supply would be paralleled by demand development, both in Canada and in other countries of the United Nations. Record amounts of wheat, for example, were used as live-stock feed in Canada during 1943.

A similar expansion of demand for grain occurred in the United States as a result of increased live-stock numbers and heavier feeding, and Canadian grains were in heavy demand. From August, 1942, to July, 1943, nearly 100 million bushels of coarse grains moved across the line, and negotiations for a considerable amount of wheat had been undertaken.

At the same time, Allied victories in the Mediterranean and North Africa have liberated considerable numbers of people whom the United Nations will feed. This relief feeding has added materially to the large commitments already made with the United Kingdom for flour and other wheat products.

Considerable difficulty arose during the early months of 1943 in the distribution of Canadian grain. Eastern Canada depends heavily on western grain for live-stock feeding, and efficient distribution is as important as large supplies. The tremendous task faced by the Canadian transportation system in moving war material and personnel was complicated during the late winter months by serious storms. Later, a shortage of labour at the Head of the Lakes impeded the normal flow of grain to the east.

In the hope of forestalling similar difficulties in 1944, the Government undertook to pay storage and interest charges on grain brought east during the summer months and stored at designated elevators for winter use. Additional provision was made to bonus the farmer who bought early and utilized his own storage during summer and fall months.

The Freight Assistance Policy was continued in effect on a basis similar to that of 1942. From August, 1942, to July, 1943, the freight was paid on 18,900,000 bushels of wheat, 21,900,000 bushels of oats, 16,800,000 bushels of barley, 600,000 bushels of rye, and 712,000 tons of mill feeds and screenings.

Bacon Hogs.—Fulfilment of Canada's fourth bacon agreement with the United Kingdom will require the production of 675,000,000 pounds of bacon, or approximately 5,625,000 hogs. This represents an increase of 75,000,000 pounds over the

1941-42 contract and almost as much bacon as was exported during the four years of the First World War. The contract price for this bacon is $21·75 per 100 pounds Grade A "Wiltshire" at seaboard, a considerable increase over the former contract prices. In addition, the eastern provinces are continuing the subsidy payments.

Domestic consumption in Canada was maintained at a high level during 1942. The total disappearance of pork products in Canada exceeded that of 1941. Hog marketings for the year 1942 showed a slight decrease from 1941, but the total dressed weight was higher as a result of higher average carcass weights.

In order that meat supplies could be most effectively distributed, and that more hogs could be channelled into export trade to meet the requirements of the 1942-43 contract, live-stock slaughter was brought under control. An order was issued on Jan. 1, 1943, putting all slaughterers of hogs as well as other live stock under a licence system.

Beef Cattle.—Numbers of beef cattle on farms during 1942 continued their upward trend. Cattle slaughterings were slightly lower in 1942 than in 1941. Total dressed weight, however, was higher due to the higher average carcass weight.

Prices continued to rise throughout 1942, and were considerably above pre-war levels. A beef program has been established which is designed both to ensure for producers a stable market and to protect consumers against further increases in retail prices. Wholesale price ceilings for various cuts of beef have been set. Prices are free to vary below the ceiling according to market conditions but producers are protected against undue fluctuations because any surplus beef is purchased by the Meat Board for domestic stock piling or export, and floor prices have been set on dressed beef.

With the introduction of meat rationing, it has been necessary to maintain more control of the live-stock slaughter industry. Beef cattle may be slaughtered only under permit issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The growing needs of the domestic market and the Armed Services assures Canadian beef-cattle raisers of an adequate market for all of their live stock.

Dairy Products.—The increased purchasing power of the Canadian consumer since 1940 has been directly reflected in increased purchase of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products. Exports of cheese and evaporated milk products were also increased and, in order to maintain supply, it was necessary to stimulate production by the payment of subsidies direct to producers. This course was necessary because retail prices were under control of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and ceiling prices had been established for dairy products, along with most other goods, in the latter part of 1940, in order to arrest the rising cost of living. The supply problem was further accentuated in December of 1942 when the retail price of milk in Canada was reduced 2 cents a quart to assist in lowering the cost of living. About the same time butter rationing was introduced in Canada. To meet estimated requirements for all needs, a total of 18,500,000,000 pounds of milk will be required during 1943. The estimated actual production for 1943 as given at p. 232 is 17,500,000,000 pounds, which represents only a fractional increase over the total production for 1942 and an increase of 10·3 p.c. over the average production from 1936-40.

Domestic requirements of butter in Canada increased to 391,000,000 pounds in 1942, an increase of 8·4 p.c. over the five-year average 1936-40 of 360,000,000 pounds. Since the outbreak of war, both maximum and minimum prices have been set for butter and, while these prices have been adjusted from time to time, butter prices have remained relatively stable.

In order to stimulate increased production of butter and avert a threatened shortage during the winter of 1942-43, a subsidy of 6 cents per pound butterfat was paid the producers after July, 1942. In December, 1942, this subsidy was increased to 10 cents per pound butterfat for the period ended Apr. 30, 1943. In spite of subsidy, however, it became necessary to introduce butter rationing in Canada in December, 1942. A subsidy of 8 cents per pound butterfat was paid to producers during the period May to December, 1943, and this has been increased to 10 cents from January to April, 1944.

Cheese production in Canada totalled 207,000,000 pounds in 1942, an increase of 33·1 p.c. over 1941 and 56·1 p.c. over the five-year average 1936-40. Exports in 1942 represented approximately 70 p.c. of the total production. Although the Canadian domestic supply of cheese was regulated and restricted by the Dairy Products Board, it has not been necessary to ration cheese. The domestic consumption of cheese dropped to 41,300,000 pounds in 1942, a decrease of 20 p.c. over the previous year.

The export price of cheese, together with Government quality bonuses, provincial subsidies, and export subsidies, have been the chief factors regulating the cheese supply. In 1942 a favourable cheese price relationship resulted in high production, but in the first five months of 1943, due to a higher price for butterfat for butter, this relationship between butter and cheese was reversed and cheese production declined about 50 p.c. The fourth cheese contract between the United Kingdom and Canada was for 150,000,000 pounds of cheese to be shipped from Apr. 1, 1943, to Mar. 31, 1944. This is an increase of 25,000,000 pounds over the previous contract. The contract price is 20 cents f.o.b. factory shipping point, representing an increase of 5/8 cent to 1 cent per pound over the 1942-43 contract. This is supplemented by a Dominion bonus payment and provincial subsidies in Ontario and Quebec. Furthermore, to meet British needs, Ontario and Quebec cheddar cheese was removed from the domestic market during the summer of 1943.

The production of evaporated milk in Canada has been increasing over the past few years, and 1942 production was approximately twice as great as the average for the period 1936-40. There has also been an increased demand for whole-milk and skim-milk powder by the Red Cross and the Department of Munitions and Supply. The loss of certain important markets in the Far East has resulted in a decrease in the total demand for condensed milk. From December, 1941, to May, 1942, it was found necessary, in order to increase production of concentrated milk products, to pay a subsidy of 40 cents per 100 pounds for all milk going into the manufacture of concentrated milk products. In the spring of 1943, a subsidy of 25 cents per 100 pounds was again granted for a short period.

The Canadian Government's commitment to the United Kingdom for evaporated milk for the period from Apr. 1, 1942, to Mar. 31, 1943, was 668,000 cases—10,000 above the previous contract. The price per case at Montreal was $4·45 as compared with $4·00 in 1941-42.

Eggs and Poultry.—During 1942 and 1943, the production of eggs and poultry rose to new levels. In turn domestic and export demands have gone up rapidly.

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. On Apr. 15, 1941, control of exports by Canada was assumed by the Special Products Board. Exports from Canada amounted to 1,274,000 dozen eggs in 1939. By 1943 a new contract with the

United Kingdom called for the largest total export of eggs in the history of Canada. The British Ministry of Food agreed to purchase up to 9,000 long tons of dried egg products, the equivalent of 63,000,000 dozen eggs. Since the beginning of 1942 Britain has been importing only dried eggs in place of fresh and storage eggs in the shell. This more concentrated form is preferred because of greater ease of storage, shipment and general handling. The contract called for half of the total quantity of egg powder to be shipped in 5-ounce packages, each package containing the equivalent of one dozen eggs. This package is for direct distribution to consumers and fits in with the British rationing program. The remainder is shipped in 14-pound packages for distribution to the restaurant trade. Under this agreement, shell eggs are purchased by the Special Products Board at prices f.o.b. Montreal, ranging from 33 cents to 37 cents per dozen for Grade A large, depending upon the season of the year.

British authorities announced early in the War that poultry was to 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 well because of strong domestic and United States demand.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Because of the importance of the apple industry and the necessity of maintaining its productive capacity until such time as overseas markets can again accept shipments, the Dominion Government has provided guarantees, involving substantial expenditures, to ensure reasonable returns to growers and handlers of the crop. The conditions that called for government aid in the disposal of surplus apples of 1939-42 seasons were repeated in connection with the 1943 crop, and guarantees were again provided in agreements with Nova Scotia and British Columbia growers. The Government paid out about $2,400,000 for assistance in marketing the 1942 Nova Scotia crop. On the other hand, less than $250,000 was required in British Columbia, and with a short crop there in 1943 and a good domestic demand government assistance will likely be small again. Fresh fruit shipments to Britain were not made in 1942-43, but 3,340 tons of evaporated apples from 550,000 barrels were shipped from the 1942 Nova Scotia crop.

Potato production in 1942, estimated at 71,470,000 bushels, was approximately equal to the average annual output for the ten-year period 1930-39. Prices were higher than for some years, and during the late winter and spring local shortages developed at many points in central Canada. Acreage planted in 1943 was 5 p.c. greater than in 1942.

Among the important developments has been the sharp increase in the dehydration of vegetables. The Agricultural Supplies Board lent equipment to a number of plants in surplus-producing areas, and production was commenced during 1942 and 1943. Production from the 1942 crop until April, 1943, included 715 tons of potatoes, 50 tons of cabbage, 73 tons of carrots, and 45 tons of onions (dried weight). The basis of this program was the obtaining of a product that could be shipped overseas with the use of a minimum of cargo space. The Special Products Board, which undertook delivery to the British Ministry of Food, shipped, from the 1942 crop, 750 tons of dehydrated potatoes and considerable quantities of vegetables. Contracts for delivery from the 1943 crop included 3,920 tons of potatoes and 1,710 tons of vegetables.

In 1942, subsidies to growers of tomatoes, corn, peas and beans for canning were arranged, and to maintain and further encourage production these were

increased in 1943. Growers of berries for jam were subsidized in order to encourage some delivery to factories rather than all to the fresh-fruit trade, and also to encourage new plantations.

Fertilizer Subventions.—In order to encourage the use of fertilizer on feed crops, subventions were paid to farmers in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia, with a view to increasing the yields of pastures, clover, alfalfa, grass meadows, grains, mangels and turnips for feeding live stock.

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 under this heading in previous editions of the Year Book 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 is not to exceed 50 p.c. of the amount of the first-mortgage loan, nor

* Revised by A. H. Brown, Secretary, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Ottawa.

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.

1.—Applications for Farm Loans Received, Loans Approved and Loans Disbursed, Fiscal Years 1931-43

Year	Applications Received		Loans Approved					Loans Paid Out		
			First Mortgage		Second Mortgage		Total Amount	First Mortgage	Second Mortgage	Total
	No.	Amount	No	Amount	No.	Amount				
		$		$		$	$	$	$	$
1931	3,372	8,650,182	1,458	3,212,400	Nil		3,212,400	3,517,489	Nil	3,517,489
1932	4,803	12,370,399	1,049	2,025,400	"		2,025,400	1,996,344	"	1,996,344
1933	1,776	3,939,393	536	982,600	"		982,600	1,276,114	"	1,276,114
1934	1,207	2,306,934	287	490,800	"	-	490,800	558,630	"	558,630
1935	2,456	5,496,817	532	880,900	72	44,600	925,500	537,974	9,233	547,207
1936	21,698	50,152,821	5,109	8,906,680	3,236	2,051,725	10,958,405	6,191,609	1,232,170	7,423,779
1937	9,821	21,872,723	5,099	9,004,850	2,835	1,504,150	10,509,000	9,269,188	1,804,968	11,074,156
1938	3,924	8,254,401	1,913	3,473,000	776	368,575	3,841,575	4,652,397	611,910	5,264,307
1939	4,723	9,688,427	2,267	4,076,800	560	269,250	4,346,050	4,041,395	297,448	4,338,843
1940	4,666	8,941,899	2,380	4,149,400	464	199,550	4,348,950	4,130,765	211,897	4,342,662
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
1942	1,812	3,820,156	1,024	1,891,100	155	75,650	1,966,750	2,053,712	79,802	2,133,514
1943	1,055	2,277,830	601	1,156,150	135	59,300	1,215,450	1,260,033	60,223	1,320,256

2.—Farm Loans Approved, with Details of Appraised Values of Security, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

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				
		$		$	$	$	$	$
1942								
Prince Edward Island	55	90,550	5	1,800	92,350	144,481	70,275	214,756
Nova Scotia	28	50,650	Nil	-	50,650	100,177	46,700	146,877
New Brunswick	15	17,250	1	800	18,050	25,545	17,325	42,870
Quebec	358	730,600	43	20,450	751,050	1,061,073	594,293	1,655,366
Ontario	158	308,400	37	18,900	327,300	446,019	275,09.	721,114
Manitoba	98	165,850	15	9,050	174,900	364,111	114,081	478,192
Saskatchewan	150	253,100	35	14,300	267,400	592,769	143,737	736,506
Alberta	123	197,000	15	7,950	204,950	454,408	112,511	566,919
British Columbia	39	77,700	4	2,400	80,100	157,287	62,704	219,991
Totals, 1942	**1,024**	**1,891,100**	**155**	**75,650**	**1,966,750**	**3,345,869**	**1,438,722**	**4,782,591**
1943								
Prince Edward Island	37	60,050	2	1,400	61,450	97,848	45,787	143,635
Nova Scotia	15	27,300	Nil	-	27,300	50,539	27,715	78,254
New Brunswick	16	17,550	"	-	17,550	25,396	19,625	45,021
Quebec	144	313,200	27	12,650	325,850	450,493	255,533	705,969
Ontario	108	255,600	31	15,900	272,500	386,021	210,201	576,222
Manitoba	97	164,000	24	9,900	173,900	345,274	103,099	451,373
Saskatchewan	91	161,150	43	16,400	177,550	387,093	91,683	478,776
Alberta	60	100,000	7	2,550	102,550	219,210	48,226	267,436
British Columbia	27	56,300	1	500	56,800	94,698	56,163	150,864
Totals, 1943	**601**	**1,156,150**	**135**	**59,300**	**1,215,450**	**2,036,485**	**881,065**	**2,897,550**

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture*

In past editions of the Year Book, outlines of the organization and work of the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture have been published under this heading. These are not subject to wide variation from year to year and, since the present edition covers a two-year period and it is therefore obligatory to save as much space as possible, they have not been repeated here. Reference may be made to pp. 190-195 of the 1942 Year Book where this material was last published. Following are the names and addresses of the Ministers or Deputy Ministers of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture to whom the reader is referred regarding questions of provincial administration.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Hon. J. Walter Jones, Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Hon. John A. McDonald, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Halifax, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—J. K. King, B.S.A., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.S.

QUEBEC.—L. P. Roy, D.S.A., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, Que.

ONTARIO.—W. R. Reek, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, East Block, Toronto, Ont.

MANITOBA.—J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN.—F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

ALBERTA.—O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—J. B. Munro, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Schools

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.—The Nova Scotia Agricultural College is equipped to give instruction in the various branches of agricultural education. The following courses are offered:—

1. *Farm Course.*—A five-month farm course is designed to give students condensed vocational training, combining demonstration, practice and study, in preparation for life on the farm and for citizenship.

2. *Degree Course.*—This course covers the first two years of the regular four-year degree course in agriculture, fitting the student for the farm, or for a position in technical or commercial agriculture.

3. *Short Courses.*—These are arranged from time to time, covering such subjects as grading of eggs and dressed poultry, beekeeping, farm mechanics, home crafts, etc.

*For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see Index, under "Publications of Provincial Governments"

4. *Home Study Courses.*—A number of courses are given by correspondence on such subjects as soils, field crops, animal husbandry, poultry, co-operative marketing and apiculture.

The College farm consists of approximately 300 acres, where several breeds of live stock are kept for teaching and demonstration purposes, and where cereal, forage and root crops are raised and suitable rotations practised. There is a horticultural department where vegetables and fruit crops are developed, and a department of poultry husbandry.

Since the instructors are also connected with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, they are constantly in touch with farm problems and agricultural organizations.

The Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture, whose Director is head of the Economics Department at the College, conducts the extension work of the Province through agricultural representatives located in the various counties. This extension work includes the holding of short courses in various localities, the organization of boys' and girls' club work, the encouragement of the use and distribution of ground limestone, and a variety of other projects related to the farm and farm organizations.

The Provincial Chemist is head of the Chemistry Department at the College and has supervision over soil surveys and soil testing, general problems in soils and fertilizers, and the testing of soil water and feed samples.

The Provincial Entomologist, head of the Zoology and Entomology Departments at the College, has charge of various phases of extension work through spray circles for promoting orchard management and insect control.

The Provincial Botanist, in charge of the Department of Botany and Bacteriology at the College co-operates in spray-circle activities and conducts a provincial study of the botanical specimens of the Province.

The Provincial Agronomist, head of that department for the College, carries on the promotion of better seed through crop competitions, pasture improvement, etc.

The head of the Agricultural Engineering Division, besides his regular College work, carries on surveys in connection with drainage, ditching with power ditching machinery, laying of tile drains, machinery demonstrations, the use of explosives in ditching and land clearing, and supervises lightning-rod installation.

The Provincial Horticulturist, besides his duties as instructor in horticulture at the College, arranges orchard surveys and encourages improved methods in the growing of all fruits and vegetables.

The Provincial Animal Pathologist, who also instructs in the various phases of veterinary science, carries on certain extension work in the control of animal diseases, including a blood-testing laboratory for poultry and fur-farm extension work.

Beekeeping is promoted throughout the Province by the Provincial Apiarist, who also heads that department at the College.

The Provincial Animal Husbandman, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the College, carries on the various live-stock policies referring to stallions, and the breeders' policy for cattle, sheep and swine.

The Superintendent of Agricultural Associations and Exhibitions, instructor in farm management at the College, carries on a farm-planning project throughout the Province.

The Provincial Dairy Superintendent, in charge of dairy instruction at the College, also supervises creameries and dairy herd improvement work in the Province, and serves as Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia, the Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association and the Dairy Arbitration Commission.

The Provincial Poultryman also acts as instructor in poultry husbandry at the College.

The Superintendent of Women's Institutes and Director of Home Economics and her assistants, carry on a great deal of field work, including numerous short courses in home crafts, as well as special courses at the College and throughout the Province.

Quebec

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—Macdonald College is an incorporated college of McGill University and is situated twenty miles west of Montreal. It comprises: the Faculty of Agriculture; the School of Household Science; and the School for Teachers. Courses in agriculture include a four-year course leading to the B.Sc. (Agr.) degree and a two-year practical course for farmers' sons leading to a diploma. Postgraduate work leading to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D., is available under the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research of McGill University. The School of Household Science offers a four-year course leading to the B.H.S. degree and a one-year "Homemaker" course. The School for Teachers trains teachers for the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec and grants elementary, intermediate, and kindergarten director diplomas. The Institute of Parasitology, operated by McGill University and the National Research Council, is situated on the College campus. Glenaladale, the staff community house, serves as an auxiliary laboratory for the students in the Household Science classes.

The College carries on extensive research work alone and in co-operation with the Provincial and Dominion Governments. Particular attention is paid to the creation and propagation of new and improved varieties of farm crops; to problems of plant and animal nutrition; to improvement of the pasture lands of the Province; to fertilizer and tillage experiments; and to the study of animal and plant pests.

Information obtained as a result of the experimental work is available in the form of free publications. The laboratories of the various departments of the College examine and report on specimens sent in by growers, and the field plots, orchards, stables and barns are open to visitors at all times. One department is a distribution centre for plans and blueprints for farm buildings and gives assistance with various farm construction and engineering problems, including the planning of drainage systems. Members of the staff assist with regional short courses throughout the Province and act as judges at agricultural and domestic-science exhibits at fairs, etc.

The teaching and experimental staff numbers about 70 members, and the total enrolment for the 1941-42 session was 150.

A "refresher" course, attended by 27 members of the Provincial Agronomic Service, was held for one week in June, 1941. Farm radio forums were also organized in various counties of the district.

At the request of the National Defence Department, a large number of offices and classrooms formerly used by the School for Teachers and by various departments of the Faculty of Agriculture are now occupied by the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

Institut Agricole d'Oka, La Trappe.—The Institute was founded in 1893. In 1908 it was affiliated to Laval University and is now affiliated with the University of Montreal.

The farm covers 1,800 acres and the diversity of soils makes possible the carrying out of extended experiments. The orchards cover about 67 acres, with nearly 4,000 fruit trees, and particular attention is directed to fruit culture, apple growing being a specialty. Live stock raised includes Belgian horses, Ayrshire and Holstein cattle, sheep and hogs. Some 2,000 hens are kept, the 'Chantecler' breed having been originated at the Institute.

In addition to the regular four-year course in agronomics, a two-year course is provided for farmers' sons, and short winter courses are offered to farmers at the request of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. During the past ten years, special emphasis has been placed on these short courses.

The Veterinary School provides a four-year course and in this field, during 1941-42, the research laboratory affected diagnoses for veterinaries and for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It also co-operated with the Institute of Microbiology of the University of Montreal and carried on research work relative to the therapeutic preparations and applications of bactericide substances of microbian origin.

In addition to the province-wide activities of the Institute, special work has been done by the members of the staff in the Montreal district, such as research and farm contest work. Specialized work in the localities surrounding the Institute are the organization of a live-stock breeders' society in the County of Two Mountains, and an association of young breeders of baby chicks in the same county. The foundation of the Institut Rosell at Oka has done much to popularize 'yogourt' in Canada and has encouraged the making of pure starters for the production of this product at home.

For the past ten years the Institute has published literature on stock and poultry raising; botany; fruit, vegetable, and flower culture; and a four-volume course on general agriculture. A wide demand exists for these publications.

Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture de Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.—This school, situated along the Lévis—Rivière-du-Loup line of the Canadian National Railway, has a regular student body of about 200 boarders. The school was established in 1859 by Abbé François Pilote. It now has a triple aim: agricultural research; agricultural instruction of all grades; and agricultural extension work by means of lectures, home courses, co-operation courses, exhibitions, etc.

Its regular curriculum includes a superior course in agriculture of four years duration, open to selected students in possession of the degree of Bachelor of Arts; an agronomic course of three years open to all Bachelors of Arts; two courses in practical agriculture for farmers' sons, one of which covers twelve months of study divided into two winter semesters and the other only one winter semester. The Ecole Supérieure is affiliated with Laval University of Quebec. The Faculty of Sciences confers on its graduates the degree of B.Ag. Sc. (Bachelor of Agricultural Sciences). The agronomic course is completed with the B.A. diploma (Bachelor in Agriculture). A certificate of agricultural ability is conferred on farmers' sons who complete the prescribed course.

The Ecole de Sainte-Anne operates a mixed culture farm covering 500 acres. Its herd of Ayrshire cows is of special value. The departments of poultry and fruit and garden horticulture are organized for the training of specialists in these lines.

About 250 farmers' sons have been given six-week courses in co-operation with the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan.

Ontario

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The College farm consists of approximately 1,000 acres, with a splendid layout of barns, implement sheds, and workshops; while the College proper has a magnificent campus with twenty-six large buildings which provide classrooms, laboratories, offices, dormitories, dining halls, auditoriums and recreation facilities.

The College has three divisions: Agriculture; Home Economics, known as Macdonald Institute, taking this name from Sir William Macdonald who provided funds to construct and equip the first two buildings for this division; and Commercial Baking, known as Trent Institute, taking the name from Mr. H. E. Trent, founder of the Canadian Bread and Cake Bakers' Association, who donated funds for the one building used by this division.

In addition to the regular courses of instruction many specialized short courses, from ten days to three months in length, are offered to various farm groups. College instructors also assist at a large number of short courses conducted throughout the Province under the leadership of the district representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

Research and demonstration form an important part of the work of the College. O.A.C. No. 21 and Nobarb varieties of barley; Alaska O.A.C. No. 157 and Erban varieties of oats; Dawson's Golden Chaff O.A.C. No. 61 winter wheat; O.A.C. No. 181 field peas; and O.A.C. No. 211 soybeans are notable varieties, all originated at the College and most of them are now in quite general use in Ontario.

The Ontario Experimental Union, an organization of farmers working with the College, has done much in testing and introducing these superior varieties in the farming districts.

In co-operation with the Central Experimental Farms of the Dominion Department of Agriculture soil surveys of 20 counties have been completed and maps prepared. A broad reconnaissance survey has been made in five of the main agricultural areas of northern Ontario. Surveys will be continued as rapidly as conditions permit.

Several thousand soil samples are received from farmers each year. These are analysed and recommendations are made for soil treatment and crop management.

From the College herds and flocks, which are maintained at a high standard of excellence and carry some of the best producing blood lines, the surplus breeding stock is sold to farmers. In this way a very direct and material improvement has been made in live-stock production.

Through the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Field Crops, Poultry, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Nutrition, Extension, Horticulture, Dairying, Apiculture, Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology and Economics, an active relationship is maintained with the farmers, and very helpful service is rendered to them on the many problems confronting agriculture.

Manitoba

Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.—Members of the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics assist in promoting the interests of agriculture in Manitoba through student instruction, research, demonstrations to visiting agricultural groups, country meetings, the press, and through personal contacts with farmers and farm women and other people interested in agriculture.

During the past five years, May 1, 1938, to Apr. 30, 1943, the average yearly attendance in agriculture and home economics was 566 students. In the long courses in agriculture the attendance averaged 125, while the average attendance at agricultural short courses was 137. In home economics the attendance averaged 304. During 1942-43, 94 p.c. of the students enrolled in all agricultural courses came from Manitoba and of these 71 p.c. came from outside Winnipeg. Manitoba students made up 75 p.c. of the students enrolled in home economics.

Research work is being carried on both in agriculture and in home economics. Investigations are being conducted in beekeeping, dairy bacteriology, dairying, fertilizers, field crops, forage crops, insect control, live stock, potato breeding, poultry breeding, thiamin content of Canadian foods, soils, soil bacteriology and vegetable growing. All of these projects are designed to be of use to agriculturists in Manitoba.

Each year groups of producers and other interested citizens visit the University at special gatherings. During the past few years these meetings have been held for agricultural representatives, beekeepers, calf club members, corn and forage crop growers, dairy-cattle breeders, fur farmers, live-stock judging classes, Manitoba loan inspectors, poultry raisers, rural land appraisers, seed growers, swine club members and vegetable and potato growers. Many of these gatherings have taken the form of field days and have been held during the summer. Members of the Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, frequently join with the members of the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics in providing information at these gatherings. At country meetings arranged by the Manitoba Department of agriculture members of the Faculty in turn take part frequently.

During the year 1942-43 members of the Faculty prepared and had printed 64 papers in the form of journal articles, agricultural press articles, bulletins and circulars.

Contact is maintained with the people of Manitoba by means of correspondence and the telephone. Continuously throughout the year inquiries are received from farmers, farmers' wives and others, for information in connection with their problems which include a very wide range of topics.

Saskatchewan

College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture occupies a central place in the agricultural life of the Province. On the academic side it offers a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.) and a two-year course of five months each winter leading to a Diploma in the School of Agriculture. Through its investigations, the College aims to serve the farmers of the Province by studying their problems and by means of practical demonstrations to encourage the use of better farming methods. Much attention has been given in recent years to methods of controlling soil drifting, breeding of rust-resistant wheat, research in weed control, live-stock improvement and management, animal diseases, farm machinery, soil surveys, and farm management. The College farm provides a source of well-bred live stock, poultry, grains, grasses and horticultural plants.

Contact with the farmers of the Province is maintained through various activities of the Extension Department in which all members of the College staff participate. Field demonstrations in the summer and short courses in the winter help to translate the results of investigations into farming practice. Organized activities of various kinds are arranged through agricultural societies and many other community organizations directed by the head of the Extension Department, homemakers' clubs,

homecraft clubs, and boys' and girls' clubs provide valuable instruments for rural education. Finally the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program in rural areas may be mentioned; this is directed by the office of the Extension Department and consists of short courses of from three days to eight weeks duration held in community centres throughout the Province, and longer courses of six weeks to five months, held at the College.

The University is also the centre for many agricultural conventions and meetings throughout the year. Such occasions provide opportunities for lectures and demonstrations on matters of practical importance to farmers. The Extension Department supervises agricultural fairs throughout the Province and provides judges. It is also the provincial headquarters for Radio Farm Forum. Cordial and close co-operation is maintained with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and with Dominion Experimental Farms.

Alberta

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton.—In the Faculty of Agriculture a four-year course leading to the degree of B.Sc. in agriculture is offered. The courses offered during the first two years provide for training in the fundamental sciences and introduce the student to a variety of phases of agriculture. After the first two years are completed the student may elect a general course in agriculture or arrangements may be made to undertake a certain degree of specialization.

Students may enter the course in agriculture directly from the high schools on a basis of senior matriculation or from one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture with junior matriculation plus the school diploma.

In addition to the regular degree course an annual short course is conducted by the Department of Dairying in co-operation with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Recently a Babcock testing course for women has been added. These courses are proving a valuable aid to the dairy industry.

Research and extension activities occupy a considerable portion of the time of the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture. Every opportunity is taken to maintain a close contact with the farm people of Alberta. The results of research are made available by means of bulletins and circulars, radio talks, lectures at farm meetings, agricultural short courses and field days, and direct correspondence with individuals who request specific information. Close co-operation is offered by all departments to the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta and the Extension Service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Tracts of land are available to the Departments of Field Crops, Soils and Horticulture for plot trials and a farm of approximately 700 acres is maintained by the Department of Animal Science. This arrangement makes it possible to tie together laboratory research and field experiments. Certain departments carry out co-operative tests with farmers in various parts of the Province.

The Department of Animal Science places special emphasis on feeding experiments with beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine. The annual Feeders' Day held in June each year provides a special opportunity to discuss the results of these investigations with farmers and feeders who gather for the occasion. Poultry research is also carried on.

The Department of Field Crops is divided into sections dealing with plant breeding, plant biochemistry and plant pathology. An active program of research is under way in each of the various sections. Financial assistance received from the

National Research Council, the United Grain Growers, Limited, the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Canada Malting Company has been most helpful in maintaining certain projects.

Soil survey work, carried on in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, constitutes one of the main features of the work of the Department of Soils. In addition, fertilizer treatments and legume inoculations as applied to the grey wooded soils is given special attention.

In dairying, agricultural engineering, horticulture and entomology, survey and experimental work is undertaken up to the limit of available personnel and facilities.

In all departments special emphasis is laid on the type of investigation that will aid in the successful prosecution of the War.

British Columbia

Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.—The Faculty of Agriculture is an integral part of the University of British Columbia. There are six departments in the Faculty: Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry Husbandry, and Agricultural Economics. Students may specialize in these Departments and, in addition, because of the close association with the other Faculties of the University, may do special work in plant pathology, plant nutrition, genetics, entomology, soil chemistry, and bacteriology and allied science subjects in relation to agriculture.

The extension activities of the Faculty are under the direction of the head of the Department of University Extension. The activities consist mainly of single individual lectures, lecture series, and night classes in horticulture and poultry nusbandry. Short courses under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan have been cancelled for the duration of the War.

The services to farmers include only those activities for which laboratory facilities are required, such as chemical and bacteriological examination of soil samples, examinations for mineral deficiencies in plants, diagnoses of poultry diseases, examinations of milk, butter, and cheese samples, poultry blood-testing for pullorum disease, and other related activities.

At the present time an important project in the field laboratory is the production of Elite seed of varieties of field crops that are grown in the Province. This is in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The project that has to do with the breeding and selection of an underground spreading type of alfalfa is reaching an interesting stage and a quantity of seed was produced in 1943. The project is being conducted in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Research activities, other than those being carried on by students under direction, include: causes of raspberry failure, paralysis and coccidiosis in poultry, surface taint in butter, the value and uses of fish oils and similar problems in relation to agriculture. Progress has been made in the improvement of the Cambar breed of poultry brought from Cambridge University, England.

The members of the Faculty are on call in their offices for special consultations on agricultural problems, and also answer about seven thousand letters per year from correspondents seeking information in relation to their immediate difficulties.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

In addition to agricultural colleges, three of the provinces conduct agricultural schools with shorter courses similar to the diploma courses in the colleges. An outline of the work of these schools follows.

New Brunswick

Until the outbreak of war, the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture operated an agricultural school at Fredericton, but these facilities have been taken over by the military authorities and the courses discontinued. The Vocational Committee of New Brunswick, however, operates an agricultural school at Woodstock. Information in regard to the courses covered may be obtained on application to the school.

Quebec

Elementary Schools.—Elementary agricultural education is given in regional or district schools and also in agricultural orphanages. District schools operate in the following locations: Magdalen Islands, Val d'Espoir (Gaspe), Ste-Croix (Lotbinière), Mont-Laurier (Labelle), Ste-Thérèse (Terrebonne), La Ferme (Abitibi), St-Denis (Richelieu), St-Césaire (Rouville), Yamachiche (St-Maurice), St-Barthélemy (Maskinongé), Beauceville (Beauce), St-Rémi (Napierville), La Pérade (Champlain). Farmers' sons who have completed at least their sixth form in primary schools are admitted. At the end of a two-year course, the student receives a certificate in agriculture.

The agricultural orphanages giving similar education to orphans adapted to the work are situated at St-Ferdinand (Mégantic), Ste-Germaine (Dorchester), Lac Sergent (Portneuf), Sully (Témiscouata), St-Damien (Bellechasse), St-Jean Bosco (Québec).

Intermediary or Secondary Schools.—Secondary agricultural education is given by the middle schools of Rimouski, Ste-Martine, Nicolet, Chicoutimi and Ville-Marie to pupils completing the elementary training. After a two-year theoretical and practical course, the student receives a diploma in agriculture. This course also includes instruction in other trades directly connected with agricultural life.

Special Schools.—There are a number of schools in the Province that give courses in particular subjects related to agriculture:

School of Dairy Industry, St-Hyacinthe.—This school gives instruction in the making of butter and cheese, the inspection of dairy products, etc. In its laboratory special research work is done on the fabrication of certain brands of cheese that until recently have been imported from Europe.

Schools of Household Science.—About twenty of these schools, supported by the Government, give instruction to future farm housekeepers. Students completing the course receive the degree of bachelor of household science or a certificate.

Schools for Domestic Arts and Handicraft.—Two schools of this nature teach such arts as pottery, cabinet-work, etc.

Provincial Farm School, La Gorgendière.—This is a Government farm which trains each year a certain number of students anxious to devote themselves to agricultural practice, animal husbandry, field crops or horticulture.

Ontario

Kemptville Agricultural School.—The Kemptville Agricultural School which is operated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the benefit of agriculture in eastern Ontario, now offers restricted accommodation due to the fact that four of the main buildings have been lent to the Department of National Defence for a School of Army Administration.

The remaining accommodation, consisting of one classroom building, barns and farm, form the nucleus for instruction, experimental and extension work. The longer term courses in agriculture and home economics have been cancelled and a three-month course for cheese- and butter-makers is carried on during the winter. Throughout the whole year a service is maintained to supply cultures to the many cheese factories.

An extension program is conducted which deals with experimental work with soils and fertilizers, including variety test work with cereal crops, and a soil-testing laboratory is maintained.

Poultry extension includes assistance to poultry raisers in feeding, management and control of diseases. This is a service for which there is a great deal of demand. Besides the extension work, a high-class breeding flock is maintained for the improvement of the poultry flocks in eastern Ontario.

Extension work is also carried on with orchard and horticultural crops and gardens and orchards are maintained for production and experimental work.

Breeding herds of dairy cattle and swine are also maintained for the distribution of purebred sires and females, which are widely distributed over eastern Ontario.

Alberta

School of Agriculture, Olds.—The school was established in 1913 to provide additional education to the young people from the farms of Alberta. The school is operated by the Department of Agriculture. Most of the students come from the rural areas but others are admitted. While the majority of those who enroll have taken one to three years of high school work this is not a pre-requisite for admission. The two-year course in agriculture is planned to acquaint students with the principles underlying successful farming. The majority of the graduates return to the farms, but a few each year proceed to the University for the degree course in agriculture. The two-year course in home economics is primarily one for homemakers and specializes in sewing, cooking, dietetics, home nursing and household administration, but some attention is given to horticulture, poultry, and rural sociology. Some of the graduates proceed to the University to study for the degree of B.H.Ec.

The school carries on considerable experimental work with feed and horticultural crops. Several hundred varieties of apples, crabs, plums, cherries, apricots and pears are under test, as well as small fruits. A number of fruit plantations in the district are supervised.

A farm of one section is operated in connection with the school. The live stock kept, consisting of Percheron horses, Shorthorn, Angus, Ayrshire and Holstein cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Hampshire sheep, are used for class purposes and as a source of breeding stock for the district. A start is being made this year in initiating an artificial insemination program. A laboratory has been built and breeding centres are being organized.

During the summer months the school is utilized for short courses for students connected with the junior clubs of the Province—crops, stock, gardens and homes. Other courses are provided from time to time for special groups.

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 interest of Canada.

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 1942 showed an increase of 49·1 p.c. as compared with 1941. Higher values were shown for all commodities with the exception of clover and grass seed and fibre flax, the greatest increase being in the value of field crops. There were also substantial increases in the values of farm animals, milk, eggs and poultry.

*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 XXX, Sect. 1, under "Production".

3.—Estimated Gross Values of Agricultural Production in Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1940-42

Province and Item	1940	1941	1942[1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada—			
Field crops	676,682	683,889	1,179,073
Farm animals	268,679	339,305	409,192
Wool	2,228	2,571	3,283
Milk production	164,132	206,543	291,139
Fruits and vegetables	59,418	71,211	77,536
Poultry products	78,619	89,008	131,282
Fur farming	6,148	5,577	7,149
Maple products	4,210	3,561	6,716
Tobacco	11,086	19,338	21,539
Fibre flax	1,727	3,118	3,002
Clover and grass seed	2,184	5,165	3,113
Honey and wax	2,584	3,315	3,505
Totals, Canada	**1,277,697**	**1,432,601**	**2,136,529**
Prince Edward Island—			
Field crops	8,874	11,098	14,406
Farm animals	2,604	3,617	5,291
Wool	36	41	49
Milk production	1,351	1,758	2,647
Fruits and vegetables	165	170	179
Poultry products	1,159	1,376	2,014
Fur farming	466	423	613
Clover and grass seed	13	11	3
Honey and wax	2	2	5
Totals, Prince Edward Island	**14,670**	**18,496**	**25,207**
Nova Scotia—			
Field crops	13,778	15,343	16,473
Farm animals	3,937	7,601	9,714
Wool	102	118	138
Milk production	5,364	6,350	8,143
Fruits and vegetables	3,714	4,380	5,049
Poultry products	1,871	2,161	3,237
Fur farming	348	265	326
Maple products	24	20	39
Clover and grass seed	3	3	2
Honey and wax	12	14	15
Totals, Nova Scotia	**29,153**	**36,255**	**43,136**
New Brunswick—			
Field crops	21,336	26,806	30,320
Farm animals	4,448	6,625	9,228
Wool	84	93	100
Milk production	3,877	4,560	7,729
Fruits and vegetables	1,242	1,405	1,503
Poultry products	1,783	1,976	2,726
Fur farming	380	377	534
Maple products	53	41	69
Clover and grass seed	9	11	3
Honey and wax	18	18	38
Totals, New Brunswick	**33,230**	**41,912**	**52,250**
Quebec—			
Field crops	95,071	131,407	144,796
Farm animals	48,018	54,627	59,718
Wool	426	491	537
Milk production	43,601	54,966	78,408
Fruits and vegetables	10,251	10,904	12,126
Poultry products	13,378	14,309	19,322
Fur farming	1,188	1,169	1,414
Maple products	3,296	2,807	5,098
Tobacco	1,679	1,155	1,530
Fibre flax	966	1,927	1,879
Clover and grass seed	66	12	35
Honey and wax	396	450	704
Totals, Quebec	**218,336**	**274,224**	**325,567**
Ontario—			
Field crops	149,479	181,479	219,910
Farm animals	104,529	125,369	139,208
Wool	607	657	797
Milk production	64,602	77,109	107,998
Fruits and vegetables	22,709	31,909	33,493
Poultry products	31,509	34,345	47,704
Fur farming	1,248	1,231	1,385
Maple products	837	693	1,510
Tobacco	9,308	18,043	19,934
Fibre flax	743	1,125	1,087
Clover and grass seed	638	2,592	1,124
Honey and wax	943	1,332	1,030
Totals, Ontario	**387,152**	**475,884**	**575,180**
Manitoba—			
Field crops	61,067	74,402	117,593
Farm animals	21,909	23,878	34,734
Wool	149	186	266
Milk production	10,879	15,857	20,381
Fruits and vegetables	2,244	2,170	2,118
Poultry products	6,035	7,421	12,616
Fur farming	847	608	1,025
Fibre flax	9	56	27
Clover and grass seed	289	609	455
Honey and wax	340	527	398
Totals, Manitoba	**103,768**	**125,714**	**189,613**
Saskatchewan—			
Field crops	176,078	127,342	378,210
Farm animals	29,579	39,451	53,255
Wool	220	287	410
Milk production	14,513	20,545	28,937
Fruits and vegetables	4,117	4,095	4,079
Poultry products	9,446	12,054	20,273
Fur farming	454	396	483
Clover and grass seed	547	1,270	399
Honey and wax	400	363	648
Totals, Saskatchewan	**235,354**	**205,803**	**487,394**
Alberta—			
Field crops	136,572	101,834	239,121
Farm animals	47,801	68,736	88,720
Wool	511	597	856
Milk production	13,417	18,225	26,607
Fruits and vegetables	3,750	3,790	3,759
Poultry products	7,237	8,790	13,884
Fur farming	908	852	1,072
Fibre flax	9	8	7
Clover and grass seed	516	579	903
Honey and wax	253	392	377
Totals, Alberta	**210,974**	**203,803**	**375,306**
British Columbia—			
Field crops	14,427	14,178	18,244
Farm animals	5,854	9,401	9,324
Wool	93	101	130
Milk production	6,528	7,173	10,289
Fruits and vegetables	11,226	12,388	15,230
Poultry products	6,291	6,576	8,806
Fur farming	309	256	297
Tobacco	99	140	75
Fibre flax	Nil	2	2
Clover and grass seed	103	78	189
Honey and wax	220	217	290
Totals, British Columbia	**45,066**	**50,510**	**62,876**

[1] Subject to revision.

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. Values of lands, buildings, implements and machinery were reported at the decennial censuses of 1931 and 1941. Changes in the total value of lands and buildings for the years 1932 to 1942 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.

4.—Current Value of Farm Capital in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Figures in this table are subject to revision on basis of the 1941 Census.

Province	1941[1]				1942			
	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock	Total	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
P.E. Island	34,426	5,811	7,368	47,605	37,456	5,836	9,116	52,408
Nova Scotia	66,328	11,240	12,545	90,113	70,640	11,288	15,819	97,747
New Brunswick	59,057	11,072	12,754	82,883	70,869	11,117	15,246	97,232
Quebec	545,599	86,069	115,805	747,473	600,159	86,189	144,538	830,886
Ontario	842,439	151,046	214,560	1,208,045	898,882	156,917	262,248	1,318,047
Manitoba	229,677	59,117	54,487	343,281	243,228	62,535	74,667	380,430
Saskatchewan	654,074	142,896	100,506	897,476	700,513	148,317	133,869	982,699
Alberta	491,892	117,249	105,216	714,357	522,389	121,391	133,255	777,035
British Columbia	89,756	15,168	21,621	126,545	92,717	15,336	26,296	134,349
Canada	**3,013,248**	**599,668**	**644,862**	**4,257,778**	**3,236,853**	**618,926**	**815,054**	**4,670,833**

[1] Based on preliminary 1941 Census data.

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 1926-42

Province	1910	1920	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	31	49	45	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31	31	34	33	35	32	34	37
N.S.	25	43	36	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31	35	32	29	33	28	31	33
N.B.	19	35	31	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25	28	26	27	29	24	25	30
Que.	43	70	53	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41	38	40	40	44	44	50	55
Ont.	48	70	62	65	62	60	52	43	38	38	41	42	44	43	45	43	43	45	48
Man.	29	39	29	27	27	26	22	18	13	13	17	17	13	17	13	17	13	17	18
Sask.	22	32	25	26	27	25	22	19	13	13	13	17	15	15	15	15	15	14	15
Alta.	24	32	26	26	28	28	24	20	17	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	17
B.C.	74	175	80	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58	60	53	60	60	58	60	62
Canada	**33**	**48**	**37**	**38**	**38**	**37**	**32**	**23**	**21**	**21**	**23**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**25**	**24**	**25**	**26**

Subsection 2.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops

Emphasis was placed on the production of feed grain crops in 1942 and again in 1943. Canadian farmers responded to the objectives set at the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference, and notable increases in acreage seeded to oats, barley and other crops took place. The wheat acreage did not change much in 1942, but in 1943 it was reduced to 17,500,000 acres, its lowest level since 1918. Payments were made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act to those farmers who utilized wheat acreage for the production of more essential crops.

Substantial increases were made also in the acreage devoted to the production of flaxseed, while in 1943 acreage was set aside in Western Canada for the production of sunflower seed and rapeseed, both oil-producing crops of high value and urgently required. The area under summerfallow in Western Canada continued at a high level, although somewhat reduced from the record figure of 23,000,000 acres in 1941, the first year in which payments were made for wheat acreage reduction.

Tremendous crops of grain were produced in 1942, one of the best seasons on record, but in 1943 which was a very poor season, the output was smaller in Eastern Canada and patchy in the west. Cold, wet weather in the eastern provinces prevented seeding in many areas, while in the prairie sections losses were incurred through drought and insect damage.

The total gross farm value of all the field crops produced on 60,345,600 acres in 1943 was $1,104,065,000 compared with $1,179,073,000, the estimated value of crops produced on 60,809,200 acres in 1942.

6.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-43

NOTE.—For earlier figures, see Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941[1]	1942	1943
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Acreages—						
Prince Edward Island	484,400	479,300	505,500	465,900	475,600	472,000
Nova Scotia	549,200	551,900	556,700	509,900	519,600	536,200
New Brunswick	903,600	901,600	908,000	871,200	932,700	984,500
Quebec	6,103,300	6,142,100	6,088,100	6,380,200	6,599,900	6,750,700
Ontario	9,077,300	9,084,500	9,158,700	9,094,900	9,220,000	7,958,100
Manitoba	6,897,500	6,863,300	6,999,900	6,413,100	6,708,000	6,804,100
Saskatchewan	19,960,300	20,749,200	21,919,700	19,650,000	22,182,300	23,088,200
Alberta	13,582,500	13,942,600	14,238,800	12,885,600	13,625,800	13,216,900
British Columbia	501,400	510,100	520,500	517,600	545,300	534,900
Totals, Acreages	**58,059,500**	**59,224,600**	**60,895,900**	**56,788,400**	**60,809,200**	**60,345,600**
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Values—						
Prince Edward Island	9,113,000	10,798,000	8,874,000	11,098,000	14,406,000	14,753,000
Nova Scotia	11,129,000	13,145,000	13,778,000	15,343,000	16,473,000	18,649,000
New Brunswick	17,064,000	20,641,000	21,336,000	26,806,000	30,320,000	39,899,000
Quebec	86,477,000	92,740,000	95,071,000	131,407,000	144,796,000	148,317,000
Ontario	131,569,000	156,115,000	149,479,000	181,479,000	219,910,000	174,051,000
Manitoba	54,208,000	60,283,000	61,067,000	74,402,000	117,593,000	141,490,000
Saskatchewan	104,752,000	190,827,000	176,078,000	127,342,000	378,210,000	343,233,000
Alberta	122,148,000	126,947,000	136,572,000	101,834,000	239,121,000	201,426,000
British Columbia	13,609,000	14,343,000	14,427,000	14,178,000	18,244,000	22,256,000
Totals, Values	**550,069,000**	**685,839,000**	**676,682,000**	**683,889,000**	**1,179,073,000**	**1,104,065,000**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 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 1929-38 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 1941 have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. Statistics for 1943 are subject to revision.

SUMMARY, SHOWING YIELDS AND PRICES, 1939-43, WITH LONG-TIME AVERAGES

Crop and Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Production	Average Price	Total Value	Crop and Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Production	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
1939.....	26,757	19·5	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.....	21,882	14·4	314,825	0·55	171,875	1941.....	997	5·8	5,788	1·26	7,296
1942.....	21,587	25·8	556,134	0·69	385,133	1942.....	1,492	10·0	14,992	2·00	29,912
1943.....	17,488	16·8	293,660	1·02	298,191	1943.....	2,948	6·1	17,911	2·20	39,379
Oats—								cwt.	'000 cwt.	$ per cwt.	
Long-time average..	12,663	30·3	383,158	0·41	157,018	Potatoes—					
1939.....	12,790	30·1	384,407	0·30	114,843	Long-time average..	561	86·0	48,242	1·06	50,950
1940.....	12,298	30·9	380,526	0·28	106,771	1939.....	518	70·0	36,390	1·13	41,065
1941.....	12,266	24·9	305,575	0·41	125,920	1940.....	545	78·0	42,300	0·84	35,394
1942.....	13,782	47·3	651,954	0·39	253,620	1941.....	507	77·0	39,052	1·24	48,274
1943.....	15,407	31·3	482,022	0·50	238,728	1942.....	506	85·0	42,882	1·50	64,247
Barley—						1943.....	533	82·0	43,541	1·72	74,807
Long-time average..	3,170	23·3	73,861	0·51	37,968						
1939.....	4,347	23·7	103,147	0·34	35,424			tons	'000 tons	$ per ton	
1940.....	4,342	24·0	104,256	0·32	33,350	Hay and Clover—					
1941.....	5,304	20·8	110,566	0·43	47,651	Long-time average..	9,168	1·48	13,577	11·62	157,765
1942.....	6,973	37·2	259,156	0·46	119,457	1939.....	8,837	1·51	13,377	8·40	112,305
1943.....	8,397	25·7	215,562	0·61	132,413	1940.....	8,811	1·60	14,070	8·64	121,617
Rye—						1941.....	9,559	1·32	12,632	12·57	158,723
Long-time average..	694	13·7	9,503	0·67	6,389	1942.....	9,707	1·65	16,061	10·86	174,391
1939.....	1,102	13·9	15,307	0·42	6,423	1943.....	9,816	1·76	17,238	10·58	182,318
1940.....	1,035	13·5	13,994	0·33	4,613						
1941.....	960	12·2	11,703	0·45	5,276						
1942.....	1,338	18·5	24,742	0·48	11,760						
1943.....	576	12·4	7,143	0·83	5,915						
Buckwheat—						Alfalfa—					
Long-time average..	400	22·0	8,788	0·81	7,159	Long-time average..	502	2·41	1,207	11·06	13,349
1939.....	335	20·4	6,848	0·60	4,103	1939.....	947	2·29	2,167	8·70	18,854
1940.....	326	20·5	6,692	0·57	3,838	1940.....	1,032	2·51	2,588	8·25	21,352
1941.....	238	20·1	4,788	0·69	3,313	1941.....	1,270	2·15	2,727	11·00	29,989
1942.....	240	21·7	5,207	0·72	3,763	1942.....	1,440	2·59	3,731	9·62	35,894
1943.....	286	21·8	6,243	0·80	4,985	1943.....	1,544	2·52	3,891	10·37	40,363

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1942-43, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1937-41

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000			'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Canada—					**Canada**–cont'd.				
Fall wheat..Av.	1937-41	707	19,586	14,632	Spring wheat				
	1942	757	23,391	20,350	Av.	1937-41	25,065	363,586	211,743
	1943	601	13,222	14,148		1942	20,830	532,743	364,783
						1943	16,887	280,438	284,043

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1942-43, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1937-41—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Canada—cont'd.				
All wheat...Av.	1937-41	25,772	383,172	226,375
	1942	21,587	556,134	385,133
	1943	17,488	293,660	298,191
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	12,684	342,066	110,194
	1942	13,782	651,954	253,620
	1943	15,407	482,022	238,728
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	4,556	100,667	37,379
	1942	6,973	259,156	119,457
	1943	8,397	215,562	132,413
Fall rye....Av.	1937-41	730	8,946	3,684
	1942	1,014	18,201	8,691
	1943	351	4,468	3,717
Spring rye..Av.	1937-41	217	2,607	1,038
	1942	324	6,541	3,069
	1943	225	2,675	2,198
All rye.....Av.	1937-41	947	11,553	4,722
	1942	1,338	24,742	11,760
	1943	576	7,143	5,915
Peas.....Av.	1937-41	80	1,309	2,398
	1942	90	1,692	3,733
	1943	104	1,591	3,639
Beans.....Av.	1937-41	84	1,550	2,529
	1942	80	1,553	2,804
	1943	85	1,407	3,280
Buckwheat.Av.	1937-41	334	6,631	4,188
	1942	240	5,207	3,763
	1943	286	6,243	4,985
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	1,256	42,231	19,097
	1942	1,681	68,622	35,784
	1943	1,463	35,656	22,611
Flaxseed....Av.	1937-41	424	2,566	3,170
	1942	1,492	14,992	29,912
	1943	2,948	17,911	39,379
Shelled corn Av.	1937-41	192	7,899	4,750
	1942	358	14,372	11,393
	1943	230	7,775	6,733
			'000 cwt	
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	524	39,246	36,806
	1942	506	42,882	64,247
	1943	533	43,541	74,807
Turnips, etc.Av.	1937-41	183	36,494	13,142
	1942	158	32,866	16,013
	1943	163	35,690	23,315
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	8,944	13,381	119,061
	1942	9,707	16,061	174,391
	1943	9,816	17,238	182,318
Alfalfa.....Av	1937-41	991	2,330	20,685
	1942	1,440	3,731	35,894
	1943	1,544	3,891	40,363
Fodder corn.Av.	1937-41	474	4,233	13,340
	1942	485	4,401	17,412
	1943	475	4,097	17,068
Canada—conc.				
Grain hay..Av	1937-41	1,036	1,653	8,076
	1942	830	1,668	7,846
	1943	780	1,259	7,003
Sugar beets.Av.	1937-41	54	576	4,020
	1942	63	721	5,911
	1943	53	473	3,317
P.E. Island—				
Spring wheat			'000 bu.	
Av.	1937-41	14	198	207
	1942	9	162	162
	1943	8	148	155
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	143	4,304	1,835
	1942	125	3,500	2,065
	1943	123	4,540	2,497
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	10	254	176
	1942	13	364	306
	1943	14	426	307
Buckwheat.Av	1937-41	3	59	40
	1942	2	44	35
	1943	2	59	40
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	37	1,169	573
	1942	45	1,440	792
	1943	53	2,067	1,261
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av	1937-41	38	3,905	2,841
	1942	37	4,884	6,105
	1943	41	3,321	5,048
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	12	2,456	750
	1942	14	3,685	1,253
	1943	13	4,100	2,132
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover... Av	1937-41	228	333	3,077
	1942	230	345	3,623
	1943	217	282	3,243
Fodder corn Av	1937-41	1	3	18
	1942	1	13	65
	1943	1	10	70
Nova Scotia—				
Spring wheat			'000 bu.	
Av.	1937-41	3	49	53
	1942	3	53	52
	1943	2	32	32
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	86	2,757	1,592
	1942	69	2,622	1,573
	1943	69	1,932	1,314
Barley.....Av	1937-41	11	287	226
	1942	13	377	283
	1943	13	277	238
Buckwheat.Av	1937-41	4	80	67
	1942	3	68	63
	1943	3	68	68
Mixed grains Av	1937-41	6	200	140
	1942	7	233	151
	1943	7	168	129

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1942-43, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1937-41—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
Nova Scotia—concluded				
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	21	1,929	2,059
	1942	21	2,496	3,744
	1943	23	1,380	2,898
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	12	3,336	1,646
	1942	14	3,920	1,764
	1943	15	3,800	3,192
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	399	669	7,030
	1942	390	663	8,785
	1943	403	765	10,710
Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	1	6	29
	1942	1	11	58
	1943	1	13	68
New Brunswick			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat Av.	1937-41	9	146	168
	1942	3	84	97
	1943	3	61	73
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	208	6,108	3,231
	1942	197	6,895	4,137
	1943	206	7,221	5,055
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	16	421	323
	1942	18	570	485
	1943	19	567	510
Beans.....Av.	1937-41	1	24	69
	1942	2	36	162
	1943	1	26	117
Buckwheat.Av.	1937-41	29	548	456
	1942	24	528	475
	1943	25	613	613
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	5	148	93
	1942	13	390	285
	1943	12	381	290
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes. . Av	1937-41	51	5,503	5,189
	1942	50	6,818	10,568
	1943	60	10,432	15,648
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	13	3,014	1,386
	1942	16	3,157	1,831
	1943	17	4,890	4,059
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	565	876	9,036
	1942	606	970	12,125
	1943	637	955	13,370
Fodder corn Av	1937-41	1	10	48
	1942	3	31	155
	1943	3	31	155
Quebec—Spring wheat Av	1937-41	39	'000 bu. 654	654
	1942	29	554	532
	1943	28	503	543
Quebec—concl. Oats.....Av.	1937-41	1,677	42,243	22,150
	1942	1,686	50,580	26,302
	1943	1,690	38,025	24,716
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	163	3,882	2,652
	1942	139	3,812	2,783
	1943	156	3,182	2,546
Spring rye..Av.	1937-41	8	133	112
	1942	11	196	165
	1943	13	188	164
Peas.....Av.	1937-41	21	318	751
	1942	27	497	1,511
	1943	28	386	1,208
Beans.....Av.	1937-41	9	154	362
	1942	13	223	676
	1943	14	202	634
Buckwheat.Av.	1937-41	122	2,456	1,767
	1942	79	1,793	1,327
	1943	91	1,828	1,536
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	160	4,287	2,707
	1942	272	8,976	6,014
	1943	292	7,032	5,766
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	145	11,550	11,413
	1942	157	10,833	17,441
	1943	168	11,256	20,824
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	39	6,463	3,152
	1942	42	7,350	5,366
	1943	44	7,855	6,205
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	3,685	4,856	48,477
	1942	4,001	5,521	76,079
	1943	4,062	6,702	77,408
Alfalfa.....Av.	1937-41	22	52	675
	1942	52	126	1,881
	1943	72	191	2,468
Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	59	560	2,562
	1942	92	904	4,719
	1943	96	690	4,299
			'000 bu.	
Ontario—Fall wheat..Av.	1937-41	707	19,586	14,632
	1942	757	23,391	20,350
	1943	601	13,222	14,148
Spring wheat Av.	1937-41	76	1,378	1,035
	1942	42	861	749
	1943	38	635	673
All wheat...Av.	1937-41	783	20,964	15,667
	1942	799	24,252	21,099
	1943	639	13,857	14,821
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	2,204	78,798	29,304
	1942	1,966	84,538	41,424
	1943	1,457	34,677	19,072

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1942-43, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1937-41—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Ontario—concl.				
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	497	15,044	7,477
	1942	353	12,179	7,551
	1943	279	6,417	4,235
Fall rye....Av.	1937-41	78	1,409	844
	1942	79	1,501	1,036
	1943	64	1,056	908
Peas.....Av.	1937-41	50	802	1,367
	1942	34	575	1,144
	1943	32	512	1,055
Beans.....Av.	1937-41	72	1,331	2,022
	1942	62	1,252	1,878
	1943	68	1,156	2,485
Buckwheat.Av.	1937-41	169	3,388	1,799
	1942	126	2,646	1,773
	1943	159	3,578	2,648
Mixed grains. Av.	1937-41	957	34,537	14,990
	1942	1,151	50,759	25,887
	1943	895	20,406	11,835
Flaxseed....Av.	1937-41	9	87	130
	1942	24	262	477
	1943	24	235	435
Shelled corn Av.	1937-41	192	7,899	4,750
	1942	258	13,622	10,898
	1943	190	6,935	6,103
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	141	7,825	7,730
	1942	122	7,161	13,606
	1943	116	7,540	17,116
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	91	19,067	5,010
	1942	58	12,694	4,443
	1943	59	13,098	5,894
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	2,810	4,679	37,632
	1942	3,105	5,962	55,149
	1943	2,866	5,732	53,709
Alfalfa.....Av.	1937-41	684	1,646	14,133
	1942	763	2,091	20,910
	1943	794	2,215	22,593
Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	322	3,233	8,704
	1942	300	3,135	10,847
	1943	307	3,061	10,714
Sugar beets Av.	1937-41	33	300	1,990
	1942	20	250	1,788
	1943	10	66	428
Manitoba—			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat Av.	1937-41	3,042	54,760	34,488
	1942	1,930	53,650	38,628
	1943	1,640	41,000	43,870
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	1,370	38,655	10,793
	1942	1,480	70,000	25,900
	1943	1,632	63,000	31,500
Manitoba—conc.				
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	1,376	32,260	11,241
	1942	2,021	74,000	34,040
	1943	2,341	68,000	44,200
Fall rye....Av.	1937-41	145	2,190	903
	1942	145	2,800	1,400
	1943	45	646	556
Spring rye..Av.	1937-41	25	364	141
	1942	39	800	400
	1943	11	190	163
All rye.....Av.	1937-41	170	2,554	1,044
	1942	184	3,600	1,800
	1943	56	836	719
Peas.....Av.	1937-41	3	46	64
	1942	7	168	294
	1943	6	110	226
Buckwheat.Av.	1937-41	7	100	59
	1942	6	128	90
	1943	6	106	80
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	28	646	207
	1942	39	1,372	549
	1943	41	1,268	888
Flaxseed....Av.	1937-41	82	608	752
	1942	227	2,000	4,020
	1943	284	2,800	6,356
Shelled corn Av.	1942	100	750	495
	1943	40	840	630
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	33	2,269	1,697
	1942	29	2,378	2,259
	1943	28	2,414	2,655
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	6	604	304
	1942	3	324	175
	1943	4	480	394
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	437	753	4,292
	1942	417	792	4,198
	1943	440	814	4,477
Alfalfa.....Av.	1937-41	75	157	1,235
	1942	200	480	3,528
	1943	230	506	3,922
Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	67	302	1,353
	1942	50	150	675
	1943	42	167	919
Sugar beets.....	1942	15	129	942
	1943	14	109	654
Saskatchewan—			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat Av.	1937-41	13,941	171,760	96,697
	1942	12,353	304,400	210,036
	1943	10,260	156,000	159,120

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1942-43, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1937-41—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Saskatchewan—concluded				
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	4,121	77,968	18,566
	1942	4,902	255,000	89,250
	1943	6,482	200,000	96,000
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	1,288	20,344	6,353
	1942	2,468	92,000	40,480
	1943	3,316	80,000	48,000
Fall rye....Av.	1937-41	405	3,951	1,432
	1942	650	11,000	4,950
	1943	187	2,000	1,640
Spring rye..Av.	1937-41	113	1,178	423
	1942	197	4,000	1,800
	1943	152	1,800	1,476
All rye.....Av.	1937-41	518	5,129	1,855
	1942	847	15,000	6,750
	1943	339	3,800	3,116
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	30	463	125
	1942	75	2,505	977
	1943	76	1,888	1,189
Flaxseed....Av.	1937-41	283	1,509	1,844
	1942	1,056	10,500	21,000
	1943	2,085	11,500	25,300
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	49	2,291	1,952
	1942	46	4,094	4,012
	1943	47	2,883	3,604
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	2	144	77
	1942	3	460	248
	1943	4	349	349
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	261	327	1,896
	1942	277	537	3,115
	1943	319	575	3,738
Alfalfa.....Av.	1937-41	44	73	604
	1942	135	263	1,999
	1943	151	303	2,651
Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	13	37	199
	1942	20	47	343
	1943	9	26	166
Alberta—Spring wheat Av.	1937-41	7,866	'000 bu. 132,800	76,928
	1942	6,370	170,400	112,464
	1943	4,829	80,000	77,600
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	2,765	85,960	20,491
	1942	3,284	175,000	61,250
	1943	3,676	129,000	56,760
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	1,179	27,660	8,635
	1942	1,925	75,000	33,000
	1943	2,239	56,000	31,920
Fall rye....Av.	1937-41	102	1,396	505
	1942	140	2,900	1,305
	1943	55	766	613
Alberta—concluded				
Spring rye..Av.	1937-41	66	833	299
	1942	75	1,500	675
	1943	48	468	374
All rye.....Av.	1937-41	168	2,229	804
	1942	215	4,400	1,980
	1943	103	1,234	987
Peas.....Av.	1937-41	2	43	76
	1942	16	304	547
	1943	30	424	848
Beans.....Av.	1937-41	1	16	31
	1942	2	27	59
	1943	1	10	18
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	28	610	175
	1942	73	2,694	997
	1943	81	2,176	1,088
Flaxseed....Av.	1937-41	49	352	431
	1942	183	2,200	4,356
	1943	550	3,300	7,128
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	28	1,982	1,754
	1942	29	2,708	3,114
	1943	31	2,153	3,230
Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	3	304	174
	1942	4	480	336
	1943	4	420	462
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	396	559	3,683
	1942	463	787	5,509
	1943	658	1,020	7,803
Alfalfa.....Av.	1937-41	112	236	1,953
	1942	220	550	4,813
	1943	226	497	4,970
Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	4	17	100
	1942	14	63	315
	1943	11	49	377
Grain hay..Av.	1937-41	990	1,550	7,120
	1942	800	1,600	7,200
	1943	750	1,200	6,000
Sugar beets Av.	1937-41	21	276	2,030
	1942	28	342	3,181
	1943	29	298	2,235
British Columbia—Spring wheat Av.	1937-41	75	'000 bu. 1,841	1,513
	1942	91	2,579	2,063
	1943	79	2,059	1,977
Oats.....Av.	1937-41	110	5,273	2,232
	1942	73	3,819	1,719
	1943	72	3,627	1,814
Barley.....Av.	1937-41	16	515	296
	1942	23	854	529
	1943	20	693	457

7.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—concluded

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1942-43, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1937-41—concl.

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
British Columbia—continued					**British Columbia**—concluded				
Spring rye..Av.	1937-41	5	99	63	Turnips, etc. Av.	1937-41	5	1,106	643
	1942	2	45	29		1942	4	796	597
	1943	1	29	21		1943	3	698	628
Peas.....Av.	1937-41	4	100	140				'000 tons	
	1942	6	148	237					
	1943	8	159	302	Hay and clover....Av.	1937-41	163	329	3,938
Beans.....Av.	1937-41	1	25	45		1942	218	484	5,808
	1942	1	15	29		1943	214	393	7,860
	1943	1	13	26					
Mixed grains Av.	1937-41	5	171	87	Alfalfa.....Av.	1937-41	54	166	2,085
	1942	6	253	132		1942	70	221	2,763
	1943	6	270	165		1943	71	179	3,759
Flaxseed....Av.	1937-41	1	10	13	Fodder corn Av.	1937-41	6	65	327
	1942	2	30	59		1942	4	47	235
	1943	5	76	160		1943	5	50	300
			'000 cwt.						
Potatoes....Av.	1937-41	18	1,992	2,261	Grain hay..Av.	1937-41	46	103	956
	1942	15	1,510	3,398		1942	30	68	646
	1943	19	2,162	3,784		1943	30	59	1,003

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 1941-43 in Table 8.

8.—Acreages and Production of Grain in the Prairie Provinces, 1941-43

Kind of Grain	Acreages			Production		
	1941[1]	1942	1943	1941[1]	1942	1943
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Wheat	21,140	20,653	16,729	296,000	528,450	277,000
Oats	8,137	9,666	11,790	178,000	500,000	392,000
Barley	4,735	6,414	7,896	94,700	241,000	204,000
Rye	861	1,246	498	9,989	23,000	5,870
Flaxseed	982	1,466	2,918	5,641	14,700	17,600

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 9 sets out the stocks of Canadian grain on hand on July 31, for the years 1934-43. The data have been broken down to show the total both in Canada and the United States as well as the amounts held on farms at that date. Figures of farm stocks show amounts for Canada and the Prairie Provinces separately, while an additional column indicates the amounts held in country elevators in the Prairie Provinces.

9.—Carryover of Canadian Grain as at July 31, 1934-43

Year ended July 31—	Total in Canada and U.S.A.	Total in Canada	In Commercial Storage in Canada	On Farms in Canada	Prairie Provinces	
					On Farms	In Country Elevators
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
			WHEAT			
1934	202,902,177	192,947,925	184,214,925	8,733,000	7,671,000	63,505,416
1935	213,852,118	202,147,582	194,286,382	7,861,200	7,314,000	47,237,453
1936	127,362,598	108,094,277	102,574,277	5,520,000	4,550,000	30,760,751
1937	36,850,700	32,937,991	28,938,691	3,999,300	3,392,000	3,401,452
1938	24,535,858	23,553,228	18,492,228	5,061,000	3,579,000	1,166,971
1939	102,161,568	94,631,948	89,949,948	4,682,000	2,805,000	7,811,988
1940	300,473,465	272,927,932	255,641,932	17,286,000	14,250,000	57,659,694
1941	480,129,311	448,337,801	434,383,801	13,954,000	11,500,000	217,873,891
1942	423,752,337	404,896,791	394,450,791	10,446,000	9,200,000	133,406,134
1943	601,477,184	586,221,791	389,014,791	197,207,000	194,000,000	226,185,096
			OATS			
1934	31,060,497	31,060,497	11,727,497	19,333,000	8,583,000	3,575,130
1935	26,470,703	26,470,703	6,399,703	20,071,000	7,764,000	889,256
1936	40,379,860	40,379,860	9,193,860	31,186,000	17,039,000	3,017,646
1937	18,266,043	18,266,043	3,035,043	15,231,000	4,518,000	674,703
1938	19,498,653	19,498,653	3,378,653	16,120,000	7,106,000	448,689
1939	48,887,155	48,796,155	9,142,155	39,654,000	26,501,000	1,798,979
1940	46,931,028	46,585,416	6,804,416	39,781,000	23,214,000	1,962,724
1941	41,563,379	41,252,114	4,150,114	37,102,000	20,137,000	722,020
1942	28,607,188	28,607,188	4,434,188	24,173,000	11,952,000	1,407,606
1943	149,324,136	146,854,769	28,450,769	118,404,000	102,000,000	14,706,361
			BARLEY			
1934	11,093,482	11,092,030	9,253,030	1,839,000	1,208,000	1,628,235
1935	6,018,787	5,559,536	3,537,536	2,022,000	1,063,000	409,960
1936	10,234,224	9,845,486	5,646,286	4,199,200	2,627,000	1,564,385
1937	4,796,213	4,315,699	2,839,299	1,476,400	755,000	189,064
1938	6,630,934	6,630,934	3,453,434	3,177,500	2,233,000	308,530
1939	12,804,186	12,784,186	5,437,486	7,346,700	5,826,000	1,085,307
1940	12,653,875	11,502,370	4,427,370	7,075,000	5,351,000	1,113,229
1941	10,908,001	10,425,898	3,920,898	6,505,000	4,895,000	767,478
1942	10,821,502	10,821,502	5,709,502	5,112,000	4,194,000	924,577
1943	69,253,707	65,897,906	24,583,906	41,314,000	40,000,000	10,350,218
			RYE			
1934	4,050,207	3,996,307	3,959,307	37,000	19,000	538,171
1935	3,165,715	3,137,172	3,059,272	77,900	62,000	214,634
1936	3,685,252	3,194,369	2,923,769	270,600	225,000	1,038,027
1937	408,864	408,864	330,464	78,400	68,000	65,598
1938	1,000,576	985,576	907,576	78,000	44,000	52,537
1939	2,921,434	1,975,871	1,595,871	380,000	345,000	495,747
1940	5,351,661	2,045,636	1,426,636	619,000	545,000	556,708
1941	4,919,122	1,859,871	1,399,871	460,000	399,000	399,395
1942	3,353,203	2,024,203	1,821,203	203,000	145,000	348,020
1943	15,277,088	14,408,702	8,322,702	6,086,000	6,000,000	3,993,573
			FLAXSEED			
1934	471,295	471,295	467,895	3,400	950	99,954
1935	312,979	312,979	308,779	4,200	3,600	76,279
1936	269,287	269,287	261,687	7,600	5,200	99,722
1937	464,967	464,967	455,167	9,800	9,590	82,527
1938	219,027	219,027	217,227	1,800	1,000	26,093
1939	118,822	118,822	113,922	4,900	4,800	37,786
1940	583,307	583,307	556,507	26,800	26,500	198,684
1941	620,313	620,313	605,313	15,000	14,000	109,667
1942	1,027,040	1,027,040	1,005,040	22,000	19,000	51,504
1943	3,740,121	3,740,121	3,346,121	394,000	385,000	1,228,803

Subsection 3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry

Live Stock.—The growth of the live-stock industry in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary form in Table **10.**

10.—Live Stock on Farms in Canada, Censuses of 1871-1941

NOTE.—Statistics of poultry, formerly shown in this table, now appear in Table **14**, p. 226.

Item	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921[1]	1931	1941[2]
	No.	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	2,789,391
Cattle	2,624,290	3,433,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484	7,973,031	8,511,398
Milk cows	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,595,255	3,324,653[3]	3,371,923[3]	3,587,718
Other cattle	1,373,081	1,838,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	3,930,828	5,194,831	4,601,108	4,923,680
Sheep	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966	3,627,116	2,862,495
Swine	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778	3,040,730	4,699,831	6,093,169

[1] Includes live stock elsewhere than on farms as follows: horses, 158,742; cattle, 149,995; sheep, 3,499; swine, 80,439. [2] Preliminary. [3] Cows in milk or in calf.

In Table **11** indexes are given showing the numbers of animals on farms for the years 1926 to 1943, expressed as percentages of the average numbers on farms during the period 1926 to 1930.

11.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—The indexes in this table are subject to revision on the basis of the 1941 Census.

(Average 1926-30=100)

Year	Horses	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1926	100·7	101·7	93·2	91·6	99·4
1927	101·4	102·9	103·7	95·1	107·0
1928	100·1	100·2	98·3	99·6	102·5
1929	100·1	97·6	101·3	106·0	99·9
1930	97·7	97·6	103·5	107·7	91·2
1931	92·3	89·3	90·6	105·7	107·1
1932	91·6	95·2	96·9	106·2	105·8
1933	88·5	97·9	102·1	98·7	86·6
1934	87·0	102·4	100·2	99·7	83·3
1935	86·9	102·0	97·9	99·1	80·9
1936	85·7	102·9	97·6	97·0	94·5
1937	85·5	104·4	96·5	97·4	90·3
1938	83·6	102·6	91·4	99·5	79·5
1939	83·7	102·6	90·6	98·1	97·9
1940	84·7	103·2	92·0	100·6	134·1
1941	82·7	95·1	97·0	83·4	138·9
1942	83·5	97·5	103·7	93·2	162·4
1943	82·3	100·5	115·6	100·8	185·8

The numbers of live stock on farms in Canada and in the different provinces are shown for the five latest years in Table **12,** while average values per head are shown for the same years in Table **13.** Statistics for total cattle, together with total values for each kind of live stock, are given in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" for January-March, 1944.

12.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, June 1, 1939-43

NOTE.—Statistics of poultry, formerly shown in this table, now appear in Table 14, p. 226.

Province and Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Province and Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Canada—						**Ontario—**					
Horses	2,824	2,858	2,789	2,816	2,775	Horses	559	560	534	527	522
Milk cows	3,874	3,895	3,588	3,680	3,795	Milk cows	1,183	1,195	1,142	1,150	1,170
Other cattle	4,601	4,671	4,924	5,264	5,870	Other cattle	1,305	1,323	1,499	1,489	1,524
Sheep	3,366	3,452	2,862	3,197	3,459	Sheep	847	819	662	689	738
Swine	4,294	5,882	6,093	7,125	8,148	Swine	1,546	1,998	1,880	1,861	1,886
P.E. Island—						**Manitoba—**					
Horses	29	29	28	28	27	Horses	315	323	302	305	298
Milk cows	47	44	46	46	46	Milk cows	366	350	305	345	370
Other cattle	53	50	48	52	54	Other cattle	421	422	399	477	558
Sheep	46	44	44	47	56	Sheep	230	234	245	311	327
Swine	48	53	48	58	65	Swine	311	499	502	708	877
Nova Scotia—						**Saskatchewan—**					
Horses	44	44	36	36	36	Horses	800	813	804	830	824
Milk cows	118	114	108	104	104	Milk cows	490	503	435	468	502
Other cattle	122	115	98	100	108	Other cattle	680	747	810	928	1,100
Sheep	144	143	138	149	162	Sheep	341	399	330	410	463
Swine	45	53	43	54	65	Swine	470	791	949	1,325	1,754
New Brunswick—						**Alberta—**					
Horses	53	55	45	46	48	Horses	659	658	645	647	628
Milk cows	114	113	114	111	114	Milk cows	429	417	362	367	376
Other cattle	107	101	92	96	107	Other cattle	908	949	983	1,102	1,251
Sheep	108	107	90	94	107	Sheep	834	883	702	828	900
Swine	87	97	68	85	94	Swine	993	1,371	1,706	2,093	2,338
Quebec—						**British Columbia**					
Horses	297	305	333	335	330	Horses	68	71	62	62	62
Milk cows	1,002	1,029	988	997	1,019	Milk cows	125	130	88	92	94
Other cattle	815	766	765	784	886	Other cattle	190	198	230	236	282
Sheep	647	648	528	544	574	Sheep	169	175	123	125	132
Swine	744	937	818	859	979	Swine	50	83	79	82	90

13.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-34 will be found at pp. 272-273 of the 1934-35 Year Book; for 1935-36 at p. 214 of the 1940 Year Book; and for 1937-38 at p. 207 of the 1942 Year Book. Statistics of poultry formerly shown in this table, now appear in table 14, p. 226.

Province and Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]	Province and Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$
Canada—						**Ontario—**					
Horses	67	63	66	69	80	Horses	92	80	86	88	109
Milk cows	46	51	53	70	102	Milk cows	56	59	62	81	115
Other cattle	33	37	27	34	51	Other cattle	40	42	32	42	55
All cattle	39	43	38	49	71	All cattle	48	50	45	59	81
Sheep	6·69	6·90	5·93	6·92	10·92	Sheep	8·13	8·21	7·73	9·45	13·55
Swine	13·79	11·81	9·04	10·67	16·55	Swine	14·02	11·18	10·38	12·35	16·49
P.E. Island—						**Manitoba—**					
Horses	96	87	98	105	110	Horses	56	50	54	55	65
Milk cows	37	38	40	54	85	Milk cows	43	48	52	70	93
Other cattle	25	25	16	20	35	Other cattle	32	36	26	32	50
All cattle	34	31	28	36	58	All cattle	37	41	38	48	67
Sheep	6·47	6·48	5·43	6·40	10·40	Sheep	6·27	6·61	5·64	6·41	10·20
Swine	14·24	10·89	9·38	11·63	16·00	Swine	13·60	12·37	8·08	9·70	17·18
Nova Scotia—						**Saskatchewan—**					
Horses	102	96	102	115	139	Horses	50	45	50	52	56
Milk cows	41	44	39	53	81	Milk cows	41	47	50	66	94
Other cattle	27	30	22	28	39	Other cattle	31	36	27	34	54
All cattle	34	37	31	41	59	All cattle	35	40	35	45	66
Sheep	5·60	5·61	4·64	5·30	9·08	Sheep	6·50	6·60	5·32	6·21	10·00
Swine	14·60	13·81	9·92	12·10	18·61	Swine	13·00	11·40	7·07	8·55	16·00
New Brunswick—						**Alberta—**					
Horses	118	110	111	113	144	Horses	45	43	48	50	55
Milk cows	40	43	35	45	81	Milk cows	40	49	52	67	89
Other cattle	24	24	12	16	32	Other cattle	32	39	29	35	56
All cattle	32	34	25	32	57	All cattle	35	42	35	43	64
Sheep	6·06	6·25	4·53	5·20	9·58	Sheep	6·21	6·53	5·43	6·30	10·00
Swine	15·07	13·51	8·99	10·88	21·35	Swine	12·74	10·93	8·75	10·50	16·00
Quebec—						**British Columbia**					
Horses	109	117	111	114	137	Horses	75	76	57	62	103
Milk cows	43	46	47	65	105	Milk cows	51	54	60	75	86
Other cattle	27	28	15	20	40	Other cattle	32	38	37	43	54
All cattle	36	38	33	45	75	All cattle	40	44	43	52	62
Sheep	6·04	6·37	5·28	6·21	11·00	Sheep	6·64	7·21	6·79	7·10	11·00
Swine	15·00	14·00	9·32	11·28	18·00	Swine	14·73	14·50	9·50	11·40	16·00

[1] Figures not strictly comparable; 1943 average values June 1, previous years Dec. 1.

Poultry Products.—The expansion of the poultry industry in Canada during the past four years has been an important war-time development. The shipment of eggs to the United Kingdom (mostly in the form of egg powder) has provided much-needed food supplies for the British people. Both poultry and eggs have also been shipped in large quantities to supply the Canadian Armed Forces overseas. Producers of poultry products have made a splendid response to this demand. It will be seen from Table 14 that the population of hens and chickens as shown at June 1, 1943, was 15 p.c. above that of the same date in 1942. There was a decline in turkeys, geese and ducks but, regardless of this recession, total poultry showed an increase of 7 p.c. The production of poultry meat in 1943 was 263,000,000 lb. as compared with 259,000,000 lb. in 1942. Farm egg production was estimated at 315,000,000 doz. as against 280,000,000 doz. in the previous year, and the average

14.—Numbers, Prices and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1934-43, and by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Year	Total Poultry[1]			Hens and Chickens			Turkeys		
	Number at June 1	Value per Bird	Total Value	Number at June 1	Value per Bird	Total Value	Number at June 1	Value per Bird	Total Value
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Totals—									
1934...	**59,719,100**	**0·59**	**35,495,000**	**55,429,500**	**0·55**	**30,529,000**	**2,713,100**	**1·26**	**3,592,000**
1935...	**56,884,600**	**0·72**	**40,713,200**	**53,062,900**	**0·65**	**34,570,000**	**2,347,200**	**1·88**	**4,532,000**
1936...	**59,473,363**	**0·69**	**40,784,400**	**55,769,406**	**0·63**	**35,040,000**	**2,326,233**	**1·77**	**4,260,000**
1937...	**57,727,300**	**0·75**	**43,522,100**	**53,982,900**	**0·69**	**37,335,000**	**2,364,100**	**1·90**	**4,619,000**
1938...	**56,952,900**	**0·75**	**42,621,000**	**53,090,300**	**0·68**	**36,226,000**	**2,581,800**	**1·89**	**4,943,000**
1939...	**61,139,800**	**0·76**	**46,459,700**	**56,804,900**	**0·70**	**39,590,000**	**3,041,900**	**1·76**	**5,406,000**
1940...	**63,190,600**	**0·80**	**50,627,600**	**58,712,400**	**0·73**	**42,766,000**	**3,163,900**	**1·97**	**6,291,000**
1941...	**63,384,148**	**0·91**	**57,381,100**	**58,864,389**	**0·83**	**48,891,000**	**3,203,804**	**2·11**	**6,820,000**
1942...	**73,813,200**	**1·05**	**77,649,600**	**68,105,800**	**0·95**	**65,471,000**	**4,214,500**	**2·40**	**10,146,000**
1943...	**79,134,000**	**1·35**	**106,295,500**	**74,960,500**	**1·29**	**95,760,000**	**2,861,900**	**2·83**	**8,092,000**
P.E.I.—									
1942...	1,046,000	1·06	1,106,000	1,000,000	1·01	1,010,000	16,000	2·85	46,000
1943...	1,094,400	1·40	1,531,500	1,063,300	1·37	1,457,000	13,400	3·15	42,000
N.S.—									
1942...	1,414,500	1·15	1,620,400	1,386,800	1·12	1,554,000	12,500	3·10	39,000
1943...	1,626,700	1·52	2,473,800	1,601,000	1·50	2,402,000	12,200	3·25	40,000
N.B.—									
1942...	1,376,300	1·15	1,580,800	1,313,000	1·08	1,418,000	46,500	2·90	134,000
1943...	1,597,600	1·49	2,383,900	1,549,600	1·45	2,247,000	31,700	3·20	101,000
Que.—									
1942...	9,407,600	1·13	10,643,000	9,116,000	1·09	9,936,000	204,500	2·80	573,000
1943...	9,831,500	1·38	13,526,200	9,654,900	1·35	13,034,000	119,200	3·17	378,000
Ont.—									
1942...	24,621,800	1·16	28,590,500	23,325,300	1·10	25,658,000	685,400	2·87	1,967,000
1943...	26,692,800	1·46	39,011,100	25,403,100	1·40	35,564,000	668,300	3·25	2,172,000
Man.—									
1942...	8,333,600	1·01	8,423,700	7,239,700	0·85	6,154,000	883,700	2·30	2,033,000
1943...	8,734,800	1·30	11,325,900	8,052,000	1·20	9,662,000	511,600	2·70	1,382,000
Sask.—									
1942...	14,957,900	0·92	13,719,600	13,127,000	0·75	9,845,000	1,616,000	2·25	3,635,000
1943...	15,920,200	1·19	18,920,600	14,873,000	1 10	16,360,000	889,000	2·60	2,311,000
Alta.—									
1942...	9,608,600	0·93	8,945,200	8,630,000	0·82	7,077,000	696,600	2·23	1,553,000
1943...	10,005,400	1·25	12,467,100	9,202,000	1·15	10,582,000	570,200	2·65	1,511,000
B.C.—									
1942...	3,046,900	0·99	3,020,400	2,968,000	0·95	2,819,000	53,300	3·10	166,000
1943...	3,626,700	1·28	4,645,400	3,561,600	1·25	4,452,000	46,300	3·35	155,000

[1] Includes geese and ducks.

value per dozen was 31·8 cents as compared with 29·0 cents. The total value of poultry was approximately $106,000,000, while eggs were valued at $100,000,000. Sales income from poultry and eggs amounted to $124,000,000 in 1943 as against $98,000,000 in 1942. The domestic disappearance of poultry meat (based on both farm and urban production) was 268,000,000 lb. Due principally to the decline in turkeys, this represented a reduction of 6,000,000 lb. from the previous year. The domestic disappearance of eggs reached the high point of 280,000,000 doz. in 1943, an advance of 23,000,000 doz. over that of the previous year. The 1943 figures represent a per capita disappearance of approximately 23 lb. of poultry meat and 24 doz. eggs, as compared with 23·5 lb. and 22 doz. in 1942.

15.—Production, Utilization and Total Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1934-43, and by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Year	Laying Hens	Production per Hen	Total Egg Production[1]	Sold Off Farms	Farm-Home Consumed	Price per Dozen	Total Value
	No.	No.	doz.	doz.	doz.	cts.	$
Totals—							
1934	**24,688,000**	**108**	**223,272,000**	**140,661,000**	**75,912,000**	**15·0**	**34,454,000**
1935	**24,594,000**	**109**	**223,540,000**	**140,830,000**	**76,004,000**	**17·0**	**37,763,000**
1936	**23,798,000**	**111**	**219,494,000**	**138,281,000**	**74,628,000**	**18·5**	**40,776,000**
1937	**23,861,000**	**110**	**219,443,000**	**138,249,000**	**74,611,000**	**17·5**	**38,480,000**
1938	**23,089,000**	**111**	**213,399,000**	**135,116,000**	**71,034,000**	**19·0**	**40,653,000**
1939	**24,024,000**	**111**	**221,737,000**	**139,836,000**	**74,396,000**	**18·5**	**41,037,000**
1940	**25,420,000**	**111**	**235,322,000**	**137,360,000**	**89,828,000**	**19·5**	**45,934,000**
1941	**25,874,000**	**113**	**244,157,000**	**154,349,000**	**81,726,000**	**21·3**	**52,083,000**
1942	**29,236,000**	**115**	**280,253,000**	**195,279,000**	**75,548,000**	**29·0**	**81,305,000**
1943	**32,725,000**	**116**	**315,027,000**	**219,585,000**	**84,525,000**	**31·8**	**100,306,000**
P.E.I.—							
1942	530,000	100	4,417,000	3,216,000	1,055,000	30·0	1,325,000
1943	574,000	102	4,879,000	3,620,000	1,090,000	33·0	1,610,000
N.S.—							
1942	763,000	101	6,422,000	3,301,000	2,922,000	35·0	2,248,000
1943	897,000	103	7,698,000	3,949,000	3,503,000	37·0	2,848,000
N.B.—							
1942	656,000	99	5,412,000	3,469,000	1,764,000	32·0	1,732,000
1943	790,000	101	6,650,000	4,256,000	2,168,000	35·0	2,328,000
Que.—							
1942	4,011,000	118	39,442,000	22,640,000	15,540,000	32·3	12,740,000
1943	4,248,000	117	41,418,000	23,733,000	16,318,000	35·0	14,496,000
Ont.—							
1942	8,864,000	122	90,117,000	71,192,000	15,951,000	33·0	29,739,000
1943	10,161,000	121	102,457,000	80,838,000	18,135,000	36·0	36,885,000
Man.—							
1942	3,113,000	109	28,277,000	21,038,000	6,278,000	24·5	6,928,000
1943	3,623,000	111	33,513,000	24,900,000	7,440,000	27·0	9,049,000
Sask.—							
1942	5,513,000	108	49,617,000	31,556,000	16,324,000	23·5	11,660,000
1943	6,247,000	110	57,264,000	36,362,000	18,840,000	25·5	14,602,000
Alta.—							
1942	3,797,000	108	34,173,000	20,026,000	12,917,000	23·4	7,996,000
1943	4,048,000	110	37,107,000	21,708,000	14,026,000	26·5	9,833,000
B.C.—							
1942	1,989,000	135	22,376,000	18,841,000	2,797,000	31·0	6,937,000
1943	2,137,000	135	24,041,000	20,219,000	3,005,000	36·0	8,655,000

[1] Includes eggs sold off farms, farm-home consumed and used for hatching purposes on farms.

16.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1934-43, and by Type, 1942 and 1943

Year	Farm Production	Elsewhere Produced	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption[1]
	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.
Eggs—						
1934	215,681,000	20,500,000	236,181,000	239,777,366	232,448,122	21·48
1935	215,948,000	20,500,000	236,448,000	241,945,600	237,002,232	21·67
1936	212,032,000	20,500,000	232,532,000	236,607,567	230,948,498	20·94
1937	211,982,000	20,500,000	232,482,000	237,228,364	231,152,232	20·79
1938	206,150,000	15,000,000	221,150,000	225,854,947	220,409,462	19·66
1939	214,142,000	15,000,000	229,142,000	233,083,999	227,422,191	20·10
1940	227,188,000	15,081,067	242,269,067	246,942,401	231,727,641	20·29
1941	236,075,000	15,000,000	251,075,000	255,454,497	234,169,648	20·35
1942	270,827,000	15,000,000	285,827,000	290,862,527	257,019,540	22·05
1943	304,316,000	17,500,000	321,816,000	327,575,454	279,372,127	23·69
Total Poultry—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1934	171,246,585	14,895,000	186,141,585	197,327,098	182,967,062	16·90
1935	190,733,940	14,895,000	205,628,940	217,512,263	202,399,656	18·51
1936	197,929,200	14,895,000	212,824,200	224,945,451	203,125,019	18·42
1937	192,237,960	14,895,000	207,132,960	224,034,075	202,101,705	18·17
1938	195,823,000	14,895,000	210,718,000	221,546,004	205,381,301	18·32
1939	211,988,000	14,895,000	226,883,000	239,534,938	220,628,664	19·49
1940	219,119,000	14,895,000	234,014,000	249,404,753	234,256,637	20·50
1941	220,007,000	14,895,000	234,902,000	247,289,308	224,733,473	19·53
1942	258,650,000	14,895,000	273,545,000	294,204,395	274,198,343	23·52
1943	263,432,800	16,000,000	279,432,800	294,073,885	267,997,686	22·72
Hens and Chickens—						
1942	204,318,000	13,632,000	217,950,000	230,230,779	216,121,216	18·54
1943	224,882,000	14,500,000	239,382,000	249,392,908	229,535,706	19·46
Turkeys—						
1942	44,505,000	1,007,000	45,512,000	52,736,024	47,752,934	4·09
1943	29,191,000	1,200,000	30,391,000	34,194,095	29,982,411	2·54
Geese—						
1942	5,836,000	160,000	5,996,000	6,275,028	6,071,395	0·520
1943	5,898,000	200,000	6,098,000	6,247,599	5,959,241	0·505
Ducks—						
1942	3,991,000	96,000	4,087,000	4,271,726	4,057,462	0·348
1943	3,461,000	100,000	3,561,000	3,756,924	3,510,893	0·298

[1] Based on population figures as given at p. 141.

Wool Production.—Shorn-wool production in Canada for 1943 totalled 13,929,000 lb. with a value of $3,790,000. This was the highest production 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 5,036,000 lb., making total wool production in Canada 18,965,000 lb.

Canadian wool imports during 1943, on a greasy basis, are estimated at 104,364,000 lb. The exceptionally high imports, as well as the greater production, resulted in an apparent consumption of 121,013,000 lb. The much higher consumption since 1940 has been due to the extensive use of wool in manufacturing uniforms for the Armed Forces.

17.—Estimated Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Wool in Canada, 1930-43

NOTE.—All estimates are on a 'greasy' basis: the exports and imports shown in the 1939 and 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[1]				Pulled	Total Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption[1]
	Yield per Fleece	Total Yield Shorn	Price per Pound	Total Value Shorn					
	lb.	'000 lb.	cts.	$	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1930	7·0	12,800	10·8	1,392,000	3,852	16,652	4,424	24,093	36,321
1931	7·0	13,575	7·7	1,050,000	4,250	17,825	4,805	29,339	42,359
1932	7·1	13,836	5·1	712,000	4,087	17,923	3,769	30,599	44,753
1933	7·1	12,984	10·2	1,328,000	4,511	17,495	11,671	42,682	48,506
1934	7·1	12,935	9·5	1,228,000	4,443	17,378	4,295	41,800	54,883
1935	7·2	12,644	11·2	1,413,000	4,499	17,143	8,755	47,551	55,939
1936	7·2	12,521	14·2	1,773,000	4,374	16,895	9,775	59,128	66,248
1937	7·2	12,289	15·4	1,891,000	4,358	16,647	5,093	60,375	71,929
1938	7·3	12,000	11·7	1,401,000	4,309	16,309	4,398	45,101	57,012
1939	7·5	11,761	13·5	1,588,000	4,277	16,038	4,879	51,953	63,112
1940	7·4	11,549	19·3	2,228,000	4,386	15,935	2,681	86,170	99,424
1941	7·5	11,630	22·1	2,571,000	4,710	16,340	3,025	93,070	106,385
1942	7·7	12,867	25·5	3,283,000	4,729	17,596	384	114,428	131,640
1943	7·5	13,929	27·2	3,790,000	5,036	18,965	2,316	104,364	121,013

[1] Figures for 1931 to 1941 have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 4.—Dairying

During the past two years the dairy industry of Canada has successfully met the challenge imposed by war-time conditions, in producing increased quantities of dairy products for use at home and abroad. Despite acute labour shortages, the production of milk on farms has been maintained at a high level, and while 1942–43 exports of cheese and concentrated milk products were considerably above those of the pre-war period, domestic supplies of fluid milk, butter and other products far surpassed the quantities provided for home consumption in previous years. As might be expected, price relationships determined the trend in production. During the first half of 1942, prices were more favourable to cheese production; but with the creation of a subsidized market for butter-fat, a competitive situation developed in the latter part of the season, and in 1943 a large proportion of the milk supply was diverted into the butter manufacturing channel. This reduced the volume of cheese available for export to the United Kingdom, but permitted the creation of reserve stocks of creamery butter, a part of which was shipped to the United Kingdom at a time when supplies were needed to maintain the British ration at the normal level.

Milk Production.—The production of milk on farms in 1943 has been estimated at 17,500,000,000 lb., representing a fractional increase over that of the preceding year. Manufactured products utilized 11,300,000,000 lb. or 65 p.c. of the total quantity in 1943 as against 11,600,000,000 lb. or 66 p.c. in the preceding twelve-month period. Fluid milk sales amounted to 3,700,000,000 lb. in 1943 as compared with 3,400,000,000 lb. in 1942. The former represented 21 p.c., and the latter 19 p.c. of the total production. It will be observed that a part of the increase was obtained at the expense of manufactured products, which utilized lesser quantities than in 1942.

The concentration of the population in military and industrial centres would appear to be one of the chief factors contributing to the increased demand for fluid products. Ontario and Quebec produced approximately 61 p.c. of the total supply, the Prairie Provinces 30 p.c., the Maritimes 6 p.c. and British Columbia

3 p.c. There were 3,795,000 cows on farms at June 1, as compared with 3,680,000 at the same date in 1942, but production per cow at 4,616 lb., was 136 lb. less than in 1942. The proportion of cows actually milking was estimated to average 77 p.c. in 1943 as against 74 p.c. in 1942.

Butter Production.—The 1943 creamery butter output of 312,000,000 lb. was the largest volume of butter ever produced in Canada, representing an increase of 28,000,000 lb. over that of the preceding year. The production of creamery butter was affected by the institution of a 6-cent subsidy paid by the Government as from July 6, 1942, and a 10-cent subsidy from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1943. To give further encouragement to the creamery industry, this subsidy was increased to 8 cents a lb. during the period May 1 to Dec. 31, 1943. It should be noted, however, that while the subsidy increased the creamery output, it discouraged the manufacture of dairy butter on farms. Hence, the output of the farm-made product fell to approximately 79,000,000 lb. in 1942 and to 55,000,000 lb. in 1943. The 1943 decline almost offset the increase recorded in the creamery make, so that the total production of 368,000,000 lb. in 1943 was only about 5,000,000 lb. greater than that produced in the preceding year. Of this total, Ontario and Quebec produced approximately 50 p.c., the Prairie Provinces 41 p.c., the Maritimes 7 p.c. and British Columbia 2 p.c. All provinces but the latter recorded increases in the creamery butter make during 1943, as compared with 1942, while dairy butter production suffered declines throughout the Dominion.

Cheese Production.—The output of Canadian cheddar in 1942 was approximately 206,000,000 lb., the highest make since 1900 when nearly 221,000,000 lb. were produced in Canadian factories. In 1943, the quantity of cheese manufactured in Canada fell to approximately 162,000,000 lb. Nevertheless, this amount exceeded the output of all previous years since 1926. The amount produced in Quebec and Ontario represented approximately 94 p.c. of the total production in 1943; Manitoba and Alberta contributed nearly 4 p.c., while the remaining 2 p.c. was produced in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In order to give further encouragement to cheese manufacturing, a subsidy of 30 cents a cwt. was offered by the Government for milk delivered to cheese factories as from Oct. 1, 1943. Under an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom, arrangements were made for the shipment of 125,000,000 lb. of cheese to the British Ministry of Food during the fiscal year 1942-43. Actual shipments, of course, greatly exceeded this amount. The 1943-44 contract called for the delivery of 150,000,000 lb., but, owing to the decline in production, it was impossible to meet this objective. Nevertheless, over-shipments of the 1942 make, exported in 1943, increased the total deliveries to the United Kingdom to approximately 92 p.c. of the amount exported in the previous year.

Cheese and Butter Prices.—The price of cheese in 1942 was set at 20 cents a lb. f.o.b. Montreal, compared with 16 cents received by producers during the latter part of 1941. In 1943 a further increase was ordered by establishing the price at 20 cents f.o.b. factory instead of f.o.b. Montreal. The quality bonus paid by the Dominion Government gave producers an average of about 9/10ths of a cent per lb. over and above the basic price, and in Ontario, where the Government continued to pay the bonus of 2 cents a lb. on all cheese manufactured, the total price was approximately 23 cents a lb. at the factory. Throughout the first four months of 1942, producers were able to market first-grade cheese at prices averaging between 24 and 25 cents f.o.b. Montreal; but in subsequent months, the lower price in effect brought the yearly average down to 21½ cents. In 1943, the average was

approximately the same as in 1942. Maximum wholesale prices for cheddar cheese were introduced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the spring of 1942, first-grade cheese being 22 to 24 cents, depending on the score. Cheese scoring 87 to 92 is subject to a further reduction of 1½ cents. A more detailed price schedule was issued on June 2, 1943, but in the main the price basis was unchanged.

Creamery butter prices, set up under an amended order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in 1943 provided the following maximums for first-grade solids: in the Maritime Provinces, 36 cents a lb.; in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, 35 cents; and in the three Prairie Provinces, 33 cents. A discount of 1 cent per lb. was allowed on each grade below first grade. To protect the interests of producers, floor prices for 1943-44 were established by the Department of Agriculture, setting minimum price levels for the month of May at 33 cents, 32 cents and 30 cents in the three economic divisions mentioned. Provision was made for upward adjustments during each succeeding month to April, 1944, when minimum prices reached the high point of 35⅜ cents, 34⅝ cents, and 35⅝ cents, respectively. Ceiling prices on dairy butter were estiablished in 1943, placing sales to consumers at 42 cents, 40 cents and 38 cents, respectively. Sales to wholesalers were reduced 4 to 5 cents a lb. and sales to retailers by 2½ to 3½ cents. Provision was also made for surplus butter to be sold to the Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation at a discount of 7 cents below the prices quoted. Whey butter was placed under ceiling restrictions in June, 1943, the maximum price to consumers being set at 40 cents, 39 cents and 37 cents, respectively. Direct sales to wholesalers are subject to a discount of 5 cents a lb.; while indirect sales through distributors show a difference of 3 cents between such distributors price to retailers and that charged to consumers.

Value and Income.—The farm value of milk was estimated at $291,000,000 in 1942, and moved up to $319,000,000 in 1943. The total value of all products was approximately $367,000,000 and $383,000,000, respectively. Income received by farmers increased from $265,000,000 to $290,000,000 between 1942 and 1943. In 1939 the income from dairy products represented 15·8 p.c. of the total farm income for that year, while in 1943 it advanced to 17·8 p.c. Higher prices (including subsidies paid by the Government) during the past two years, were responsible for this development. Fluid milk producers received a subsidy of 30 cents a hundred in the winter period of 1941-42 on markets where price advances had not taken place. A subsidy of 25 cents a hundred went into effect on Sept. 1, 1942, on the principal milk markets of Canada, and on Oct. 1, 1943, the subsidy was increased to 55 cents a hundred. Since Dec. 16, 1942, consumers have also benefited by a subsidy of 2 cents a quart on milk purchased. Concentrated milk producers received a subsidy of 40 cents a hundred during the winter period of 1941-42. This was subsequently discontinued, but a subsidy of 25 cents a hundred was ordered in 1942, covering March and April, 1942, and October to April, 1943-44. Commencing Oct. 1, 1943, this was increased to 30 cents a hundred, and was made applicable to milk used in the production of skim milk powder as well as whole milk products. Estimates made for the year 1943 show that farmers received an average of $2·28 per hundred for fluid milk, $2·06 for milk delivered to concentrated plants, $1·49 for milk used for the production of ice cream, and $1·59 for milk used in the production of creamery butter.

Domestic Disappearance.—The domestic disappearance of butter (including creamery, dairy and whey butter) amounted to 386,000,000 lb. in 1942 and 337,000,000 lb. in 1943. On a per capita basis, the creamery product decreased

from 26·15 lb. to 23·67 lb. in 1943. This reduction may be credited to the introduction of rationing, which went into effect on Dec. 21, 1942. The disappearance of dairy butter also registered a decline from 6·74 lb. to 4·70 lb., while whey butter decreased from 0·25 lb. in 1942 to 0·18 lb. in 1943. The disappearance of cheese in Canada showed a slight increase from 1942 to 1943, the figures being approximately 47,000,000 lb. and 53,000,000 lb., respectively, or 4·07 and 4·47 lb. per capita. These figures include cheddar, other varieties of whole milk cheese, and farm-made cheese; the former representing approximately 98 p.c. of the 1943 make. The consumption of fluid milk in 1942 (including cream on a milk basis) amounted to almost 3,854,000,000 pints. In 1943 it advanced to 4,125,000,000 pints, and the daily per capita consumption of 0·91 pints moved up to 0·96 pints. The milk-producing population consumed an average of 1·40 pints per capita per day in 1942 and 1·43 pints in 1943. The non-producing population, on the other hand, which is required to purchase its milk supply, showed a daily per capita consumption of 0·77 pints in 1942 and 0·82 pints in 1943.

18.—Total Milk Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

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 1942	**17,488,366**	**1,847,087**	**9,778,702**	**3,387,945**	**1,674,065**	**800,567**
1943	**17,516,918**	**1,305,596**	**10,007,047**	**3,706,513**	**1,714,112**	**783,650**
Prince Edward Island 1942	168,519	21,083	95,697	16,515	24,979	10,245
1943	177,818	11,716	110,561	19,214	26,102	10,225
Nova Scotia 1942	454,901	99,859	177,607	111,788	45,474	20,173
1943	459,274	66,961	199,953	124,140	48,373	19,847
New Brunswick 1942	469,129	181,475	144,966	65,722	62,304	14,662
1943	455,997	117,095	184,031	76,773	64,013	14,085
Quebec 1942	4,505,821	271,905	2,608,072	1,108,677	360,285	156,882
1943	4,625,268	184,510	2,736,850	1,183,231	365,596	155,081
Ontario 1942	6,125,081	317,865	3,784,632	1,320,062	498,551	203,971
1943	5,929,043	182,589	3,611,817	1,440,791	497,959	195,887
Manitoba 1942	1,369,584	186,261	815,437	160,809	133,126	73,951
1943	1,386,100	140,048	852,768	180,332	140,864	72,088
Saskatchewan 1942	2,036,496	439,391	983,811	149,575	314,012	149,707
1943	2,121,028	343,082	1,135,312	164,852	331,794	145,988
Alberta 1942	1,791,113	285,837	951,701	212,385	197,477	143,713
1943	1,787,534	220,684	972,580	248,171	202,425	143,674
British Columbia 1942	567,722	43,411	216,779	242,412	37,857	27,263
1943	574,856	38,911	203,175	269,009	36,986	26,775
	FARM VALUE OF PRODUCTION[1]					
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000[2]
Canada 1942	**291,139**	**24,831**	**142,338**	**73,710**	**23,863**	**26,397**
1943	**319,088**	**19,558**	**158,604**	**84,628**	**27,027**	**29,271**
Prince Edward Island 1942	2,647	290	1,364	329	375	289
1943	3,185	180	1,825	404	418	358
Nova Scotia 1942	8,143	1,465	2,646	2,538	719	775
1943	9,064	1,083	3,355	2,892	846	888
New Brunswick 1942	7,729	2,675	2,098	1,387	872	697
1943	8,406	1,876	3,087	1,689	1,024	730
Quebec 1942	78,408	4,009	39,455	24,169	5,116	5,659
1943	85,578	2,840	43,829	26,859	5,557	6,493
Ontario 1942	107,998	4,866	59,675	29,437	7,229	6,791
1943	112,602	2,837	61,333	33,138	7,718	7,576
Manitoba 1942	20,381	2,393	10,215	3,280	1,850	2,643
1943	23,347	1,962	12,178	4,202	2,240	2,765
Saskatchewan 1942	28,937	5,154	11,858	2,947	4,396	4,582
1943	34,659	4,989	16,007	3,462	5,309	4,892
Alberta 1942	26,607	3,348	11,803	4,460	2,765	4,231
1943	30,424	3,130	13,444	5,658	3,360	4,832
British Columbia 1942	10,289	631	3,224	5,163	541	730
1943	11,823	661	3,546	6,324	555	737

[1] Based on value of whole milk on farms, the haulage costs of milk and cream being deducted from plant values. [2] Includes farm-produced skim milk, buttermilk and whey, not represented in dairy farm values in previous years. The value of this item was $3,558,000 in 1942 and with corresponding values $2,774,000 in 1943.

19.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province and Year	Butter[1]			Cheese		
	Total	Creamery	Dairy	Total	Factory[2]	Farm-made
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada 1942	**363,116,372**	**284,591,372**	**78,525,000**	**208,218,645**	**207,431,370**	**787,275**
1943	**367,716,928**	**312,309,928**	**55,407,000**	**164,827,651**	**164,067,151**	**760,500**
Prince Edward Island 1942	4,423,310	3,523,310	900,000	1,083,926	1,082,651	1,275
1943	4,801,813	4,301,813	500,000	767,887	766,887	1,000
Nova Scotia 1942	10,910,147	6,660,147	4,250,000	32,700	Nil	32,700
1943	10,508,200	7,662,200	2,846,000	30,000	"	30,000
New Brunswick 1942	12,731,868	4,981,868	7,750,000	1,857,199	1,852,899	4,300
1943	12,031,533	7,031,533	5,000,000	989,343	985,343	4,000
Quebec 1942	84,709,919	73,109,919	11,600,000	65,306,238	65,275,038	31,200
1943	93,455,776	85,588,776	7,867,000	49,388,403	49,357,803	30,600
Ontario 1942	94,525,298	81,025,298	13,500,000	128,980,076	128,816,676	163,400
1943	90,221,082	82,498,082	7,723,000	106,017,148	105,856,948	160,200
Manitoba 1942	39,541,708	31,641,708	7,900,000	5,282,354	5,164,354	118,000
1943	39,908,159	33,983,159	5,925,000	3,474,994	3,354,994	120,000
Saskatchewan 1942	60,006,186	41,306,186	18,700,000	585,547	440,547	145,000
1943	62,307,150	47,721,150	14,586,000	590,278	445,278	145,000
Alberta 1942	49,085,909	36,985,909	12,100,000	4,138,545	3,908,545	230,000
1943	47,969,027	38,652,027	9,317,000	2,793,901	2,564,201	229,700
British Columbia 1942	7,182,027	5,357,027	1,825,000	952,060	890,660	61,400
1943	6,514,188	4,871,188	1,643,000	775,697	735,697	40,000

[1] In addition, 2,682,111 lb. of whey butter were produced in Canada in 1942 and 2,110,522 lb. in 1943.
[2] Includes cheddar cheese and a small amount of whole milk cheese other than cheddar, the production of which was estimated at 1,216,142 lb. in 1942 and 1,722,647 in 1943.

20.—Production of Ice Cream, by Provinces, and Concentrated Milk Products, 1942 and 1943

Item and Province	1942	1943
	gal.	gal.
Ice Cream—		
Prince Edward Island	69,403	80,671
Nova Scotia	940,613	1,059,490
New Brunswick	482,962	533,894
Quebec	2,889,770	3,251,759
Ontario	6,750,478	7,571,016
Manitoba	1,073,495	1,250,569
Saskatchewan	757,415	838,479
Alberta	1,018,199	1,132,695
British Columbia	1,243,368	1,456,738
Totals, Ice Cream	**15,225,703**	**17,175,311**

Item	1942	1943
	lb.	lb.
Concentrated Whole Milk Products[1]—		
Evaporated milk	183,471,063	178,155,188
Condensed milk	26,635,260	26,861,895
Milk powder	10,722,113	16,676,244
Cream powder	7,347	4,845
Totals, Concentrated Whole Milk Products	**220,835,783**	**221,698,172**
Concentrated Milk By-Products—		
Evaporated skim milk	1,613,429	1,515,274
Condensed skim milk	4,111,964	4,167,629
Skim milk powder	26,670,356	23,208,837
Condensed buttermilk	291,733	1,638,049
Buttermilk powder	3,071,678	5,759,288
Sugar of milk	222,357	289,930
Casein	3,198,482	2,183,319
Totals, Concentrated Milk By-Products	**39,179,999**	**38,762,326**

[1] Does not include malted milk and condensed coffee products as less than three firms reported these two products.

21.—Value of the Dairy Products of Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province and Year	Butter		Cheese		Miscellaneous Products[1]	Milk Otherwise Used	Skim Milk, Buttermilk and Whey	Total Value
	Creamery	Dairy	Factory	Farm				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....**1942**	**97,740,910**	**24,671,000**	**44,941,562**	**160,000**	**47,863,065**	**134,057,027**	**18,024,066**	**367,457,630**
1943	**104,157,600**	**19,397,000**	**36,569,600**	**159,600**	**51,642,986**	**151,523,000**	**19,628,465**	**383,078,251**
P.E.I.....1942	1,262,161	291,000	225,512	200	105,210	977,980	157,153	3,019,216
1943	1,505,600	180,000	168,700	200	131,151	1,126,000	219,009	3,330,660
N.S.....1942	2,564,542	1,458,000	Nil	6,900	1,511,143	4,449,586	490,668	10,480,839
1943	2,835,000	1,076,000	"	6,600	1,620,967	5,058,000	590,263	11,186,830
N.B.....1942	1,757,638	2,673,000	379,227	900	701,955	2,965,358	528,794	9,006,872
1943	2,531,400	1,875,000	206,900	900	720,044	3,523,000	547,035	9,404,279
Que.....1942	25,614,036	4,002,000	14,859,183	6,900	10,193,103	39,634,245	4,121,885	98,431,352
1943	29,100,200	2,832,000	11,303,200	7,700	11,460,546	43,441,000	4,912,358	103,057,004
Ont.....1942	28,760,280	4,833,000	26,648,026	32,700	26,180,681	49,161,738	4,941,034	140,557,459
1943	28,131,800	2,803,000	22,883,300	33,700	28,284,104	54,302,000	5,766,029	142,203,933
Man.....1942	10,570,226	2,370,000	1,311,730	23,600	1,399,440	7,417,292	1,810,391	24,902,679
1943	11,044,500	1,937,000	902,300	24,000	1,676,363	8,999,000	1,811,935	26,395,098
Sask.....1942	13,480,461	5,124,000	236,030	29,700	1,069,663	10,609,143	2,681,978	33,230,975
1943	15,032,200	4,959,000	200,700	30,500	1,124,559	12,397,000	2,786,130	36,530,089
Alta.....1942	11,835,491	3,303,000	1,099,594	45,100	2,294,552	10,898,658	3,006,683	32,483,078
1943	12,272,000	3,084,000	738,700	46,000	2,261,044	13,345,000	2,690,238	34,436,982
B.C.....1942	1,896,075	617,000	182,260	14,000	4,407,318	7,943,027	285,480	15,345,160
1943	1,704,900	651,000	165,800	10,000	4,364,208	9,332,000	305,468	16,533,376

[1] Includes all concentrated milk products, ice cream, whey butter and sundries, the totals of which in 1943 amounted to $26,570,828, $21,649,535, $682,900, and $2,739,723, respectively.

22.—Total Value and Farm Value of Dairy Production and Income from Dairying in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

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. Sales income represents the value of all products sold off farms (milk, butterfat and dairy butter).

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	Sales	Total Value	Farm Value	Gross Income	Sales Income
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....**1942**	**367,457,630**	**291,139,000**	**264,742,000**	**227,161,000**	**2·01**	**1·66**	**1·51**	**1·30**
1943	**383,078,251**	**319,088,000**	**289,817,000**	**248,941,000**	**2·19**	**1·82**	**1·65**	**1·42**
P.E.I.....1942	3,019,216	2,647,000	2,358,000	1,775,000	1·79	1·57	1·40	1·05
1943	3,330,660	3,185,000	2,827,000	2,268,000	1·86	1·79	1·59	1·27
N.S.....1942	10,480,839	8,143,000	7,368,000	6,174,000	2·30	1·79	1·62	1·36
1943	11,186,830	9,064,000	8,176,000	6,992,000	2·43	1·97	1·78	1·52
N.B.....1942	9,006,872	7,729,000	7,032,000	5,466,000	1·92	1·65	1·50	1·16
1943	9,404,279	8,406,000	7,676,000	5,892,000	2·06	1·84	1·68	1·29
Que.....1942	98,431,352	78,408,000	72,749,000	66,137,000	2·18	1·74	1·61	1·47
1943	103,057,004	85,578,000	79,085,000	71,943,000	2·23	1·85	1·71	1·55
Ont.....1942	140,557,459	107,998,000	101,207,000	91,292,000	2·29	1·76	1·65	1·49
1943	142,203,933	112,602,000	105,026,000	95,239,000	2·40	1·90	1·77	1·61
Man.....1942	24,902,679	20,381,000	17,738,000	14,168,000	1·82	1·49	1·29	1·03
1943	26,395,098	23,347,000	20,582,000	16,618,000	1·90	1·68	1·48	1·20
Sask.....1942	33,230,975	28,937,000	24,355,000	16,322,000	1·63	1·42	1·19	0·80
1943	36,530,089	34,659,000	29,767,000	20,114,000	1·72	1·63	1·40	0·95
Alta.....1942	32,483,078	26,607,000	22,376,000	17,142,000	1·81	1·48	1·25	0·96
1943	34,436,982	30,424,000	25,592,000	19,639,000	1·93	1·70	1·43	1·10
B.C.....1942	15,345,160	10,289,000	9,559,000	8,685,000	2·70	1·81	1·68	1·53
1943	16,533,376	11,823,000	11,086,000	10,236,000	2·88	2·06	1·93	1·78

23.—Estimated Consumption of Milk in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—The term "milk producer" includes that part of the population located on farms in rural areas or urban properties where cows are kept. Hence milk producers supply the milk required in their own homes while non-producers purchase their requirements.

Province and Year	Milk and Cream Consumed in Pints of Milk			Daily Consumption Per Capita in Pints[1]		
	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.
Canada 1942	**3,854,213,000**	**1,300,750,000**	**2,553,463,000**	**0·91**	**1·40**	**0·77**
1943	**4,125,431,000**	**1,331,866,000**	**2,793,565,000**	**0·96**	**1·43**	**0·82**
P.E.I. 1942	31,856,000	19,409,000	12,447,000	0·91	1·22	0·65
1943	34,763,000	20,281,000	14,482,000	0·98	1·27	0·74
N.S. 1942	119,585,000	35,333,000	84,252,000	0·56	0·78	0·50
1943	131,149,000	37,586,000	93,563,000	0·60	0·83	0·54
N.B. 1942	97,943,000	48,410,000	49,533,000	0·58	0·96	0·41
1943	107,601,000	49,738,000	57,863,000	0·62	0·99	0·47
Que. 1942	115,541,000	279,942,000	835,599,000	0·90	1·10	0·85
1943	1,175,858,000	284,068,000	891,790,000	0·93	1·11	0·89
Ont. 1942	1,382,292,000	387,374,000	994,918,000	0·99	1·86	0·84
1943	1,472,826,000	386,915,000	1,085,911,000	1·04	1·85	0·90
Man. 1942	224,648,000	103,439,000	121,209,000	0·83	1·34	0·63
1943	245,367,000	109,452,000	135,915,000	0·90	1·42	0·70
Sask. 1942	356,720,000	243,988,000	112,732,000	1·08	1·76	0·59
1943	382,051,000	257,804,000	124,247,000	1·14	1·87	0·63
Alta. 1942	313,511,000	153,440,000	160,071,000	1·07	1·43	0·86
1943	344,328,000	157,284,000	187,044,000	1·16	1·47	0·98
B.C. 1942	212,117,000	29,415,000	182,702,000	0·70	1·19	0·66
1943	231,488,000	28,738,000	202,750,000	0·76	1·16	0·73

[1] Based on the total population of Canada, both at home and overseas. The actual consumption of milk by the resident population of Canada would show somewhat higher per capita averages than those indicated in this table.

24.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1939-43

BUTTER

Year	Total Butter		Creamery		Dairy		Whey	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939	347,860,078	30·74	258,255,482	22·82	87,798,583	7·76	1,806,013	0·16
1940	357,350,748	31·29	271,227,282	23·75	84,117,529	7·36	2,005,937	0·18
1941	359,497,645	31·24	274,428,241	23·85	82,918,369	7·20	2,151,035	0·19
1942	386,297,148	33·14	304,762,624	26·15	78,542,408	6·74	2,992,116	0·25
1943	336,631,581	28·55	279,100,256	23·67	55,420,803	4·70	2,110,522	0·18

CHEESE

Year	Total Cheese		Cheddar		Other		Farm-Made	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939	42,471,817	3·75	40,271,559	3·56	1,343,883	0·12	856,375	0·07
1940	42,811,888	3·74	39,797,497	3·48	2,199,553	0·19	814,838	0·07
1941	52,707,963	4·58	49,491,012	4·30	2,418,501	0·21	798,450	0·07
1942	47,441,397	4·07	43,869,674	3·75	2,784,448	0·24	787,275	0·07
1943	52,686,199	4·47	49,653,007	4·21	2,272,692	0·19	760,500	0·06

CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS

Year	Total[1]		Evaporated		Condensed		Powdered	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939	104,559,289	9·24	94,301,041	8·33	7,070,334	0·62	1,619,516	0·14
1940	111,939,545	9·80	102,017,403	8·93	7,047,784	0·62	1,773,699	0·16
1941	114,304,672	9·93	103,754,639	9·02	5,857,274	0·51	3,882,656	0·34
1942	169,545,916	14·55	148,609,827	12·75	12,536,502	1·08	7,542,085	0·65
1943	178,782,663	15·16	153,206,378	12·99	9,098,378	0·77	16,112,815	1·37

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 236.

24.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1939-43—concluded

Year	CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS							
	Total[2]		Evaporated		Condensed		Powdered	
	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939	37,824,594	3·34	963,562	0·09	3,547,796	0·31	25,983,796	2·30
1940	37,802,891	3·31	1,049,617	0·09	4,291,224	0·38	25,769,624	2·26
1941	39,711,398	3·45	1,269,472	0·11	4,515,584	0·39	27,524,832	2·39
1942	39,278,115	3·37	1,611,921	0·14	4,152,527	0·36	25,639,433	2·20
1943	39,133,187	3·32	1,515,811	0·13	4,121,118	0·34	23,607,582	2·00
	FLUID MILK AND CREAM							
	Total		Milk		Cream as Product		Cream as Milk	
	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939	4,802,269,000	424·42	3,398,979,000	300·39	213,544,000	18·87	1,403,290,000	124·03
1940	4,826,475,000	422·56	3,514,656,000	307·71	199,625,000	17·48	1,311,819,000	114·85
1941	4,759,989,000	413·67	3,456,534,000	300·39	198,352,000	17·24	1,303,455,000	113·28
1942	5,062,010,000	434·36	3,918,975,000	336·28	170,233,000	14·61	1,143,035,000	98·08
1943	5,420,625,000	459·57	4,612,174,000	391·03	170,605,000	14·46	808,451,000	68·54
	ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MILK							
	Total[3]		Butter		Cheese		Concentrated Whole Milk	
	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939	13,812,244,897	1,220·70	8,143,404,426	719·70	475,684,350	42·04	244,305,374	21·59
1940	14,105,147,135	1,234·91	8,365,581,011	732·41	479,493,146	41·98	260,175,068	22·78
1941	14,265,053,226	1,239·72	8,415,839,869	731·39	590,329,186	51·30	276,266,593	24·01
1942	15,295,559,512	1,312·47	9,043,216,235	775·98	531,343,646	45·59	419,793,837	36·02
1943	14,649,683,709	1,242·02	7,880,545 311	668·13	590,085,429	50·03	488,603,833	41·42

[1] Includes condensed coffee, malted milk and cream powder; items that do not appear separately in this table. [2] Includes four items not separately listed, namely, condensed buttermilk, powdered buttermilk, sugar of milk and casein. [3] Ice cream in terms of milk is included in the total for all products.

Subsection 5.—Horticulture

Annual statistics of commercial horticulture are confined to production and value of fruits, flowers and nursery stocks. Although no estimates of the annual production of vegetables are as yet available, an attempt is now being made to collect this information for the major crops. Details of area, production and value of all the common vegetables grown in 1940 and the area under cultivation in 1941 will be found in a series of bulletins issued by the Census Branch. The processing of fruits and vegetables is closely allied with production and the total value of Canadian produce used by the fruit and vegetable preparations and wine industries amounted to $8,955,000 in 1940 and $13,051,000 in 1941.

Fruit Production.—Apples are still the most important fruit crop, in point of value, grown in Canada and the value of commercial production averaged approximately $11,000,000 for the years 1935 to 1939. Other fruits for which estimates of commercial production are available are pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots and grapes, together with various berries of which strawberries are the most important. Substantial revenue is also derived from native blueberries and cranberries, 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, although smaller areas, which are rapidly becoming important, are located in New Brunswick and Quebec. 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.

25.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Value of Fruits in Canada, 1940-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

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				Cherries			
Av. 1935-39	4,853,000	2·26	10,978,000	Av. 1935-39	210,000	2·65	556,000
1940	4,288,300	2·05	8,779,000	1940	172,000	3·48	598,000
1941	3,575,000	2·65	9,472,000	1941	347,000	4·07	1,413,000
1942[1]	4,327,300	3·33	14,390,000	1942[1]	364,000	4·36	1,587,000
Pears	bu.			Strawberries	qts.		
Av. 1935-39	569,000	1·23	701,000	Av. 1935-39	25,493,000	0·08	2,104,000
1940	650,000	1·23	800,000	1940	28,496,000	0·07	2,044,000
1941	732,000	1·55	1,137,000	1941	24,053,000	0·09	2,211,000
1942[1]	753,000	1·90	1,429,000	1942[1]	17,779,000	0·12	2,057,000
Plums and prunes				Raspberries			
Av. 1935-39	264,000	1·20	318,000	Av. 1935-39	9,157,000	0·10	953,000
1940	253,000	1·34	338,000	1940	12,090,000	0·10	1,214,000
1941	536,000	1·53	822,000	1941	8,210,000	0·14	1,156,000
1942[1]	377,000	1·95	737,000	1942[1]	9,331,000	0·18	1,664,000
Peaches				Loganberries	lb.		
Av. 1935-39	1,023,000	1·44	1,473,000	Av. 1935-39	1,483,000	0·07	100,000
1940	1,345,000	1·43	1,919,000	1940	1,886,000	0·05	100,000
1941	1,579,000	1·78	2,808,000	1941	1,583,000	0·07	112,000
1942[1]	2,003,000	1·77	3,550,000	1942[1]	1,534,000	0·10	153,000
Apricots				Grapes			
Av. 1935-39	50,000	2·08	104,000	Av. 1935-39	42,818,000	0·02	793,000
1940	68,000	2·18	148,000	1940	52,727,000	0·02	1,038,000
1941	76,000	2·03	154,000	1941	47,151,000	0·03	1,252,000
1942[1]	98,000	2·32	227,000	1942[1]	74,913,000	0·02	1,862,000

[1] Subject to revision.

Statistics of the total value of commercial fruit production are given below. The 1942 figures indicate an increase of 34·7 p.c. in value as compared with 1941.

26.—Total Value of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-42

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1926	2,397,000	194,000	756,000	4,255,000	7,292,000	14,894,000
1927	2,900,000	234,000	728,000	6,421,000	7,013,000	17,296,000
1928	3,244,000	167,000	849,000	7,523,000	7,895,000	19,678,000
1929	3,007,000	185,000	1,114,000	8,541,000	6,687,000	19,534,000
1930	3,121,000	175,000	1,136,000	6,477,000	7,531,000	18,440,000
1931	3,139,000	206,000	1,053,000	5,971,000	4,757,000	15,126,000
1932	2,310,000	165,000	1,198,000	4,098,000	5,076,000	12,847,000
1933	4,262,000	200,000	1,420,000	5,622,000	5,851,000	17,355,000
1934	3,788,000	159,000	1,247,000	5,242,000	6,608,000	17,044,000
1935	4,419,000	214,000	1,710,000	5,817,000	6,494,000	18,654,000
1936	2,969,000	196,000	1,354,000	5,190,000	5,910,000	15,619,000
1937	3,572,000	260,000	1,669,000	5,383,000	7,469,000	18,353,000
1938	5,400,000	269,000	1,358,000	5,550,000	7,356,000	19,933,000
1939	2,701,000	298,000	1,458,000	5,492,000	7,891,000	17,840,000
1940	2,285,000	257,000	1,574,000	5,722,000	7,140,000	16,978,000
1941	2,869,000	374,000	1,530,000	7,650,000	8,114,000	20,537,000
1942	3,438,000	404,000	2,183,000	9,703,000	11,928,000	27,656,000

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, 1942, showed an increase of 11·8 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, 1939-42

Kind of Tree, Bush or Plant	Sold by Nurserymen				Values			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Apple—								
Early	80,447	59,452	51,949	59,822	23,912	16,252	13,255	15,906
Fall	92,972	71,523	59,263	58,130	29,893	20,870	15,826	16,142
Winter	270,228	239,029	190,307	216,299	77,254	59,156	45,775	53,984
Crab	29,878	22,154	20,245	19,992	8,453	5,577	4,898	5,349
Totals, Apple	473,525	392,158	321,764	354,243	139,512	101,855	79,754	91,381
Crab seedlings	Nil	7,308	3,421	Nil	–	75	34	
Root grafts	50,000	Nil	Nil	"	1,750	–	–	–
Pear	87,981	81,474	89,943	95,497	29,172	22,512	26,839	30,256
Pear grafts	2,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	80	–	–	–
Pear seedlings	Nil	"	50	300	–	–	5	30
Plum	78,833	73,653	77,449	68,755	27,429	23,262	26,250	22,100
Plum seedlings	Nil	4,127	1,782	2,039	–	71	56	102
Peach	187,929	180,028	185,708	189,008	36,785	28,980	28,579	31,773
Cherry	93,058	93,994	86,433	98,561	31,768	29,367	27,606	33,154
Cherry seedlings	1,760	500	7,074	1,300	138	15	527	16
Apricot	5,972	7,927	7,783	13,515	1,817	2,087	2,062	3,388
Apricot seedlings	Nil	Nil	Nil	394	–	–	–	39
Nectarine	144	57	71	76	45	18	22	20
Quince	350	552	356	522	136	202	118	177
Blackberry	31,975	35,241	21,710	32,315	944	1,081	635	1,098
Currant	97,809	66,230	93,136	103,921	7,054	4,487	8,044	9,128
Grape	197,615	170,732	226,581	230,126	14,902	10,625	13,583	16,448
Grape seedlings	Nil	Nil	800	Nil	–	–	16	–
Gooseberry	41,455	31,600	36,332	34,971	4,792	3,087	4,143	4,001
Raspberry	693,404	669,676	544,708	676,629	15,823	13,665	11,763	16,122
Loganberry	5,695	1,459	7,003	9,061	392	160	330	389
Strawberry	1,990,167	1,641,833	1,319,564	992,006	12,226	9,012	8,312	7,364
Totals		–			**324,765**	**250,561**	**238,678**	**266,986**

Vegetable Production.—Satisfactory annual statistics of the commercial vegetable-growing industry are not at present available, but important information on the subject is to be 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 five years prior to 1940 statistics of sales of floricultural and ornamental nursery stocks 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 1941 and 1942 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, 1941 and 1942

Description	1941		1942	
	Quantity Sold	Total Wholesale Value	Quantity Sold	Total Wholesale Value
	No.	$	No.	$
Rose bushes, outdoor	586,329	107,146	537,409	108,785
Ornamental shrubs, outdoor	761,472	116,113	708,822	123,713
Ornamental trees, deciduous	96,832	51,362	149,160	60,265
Ornamental trees, evergreen	142,650	150,109	132,562	129,563
Ornamental climbers, outdoor	37,373	8,484	33,258	8,442
Herbaceous perennials	485,694	49,663	560,004	55,291
Herbaceous biennials	38,903	2,545	29,308	1,804
Bedding plants	10,569,094	215,288	8,074,323	202,416
Flowering plants for indoor use	831,996	309,452	836,293	327,704
Foliage and decorative plants for indoor use	291,672	67,384	261,768	65,849
Flowering bulbs	[1]	54,111	4,383,462	117,899
Cut flowers, grown inside		2,264,964	–	2,440,752
Cut flowers, grown outdoors		73,329		112,434
Totals		**3,469,950**		**3,754,917**

[1] Not reported in 1941.

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 there was a considerable decline in the production of maple syrup and maple sugar in the four producing provinces of Canada in 1943. The 1943 crop is estimated at 2,058,200 gal. of syrup and 2,416,000 lb. of sugar, a total of 2,299,700 gal. expressed as maple syrup. This falls short of the 1942 crop of 3,250,600 gal. by 950,900 gal., or 29 p.c. The 1943 crop moved very rapidly at higher prices than in the previous year, the bulk of the values being made direct to the consumer. The total value of the crop was estimated at $5,750,300, a decrease of 14·4 p.c. compared with the 1942 crop which was valued at $6,716,300.

29.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1941-43

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....1941	36,100	26·0	9,400	5,300	2·07	11,000	20,400
1942	39,400	33·5	13,200	11,000	2·31	25,400	38,600
1943	28,500	35·0	10,000	7,900	2·69	21,250	31,250
New Brunswick..1941	66,700	25·0	16,700	11,400	2·12	24,200	40,900
1942	90,600	31·0	28,100	16,700	2·44	40,700	68,800
1943	73,300	40·0	29,300	12,700	2·87	36,450	65,750
Quebec.....1941	2,244,000	17·0	381,500	1,650,000	1·47	2,425,500	2,807,000
1942	3,537,900	19·5	689,900	2,272,400	1·94	4,408,500	5,098,400
1943	2,289,100	25·0	572,300	1,563,200	2·32	3,626,600	4,198,900
Ontario.....1941	43,200	25·0	10,800	370,700	1·84	682,100	692,900
1942	69,300	26·5	18,600	576,800	2·59	1,491,900	1,510,500
1943	25,100	30·0	7,500	474,400	3·05	1,446,900	1,454,400
Canada.....1941	**2,390,000**	**17·5**	**418,400**	**2,037,400**	**1·54**	**3,142,800**	**3,561,200**
1942	**3,737,200**	**20·0**	**749,800**	**2,876,900**	**2·07**	**5,966,500**	**6,716,300**
1943	**2,416,000**	**25·5**	**619,100**	**2,058,200**	**2·49**	**5,131,200**	**5,750,300**

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—A brief account of the development of the beetroot sugar industry in Canada will be found in the Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 255-256. At the present time 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), Man.

30.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets Grown in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1937-42

NOTE.—For the years 1911-20, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 1057; for 1921-30, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 257; and for 1931-36, see the 1942 Year Book, p. 222.

Year	Sugar Beets					Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced		
	Seeded Area	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Average Price per Ton	Total Value	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound
	acres	tons	tons	$	$	lb.	$	cts.
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
1941	70,803	10·01	708,616	8·48	6,007,485	201,677,886	10,807,428	5·4
1942	64,768	10·84	701,884	9·17	6,434,517	189,066,870	11,349,746	6·0

Tobacco.—The total commercial production of Canadian raw leaf tobacco in 1942 was 89,699,400 lb., a decrease of 4,483,100 lb. or 4·8 p.c. from the 94,182,500 lb. produced in 1941. The decrease was largely in the Ontario flue-cured crop of 67,483,500 lb., which represents 75 p.c. of the entire Canadian crop. The total area planted in 1942 was 78,730 acres as compared with 70,560 acres planted in 1941.

The gross farm value of the 1942 crop was estimated at $21,539,100 as compared with $19,337,500 paid for the 1941 crop, an increase of $2,201,600 or 11·4 p.c. Practically the entire crop was sold at prices averaging 3·5 cents per lb. higher than the prices paid for the crop of the previous year.

31.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, 1937-43

NOTE.—Figures for representative years 1900-28 are given at p. 228 of the 1939 Year Book, and for the years 1929 to 1936 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.	$
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	1,167	107,703,400	18·1	19,443,800
1940	67,880	943	64,019,600	17·3	11,086,300
1941	70,560	1,335	94,182,500	20·5	19,337,500
1942	78,730	1,139	89,699,400	24·0	21,539,100

32.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1937-43

Year	Quebec			Ontario			British Columbia		
	Planted Area	Production	Value	Planted Area	Production	Value	Planted Area	Production	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	50,368[1]	9,307,900[1]	450	508	99,000
1941	12,470	9,541	1,154,600	57,450	83,875	18,042,700	640	766	140,200
1942	10,540	9,474	1,530,200	67,830	79,852	19,934,300	360	373	74,600
1943	8,200	7,697	-	63,200	54,948	-	200	200	-

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

33.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Main Types, 1938-43

Description	Year	Planted Area	Average Yield per Acre	Total Production	Average Farm Price per Pound	Gross Farm Value
		acres	lb.	lb.	cts.	$
Flue-cured	1938	63,530	1,230	78,174,100	22·5	17,620,700
	1939	69,840	1,142	79,734,400	20·2	16,114,000
	1940	48,610	865[1]	42,027,500[1]	20·6	8,655,300[1]
	1941	55,370	1,359	75,242,900	22·5	16,920,300
	1942	63,980	1,123	71,856,600	26·2	18,817,700
	1943[2]	60,360	848	51,174,400	-	-
Burley	1938	9,215	1,174	10,820,500	13·9	1,507,000
	1939	11,190	1,363	15,248,000	13·7	2,095,100
	1940	9,710	1,217	11,818,100	12·2	1,440,600
	1941	7,060	1,410	9,965,400	14·6	1,450,600
	1942	7,820	1,306	10,220,600	17·0	1,737,400
	1943[2]	6,100	1,068	6,512,000	..	-
Cigar leaf	1938	5,065	1,225	6,200,000	9·3	578,000
	1939	4,600	1,128	5,190,000	10·2	529,100
	1940	4,370	1,074	4,693,800	10·4	490,400
	1941	3,860	1,058	4,082,500	10·6	432,200
	1942	3,750	1,120	4,199,000	13·0	544,400
	1943[2]	3,200	975	3,120,000	..	-

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Subject to revision.

Fibre Flax.—Table 34 shows that under the stimulus of the war-time demand for oil-producing crops, the area devoted to this crop increased from 10,536 acres in 1939 to 47,070 acres in 1942. Through action of the Agricultural Supplies Board the entire industry is on a mechanized basis and mill-processing machinery as well as mechanical pullers and lifters for field work are now manufactured in Canada. Products from Canadian mills are finding a ready market in Great Britain and the United States. The need for fibre and tow in Great Britain is urgent in view of the fact that the War has closed several sources of this valuable raw material. At the request of the British Ministry of Supply, a Canadian goal of 75,000 acres was set for 1943, but weather conditions at seeding time were so unfavourable that the acreage planted in the spring of 1943 was lower than in the previous year.

34.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1937-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1915-30 will be found at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and for 1931-36 at p. 224 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Area	Production			Values			
		Seed	Fibre	Green Tow	Seed	Fibre	Green Tow	Total
	acres	bu.	lb.	tons	$	$	$	$
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	189,750	241,850	87,000	518,600
1939	10,536	63,216	4,079,600	2,230	245,760	914,100	89,200	1,249,000
1940	20,275	81,300	5,977,500[1]	1,027	345,925	1,315,050[1]	65,600	1,726,575
1941	44,467	137,930	11,000,000[1]	755	482,750	2,597,500[1]	37,750	3,118,000
1942	47,070	195,915	9,312,000	875	439,827	2,528,778	33,645	3,001,700
1943[2]	35,297	157,957	10,140,000[3]	815	631,828	2,366,400	48,900	3,047,128

[1] Including turbine tow. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Includes estimated production from 8,040 acres carried over from previous processing year.

Apiculture.—The 1942 Canadian honey crop totalled 24,086,100 lb. as compared with 27,487,700 lb. in 1941, a decrease of 12·4 p.c. Although numbers of beekeepers and colonies were the highest on record, average yields were disappointingly low, the average for the Dominion being only 56 lb. per hive. Sharp declines in production from the previous year were recorded in three of the main producing provinces, the decreases amounting to 35 p.c. in Ontario, 37 p.c. in Manitoba and 20 p.c. in Alberta. These declines were only partially offset by larger crops in the other provinces.

The quantity of beeswax produced in 1942 is estimated at 361,300 lb. as compared with 412,300 lb. produced in 1941.

In spite of a smaller volume of production, however, the 1942 crop of honey and wax was valued at $3,505,000, which was $190,200 or 5·4 p.c. higher than the value of the 1941 crop. Practically the entire crop has been marketed at an average return to the producers of 13·9 cents per lb. This is 2·4 cents per lb. higher than the average price paid for the 1941 crop.

Beeswax prices were also higher, averaging 45·6 cents per lb. as compared with 39·1 cents paid in the previous year.

Seasonal Conditions and Quality of the 1942 Crop.—Cool, wet weather during the gathering season curtailed production generally in the main producing areas in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and the lower mainland and coast district of British Columbia. On the other hand, in the interior of British Columbia weather conditions were extremely favourable and the 1942 crop was the best in many years. Limited rainfall in Saskatchewan resulted in an exceptionally heavy-bodied crop of high quality honey. Alberta honey, too, is described as generally light in colour, mild in flavour and low in moisture content. The Manitoba crop was of fair-to-good quality, but Ontario honey was of only fair flavour and rather high in moisture content. Excellent quality honey was produced in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces.

35.—Beekeepers and Colonies, Production of Honey and Values of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, 1937-42

NOTE.—Statistics by provinces are shown in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics". Dominion totals for 1924-36 are given at p. 227 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Honey				Value of Honey and Wax
			Average Production per Hive	Total Production	Average Price per Pound to Producers	Total Value	
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	cts.	$	$
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	8·7	2,518,000	2,615,700
1940	27,200	398,500	59	23,671,300	10·5	2,481,900	2,583,500
1941	27,400	409,700	67	27,487,700	11·5	3,153,700	3,314,800
1942	28,400	427,000	56	24,086,100	13·9	3,346,500	3,505,000

36.—Canadian Honey Production, by Provinces, 1938-42

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942[1]
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	11,300	12,400	18,900	12,200	33,500
Nova Scotia	64,100	77,000	78,200	82,600	78,000
New Brunswick	90,100	82,800	124,000	124,800	225,000
Quebec	5,108,200	4,355,400	3,112,300	3,042,600	4,026,900
Ontario	16,300,000	11,500,000	9,500,000	12,000,000	7,800,000
Manitoba	9,539,900	5,400,000	3,669,900	4,970,000	3,142,000
Saskatchewan	2,794,200	4,262,600	3,682,000	2,966,500	4,947,100
Alberta	2,418,000	2,178,000	2,222,000	3,120,000	2,500,000
British Columbia	1,584,100	1,004,900	1,264,000	1,169,000	1,333,600
Totals	**37,909,900**	**28,873,100**	**23,671,300**	**27,487,700**	**24,086,100**

[1] Subject to revision.

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, 1937-43

NOTE.—Statistics for 1926-30 are given at p. 228 of the 1940 Year Book, and for 1931-36 at p. 225 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year Ended July 31—	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.
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
1942	76/5	49/1	61/4	60/1	158/1[1]
1943	94/4	49/2	64/2	68/4	225[2]

[1] Average to Mar. 31, 1942; the Wheat Board thereafter became the sole buyer and seller of flaxseed. Ceiling price $1·64. [2] Fixed price to growers.

38.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1939-43

Item	Toronto					Montreal				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	6·77	7·68	8·70	10·29	11·76	7·17	7·90	9·13	10·70	12·18
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	6·38	7·20	8·25	9·77	11·27	6·37	7·07	8·12	9·64	11·07
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	5·71	6·46	7·35	9·31	10·35	5·26	5·66	6·46	8·33	9·65
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good	6·89	7·83	8·90	10·39	11·99	7·15	7·92	9·12	10·74	12·17
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	6·44	7·33	8·51	9·93	11·48	6·27	7·09	8·10	9·67	11·12
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	5·97	6·85	8·02	9·56	10·87	5·25	5·15	6·03	8·24	9·60
Heifers, good	6·74	7·66	8·61	10·10	11·57	6·14	6·65	7·81	9·63	11·08
Heifers, medium	6·36	7·23	8·15	9·65	11·09	5·25	5·66	6·72	8·65	9·95
Calves, fed, good	7·82	8·64	9·56	11·12	12·43	8·00	8·67	9·67	11·68	12·69
Calves, fed, medium	7·22	8·01	8·97	10·52	11·91	6·51	7·36	8·60	10·30	11·26
Calves, veal, good and choice	9·26	10·56	11·92	14·62	15·39	8·55	9·09	11·00	13·62	15·53
Calves, veal, common and medium	7·42	8·23	9·27	12·17	13·00	6·18	7·11	8·12	10·70	13·34
Cows, good	4·86	5·41	6·48	8·24	9·37	5·26	5·66	6·68	8·53	9·17
Cows, medium	4·29	4·82	5·83	7·58	8·64	4·48	4·92	5·76	7·44	8·84
Bulls, good	5·11	5·48	6·88	9·07	10·18	5·11	5·49	6·54	8·91	9·19
Stocker and feeder steers, good	6·10	7·10	7·94	10·45	11·47	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stocker and feeder steers, common	5·62	6·29	6·95	9·29	9·94	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stock cows and heifers, good	[1]	[1]	6·63	7·26	8·55	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stock cows and heifers, common	[1]	4·25	5·50	7·23	7·89	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Hogs, select bacon	9·43					9·67				
Hogs, bacon	8·91					9·17				
Hogs, butchers	[2]	[2] 11·42	[3] 13·26	[3] 15·69	[3] 16·87	[4]	[4] 11·68	[3] 13·51	[3] 15·88	[3] 16·94
Hogs, heavies	[5]					[6]				
Hogs, lights and feeders	[7]					9·29				
Lambs, good handy weights	9·47	10·14	11·54	13·04	13·93	9·37	9·38	11·28	12·41	12·55
Lambs, common, all weights	7·58	8·15	9·22	10·55	10·38	7·49	7·53	9·39	10·92	10·52
Sheep, good handy weights	4·49	5·33	6·03	8·14	8·41	4·48	5·19	6·17	7·62	8·49

Item	Winnipeg					Edmonton				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	6·18	6·87	8·16	9·53	11·10	5·72	6·55	7·86	9·45	11·16
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	5·41	6·24	7·41	8·59	10·11	5·22	5·94	7·32	8·65	10·28
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	4·59	5·38	6·37	7·53	8·83	4·17	4·94	5·93	7·41	8·65
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good	6·19	6·92	8·21	9·54	11·09	5·60	6·42	7·75	9·40	11·25
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	5·39	6·26	7·47	8·64	10·15	5·16	5·90	7·25	8·55	10·33
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	4·62	5·38	6·51	7·69	9·00	4·14	5·09	6·05	7·43	9·05
Heifers, good	5·58	6·24	7·44	8·77	10·02	5·43	6·19	7·35	8·71	10·31
Heifers, medium	4·80	5·36	6·56	7·96	9·08	4·78	5·70	6·75	8·04	9·11
Calves, fed, good	6·63	7·41	8·34	10·27	11·15	5·70	6·94	8·01	9·82	11·39
Calves, fed, medium	5·75	6·54	7·44	8·88	10·29	4·93	6·40	7·36	8·66	10·44
Calves, veal, good and choice	7·32	8·10	9·96	11·91	13·39	6·39	7·69	8·78	11·03	12·13
Calves, veal, common and medium	5·39	6·02	7·27	8·81	10·25	5·27	6·08	6·56	8·50	10·18
Cows, good	4·57	4·88	6·07	7·65	8·75	4·05	4·43	5·77	7·26	8·56
Cows, medium	3·84	4·12	5·05	6·66	7·56	3·52	3·82	5·04	6·50	7·72
Bulls, good	4·36	4·69	6·54	8·15	9·11	3·69	4·23	5·83	7·27	8·04
Stocker and feeder steers, good	5·45	6·13	7·10	8·75	9·75	4·90	5·59	6·61	7·83	9·25
Stocker and feeder steers, common	4·25	4·80	5·60	7·29	7·74	4·08	4·53	5·19	6·80	7·66
Stock cows and heifers, good	4·30	4·71	5·64	7·47	8·49	3·73	4·50	5·42	6·53	7·74
Stock cows and heifers, common	3·19	3·50	4·27	5·80	6·32	2·94	3·34	4·41	5·60	6·02
Hogs, select bacon	8·97					8·57				
Hogs, bacon	8·45					8·05				
Hogs, butchers	7·65	[2] 10·52	[3] 12·27	[3] 14·55	[3] 15·86	7·09	[4] 10·16	[3] 12·26	[3] 14·21	[3] 15·60
Hogs, heavies	7·20					6·21				
Hogs, lights and feeders	8·65					6·06				
Lambs, good handy weights	8·03	8·17	9·86	11·18	11·44	7·05	7·76	8·84	10·14	10·59
Lambs, common, all weights	6·31	6·75	7·58	9·35	8·51	5·51	5·66	6·19	7·82	8·25
Sheep, good handy weights	3·85	4·08	4·71	5·74	6·64	4·14	4·87	5·00	6·30	6·47

[1] No sales reported. [2] Bacon price less $2 per head. [3] Grade BI, dressed. [4] Bacon price less $1·25 per head. [5] Bacon price less $3 per head. [6] Bacon price less $2·50 per head. [7] Bacon price less $1·50 per head.

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 1935-36 to 1942-43 in Table 39. 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, 1944.

39.—Index Numbers of Farm Prices[1] of Field Crops, for Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1935-43

NOTE.—For the formulae used in the calculation and for index numbers by provinces, see "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 1942. 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 1934-35, 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)							
		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43[2]
	$								
Wheat	0·68	89·7	138·2	150·0	86·8	79·4	76·5	80·9	97·1
Oats	0·31	77·4	138·7	138·7	77·4	96·8	90·3	132·3	116·1
Barley	0·40	72·5	172·5	127·5	70·0	85·0	80·0	107·5	110·0
Rye	0·42	64·3	166·7	171·4	69·0	100·0	78·6	107·1	92·9
Peas	1·52	71·7	106·6	110·5	102·0	118·4	128·9	143·4	144·7
Beans	1·55	94·2	131·6	79·4	71·6	132·9	118·7	118·1	116·8
Buckwheat	0·63	81·0	112·7	114·3	92·1	95·2	90·5	109·5	109·5
Mixed grains	0·44	81·8	127·3	115·9	88·6	97·7	88·6	122·7	118·2
Flaxseed	1·33	89·5	108·3	111·3	85·0	106·0	80·5	94·7	148·9
Corn for husking	0·55	81·8	127·3	116·4	85·5	100·0	100·0	130·9	143·6
Potatoes	0·92	87·0	123·9	68·5	100·0	122·8	91·3	134·8	150·0
Turnips, etc	0·34	94·1	102·9	94·1	97·0	111·8	94·1	138·2	144·1
Hay and clover	7·75	98·3	98·8	97·2	97·8	108·4	111·5	162·2	136·1
Grain hay	5·26	99·6	121·9	118·4	83·1	83·1	81·2	99·0	89·4
Alfalfa	8·37	96·1	109·8	96·3	94·1	103·9	98·6	131·4	109·8
Fodder corn	3·10	107·1	109·0	99·4	90·6	97·7	94·8	126·5	127·7
Sugar beets	6·31	86·2	91·0	94·9	104·4	119·5	106·5	118·7	98·1
All Field Crops		**88·0**	**129·0**	**125·6**	**87·4**	**94·2**	**89·0**	**116·2**	**114·9**

[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.

Subsection 8.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census

Final figures of such agricultural statistics as are published from the decennial census are not yet available for 1941. A review of the 1931 Census data including: tenure of farms; farm values; mortgage indebtedness; farm expenditures; farm population; farm workers and cost of labour; farm machinery and facilities will be found at pp. 295-301 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

In the 1937 Year Book certain statistics were given at pp. 270-273 for the Prairie Provinces—summarized from the 1936 Quinquennial Census. Later tables from the same Census appear in the 1939 and 1940 Year Books.

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. 98, R.S.A. 1942) provides for the formation of irrigation districts, and authorizes the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by voters of the district.

In 1942 the area to which water could be delivered by the works of the 13 major projects was reported as 525,000 acres and the area irrigated as 340,000 acres. In addition 616 private schemes have an irrigable area of 70,500 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.

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.

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 7 p.c. is now classed as "improved and pasture". The forested area within the boundaries of the nine provinces totals 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 "unproductive". They are made up of small trees which cannot be expected to reach merchantable size because they are growing

* 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 Pulp and Paper Industry—has been prepared by the Economic Branch, Research Division, Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The Forestry Branch of the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production. For detailed list of publications of the Forestry Branch, see Chapter XXX.

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**	**101,485**
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.

Section 4.—Forest Depletion and Increment

Depletion.—The average annual rate of depletion of reserves of merchantable timber during the ten years 1932-41 was 3,825 million cu. ft. Of this total, 69 p.c. was felled for domestic and commercial use, and 31 p.c. was destroyed by fire and pests. Of 2,653 million cu. ft. utilized, 33 p.c. was used in sawlogs, 32 p.c. for fuel, 30 p.c. for pulpwood, and 5 p.c. in miscellaneous products. Between 75 and 80 p.c. of the total cut was of softwood species. Losses by fire averaged 472 million cu. ft. annually, and insects and tree diseases destroyed about 700 million cu. ft.

During 1941, the last year of the period under review, depletion totalled 5,099 million cu. ft. and was very much greater than the average for the decade, due, in part, to increased utilization to meet war needs (3,354 million cu. ft.) and in part to abnormally severe fire losses (1,045 million cu. ft.).

Forest Fires.—Considering Canada as a whole, the fire season of 1942 was favourable and the losses were below the average for the previous decade. However in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia the losses were considerably above the average.

Summary statistics of fire losses are given in Tables 2 and 3, while fuller details by regions are given in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1943.

2.—Forest-Fire Losses in Canada, 1942, With Ten-Year Averages, 1932-41

Item	Average 1932-41	1942	Item	Average 1932-41	1942
				$	$
Fires under 10 acres..... No.		3,437	**Estimated Values Destroyed—**		
Fires 10 acres or over... "		1,354	Merchantable timber..	2,954,811	1,169,923
Totals, Fires..... No.	**5,985**	**4,791**	Young growth.....	920,041	1,011,038
			Cut-over lands.....	320,786	118,737
Area Burned—			Other property burned	326,698	617,035
Merchantable timber. acre	587,112	318,435			
Young growth..... "	670,947	470,022	**Totals, Damage....**	**4,522,336**	**2,916,733**
Cut-over lands..... "	440,203	126,414			
Non-forested lands.... "	730,397	923,600	Actual cost of fire fighting	855,786	633,448
Totals, Area Burned "	**2,428,659**	**1,838,471**	**Totals, Damage and Cost.....**	**5,378,122**	**3,550,181**
Merchantable Timber Burned—					
Saw timber.....M ft. b.m.	784,925	253,420			
Small material.....cord	2,567,294	906,600			

3.—Forest Fires in Canada, by Causes, 1942, With Ten-Year Averages, 1932-41

Cause	Average 1932-41		1942	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Camp-fires	1,130	19	745	15
Smokers	939	16	884	18
Settlers	1,015	17	602	13
Railways	236	4	379	8
Lightning	999	17	996	21
Industrial operations	139	2	147	3
Incendiary	450	7	147	3
Public works	58	1	53	1
Miscellaneous known	417	7	465	10
Unknown	602	10	373	8
Totals	**5,985**	**100**	**4,791**	**100**

Increment.—From a 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. In 1941 the depletion rate was 18½ cu. ft. per acre. 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 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 received 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 are 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.

4.—Forest Reserves and Parks in Canada, 1943

Province	Dominion Forest Experiment Stations	National Parks	Provincial Forest Reserves	Provincial Parks	Total
	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	32,186·00	5,255·00	37,448·58
Ontario	97·10	11·72	19,606·00	4,298·15	24,012·97
Manitoba	25·25[1]	1,148·12	3,811·09	Nil	4,959·21
Saskatchewan	Nil	1,869·00	10,721·05	1,146·38[2]	13,736·43
Alberta	62·60	20,937·20	14,317·23	2·27	35,319·30
British Columbia	Nil	1,715·00	30,968·26	14,084·42	46,767·68
Northwest Territories	"	3,625·00	Nil	Nil	3,625·00
Totals	**201·95**	**29,704·06**	**111,701·81**	**24,786·22[2]**	**166,394·04**

[1] Under National Park reservation and therefore not included in total. [2] In addition, 537·21 sq. miles of Provincial Forest Reserves in Saskatchewan are administered under provincial park regulations.

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.—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. Information regarding forest administration in the individual provinces is given at pp. 234-236 of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection

The Dominion Government administers the forests of the National Parks, Forest Experiment Stations and the Northwest Territories and Yukon and is, therefore, responsible for fire-protection measures therein. Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire-protection

organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timberlands. 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 and co-operate with the railway fire-ranging staffs which the railway companies are required to employ under 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.

In the more settled areas with better transportation facilities, fire detection is carried out by means of lookout towers fitted with telephone or radio for reporting fires. Field staff and equipment are maintained at strategic points ready to deal with fires when they are reported. These staffs, when not engaged on actual fires, are employed on the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, telephone lines, fire guards and other necessary improvements in the interest of fire protection.

Portable gasoline pumps, which weigh from 45 to a little over 100 lb. each, and linen hose are important equipment. These pumps can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor-boat, automobile, aircraft, pack-saddle or back-pack and can provide hose pressures up to 200 lb. per square inch, depending upon the elevation above and distance from the water supply. Hose lines over a mile in length are frequently used. 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 forests 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 large circulation, 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 277 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 sq. miles have now been photographed in Canada and of this area forest maps have been prepared for 116,500 sq. 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 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 go to swell the total.

A serious situation arose in the summer of 1942 and it became apparent that the country was threatened with a serious shortage of wood fuel. Normal consumption of this commodity has been 9,000,000 cords annually; this is produced by many thousands of individual farmers and the situation was due to shortages of farm labour combined with the abnormal demands made upon agriculture. A Deputy Administrator of Wood Fuel was appointed under the Coal Controller of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in July, 1942, and a survey of the situation was undertaken. Ceiling prices were established and efforts were made to ensure at least a normal supply for all concerned. In 1943 this activity was transferred to the Department of Munitions and Supply and placed under the direction of a Wood Fuel Controller.

5.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1937-41

Product	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	$	$	$	$	$
Logs and bolts	58,004,070	52,759,660	55,685,197	71,817,471	86,514,625
Pulpwood	63,057,205	53,761,999	58,302,668	74,347,132	88,193,045
Firewood	32,457,629	32,740,566	33,058,240	33,297,756	26,662,296
Hewn railway ties	3,129,207	2,222,509	2,048,186	1,788,001	1,547,780
Poles	2,455,345	2,824,512	2,940,361	2,691,107	2,467,336
Round mining timber	1,262,658	1,297,993	1,461,507	5,707,677	2,458,435
Fence-posts	992,610	978,679	1,111,883	999,934	964,568
Wood for distillation	309,892	298,110	289,230	518,204	588,747
Fence rails	262,160	264,480	267,437	270,320	262,521
Miscellaneous products	1,319,111	1,117,349	2,582,689	3,130,273	3,503,736
Totals	**163,249,887**	**148,265,857**	**157,747,398**	**194,567,875**	**213,163,089**

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1941 involved the investment of over $189,000,000, gave employment during the logging season amounting to 32,530,000 man days, and distributed over $105,000,000 in wages and salaries.

6.—Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1940 and 1941, with Comparative Totals, 1931-39

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books. The first statistics in this series are those for 1922, published in the 1924 Year Book.

Product		Quantity Reported or Estimated	Converting[1] Factor	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber	Total Value
				'000 cu. ft.	$
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**
Totals, 1939				**2,824,837**	**157,747,398**
1940					
Logs and bolts	M ft. b.m.	5,904,298	219	1,293,042	71,817,471
Pulpwood	cord	8,499,922	117	994,491	74,347,132
Firewood	"	9,172,270	95	871,366	33,297,756
Hewn railway ties	No.	3,145,779	12	37,749	1,788,001
Poles and piles	"	638,543	13	8,301	2,691,107
Round mining timber	cu. ft.	30,414,331	1·3	39,539	5,707,677
Fence-posts	No.	14,646,795	2	29,293	999,934
Wood for distillation	cord	70,197	123	8,635	518,204
Fence rails	No.	4,998,187	3	14,995	270,320
Miscellaneous products	cord	404,896	117	47,372	3,130,273
Totals, 1940			–	**3,344,783**	**194,567,875**
1941					
Logs and bolts	M ft. b.m.	5,780,612	219	1,265,954	86,514,625
Pulpwood	cord	9,544,699	111	1,116,730	88,193,045
Firewood	"	8,612,037	95	818,143	26,662,296
Hewn railway ties	No.	2,471,899	12	29,663	1,547,780
Poles and piles	"	517,205	13	6,724	2,467,336
Round mining timber	cu. ft.	13,081,438	1·3	17,006	2,458,435
Fence-posts	No.	13,931,189	2	27,862	964,568
Wood for distillation	cord	76,887	123	9,457	588,747
Fence rails	No.	4,825,788	3	14,477	262,521
Miscellaneous products	cord	406,456	117	47,555	3,503,736
Totals, 1941				**3,353,571**	**213,163,089**

[1] In estimating the annual drain on Canada's forest resources, certain converting factors have been used, each of which 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.

7.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

Province	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber		Values of Products	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	'000 cu. ft.	'000 cu. ft.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	12,974	14,702	558,379	557,566
Nova Scotia	171,427	152,605	10,615,579	9,402,492
New Brunswick	211,065	239,271	14,416,741	16,785,386
Quebec	1,115,664	1,194,907	70,275,424	79,280,501
Ontario	662,636	624,107	43,274,604	45,010,170
Manitoba	80,184	86,551	3,204,719	3,300,522
Saskatchewan	93,551	118,006	2,435,560	3,322,733
Alberta	124,864	137,326	4,284,902	4,401,639
British Columbia	872,418	786,096	45,501,967	51,102,080
Totals	**3,344,783**	**3,353,571**	**194,567,875**	**213,163,089**

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. 260-261 of this volume.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1942, numbered 28 mills making pulp only, 50 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 the proportion has now declined to about one-fifth.

8.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, 1930-42

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		Imported Pulpwood Used in Canada	
	Quantity[1]	Total Value	Average Value per Cord	Quantity[1]	P.C. of Total Production	Quantity[1]	P.C. of Total Production	Quantity[1]	P.C. of Total Production
	cords	$	$	cords		cords		cords	
1930....	5,977,183	67,529,612[2]	11·30	4,646,717	77·7	1,330,466	22·3	94,632	1·6
1931....	5,199,914[2]	51,973,243	10·00[2]	4,076,584[2]	78·4[2]	1,123,330[2]	21·6[2]	71,695[2]	1·7[2]
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	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
1941....	9,544,699	88,193,045	9·24	7,688,307	80·6	1,856,392	19·4	81	[3]
1942....	9,655,288	103,619,151	10·73	7,667,438	79·4	1,987,850	20·6	1,714	[3]

[1] All quantities are given in terms of rough or unpeeled wood. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [3] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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

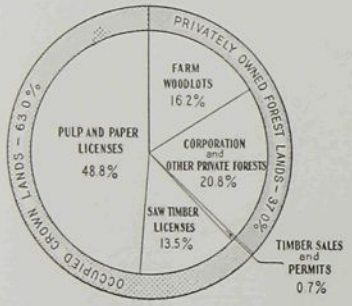
GRAPHIC RECORD OF FOREST RESOURCES AND FOREST INDUSTRIES

FORESTED AND NON FORESTED LANDS IN THE NINE PROVINCES

Merchantable forest shown in heavy shading

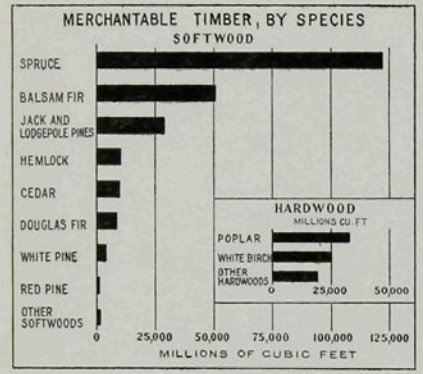
OWNERSHIP OF OCCUPIED FORESTED LANDS

Unoccupied Crown Forest Lands are not included in this chart, see →

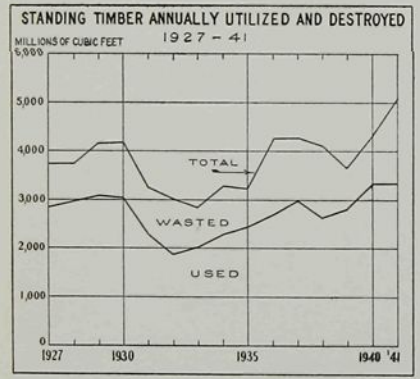


ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED FOREST LANDS

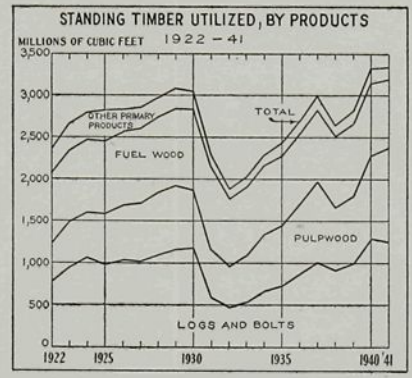
MERCHANTABLE TIMBER, BY SPECIES



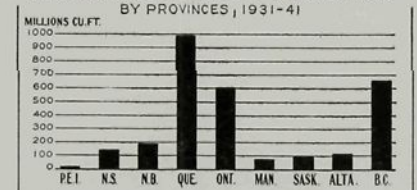
STANDING TIMBER ANNUALLY UTILIZED AND DESTROYED



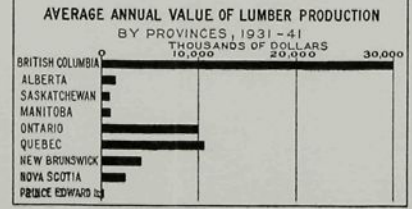
STANDING TIMBER UTILIZED, BY PRODUCTS



AVERAGE ANNUAL UTILIZATION OF STANDING TIMBER BY PROVINCES, 1931-41

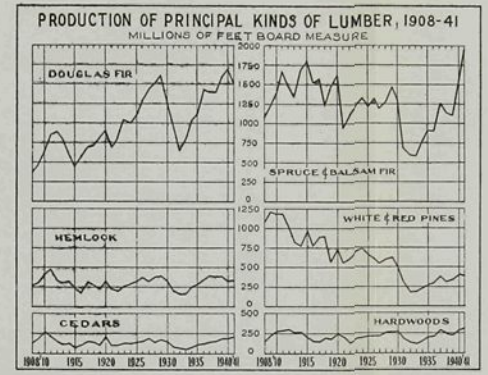


AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF LUMBER PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES, 1931-41

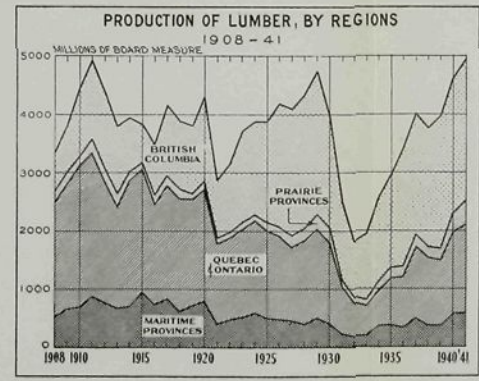


PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF LUMBER, 1908-41

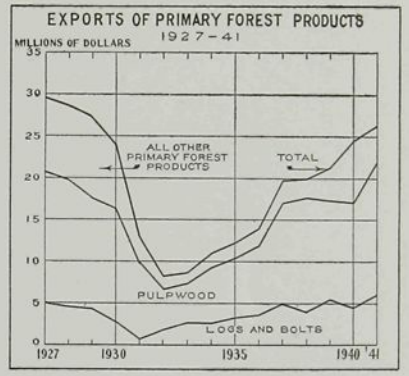
MILLIONS OF FEET BOARD MEASURE



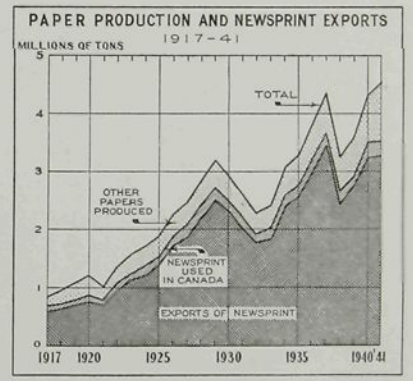
PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, BY REGIONS



EXPORTS OF PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCTS



PAPER PRODUCTION AND NEWSPRINT EXPORTS



usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export. Spruce supplemented by balsam fir in the east and by hemlock in the west is the most suitable species of wood 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 cu. ft. of solid wood, and one cord of peeled pulpwood 95 cu. ft.

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 were decreases in 1938 and 1942, but the production in 1941 established a record of 5,720,847 tons.

9.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1931-42

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	$
1931	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,086,735[3]	46,998,988	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932	1,696,021	28,018,451	913,438[3]	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	1,304,630[3]	47,398,219[3]	3,868,341	79,722,039
1936	2,984,282	38,674,492	1,501,163[3]	53,662,461[3]	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
1941	3,550,285	61,749,788	2,170,562	113,689,763	5,720,847	175,439,551
1942	3,308,118	65,208,919	2,298,343	126,936,143	5,606,461	192,145,062

[1] Includes screenings. [2] Some of these totals include unspecified pulp. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

During 1942, the 78 establishments manufacturing pulp (28 mills manufacturing pulp only and 50 combined pulp and paper mills) turned out 5,606,461 tons of pulp, valued at $192,145,062, as compared with 5,720,847 tons of pulp, valued at $175,439,551 in 1941. Of the 1942 total for pulp, 3,847,244 tons, valued at $86,998,248, were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. The remainder was made for sale in Canada or 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 58 p.c. of the production in 1942 was groundwood pulp and over 20 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 5,606,461 tons of pulp produced in 1942 entailed the use of 7,667,438 cords of rough pulpwood valued at $83,318,870, and the total value of materials used in the manufacture of pulp was $101,015,802.

10.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1932-42

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	$
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
1941	2,971,386	89,103,399	1,507,324	46,908,967	5,720,847	175,439,551
1942	2,896,440	97,632,408	1,518,967	51,936,704	5,606,461	192,145,062

[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 consequently the table has not been continued. Total exports of wood-pulp from Canada in the years 1941 and 1942 will be found in Table 17 of the Chapter on External Trade.

Paper Production.—During 1942, the 77 establishments manufacturing paper (50 combined pulp and paper mills and 27 mills making paper only) produced 4,241,767 tons of paper and paper board with a total value of $230,962,719, as compared to 4,524,776 tons, valued at $241,450,292 in 1941. Newsprint paper now forms 76·8 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1942 both the production and the value decreased by 7·5 p.c. from 1941. The remainder of the production was divided as follows: 14·6 p.c. paper boards, 3·9 p.c. wrapping paper, 2·9 p.c. book and writing paper and about 1·8 p.c. tissue and miscellaneous papers.

11.—Paper Production in Canada, 1930-42

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	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	11,098,901	90,879	9,069,298
1939	2,926,597	120,858,583	90,135	12,773,781	109,907	10,712,394
1940	3,503,801	158,447,311	102,696	15,518,667	139,716	14,457,299
1941	3,519,733	158,925,310	117,444	18,476,397	162,581	16,744,806
1942	3,257,180	147,074,109	121,419	19,181,665	165,991	17,221,769

Year	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
1936	363,778	17,531,451	46,690	3,980,980	3,806,710	146,354,666
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	5,142,492	3,249,358	151,650,065
1939	413,687	21,359,828	60,176	5,071,476	3,600,502	170,776,062
1940	500,094	31,078,759	73,107	6,334,773	4,319,414	225,836,809
1941	649,840	40,214,658	75,178	7,089,121	4,524,776	241,450,292
1942	619,175	39,335,074	78,002	8,150,102	4,241,767	230,962,719

12.—Paper Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	1941		1942	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	$	tons	$
Quebec	2,361,487	124,975,283	2,189,800	118,614,967
Ontario	1,354,634	76,000,049	1,314,311	75,210,507
British Columbia	351,485	18,076,436	313,242	15,983,588
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba	457,170	22,398,524	424,414	21,153,657
Totals	**4,524,776**	**241,450,292**	**4,241,767**	**230,962,719**

Quebec produced 51·6 p.c. of the total quantity in 1942, Ontario 31·0 p.c., British Columbia 7·4 p.c. and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the remaining 10 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 War, statistics for later years are not 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 1942, exports amounted to 3,005,291 tons valued at $141,065,618 and ranked third among the exports of the Dominion.

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. World comparisons for later years are not available.

Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.*—The manufacture of pulp, the manufacture of paper and the manufacture of products made of paper may, under certain conditions, be treated as three industries, for they are frequently carried on in separate plants by entirely independent companies. The manufacture of basic stock and the converting of this paper into towels, stationery and other highly processed paper products are often combined in one plant. This further converting of paper within the pulp and paper industry itself represents only a small part of Canada's production of converted paper and boards, the bulk of which is still made in special converting mills classified in other industrial groups.

The presence of these different combinations in one mill makes it difficult to separate many of the statistics relating to the manufacture of pulp, basic paper and converted paper products. All converting operations carried on in paper mills in this industry are now attributed to the particular industrial group of converting plants to which they properly belong. The 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 105 mills in operation in 1942. The capital invested amounted to $655,598,196, the employees numbered 38,007 and their salaries and wages amounted to $69,656,393. 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 $135,970,437 in 1942, $125,437,012 in 1941 and $108,758,862 in 1940; the gross value of production as $337,390,484 in 1942, $334,726,175† in 1941 and $298,034,843 in 1940; and net‡ value of production, $165,193,627 in 1942, $174,852,041† in 1941 and $158,230,575 in 1940.

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.

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—and the Index for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper and paper-converting industries.

† This figure does not agree with that given in the chapter on Manufactures owing to corrections subsequently made.

‡ Gross value of production, less cost of power, fuel and consumable supplies as well as cost of materials.

If the $20,314,253 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry towards Canada's excess of exports over imports in 1942 amounted to $246,707,373, 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 rossing of pulpwood that reported in 1942 was 5,277, as compared with 4,655 in 1941. The capital invested in these mills in 1942 was $112,119,272, employment amounted to 47,765 man-years and wages and salaries amounted to $49,562,069. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at $98,774,251 and the gross value of production was $192,919,077. The net production in 1942 was $91,206,949.

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, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values[1]	
	Quantities		Values		1941	1942
	1941	1942	1941	1942		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4,724	5,732	98,878	135,064	130,977	184,379
Nova Scotia	252,490	253,525	5,822,652	6,854,883	6,291,112	7,604,655
New Brunswick	332,211	328,927	9,039,197	10,707,419	11,235,582	14,289,646
Quebec	914,691	1,010,510	24,401,637	31,752,397	30,000,903	40,425,028
Ontario	602,248	625,433	19,048,059	22,460,700	23,173,015	28,345,474
Manitoba	85,918	82,243	2,113,386	2,286,034	2,253,209	2,493,695
Saskatchewan	125,853	125,657	2,834,480	3,065,148	3,010,671	3,323,373
Alberta	214,619	198,898	4,294,710	4,821,022	4,928,517	5,527,455
British Columbia	2,407,800	2,303,552	61,612,222	67,741,700	82,364,174	90,695,092
Yukon	530	668	22,482	30,160	24,132	30,280
Totals	**4,941,084**	**4,935,145**	**129,287,703**	**149,854,527**	**163,412,292**	**192,919,077**

[1] Includes all other sawmill products.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1929-42

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	2,860,799[1]
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	2,405,071[1]	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	3,768,351[1]	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	239,467[1]	656,320[1]
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
1941	4,941,084	129,287,703	4,160,772	12,309,632	204,991	731,227
1942	4,935,145	149,854,527	3,720,482	13,191,084	181,994	737,874

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 46·7 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 87·4 p.c. of the shingles in 1942. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Spruce is the most important kind of lumber sawn and is produced in every province. Douglas fir is sawn almost entirely in British Columbia and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar and yellow birch 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, 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 of 790,000 M ft. b.m. in 1932. Since that time lumber exports have recovered; in 1940 they were 2,548,681 M ft. b.m., in 1941 2,300,875 M ft. b.m. and in 1942 2,179,956 M ft. b.m.

15.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, 1939-42

Country	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$
British—								
United Kingdom	1,223,974	26,294,286	1,616,909	41,722,505	826,804	25,179,948	647,392	22,634,538
Ireland (Eire)	36,915	874,445	34,957	1,119,339	1,352	52,191	Nil	-
New Zealand	5,097	139,157	2,872	105,264	2,589	145,203	2,318	168,798
Australia	136,818	2,212,963	80,309	1,823,518	52,986	1,489,136	12,420	594,280
British South Africa	57,224	1,403,734	61,974	1,630,777	62,421	2,298,651	24,241	1,280,341
British West Indies	23,581	604,154	26,181	732,606	27,591	1,043,342	9,761	456,598
Other British countries	17,444	496,064	19,775	626,296	37,085	1,508,365	31,711	1,421,916
Totals, British	**1,501,053**	**32,024,803**	**1,842,977**	**47,760,305**	**1,010,828**	**31,716,836**	**727,843**	**26,556,471**
Foreign—								
United States	627,087	16,900,984	651,315	20,437,997	1,231,588	41,506,390	1,432,128	53,406,452
China	31,137	405,446	3,920	58,944	6,999	129,748	Nil	-
Japan	5,429	90,400	736	12,601	Nil	-	"	
Other foreign countries	47,227	1,125,970	49,733	1,533,576	51,460	1,460,322	19,985	728,972
Totals, Foreign	**710,880**	**18,522,800**	**705,704**	**22,043,118**	**1,290,047**	**43,096,460**	**1,452,113**	**54,135,424**
Grand Totals	**2,211,933**	**50,547,603**	**2,548,681**	**69,803,423**	**2,300,875**	**74,813,296**	**2,179,956**	**80,691,895**

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 1941, this group, comprising 9,420 establishments, gave 179,967 man-years of employment and paid out $227,821,739 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to $1,086,022,546; the gross value of its products was $892,936,114 and the net value, $463,967,834.

Exports of Wood and Paper Products.—The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export-trade values. During the calendar year 1942 exports of wood and paper products amounted to $389,805,396 and made up 16·5 p.c. of the total value of Canadian exports for the period, amounting to $2,363,773,296. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of agricultural (vegetable and animal) products, which made up 21·8 p.c. of the total, and by mineral products with 35·2 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 forest and forest industries toward Canada's excess of exports over imports. In 1942 this excess from trade in all commodities (excluding gold) was $741,224,113. In comparison, the gross total contribution from trade in "wood, wood products and paper" only, amounted to $352,012,132.

Section 7.—The Influence of the War on the Pulp and Paper Industry

The War has greatly increased the demand for pulp and paper products. Increased business activity and higher incomes have increased the demand for all kinds of paper. Fibreboard and paperboard containers have been substituted for those made of metal and wood, and many new types of packages are required for war supplies. Canadian newsprint is used by the Armed Forces of the Allies, in the liberated areas of Europe, and for Allied propaganda in the occupied countries. Paper boards are used in the construction of Army huts and other buildings, and pulp products have a variety of other military uses.

During the earlier years of the War, production of the industry's principal raw material, pulpwood, increased by leaps and bounds, and the manufacture of wood-pulps and papers increased accordingly. In 1941 both volume and value of production exceeded all previous levels. Notable developments during this period were the large increases in production and exports of all kinds of wood-pulps, and of paper boards and papers other than newsprint. The exceptional demand for pulps led to greatly increased production, and exports were twice as large in 1941 as in 1939.

The trends of production of wood-pulp and paper are shown in Tables **10** and **11** at pp. 258 and 259.

Up to the end of 1941 war conditions did not result in any major disturbance of normal operating and trade practices in the industry. In addition to its direct contribution to the war effort, the pulp and paper industry has secured for Canada most urgently needed supplies of foreign exchange, particularly United States dollars. This function was of exceptional importance prior to the entry of the United States into the War. Many thousands of tons of pulp and paper shipped across the southern border were exchanged for training aircraft, guns, tanks, and other war supplies which could not at that time be manufactured here.

A special contribution to the general war effort was made by the pulp and paper industry by the adoption of a program for the manufacture of "bits and pieces" in its extensive and well-equipped machine shops, and the diversified list of products made includes parts for naval and cargo vessels, aeroplanes and gun-mountings, as well as gauges and other special devices. During the first year, supplies produced were valued at more than $1,250,000, and subsequent production has been much greater.

At the beginning of 1942 there were some doubts whether production of pulpwood could be maintained at the rate of the previous year, and meanwhile the outflow to the United States was greater than ever before. Production and distribution of pulpwood were, therefore, placed under direction of the Timber Controller and all exports to non-Empire countries were made subject to permit. Arrangements were made, however, whereby United States mills, which normally depended on Canadian wood, would receive enough pulpwood to meet their ordinary requirements. During the year all business in wood-pulp and papers was brought under the control of Administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The first Newsprint Administrator was appointed in December, 1941.

Newsprint mills are very large consumers of power and Canada is outstanding among nations as a producer of hydro-electric power. Nevertheless, during the latter part of 1942, the needs of munitions industries and other direct war production were so great that restrictions had to be placed on the amount of current available to newsprint mills in parts of Ontario and Quebec. This inevitably resulted in reduction of the quantities of newsprint paper manufactured.

To meet this situation plans were made on a continental basis for curtailment of operations in the newsprint industry. In Canada a pooling scheme was planned whereby mills that had been compelled to surrender business through lack of power would be compensated from a fund to be built up from contributions by mills that were able to maintain or increase their output. This fund is administered by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

At the beginning of 1943 a quota arrangement covering 25 mills was put into effect. Nevertheless, the reduced rate of operation of the industry as a whole placed Canadian manufacturers in a very difficult position because there had been no increase in the standard price of newsprint ($50 per ton at New York) since 1938 and during the intervening period costs of operation had risen steadily. A price increase of $4 per ton was authorized in February, effective Mar. 1, 1943.

In the early summer of 1943 newly developed hydro-electric projects came into operation, substantially easing the power situation but no considerable increase in the output of paper then seemed possible because of shortage of labour and consequent shortage of pulpwood. The increasing difficulties of the newsprint industry were recognized by authorization of a further price increase of $4 per ton effective Sept. 1, 1943. In the fall, however, the labour priority rating for pulpwood cutting was raised to "B" and National Selective Service, in co-operation with other Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities undertook an intensive publicity campaign and other measures to obtain more labour for work in the woods. In January, 1944, the supply of wood-pulp for newsprint was extended by the use of clay filler, waste paper, etc. At the end of 1943 the Wartime Prices and Trade Board introduced new restrictions on the manufacture and use of pulp products, and tightened those already in effect. Among these were the elimination of many non-essential products, maximum manufacturing specifications for others, quota rationing of newsprint and other products. As a result of these measures it was possible in December, 1943, to set production quotas for the first six months of 1944 higher than would have been considered possible a few months earlier. Newsprint production will be at a monthly rate of 252,000 tons of which 200,000 tons will be available for the United States, which is 9 p.c. more than in 1939. Exports of wood-pulp to the United States during the first half of 1944 will be at the rate of 1,100,000 tons per annum and, under an arrangement made by the Timber Controller and United States authorities, the United States will receive one-half of Canada's production of "purchased pulpwood".

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, the beaver and the muskrat, are included. 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 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, 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.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARSHLANDS IN RELATION TO FUR PRODUCTION AND THE REHABILITATION OF FUR-BEARERS*

Canada's fur production has remained fairly constant during the past twenty years, a sufficiently long period to cover several so-called fur cycles. A comparison of the figures of total value of furs produced in Canada for the decades ended, respectively, 1930 and 1940, indicates a decline of approximately 18 p.c., or from a yearly average of $15,904,000 to $13,463,000. In the same comparison, the number of pelts marketed increased by approximately 36·4 p.c. This decrease in total value and increase in number of pelts was mainly accounted for by the increased sale in recent years of pelts of low price value, such as squirrel and rabbit. Fur is, therefore, a resource worth, let us say, $15,000,000 a year to Canada and remains static, or nearly so, at that figure. This situation prevails in spite of the excellent progress made during the period by those actively engaged in the development of fur-bearers in captivity—the fur farmers—and had it not been for their contribution, the decline would be very marked. Taking into account the increased production of small pelts, the decline must have been even more pronounced in the fine furs that command high prices.

However, on the whole, this trend is not discouraging, nor should it be misunderstood. The influences at work against an increased production are recognized and some progress has been made toward the discovery of means of counteracting the tendency to decline. The first of such reconstructive measures was the development of the fur farm and the second and newer one was the development of fur rehabilitation programs where fur-bearers, particularly the two important rodents—the beaver and the muskrat—are actively assisted to increase their numbers in their natural habitat. A brief statistical and chronological history of the progress of this latter movement is the purpose of this article.

Muskrat.—Leaving out the work of the 'evangelists' who might have had in mind what ought to be done without formulating any remedial measures or charting practical courses of action, and leaving out the experiences of the early experimenters who tried and failed, the first sure step toward the goal was taken at The Pas, Man., in connection with rehabilitation of the muskrat. In 1932, 54,000 acres of land were leased from the Government of that Province by private interests with the object of increasing the muskrat population by the control of water levels on the marshes they once inhabited. The marshes were at that time in a state of virtual depletion. In 1931 only 125 rats had been trapped; in the spring of the fourth year 11,000 rats were taken and in the fifth year, 26,000. The area selected was not ideal but the thesis that muskrat population could be restored by water-control measures was amply proved. It is conservatively estimated that an increase in the muskrat population of from 300 in 1932 to 60,000 in 1937 took place, a result

* Prepared under the direction of Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., Deputy Minister, Department of Mines and Resources, by D. J. Allan, Superintendent, Reserves and Trusts Service of the Indian Affairs Branch.

more conclusive since it was accomplished during the five driest years Manitoba has ever experienced. This first rehabilitation project was and still is in private hands.

In 1934 the Government of Manitoba laid plans for the development, along similar lines, of an area of 135,000 acres now known as the Summerberry Game Preserve. During 1935 and 1936, with assistance from the Dominion Government amounting to $90,000, the construction and engineering program was completed. This project was the first public development wholly sponsored by the two Governments and developed in the sole interest of the trappers. During its history, not one cent of profit has been charged to it, the whole surplus production going in the most direct manner possible to the trappers. Administration and maintenance costs have been fully met from production and the capital cost has been offset by the fact that 1,800 families previously on relief have been restored to a self-sustaining basis and assisted to a higher standard of living. At the termination of the fourth year, that is in April, 1940, a first crop of approximately 126,000 rats was taken and sold at a gross aggregate price of over $160,000. In 1941, 191,562 rats were taken and sold for $361,179. The total cost to the end of the second crop year was approximately $135,000 whereas the total value of the crop harvested to the same date exceeded $520,000. In 1941, 753 trappers participated in the rat harvest, earning more than $300 apiece for less than a month's labour, which amount was paid under a contractual arrangement at a rate averaging $25 a month over the twelve months. This project continues to prosper.

In 1938, the Two Island Project was launched in the same general area. This 160,000-acre tract of marshland was obtained under lease from Manitoba by the Dominion Government and was developed during the years 1938 to 1941 along similar lines to the Summerberry Project. The muskrat population increased from an estimated 650 at the commencement to 85,000 by the autumn of 1941. In March, 1942, under an arrangement adequately safeguarding the interests of the Indian trappers on whose behalf the development was undertaken, the project was turned over to the Province of Manitoba and consolidated with the adjacent Summerberry Project and intervening lands. A first crop to the value of approximately $50,000 was taken from the Two Island area in 1942 and included in the returns from the consolidated projects.

Another Dominion Government scheme, known as the Sipanok Fur Development Project, was commenced in 1939 in the Province of Saskatchewan. While a little trapping has been permitted in this area from the beginning, the 1943 crop was the first substantial indication of the effect of planned management. In that year a crop was trapped and sold for over $38,000 from an area that had never before produced a crop much in excess of 1,000 rats. This project already fully maintains an Indian population of 271, and is as yet only in its initial stages of development. It holds promise of producing about 200,000 rats per year on a sustained yield basis when the necessary construction program has been completed. This factual recital is sufficient to prove conclusively that it is possible to greatly increase the value of rat production by planned management.

Beaver.—The methods necessary to effect an increase in the production of beaver pelts have been the subject of painstaking study over the past twelve years by an official of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Ruperts House Post, and a plan of management has been evolved. The Company gave their official free rein and such financial assistance as was needed to develop an area of five or six million acres south of Ruperts River which had been secured for the purpose from the Province

of Quebec. By hard and patient effort the co-operation and support of the Indians who trapped over the land selected were enlisted. The plan was one of pure conservation. The area had reached a state of virtual depletion caused largely by the wrecking of aboriginal conservation practices by uncontrolled White infiltration into traditionally Indian trapping grounds, but an adequate seed stock of beaver remained together with sufficient food stocks and ample water. The area was closed to trapping until the stock it carried could be built up to a point where the annual increment would maintain the trapping population and leave something to spare. Existing beaver were to be the capital and the increase was to be regarded as the interest; the principle to be followed was that the capital must never be impaired if the business were to survive.

With the full support and assistance of the Company, the wholehearted loyalty of the Indians, the practical co-operation of the Province of Quebec and the sympathetic interest of the Indian Administration, the experiment proved successful. In 1930, the beaver on the area numbered a few hundred; to-day, by actual count, the beaver population approaches 10,000. In 1943, 2,000 pelts were harvested—a number substantially less than the estimated annual increase.

The progress of this project has been watched and studied for many years. In 1937, the Dominion Government secured its first beaver rehabilitation area on the Nottaway River, Que. The first count indicated 252 beaver; the latest, taken in the winter of 1942-43, indicated 3,100. When the population reaches 4,000 it is planned to take a small catch, increasing it as the capital stock increases.

The plan for beaver rehabilitation falls into three divisions. First, the organization, education and training of the Indian family groups that occupy the area decided upon. Secondly, the closing of the area to trapping of beaver and keeping it closed until the capital stock is built up to the desired level. Thirdly, the planning and control of trapping practice by zoning and by fixed quotas when the area comes into production.

Many other fur projects are in the course of development by the Dominion Government in co-operation with the provinces. In Quebec, besides the Nottaway, now in its sixth year, there are: the Peribonca, in its fourth year; the Old Factory, in its third year; and the Abitibi, in its first year under management. In Ontario there are two—the Kesagami in its third year and the Albany River in its second. It is hoped to add another at Wunnumin Lake or its vicinity. These projects average 7,500,000 acres under management and control, or an aggregate of over 40,000,000 acres of beaver country.

In the western provinces, beaver projects (and muskrat projects other than those mentioned at pp. 267 to 268) include developments at Fisher River, Man. (520,000 acres), and in Saskatchewan, developments at Emmeline Lake (500,000 acres), Beaupre Lake (500,000 acres) and Kazan-Cumins Lake (1,200,000 acres). Preliminary work has been undertaken in other districts and the program is being carefully extended as opportunity presents itself, as money is made available, and as the trapping fraternity can be adequately educated to the advantages of planned management in the development of Canada's rich fur resources.

Section 2.—Fur Farming*

An article on the growth of the fur-farming industry in Canada appears at pp. 254 to 259 of the 1942 Canada Year Book.

* Revised in the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics of Fur Farming.—The fur-farming industry, which had its origin in Prince Edward Island some fifty years ago, is now established in every province and the annual increase recorded in number of fur farms since its introduction was fairly constant up to the outbreak of war. There was at first a substantial decline in prices due to the War and to the ensuing market dislocation and a large number of marginal farms were forced out of business. These circumstances brought about an increase in quality and this, together with the reduced production, has been instrumental in improving the price level.

1.—Fur Farms, Land and Buildings, and Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1939-41

Province or Territory	Fur Farms			Values of Land and Buildings			Values of Fur-Bearing Animals		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	913	734	635	672,265	607,801	567,308	403,980	429,474	467,295
Nova Scotia	918	773	673	255,818	248,726	212,991	235,429	245,066	275,657
New Brunswick	745	648	581	332,863	293,486	299,993	273,888	307,102	394,658
Quebec	2,938	2,863	2,637	1,389,794	1,260,088	1,276,550	1,276,850	1,343,268	1,672,160
Ontario	1,517	1,408	1,298	1,390,424	1,323,142	1,373,265	1,589,965	1,567,602	1,736,099
Manitoba	855	798	701	1,179,956	1,166,164	1,122,333	974,998	1,019,056	1,012,535
Saskatchewan	677	628	628	681,830	678,755	709,463	542,317	588,271	616,698
Alberta	822	846	858	1,087,353	1,151,919	1,185,757	1,203,953	1,177,892	1,335,170
British Columbia	506	457	419	419,555	502,098	483,114	413,674	410,596	412,942
Yukon	8	9	10	15,450	18,850	12,100	5,410	6,030	5,757
Totals	**9,899**	**9,161**	**8,440**	**7,425,308**	**7,251,029**	**7,242,874**	**6,920,464**	**7,094,357**	**7,928,971**

2.—Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1938-41

Kind of Animal	1938		1939		1940		1941	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		$		$		$		$
Badger	26	760	23	510	37	380	5	55
Beaver[1]	677	15,095	737	15,944	[2]	–	[2]	–
Chinchilla	60	96,000	146	220,850	198	155,250	292	212,150
Coyote	37	330	50	430	56	565	39	390
Fisher	126	12,655	141	14,190	177	13,990	145	11,745
Fitch	649	2,445	539	1,770	470	1,141	398	1,614
Fox, blue	978	74,195	1,266	77,232	1,285	80,650	1,462	111,431
Fox, cross	1,279	39,730	1,056	25,440	935	23,270	816	20,806
Fox, new type	Nil	–	515	83,200	2,314	288,660	6,511	585,847
Fox, red	923	8,826	688	6,354	512	5,074	499	6,081
Fox, silver	137,819	5,727,611	104,971	3,680,554	93,715	3,604,155	91,543	3,762,922
Fox, white	1	40	3	120	7	400	18	1,975
Karakul sheep	157	2,335	211	3,960	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Lynx	3	300	4	200	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Marten	200	14,765	194	13,995	261	16,620	305	21,255
Mink	106,283	2,894,850	122,849	2,723,728	132,614	2,877,597	153,447	3,173,323
Muskrat[1]	20,155	23,359	18,697	23,588	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Nutria	323	11,225	798	24,884	1,270	23,141	1,165	16,998
Otter	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	2	50
Raccoon	678	4,968	521	3,496	418	3,464	279	2,314
Skunk	7	15	9	19	Nil	–	2	15
Totals	**270,381**	**8,929,504**	**253,418**	**6,920,464**	**234,269**	**7,094,357**	**256,928**	**7,928,971**

[1] Based on *estimates* furnished by the operators of the farms. [2] The collection of this information ceased with the year 1939.

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 six times the former.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1938-41

Kind of Animal	1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Badger	Nil	70	Nil	15	Nil	61	Nil	22
Beaver	15	895	340	1,386	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Coyote	Nil	433	15	220	135	761	15	455
Fisher	1,978	397	660	175	1,055	511	2,355	585
Fitch	500	2,024	268	832	314	1,856	278	707
Fox, blue	15,790	14,909	13,725	19,402	6,668	20,950	3,072	42,977
Fox, cross	2,246	55,788	1,012	38,169	2,663	42,167	1,253	30,835
Fox, new type	Nil	Nil	59,080	1,080	106,737	8,727	148,041	76,114
Fox, red	729	7,307	319	5,609	548	4,735	377	5,338
Fox, silver	258,205	4,508,767	163,592	3,739,889	209,486	3,318,874	327,845	2,753,093
Fox, white	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	66
Karakul sheep	500	"	890	585	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Lynx	Nil	"	Nil	52	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Marten	1,300	119	2,405	201	3,700	399	4,565	303
Mink	443,802	1,156,062	342,142	1,390,724	206,431	2,208,567	291,618	1,888,189
Muskrat	10	4,593	10	5,360	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Nutria	4,525	Nil	10,755	Nil	6,762	48	3,215	241
Raccoon	474	1,365	396	977	195	715	216	564
Skunk	Nil	13	Nil	7	Nil	9	Nil	Nil
Totals	**730,074**	**5,752,742**	**595,609**	**5,204,683**	**544,694**	**5,608,380**	**782,850**	**4,799,489**

[1] The collection of this information ceased with the year 1939.

Preliminary Statistics for 1942.—According to a preliminary compilation, fur farms numbered 7,834, land and buildings were valued at $7,158,730 and fur-bearing animals at $6,753, 855. Animals sold alive numbered 10,899, valued at $416,896, while the 526,323 pelts sold were valued at $6,739,121.

Section 3.—Total Fur Production*

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 in 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, 1921-42

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	1932	4,449,289	10,189,481	30
1922	4,366,790	17,438,867	4	1933	4,503,558	10,305,154	30
1923	4,963,996	16,761,567	4	1934	6,076,197	12,349,328	30
1924	4,207,593	15,643,817	6	1935	4,926,413	12,843,341	31
1925	3,820,326	15,441,564	4	1936	4,596,713	15,464,883	40
1926	3,686,148	15,072,244	5	1937	6,237,640	17,526,365	40
1927	4,289,233	18,864,126	6	1938	4,745,927	13,196,354	43
1928	3,601,153	18,758,177	11	1939	6,492,222	14,286,937	40
1929	5,150,328	18,745,473	13	1940	9,620,695	16,668,348	31
1930	3,798,444	12,158,376	19	1941	7,257,337	21,123,161	26
1931	4,060,356	11,803,217	26	1942	19,561,024	24,859,869	19

In 1942 Alberta was the leading province in respect to value of fur production, having replaced Quebec in second place in 1939 and Ontario in first place in 1942. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1942, was: Alberta, 20·8; Ontario, 15·9; Quebec, 15·7; Northwest Territories, 11·4; Manitoba, 10·4; Saskatchewan, 9·0; British Columbia, 6·7; New Brunswick, 3·4; Prince Edward Island, 3·0; Nova Scotia, 2·1; Yukon, 1·6.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1941 and 1942

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	32,486	32,427	804,083	735,189
Nova Scotia	94,113	101,731	476,310	532,059
New Brunswick	83,232	78,910	982,551	834,671
Quebec	348,977	601,211	2,476,556	3,894,630
Ontario	1,051,412	1,024,195	3,901,012	3,965,003
Manitoba	869,057	844,631	2,763,976	2,596,436
Saskatchewan	1,026,656	3,813,447	2,324,479	2,245,275
Alberta	2,601,424	11,713,686	2,806,074	5,162,636
British Columbia	631,480	838,750	1,913,667	1,655,137
Northwest Territories	447,547	445,336	2,301,054	2,840,701
Yukon	70,953	66,700	373,399	398,132
Canada	**7,257,337**	**19,561,024**	**21,123,161**	**24,859,869**

The number of silver-fox pelts taken in 1942 was little more than half the number in 1939, the peak season, although the average price for this fur jumped from $15·43 in 1940, the lowest on record, to $22·96 in 1942. The total values of both muskrat and mink exceeded the value of silver fox for the first time in 1941. The number of pelts taken in 1942 was two and a half times the number taken in 1941; this large increase was mainly accounted for by rabbit pelts which numbered 777,583 in 1941 and 9,012,329 in 1942, and squirrel pelts which numbered 1,935,837 in 1941 as compared with 5,761,433 in 1942. The average price of practically every fur showed an increase in 1942 over 1941.

6.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Kind, Years Ended June 30, 1941 and 1942

Kind of Pelt	Pelts		Total Values		Average Values	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Badger	8,240	11,478	46,422	76,201	5·63	6·64
Bear, black and brown	1,030	1,186	2,548	2,899	2·47	2·44
Bear, grizzly	1	Nil	7	–	7·00	–
Bear, white	106	91	605	715	5·71	7·86
Bear, unspecified	26	32	104	160	4·00	5·00
Beaver	90,123	106,176	2,075,610	2,394,182	23·03	22·55
Cat, domestic	210	883	37	306	0·18	0·35
Coyote or prairie wolf[1]	28,265	38,035	269,168	447,313	9·52	11·76
Ermine (weasel)	648,020	1,135,616	604,990	1,362,262	0·93	1·20
Fisher	2,212	3,408	100,701	164,291	45·52	48·21
Fitch	1,213	682	1,692	969	1·39	1·42
Fox, blue	1,746	2,481	32,392	52,602	18·55	21·20
Fox, cross	17,432	26,854	271,117	417,058	15·55	15·53
Fox, red	62,744	104,615	423,384	921,379	6·75	8·81
Fox, silver	202,916	162,788	4,379,271	3,737,376	21·58	22·96
Fox, new type	458	889	11,587	36,928	25·30	41·54
Fox, white	48,411	62,534	889,870	1,609,851	18·38	25·74
Fox, other	181	208	945	1,745	5·22	8·39
Lynx	6,684	7,109	276,343	291,956	41·34	41·07
Marten	22,453	20,242	849,802	781,856	37·85	38·63
Mink	424,825	405,324	4,705,605	4,059,601	11·08	10·02
Muskrat	2,795,218	2,408,436	4,990,762	4,954,504	1·79	2·06
Nutria	76	63	299	319	3·93	5·06
Otter	10,150	10,644	162,430	168,120	16·00	15·79
Rabbit	777,583	9,012,329	173,387	938,568	0·22	0·10
Raccoon	17,737	21,834	60,219	87,431	3·40	4·00
Skunk	147,523	247,245	231,106	467,752	1·57	1·89
Squirrel	1,935,837	5,761,433	519,889	1,794,307	0·27	0·31
Wild cat	1,138	2,124	5,694	19,004	5·00	8·95
Wolf[1]	4,106	5,732	33,814	66,817	8·24	11·66
Wolverine	673	553	3,361	3,397	4·99	6·14
Totals	**7,257,337**	**19,561,024**	**21,123,161**	**24,859,869**		–

[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. 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 1942, the 18 fur-dressing and -dyeing plants in Canada treated 18,913,432 fur skins, the chief kinds being rabbit (3,150,189), muskrat (1,833,456), and squirrel (1,304,872). The number of plants engaged in the manufacture of fur goods—coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc.—numbered 484 with a total output valued at $32,147,114.

Trade in Furs.—Before the outbreak of war, a large proportion of the total production of Canadian furs found their way to the London market where they were prepared and manufactured and returned to Canada in the form of the finished product. Under the circumstances brought about by the War, Canada's trade in furs is now carried on mainly with the United States. Figures of imports and exports for the calendar years 1941 and 1942 will be found in Tables **16** and **17** of Chapter XVI of this volume.

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.

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*

When the Dominion Government was set up 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 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 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 fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, Que., formerly administered by the Dominion, were transferred

* Revised under the direction of Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

to provincial administration, as from Apr. 1, 1943, by agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province. The right of fisheries regulation for all the provinces, however, rests with the Dominion Government. (See the Fisheries Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 42.) The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries, including departmental administration, etc., in the fiscal year 1941-42, was $1,845,899, (including expenditures in connection with the Pacific halibut and Pacific salmon commissions) and the revenue, exclusive of receipts from sales under an emergent canned lobster control plan, was $416,643; for the year 1942-43 the expenditure was $1,913,386 and the revenue $320,032.

Conservation.—Prevention of depletion of the country's fisheries resources through over-fishing or other causes has been a main object of the Federal fisheries authorities. Prevention is accomplished by the enforcement of close seasons, in some cases limitation of catch, the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally, and the forbidding of stream obstruction or pollution. In addition, a system of fish culture is continuously in operation. In 1942 the Dominion Department of Fisheries operated 13 hatcheries, 6 rearing stations, 6 retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations, at an estimated cost of $181,000, including headquarters' administrative expenses. From the hatcheries and other fish cultural establishments there were distributed in suitable selected waters a total of 32,523,000 trout and salmon eggs, fry and older fish. Joint action, begun in 1929 by the Department of Fisheries and by the Fisheries Research Board (then known as the Biological Board of Canada), has brought about the successful establishment of commercial oyster farming in Prince Edward Island and in Nova Scotia, where control of the oyster areas was transferred to the Dominion authorities by the Provincial Government. In New Brunswick and British Columbia, the other oyster-producing provinces, the oyster areas are under provincial jurisdiction, except those on a small strip of the New Brunswick coast which have been transferred by the Province to the control of the Federal Department so that investigations prerequisite to the establishment of oyster farming may be conducted.

Direct Assistance to Fishermen.—Special instruction in improved methods of fish curing, etc., has been made available by the Department of Fisheries to fishermen in various communities in areas where the fisheries are under its administration. Instruction is given by trained Departmental employees, both by word of mouth and by actual demonstration of processing methods. In addition, under arrangements made by the Department with several educational institutions, fishermen on both coasts are assisted by adult-education specialists in studying their problems and in developing means of dealing with those problems by joint action. Costs of this adult education work are paid by the Department.

For some years prior to the outbreak of the War, weather forecasts and reports as to bait and ice supplies and ice conditions were broadcasted to Atlantic fishermen under a plan carried out through the co-operation of the Department of Fisheries and the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. The War, however, compelled first a modification of this broadcasting service and finally its discontinuance.

As part of its effort to increase the domestic demand for Canadian fisheries products, the Department has carried on for some years a lecture-demonstration program. Home economists, on the permanent Departmental staff, give fish cookery demonstrations and lectures in different parts of the country on the food and health values of fish.

Scientific Research.—Reference to fisheries research may be found in a special article on Scientific and Industrial Research, published at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Canada Year Book.

International Problems.—From time to time fisheries questions of international importance have arisen on both of Canada's coasts as well as in the Great Lakes area where problems are complicated by the fact that not only national administrations but also provincial and State governments may be concerned. One international problem of major importance has been the question of United States privileges in the Atlantic fisheries of the Dominion. 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 supplies. For several years, on the British Columbia Coast, Canada extended port privileges (to buy bait, tranship catches, etc.) to United States vessels fishing for halibut or black cod, and in 1942 the privileges were also made available to United States craft fishing for ling cod, grayfish or sharks. Similar privileges were extended by the Washington Government to Canadian vessels in United States ports on the Pacific Coast.

Two fisheries problems of prime importance, both on the Pacific Coast, have been the object of joint action by the Dominion and the United States in recent years. The International Fisheries Commission was set up to deal with the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific and Bering Sea and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission was established to deal with the preservation and extension of the sockeye-salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system. Details of the Agreements in connection with these matters are given at p. 287 of the 1940 Year Book.

Fishing Bounties.—To assist in the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, legislation was passed in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) providing for the annual distribution, among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic Coast, of bounties totalling $150,000, the sum representing interest on the Halifax Award. In 1891 another Act (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the bounty to $160,000. Payments are now made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 74).

1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	Persons to Whom Bounties Were Paid		Amounts of Bounties Paid[1]	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,340	1,182	10,563	9,597
Nova Scotia	8,760	8,294	78,552	75,249
New Brunswick	2,130	2,273	19,664	21,220
Quebec	6,430	6,570	51,181	53,865
Totals	**18,660**	**18,319**	**159,960**	**159,931**

[1] Amounts include payments to vessel- and boat-owners.

Collection of Statistics.—Canadian fisheries statistics are collected and published under an 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 EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CANADIAN FISHERIES*

Most striking of the many effects of War upon the Canadian fisheries is the swing over from a condition of over-supply to that of under-supply, the complete change from a buyer's to a seller's market, accompanied by sharp increases in prices of the raw and finished product. From a pre-war marketed value of about $40,000,000 the return has risen to about $80,000,000 annually. This is the more striking since there has not been a corresponding increase in output which, during the War, has fluctuated about the pre-war level of 1,100,000,000 lb., fresh basis.

The change was due to world scarcities, but it did not come about during the initial or lag periods which extended from 1939 to about the beginning of 1941. During this period fisheries labour was fairly plentiful because it had not then felt the serious drain of enlistment and of movement towards more lucrative war industries. Shipping difficulties had not yet seriously interfered with availability of materials for the maintenance of the primary or manufacturing operations such as wood containers, paper, steel, salt, rope and others which were still in fairly good supply. Inventories of goods on merchants' shelves had up to this time made rationing unnecessary, and no great shortages of other protein foods had caused the domestic demand for fish products to be more insistent.

Under this regime, prices were still at the low pre-war level, and in 1940 the Salt Fish Board once again found it necessary to make deficiency payments to salt-fish fishermen in order to enhance their livelihood.

Markets were for the most part uncontrolled, and selling and buying were matters left in the hands of private traders who faced the highly competitive conditions that marked the pre-war world trade.

By the summer of 1941, conditions began to change in an accelerated degree. The seemingly unchecked march of the enemy through Europe, the constant and alarming threat of invasion of England, the intensive and unrestricted submarine campaign, and the general threat of catastrophe had directed efforts to the reshaping of the national economy by expanding the manufacture of war munitions and materials as well as by signficant increases in the forces of offence and defence.

The effect on fisheries was marked. Fishing boats were requisitioned for essential services to the Armed Forces and skilled fishing and shore labour went to the Merchant Marine, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Army, as well as to the munitions industries. The turnover in labour was great and the efficiency of the manpower hour decreased to a marked degree. In addition to this, the diversion of materials to the expanding program of armaments brought about acute shortages which interrupted maintenance of factories and boats and prevented the expansion of mechanical facilities to offset the inefficiencies of hand labour.

Under these handicaps, fisheries production threatened to fall off. But it was becoming increasingly necessary and important that it be maintained. The Norwegian, British and other European fisheries, upon which not only the United Kingdom but countries in the Caribbean and Mediterranean depended, had disappeared and the indispensability of this staple food, coupled with heightened domestic and United States demand, threw great strains upon the industry, which, together with the Newfoundland industry, assumed the position of being the United Nations' chief source of supply of many fish products.

* Prepared by Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

At this stage also, because of the extremely short position of world supplies, the intricacies of finance, the difficulties of transportation, and the necessity for all-over planning, the authorities in many importing countries replaced private trading with Government purchases.

It was decided that such arrangements as were necessary with other Allied Governments—particularly with the United Kingdom—for fulfilling Canada's commitments to supply fish products should become the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries, and that Department assumed the duty of assessing requirements and was charged with the responsibility for the maintenance of production suitable to the various needs. In addition, it became necessary to prevent the dislocation of any particular branch of the industry, due to the sudden loss of a traditional export market, where such dislocation was likely to hinder the war effort.

The methods used by the Department included: negotiation and administration of contracts between Canadian and other Governments; close consultation and co-operation with the industry towards the rendering of assistance in securing priorities for the replacement of goods and services; assistance in financing instruments of primary production where the risks and costs were too great for private capital; provision to fishermen of compensation for damage or loss of life occasioned by the hazards of fishing; prevention of disproportionate unbalancing of production due to big demands and high prices in the United States and other markets; and the direction of distribution into essential channels by means of export control.

Under these arrangements, and in spite of the great difficulties which beset the industry, production has been maintained in the aggregate of the pre-war level of 1,100,000,000 lb., as already stated, though in some cases it has been necessary to change the type of product to suit the needs of war. Between 1941 and 1943, Canada has supplied to other United Nations—principally the United Kingdom—under war-time plans and agreements, canned salmon, canned herring, canned sardines, frozen fish, and salted fish equivalent to more than 600,000,000 lb. of fish in the fresh state, far exceeding peace-time exports to the same markets.

Some adjustment of manufacture and sacrifice of domestic markets has been necessary to accomplish this. Ordinarily the Canadian public consumes annually 27,000,000 lb. of canned salmon. During 1942 none of this product was allowed for the domestic market, and in 1943 only 9,600,000 lb. was allowed for this purpose. The Western Canadian production of canned herring in 1939 was slightly over 11,000,000 lb. In 1942, it had risen to more than 73,000,000 lb., the increase being accomplished by a diversion of fish from the production of agricultural fish meals, for feeding, and from the production of salt herring for the Orient. Similarly, there has been a diversion of several species of fish to the production of frozen fillets in order to supply increased quantities to the United Kingdom.

A noteworthy development has been the great increase in the production of fish oils which are rich in vitamins. This has come about mainly because of increased demand from the United Kingdom, where, following the collapse of Denmark, the normal butter supply had to be replaced with vitamin-fortified margarine. In addition, the fact that medicinal cod-liver oil could no longer be imported from Norway placed a premium upon Canadian oils.

This demand for vitamin oils and concentrates has led to the utilization of materials that formerly were wasted and of some species of fish which, under former conditions, the fishermen did not seek to take. Examples are the livers of ling cod, black cod, salmon, grayfish, soupfin sharks, soles, halibut, swordfish, and tuna. Their value to fishermen is now measured in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and the need for the finished product has led to the establishment of the medicinal oil-refining branch of the industry.

The world shortages of fish and fish products have inevitably led to increases in prices of the raw material and of the finished products. In general, the position of the fisherman has improved because his prices have risen more than his costs and there are fewer to share the return from the production, which has remained fairly constant. The position of the processor is also more secure since, on the one hand, the risks normal to export trade have in many instances been removed by Government contracts and other arrangements which assure him firm prices throughout the producing season and, on the other hand, he has the knowledge that the only brake upon the upward trend in prices is the presence of Government ceilings.

This removal of the risk of loss in the export markets has made for the emergence of new exporters who were formerly restrained by lack of capital or by lack of experience in such markets. Since there is, in general, no increase in the amount of fish available for export, competition between those who desire to export it increases as they become more numerous. This has been one of the principal influences in keeping up the prices to fishermen, a condition which has made unnecessary the device of production bonuses or subsidies. Indeed, it may be doubted whether increase in price would lead to significant increase in production, which, if it is necessary, will require the movement of fairly large volumes of capital into the industry in the form of increased shore facilities and equipment for more modern methods of fishing.

Summary of War-Time Controls re Fisheries.—Apart from the Government controls over labour, finance and transport, as they apply to most industries, additional ones are operative in the fishing industry and are applied by the Department of Fisheries and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The latter has now established price ceilings on most kinds of fish sold in Canada and has put under export control certain cures of fish, particularly fresh and frozen, in order to assure adequate supplies for the home market. The Department of Fisheries, on the other hand, is responsible for the controls designed to direct predetermined amounts of canned salmon and canned herring to the United Kingdom, to other markets, and to Government agencies, or to the Red Cross. The Department of Fisheries also administers the international allocations of salted fish that are recommended by the Combined Food Board and insures that Canadian supplies of salted fish are directed to those markets the Board considers most needy. In addition, the Department is responsible for arranging the flow of frozen fillets to the United Kingdom.

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 $60,000,000. From 1918 until 1940 there were decreases in value, due to lower prices rather than to smaller catches. Production in 1941 surpassed the 1918 level and 1942 showed an increase over 1941 of 20·6 p.c. The figures given represent the total value of fish as marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.

* Revised by the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXX.

2.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1942

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
	$		$		$		$
1870	6,577,391	1907	25,499,349	1920	49,241,339	1933	27,496,946
1875	10,350,385	1908	25,451,085	1921	34,931,935	1934	34,022,323
1880	14,499,979	1909	28,629,169	1922	41,800,210	1935	34,427,854
1885	17,722,973	1910	29,965,142	1923	42,565,545	1936	39,165,055
1890	17,714,900	1911	34,667,872	1924	44,534,235	1937	38,976,294
1895	20,199,338	1912	33,389,464	1925	47,942,131	1938	40,492,976
1900	21,557,639	1913	33,207,748	1926	56,360,633	1939	40,075,922
1901	25,737,153	1914	31,264,631	1927	49,123,609	1940	45,118,887
1902	21,959,433	1915	35,860,708	1928	55,050,973	1941	62,258,997
1903	23,100,878	1916	39,208,378	1929	53,518,521	1942	75,072,779
1904	23,516,439	1917	52,312,044	1930	47,804,216		
1905	29,479,562	1918	60,259,744	1931	30,517,306		
1906	26,279,485	1919	56,508,479	1932	25,957,109		

In the early days of the industry Nova Scotia held the leadership among the provinces, but British Columbia now occupies first place with 50·7 p.c. of the total value of products; Nova Scotia second with 20·4 p.c., and New Brunswick third with 9·4 p.c.

3.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, by Provinces, 1937-42

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	870,299	930,874	950,412	714,870	952,026	1,639,539
Nova Scotia	9,229,834	8,804,231	8,753,548	9,843,456	12,634,957	15,297,482
New Brunswick	4,447,688	3,996,064	5,082,393	4,965,618	6,484,831	7,132,420
Quebec	1,892,036	1,957,279	2,010,953	2,002,053	2,842,041	4,194,092
Ontario	3,615,666	3,353,775	3,010,252	3,035,100	3,518,402	4,135,205
Manitoba	1,796,012	1,811,124	1,655,273	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,577,616
Saskatchewan	527,199	468,646	478,511	403,510	414,492	585,782
Alberta	433,354	492,943	430,724	450,574	440,444	492,182
British Columbia	16,155,439	18,672,750	17,698,989	21,710,167	31,732,037	38,059,559
Yukon	8,767	5,290	4,867	4,994	6,652	3,056
Totals	**38,976,294**	**40,492,976**	**40,075,922**	**45,118,887**	**62,258,997**	**75,116,933**

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, in second place. In 1942 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 may be found at pp. 9-16 of the "Report on Fisheries Statistics", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4.—Quantities Caught and Values of All Products Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of Canada, 1938-42

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		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Increase or Decrease 1942 Compared with 1941
Salmon	cwt.	1,766,728	1,501,747	1,458,145	1,938,182	1,646,558	−291,624
	$	14,992,544	13,409,292	14,170,496	21,475,275	22,926,861	+1,451,586
Herring	cwt.	2,533,677	3,364,530	4,686,300	2,785,264	3,619,720	+834,456
	$	2,487,231	3,780,297	6,256,508	6,702,947	10,931,007	+4,228,060
Cod	cwt.	1,702,023	1,635,505	1,932,966	1,957,153	1,942,293	−14,860
	$	3,335,231	3,234,059	4,984,504	7,494,604	9,962,312	+2,467,708
Lobster	cwt.	314,385	314,665	267,991	278,023	280,250	+2,227
	$	3,793,219	3,782,325	3,187,594	3,858,733	5,084,558	+1,225,825
Whitefish	cwt.	154,244	164,619	168,179	178,659	167,062	−11,597
	$	1,650,347	1,722,342	1,928,862	2,492,671	3,055,373	+562,702
Halibut	cwt.	162,540	184,734	148,197	149,525	121,757	−27,768
	$	1,789,444	2,117,712	1,859,276	2,425,561	2,455,970	+30,409
Sardines	bbl.	184,450	317,085	224,428	443,733	320,558	−123,175
	$	1,393,129	2,300,818	1,883,375	2,846,808	2,143,623	−703,185
Pilchards	cwt.	1,035,369	110,453	575,399	1,200,913	1,317,673	+116,760
	$	867,007	100,693	632,393	1,781,876	2,016,607	+234,731
Haddock	cwt.	393,589	385,155	355,574	287,766	262,060	−25,706
	$	1,361,992	1,357,064	1,443,729	1,410,227	1,734,410	+324,183
Pickerel	cwt.	128,812	120,509	105,800	126,304	128,041	+1,737
	$	1,031,868	867,288	1,011,131	1,253,244	1,440,774	+187,530
Mackerel	cwt.	285,565	520,651	357,354	351,132	303,080	−48,052
	$	560,716	890,778	657,876	1,117,658	1,318,204	+200,546
Grayfish	cwt.	197,110	115,166	142,247	143,099	100,790	−42,309
	$	136,660	80,499	209,966	672,521	1,294,144	+621,623
Saugers	cwt.	95,007	113,972	115,065	143,951	141,419	−2,532
	$	488,786	487,258	613,238	1,038,470	1,238,500	+200,030
Trout	cwt.	72,873	63,217	54,393	56,575	46,321	−10,254
	$	1,036,292	829,768	809,136	972,601	1,032,249	+59,648
Smelts	cwt.	71,256	70,902	82,688	74,550	71,480	−3,070
	$	486,485	472,564	636,845	614,783	724,040	+109,257
Hake[1]	cwt.	261,898	210,458	225,666	164,885	238,485	+73,600
	$	280,161	189,821	246,986	297,842	689,985	+392,143
Ling cod	cwt.	46,516	47,497	47,613	40,865	42,500	+1,635
	$	283,511	300,783	303,044	359,299	633,567	+274,268
Blue pickerel	cwt.	73,171	61,575	21,184	16,211	44,381	+28,170
	$	497,564	418,710	203,367	188,048	563,639	+375,591
Swordfish	cwt.	10,929	17,884	22,901	13,463	19,335	+5,872
	$	132,763	243,783	327,402	259,461	519,869	+260,408
Clams	cwt.	150,528	95,519	113,652	156,463	155,536	−927
	$	285,561	147,323	211,919	347,046	478,557	+131,511
Perch	cwt.	43,661	33,037	39,680	49,148	31,681	−17,467
	$	335,563	262,964	314,906	475,344	414,097	−61,247
Tullibee	cwt.	57,932	69,893	72,214	76,753	72,274	−4,479
	$	283,836	237,409	292,111	320,001	336,747	+16,746
Oysters	bbl.	24,476	29,624	26,957	59,197	41,764	−17,433
	$	175,620	173,710	188,529	314,159	293,313	−20,246
Pollock	cwt.	101,334	94,684	103,103	89,423	87,855	−1,568
	$	115,017	114,722	156,117	215,880	286,110	+70,230
Scallops	gal.	95,686	49,580	66,539	78,422	69,957	−8,465
	$	140,509	79,329	134,090	187,747	256,765	+69,018
Pike	cwt.	62,283	56,483	48,458	80,991	43,403	−37,588
	$	233,182	212,730	182,503	349,605	203,322	−146,283
Black cod	cwt.	8,463	9,067	13,934	17,472	12,279	−5,193
	$	71,297	79,419	132,822	189,527	193,840	+4,313
Canadian plaice	cwt.	–	–	–	25,150	27,027	+1,877
	$	–	–	–	113,526	142,422	+28,896
Alewives	cwt.	104,520	123,419	62,545	62,363	65,777	+3,414
	$	116,414	124,733	62,737	82,311	133,709	+51,398
Crabs	cwt.	9,675	11,583	15,021	12,654	7,929	−4,725
	$	55,361	62,317	81,079	83,865	104,521	+20,656
Grand Totals[2]	$	**40,492,976**	**40,075,922**	**45,118,887**	**62,258,997**	**75,116,933**	**+12,857,936**
Totals, Sea Fish[2]	$	**33,774,148**	**33,972,310**	**38,910,188**	**54,325,983**	**65,977,321**	**+11,651,338**
Totals, Inland Fish[2]	$	**6,718,828**	**6,103,612**	**6,208,699**	**7,933,014**	**9,139,612**	**+1,206,598**

[1] Cusk included prior to 1941.

[2] Includes other items not specified.

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, 1931-42

NOTE.—Based on values as marketed and quantities caught.

Kind of Fish	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Percentages of Total Value												
Salmon	26·1	31·0	34·8	37·9	36·4	35·4	31·7	37·0	33·5	31·4	34·4	30·5
Herring	7·6	5·7	6·4	5·3	5·3	6·6	6·6	6·1	9·4	13·9	10·8	14·5
Cod	9·3	8·5	9·5	9·8	8·0	8·5	8·1	8·2	8·1	11·0	12·0	13·3
Lobster	16·5	18·3	12·8	12·6	12·7	11·2	11·9	9·4	9·4	7·1	6·2	6·8
Whitefish	4·7	4·6	4·1	4·0	4·2	3·9	4·8	4·1	4·3	4·3	4·0	4·1
Halibut[1]	5·8	4·7	6·2	3·3	3·7	3·7	4·1	4·4	5·3	4·1	3·9	3·3
Sardines	2·7	1·6	2·3	3·1	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·4	5·7	4·2	4·6	2·9
Pilchards	2·6	1·5	0·3	1·6	1·9	1·7	2·3	2·1	0·3	1·4	2·9	2·7
Haddock	4·5	4·3	3·0	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·4	3·4	3·2	2·3	2·3
Pickerel	2·5	2·7	2·3	2·5	2·3	2·8	2·7	2·6	2·1	2·2	2·0	1·9
Mackerel	1·6	1·1	1·4	1·2	0·9	1·2	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·5	1·8	1·8
Grayfish	–	–	–	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·5	1·1	1·7
Saugers	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·7	1·0	1·2	0·1	1·4	1·7	1·6
Trout	2·3	2·2	1·9	1·7	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·6	2·0	1·8	1·6	1·4
Smelts	2·1	2·7	1·8	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·0	1·0
Hake and cusk[2]	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·9
Ling cod	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·9	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·8
Blue pickerel	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·9	1·6	2·1	0·1	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·8
Swordfish	0·8	0·4	0·8	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·6	0·7	0·4	0·7
Clams and quahaugs[3]	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6
Perch	0·8	1·0	0·9	1·1	1·2	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·6
Tullibee	0·6	0·9	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4
Oysters	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4
Pollock	–	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4
Scallops	0·1	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·9	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3
Pike	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·3
Black cod	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3
Canadian plaice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·2	0·2
Alewives	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2
Crabs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·1
Grand Totals[4]	**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[4]	84·5	83·8	85·2	85·9	84·7	84·1	82·1	83·4	84·8	86·2	87·3	87·8
Totals, Inland Fish[4]	15·5	16·2	14·8	14·1	15·3	15·9	17·9	16·6	15·2	13·8	12·7	12·2
Indexes of Volume (1926=100)												
Salmon	61·6	61·1	66·8	77·8	83·7	93·1	79·1	81·0	68·9	66·9	88·9	75·5
Herring	108·5	76·9	84·9	78·5	85·0	117·7	126·2	104·6	138·9	193·4	115·0	149·4
Cod	54·5	53·2	58·2	63·8	57·3	63·4	56·8	63·4	60·9	72·0	72·9	72·4
Lobster	128·2	142·4	110·5	106·7	94·2	83·4	91·3	92·6	92·7	78·9	81·9	82·5
Whitefish	82·0	72·6	79·8	75·9	77·4	75·9	91·1	80·9	86·3	88·2	93·7	87·6
Halibut[1]	62·0	57·0	59·1	36·2	38·9	40·7	44·3	47·8	54·3	43·6	44·0	35·8
Sardines	36·8	38·6	75·4	110·6	108·4	142·8	92·1	106·5	183·1	129·6	256·2	185·1
Pilchards	151·8	91·4	12·5	88·7	94·0	91·7	99·1	106·7	11·4	59·3	123·8	135·8
Haddock	73·2	72·5	54·2	71·6	74·2	81·1	78·3	79·2	77·5	71·6	57·9	52·7
Pickerel	73·2	71·0	84·3	97·2	86·9	115·5	113·5	102·2	95·6	83·9	100·2	101·6
Mackerel	170·0	154·6	228·0	165·3	139·0	197·1	207·2	247·3	450·8	309·4	304·0	262·4
Grayfish[5]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saugers[5]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trout	73·0	63·8	64·7	75·0	84·3	92·7	89·7	92·6	80·3	69·1	71·9	58·9
Smelts	80·7	104·2	84·2	64·9	86·1	102·8	73·0	77·2	76·8	89·6	80·8	77·4
Hake and cusk[2]	118·7	84·9	117·5	163·0	125·6	151·0	151·8	173·4	139·3	149·4	119·0	157·9
Ling cod[6]	102·6	80·4	81·1	96·2	126·5	138·7	86·2	93·6	95·6	95·8	82·2	85·5
Blue pickerel	177·8	133·6	138·7	80·0	168·5	227·0	310·8	240·8	202·6	69·7	53·4	146·1
Swordfish	97·6	80·0	132·5	108·9	172·7	138·0	116·1	84·5	138·2	177·0	104·1	149·5
Clams and quahaugs[3]	103·4	92·1	70·8	157·3	254·4	264·2	262·7	277·6	176·1	209·6	288·5	286·8
Perch	168·6	200·0	134·4	238·5	236·0	105·7	115·5	143·2	108·3	130·1	161·2	103·9

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 283.

5.—Percentages of Total Value and Indexes of Volume of Fisheries Production, by Principal Kinds of Sea and Inland Fish, 1931-42—concluded

Kind of Fish	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Indexes of Volume (1926=100)—concluded												
Tullibee	42·2	46·9	41·7	43·4	39·1	58·4	55·1	57·1	68·8	71·1	75·6	71·2
Oysters	109·4	103·5	100·8	112·8	121·8	121·2	110·9	110·0	133·1	121·1	266·0	187·7
Pollock[5]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..
Scallops	101·6	201·7	372·2	387·5	574·2	736·0	792·0	412·4	213·7	286·8	338·0	301·5
Pike	62·7	57·1	56·7	51·3	61·7	75·0	70·8	85·9	77·9	66·8	111·7	59·8
Black cod	156·4	61·8	58·6	61·7	93·6	69·5	129·5	81·7	87·5	134·5	168·7	118·5
Canadian plaice[5]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..
Alewives	93·2	80·9	102·1	97·9	115·0	123·0	103·7	144·7	170·9	86·6	86·3	91·1
Crabs[5]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..

[1] Landings at British Columbia ports by United States vessels excluded for 1934 and later years. [2] Hake only for 1941 and 1942. [3] Clams only for 1941 and 1942. [4] Totals include minor items not specified. [5] Indexes are not given in this case since no production was recorded for the base year. [6] 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, 1941 and 1942

Equipment	1941		1942	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers	Nil	–	2	78,000
Steam fishing vessels	4	100,000	3	75,000
Sailing, gasoline and diesel vessels	1,159	4,966,575	1,269	5,709,223
Gasoline and diesel boats	17,493	7,377,141	17,461	7,751,778
Sail and rowboats	13,470	347,111	13,627	343,965
Packers, carrying boats and scows	533	774,615	483	737,665
Herring gill nets	42,924	522,045	40,012	562,186
Mackerel gill nets	23,599	283,861	24,146	346,644
Salmon gill nets	2,207	103,538	2,200	129,146
Gill nets, other	781	25,835	1,189	40,177
Salmon drift nets	13,073	1,257,499	12,382	1,338,751
Salmon trap nets	786	342,140	750	345,105
Trap nets, other	509	287,416	530	298,166
Smelt gill nets	8,709	36,829	5,803	26,781
Smelt bag or box nets	6,210	332,205	5,764	297,245
Pound nets	50	7,500	45	6,750
Oulachon nets	45	1,510	43	1,510
Shrimp nets	25	3,350	10	1,775
Salmon purse seines	298	417,380	263	385,900
Salmon drag seines	9	5,750	9	6,100
Seines, other	1,030	399,935	1,008	452,055
Weirs	704	435,840	711	448,065
Skates of gear	5,009	170,045	5,591	186,407
Small drag nets	85	6,330	31	6,520
Tubs of trawl	19,780	304,622	20,734	331,555
Hand lines	57,342	174,570	55,092	192,764
Crab traps	4,905	17,755	4,605	17,145
Eel traps	387	625	383	612
Lobster traps	1,630,659	1,943,255	1,539,848	2,059,455
Lobster pounds	28	56,760	30	58,060
Oyster rakes	1,655	4,806	1,872	5,728
Scallop drags	391	12,096	316	10,926
Quahaug rakes	113	414	151	467
Fishing piers and wharves	1,609	518,975	1,623	508,685
Freezers and ice-houses	656	205,545	675	206,405
Small fish- and smoke-houses	6,901	652,605	6,727	654,584
Other gear	–	101,236	–	97,332
Total Values, Sea Fisheries		**22,197,714**		**23,718,632**

6.—Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Equipment	1941		1942	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$
Inland Fisheries—				
Fish carriers	21	157,900	22	138,900
Tugs	109	632,356	87	571,156
Gasoline and diesel boats	1,289	828,490	1,358	868,207
Skiffs and canoes	3,630	149,420	3,904	166,165
Gill nets	–	2,192,129	–	2,304,744
Seines	274	16,470	281	22,190
Pound nets	989	485,600	920	479,825
Hoop nets	1,311	30,004	1,334	32,566
Dip and roll nets	41	814	50	244
Lines	1,747	6,561	2,153	21,453
Weirs	454	51,200	394	33,250
Spears	22	83	23	90
Eel traps	200	400	200	400
Fish wheels	9	1,360	6	1,740
Fishing piers and wharves	511	179,217	509	202,469
Freezers and ice-houses	698	450,392	682	426,225
Small fish- and smoke-houses	217	170,770	212	82,015
Other gear	–	4,648	–	5,183
Total Values, Inland Fisheries	–	**5,357,814**		**5,356,822**
Grand Totals[1]		**27,555,528**		**29,075,454**

[1] Does not include equipment used by fish-processing establishments.

7.—Persons Employed in Primary Fishing Operations in Canada, 1940-42

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	33	44	56	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vessels	5,249	5,667	5,854	[1]	[1]	[1]
Boats	45,707	39,235	38,997	8,005	7,651	7,888
Packers, carrying boats and scows	811	709	715	109	105	86
Fishing not in boats	3,016	2,786	1,932	5,887	7,548	5,839
Totals, Fishermen	**54,816**	**48,441**	**47,554**	**14,001**	**15,304**	**13,813**

[1] Included with "boats".

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 1942, the salmon canneries comprised the principal group with an investment valued at $16,602,929, or 49 p.c. of the total for all establishments. About 74 p.c. of the value of production of the establishments was credited to fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared, and 26 p.c. to fish marketed for consumption in a fresh state.

8.—Fish-Processing Establishments, 1941 and 1942

Kind of Establishment	1941		1942	
	Number	Value[1]	Number	Value[1]
		$		$
Salmon canneries	39	14,651,405	31	16,602,929
Fish-curing establishments	189	3,981,662	209	5,159,679
Sardine and other fish canneries	22	3,337,301	25	4,868,086
Lobster canneries	124	666,589	122	802,876
Reduction plants	25	1,661,137	22	2,164,467
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	42	3,152,104	62	3,673,411
Clam canneries	22	84,680	21	73,125
Totals	**463**	**27,534,878**	**492**	**33,344,573**

[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, 1941 and 1942

Year and Kind of Establishment	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Canada
1941	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	44	33	40	7	Nil	124
Salmon canneries	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	36	39
Clam canneries	3	8	11	"	Nil	22
Sardine and other fish canneries	2	6	4	4	6	22
Fish-curing establishments	14	86	27	54	8	189
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	Nil	11	10	11	10	42
Reduction plants	"	5	3	6	11	25
Totals, 1941	**63**	**152**	**95**	**82**	**71**	**463**
1942						
Lobster canneries	43	33	37	9	Nil	122
Salmon canneries	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	29	31
Clam canneries	3	3	13	"	2	21
Sardine and other fish canneries	5	7	6	"	7	25
Fish-curing establishments	19	88	33	64	5	209
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	2	15	12	20	13	62
Reduction plants	Nil	7	2	5	9	23
Totals, 1942	**72**	**155**	**103**	**98**	**65**	**493**

10.—Materials Used by and Products of Fish-Processing Establishments, 1938-42

Material and Product	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Materials Used—					
Fish	12,589,724	12,807,991	14,934,744	20,263,678	28,001,244
Edible oils	104,605	150,809	169,662	293,083	210,650
Salt	206,797	212,325	273,818	363,201	460,162
Containers	3,728,603	3,922,650	5,135,138	7,448,313	6,825,130
Other	452,331	1,020,923	948,489	1,744,553	2,249,185
Totals, Materials Used	**17,082,060**	**18,114,698**	**21,461,851**	**30,112,828**	**37,746,371**
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh	6,052,397	8,176,302[1]	10,414,474	11,607,468	15,601,349
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	21,896,811	20,640,234	24,695,967	36,568,623	43,839,627
Totals, Products	**27,949,208**	**28,816,536[1]**	**35,110,441**	**48,176,091**	**59,440,976**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

11.—Employees in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1940-42

Employed in—	1940			1941			1942		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	1,247	2,066	3,313	1,228	1,942	3,170	1,154	1,825	2,979
Salmon canneries	3,397	2,764	6,161	3,142	3,152	6,294	2,385	2,684	5,069
Clam canneries	92	179	271	79	154	233	109	316	425
Sardine and other fish canneries	810	692	1,502	922	939	1,861	1,058	1,199	2,257
Fish-curing establishments	2,535	407	2,942	2,443	658	3,101	2,686	773	3,459
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	402	147	549	542	233	775	838	318	1,156
Reduction plants	299	7	306	392	16	408	363	23	386
Totals	**8,782**	**6,262**	**15,044**	**8,748**	**7,094**	**15,842**	**8,593**	**7,138**	**15,731**

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1930-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1920-29, see p. 275 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	On Salaries		On Wages		Contract and Piece-Workers		Totals	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		$		$		$		$
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
1941	877	1,210,201	9,522	4,386,584	5,443	1,140,921	15,842	6,737,706
1942	933	1,314,050	11,537	6,347,926	3,261	728,733	15,731	8,390,709

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.—A special article on this subject appears at pp. 3-14 of the 1942 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.

*Except where otherwise noted, this chapter has 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 XXX.

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.

Special petroleum and natural gas regulations now apply to the Yukon Territory and to that portion of the Northwest Territories lying west of a line 75 miles east from the centre line of the main channel of the east channel of the Mackenzie River. These regulations provide that no person shall enter the area to which they apply for the purpose of prospecting for oil and staking a location without first obtaining from the Minister of Mines and Resources a preliminary authority to do so.

Copies of these regulations are available from the Lands, Parks and Forest 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 prospector's or miner's 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.

*Compiled from material supplied by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

†Compiled from material supplied by the Provincial Governments.

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 is given at pp. 278-279 of the 1942 Year Book. Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning them may be obtained by application to the following authorities:—

NOVA SCOTIA.—Minister of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

QUEBEC.—Minister of Mines, Quebec.

ONTARIO.—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

MANITOBA.—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

ALBERTA.—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Department of Mines, Victoria.

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*

Because the non-ferrous metal and war mineral supply situation had to be viewed from the standpoint of the Allied Nations as a whole, Canada has regarded herself as in the same position as other United Nations. Consequently this country has both stimulated production and curtailed non-essential consumption.

To co-ordinate the nation's efforts to meet war needs, a Metals Control was established by the Department of Munitions and Supply on July 15, 1940. The Control has been responsible for stimulating Canadian output of non-ferrous metals and strategic minerals and for curtailing non-essential uses. In addition, it has been responsible for obtaining from other countries those non-ferrous metals and minerals in short supply in Canada.

* Contributed by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

The various Government agencies have stimulated production of the major non-ferrous metals—copper, nickel, lead and zinc, as well as tungsten, molybdenum, chrome, mercury, mica, arsenic, fluorspar, graphite and cobalt. Six of these—mercury, tungsten, chrome, molybdenum, muscovite mica and fluorspar—were not produced in quantity in Canada before the War.

From 1923 to 1939 Canada produced no recorded output of iron ore. In 1937 the rebuilding of surface equipment was started at the Helen Mine in the Michipicoten District of Ontario, and aided by an Ontario Government subsidy a substantial output is being mined. One of the biggest iron-ore developments in Canadian history was begun in 1943 at Steep Rock Lake, west of Port Arthur, Ontario. The undertaking is being privately financed with assistance from various governments. The Federal assistance takes the form of a subsidy on the movement of some ore, plus a loan of $2,000,000 to the Canadian National Railways to build an ore dock and trackage. This advance is to be repaid out of production.

Petroleum development has been stimulated by the Oil Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply in co-operation with the Department of Mines and Resources, and by a Crown company, Wartime Oils Limited, operating under the direction of the Control. The Company has assisted financially in the exploitation of a number of wells in the west flank of the Turner Valley and the Oil Control has investigated other possible sources.

Still another Government agency, the Emergency Coal Production Board, operating in co-operation with the Coal Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply, has extended financial assistance to coal operators with a view to increasing production. The Dominion Fuel Board for nearly two decades has maintained a close study of the coal-mining industry and has administered various measures of governmental assistance; this Board and its staff are operating under the Coal Control for the duration of the War.

To conserve petroleum and coal gas for war production, the Power Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply issued a series of orders from February to September, 1942, which caused thousands of owners of buildings, including dwellings, to switch from gas to coal for heating and steam production.

Subsection 2.—General Statistics of Mineral Production

Historical Statistics.—Definite records of the annual value of mineral production go back only to 1886, although actual production began with the earliest settlements. The figures given in Table 1 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, 1886-1943

Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1886.....	10,221,255	2·23	1925.....	226,583,333	24·38	1936.....	361,919,372	32·82
1890.....	16,763,353	3·51	1930.....	279,873,578	27·42	1937.....	457,359,092	41·13
1895.....	20,505,917	4·08				1938.....	441,823,237	39·42
1900.....	64,420,877	12·15	1931[1].....	230,434,726	22·21	1939.....	474,602,059	41·94
1905.....	69,078,999	11·51	1932.....	191,228,225	18·20	1940.....	529,825,035	46·39
1910.....	106,823,623	15·29	1933.....	221,495,253	20·74	1941.....	560,241,290	48·69
1915.....	137,109,171	17·18	1934.....	278,161,590	25·67	1942.....	566,768,672	48·63
1920.....	227,859,665	26·63	1935.....	312,344,457	28·56	1943[2].....	524,426,850	44·40

[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. Reliable world figures of gold production are difficult to obtain at present as accurate data are not available. 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 to Great Britain 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, 1940-42

Mineral	1940		1941		1942	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Metallics						
Antimony ..... lb.	2,594,492	396,468	3,185,077	445,911	3,041,108	516,988
Bismuth ..... "	58,529	81,004	7,511	10,396	347,556	479,627
Cadmium ..... "	908,127	1,056,152	1,251,291	1,469,016	1,148,963	1,355,776
Chromite ..... ton	335	5,780	2,372	42,679	11,456	343,568
Cobalt ..... lb.	794,359	1,235,220	263,257	255,904	83,871	88,444
Indium ..... oz.	Nil		Nil	–	471	4,710
Magnesium ..... lb.	"		10,905	2,944	808,718	355,836
Manganese metal ..... "	"	–	7,500	2,250	Nil	–
Manganese ore ..... ton	152	4,315	Nil	–	435	8,932
Molybdenite concentrates ..... lb.	22,251	10,280	196,600	88,470	227,586	134,963
Tin ..... "	Nil	–	64,744	33,667	1,237,863	643,689
Tungsten concentrates. "	12,002	7,303	82,846	38,712	520,981	406,275
Copper ..... "	655,593,441	65,773,061	643,316,713	64,407,497	603,661,826	60,417,372
Nickel ..... "	245,557,871	59,822,591	282,258,235	68,656,795	285,211,803	69,998,427
Lead ..... "	471,850,256	15,863,605	460,167,005	15,470,815	512,142,562	17,218,233
Zinc ..... "	424,028,862	14,463,624	512,381,636	17,477,337	580,257,373	19,792,579
Gold ..... fine oz.	5,311,145	204,479,083[1]	5,345,179	205,789,392[1]	4,841,306	186,390,281[1]
Silver ..... "	23,833,752	9,116,172	21,754,408	8,323,454	20,695,101	8,726,296
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc ..... "	91,522	3,520,746	97,432	3,396,304	[3]	19,177,782
Platinum ..... "	108,486	4,240,362	124,317	4,750,153		
Arsenic (As_2O_3) ..... lb.	2,093,275	62,798	3,538,000	153,195	14,967,874	652,041
Iron ore ..... ton	414,603	1,211,305	516,037	1,426,057	545,306	1,517,077
Mercury ..... lb.	153,830	369,317	536,304	1,335,697	1,035,914	2,943,807
Pitchblende products	[2]	410,176	[2]	925,196	[2]	[3]
Selenium ..... lb.	179,860	343,533	406,930	777,236	495,369	951,108
Tellurium ..... "	3,491	5,607	11,453	18,394	11,084	17,735
Titanium ore ..... ton	4,535	24,510	12,651	49,110	10,031	50,906
Totals, Metallics		**382,503,012**		**395,346,581**		**392,192,453**
Fuels						
Coal ..... ton	17,566,884	54,676,993	18,225,921	58,059,630	18,865,030	62,897,581
Natural gas ..... M cu. ft.	41,232,125	13,000,593	43,495,353	12,665,116	45,697,359	13,301,655
Peat ..... ton	30	75	355	2,155	172	1,204
Petroleum, crude ..... bbl.	8,590,978	11,160,213	10,133,838	14,415,096	10,364,796	15,968,851
Totals, Fuels		**78,837,874**		**85,141,997**		**92,169,291**
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos ..... ton	346,805	15,619,865	477,846	21,468,840	439,459	22,663,283
Fluorspar ..... "	4,454	59,317	5,534	97,767	6,199	146,039
Graphite	[2]	94,038	[2]	132,924	[2]	117,904
Magnesitic dolomite	[2]	897,016	[2]	831,041	[2]	1,059,374[4]
Mica ..... lb.	1,806,000	237,145	3,488,000	335,288	6,019,671	383,567
Sulphur[5] ..... ton	170,630	1,298,018	260,023	1,702,786	303,714	1,994,891
Barytes ..... "	338	4,819	6,890	74,416	19,667	188,144
Diatomite ..... "	248	7,957	344	9,935	365	9,088
Feldspar ..... "	21,455	187,623	26,040	244,284	22,270	213,941
Garnets (schist) ..... ton	Nil	–	16	160	17	176
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones) ..... "	341	14,543	188	11,500	216	10,000
Gypsum ..... "	1,448,788	2,065,933	1,593,406	2,248,428	566,166	1,254,182

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 293.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1940-42—concluded

Mineral	1940		1941		1942	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)—conc.		$		$		$
Iron oxides (ochre).... ton	9,979	111,874	10,045	142,069	9,304	151,653
Magnesium sulphate.. "	Nil	–	265	7,343	1,140	38,760
Mineral waters.....imp. gal.	140,663	20,892	181,064	72,531	157,085	74,505
Nepheline-syenite..... ton	[2]	117,849	[2]	227,583	[2]	246,893
Peat moss..... "	Nil	–	27,803	644,253	53,506	1,069,372
Phosphate..... "	358	4,039	2,487	33,376	1,264	17,431
Quarts..... "	1,858,302	1,203,527	2,052,878	1,366,187	1,738,174	1,538,162
Salt..... "	464,714	2,823,269	560,845	3,196,165	653,672	3,844,187
Silica brick..... M	3,438	182,786	4,111	238,433	4,273	263,006
Soapstone..... ton	[2]	74,905	[2]	155,925	[2]	136,529
Sodium carbonate..... "	220	1,760	186	1,488	256	2,048
Sodium sulphate..... "	94,260	829,589	115,608	931,554	131,258	1,079,692
Strontium minerals... "	Nil	–	27	280	Nil	–
Talc..... "	15,166	154,734	18,171	204,884	15,499	174,295
Totals, Non-Metallics.....		**26,011,498**		**34,379,440**		**36,677,122**
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick—						
Soft Mud Process—						
Face..... M	15,946	323,634	14,288	285,260	11,385	233,251
Common..... M	42,395	611,750	30,664	455,385	20,387	325,762
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—						
Face..... M	41,552	903,636	52,419	1,218,632	39,104	872,287
Common..... M	52,777	738,416	69,750	1,043,832	59,901	893,488
Dry Press—						
Face..... M	14,932	333,717	15,621	363,908	12,871	278,701
Common..... M	24,870	351,335	25,449	386,097	25,145	404,730
Fancy or ornamental brick..... M	47	2,477	36	2,100	11	676
Sewer brick..... M	694	12,222	644	10,279	513	9,480
Paving brick..... M	19	819	120	7,312	153	9,353
Firebrick..... M	3,167	165,525	3,643	183,897	3,816	197,830
Fireclay and other clay ton	4,881	30,564	27,053	70,312	30,812	118,678
Bentonite..... "	1,469	4,488	2,172	7,830	1,616	44,204
Fireclay blocks and shapes..	–	85,127	–	190,497	–	210,246
Hollow blocks..... ton	105,073	788,478	117,530	1,063,120	109,905	1,082,573
Roofing tile..... No.	–	1,839	–	750	–	32
Floor tile (quarries)...sq. ft.	–	13,631	–	21,349	–	23,705
Drain tile..... M	10,550	277,551	12,319	333,364	11,659	329,035
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.....		1,152,603		1,422,389		1,392,545
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.		474,452		502,212		646,088
Other clay products.....		72,283		6,811		9,059
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS....		6,344,547		7,575,336		7,081,723
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement..... bbl.	7,559,648	11,775,345	8,368,711	13,063,588	9,126,041	14,365,237
Lime[4]..... ton	716,730	5,194,555	860,885	6,357,941	884,830	6,530,839
Sand and gravel..... "	31,375,415	11,759,245	31,604,806	10,375,723	26,349,907	9,005,414
Stone—						
Granite..... "	1,147,747	1,884,410	600,922	1,498,786	1,366,425	1,946,249
Limestone[5]..... "	6,108,591	5,126,075	7,151,049	6,057,727	6,442,583	6,468,525
Marble..... "	13,739	75,409	17,649	126,081	13,824	88,209
Sandstone..... "	176,475	305,543	169,885	305,528	153,865	226,810
Slate..... "	1,113	7,522	1,296	12,562	1,369	16,801
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.....		36,128,104	–	37,797,936		38,648,084
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....		**42,472,651**		**45,373,272**		**45,729,807**
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds).....		**529,825,035**		**560,241,290**		**566,768,672**

[1] Value in Canadian funds. [2] Not available. [3] Due to war-time restrictions, the quantities of these metals cannot be given and the values are combined. [4] Including brucite. [5] Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases. [6] 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 1933, 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, 1933-42

Mineral	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
METALLICS										
Cobalt	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2
Copper	9·8	9·6	10·3	10·9	15·1	12·8	12·8	12·4	11·5	10·7
Gold	38·0	36·9	37·0	36·3	31·3	37·6	38·8	38·6	36·7	32·9
Lead	2·9	3·0	3·4	4·1	4·6	3·1	2·6	3·0	2·8	3·0
Nickel	9·1	11·6	11·3	12·1	13·0	12·2	10·7	11·3	12·3	12·4
Pitchblende products	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	0·2	0·1	0·2	[2]
Platinum metals	0·7	2·2	1·7	2·2	2·2	2·0	2·0	1·5	1·5	3·4
Silver	2·6	2·8	3·4	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·0	1·7	1·5	1·5
Zinc	2·9	3·3	3·2	3·1	4·0	2·7	2·6	2·7	3·1	3·5
TOTALS, METALLICS[3]	66·4	69·7	71·0	71·7	73·1	73·1	72·4	72·2	70·6	69·2
FUELS										
Coal	16·3	15·1	13·4	12·7	10·7	10·0	10·2	10·3	10·4	11·1
Natural gas	3·9	3·2	3·0	3·0	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·5	2·2	2·4
Petroleum	1·4	1·2	1·1	0·9	1·2	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·6	2·8
TOTALS, FUELS[3]	21·6	19·5	17·5	16·6	14·4	14·7	14·9	14·9	15·2	16·3
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)										
Asbestos	2·4	1·8	2·3	2·8	3·2	2·9	3·3	2·9	3·8	4·0
Gypsum	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2
Quartz	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3
Salt	0·9	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·7
Sulphur	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·4
TOTALS, NON-METALLICS[3]	4·5	3·8	4·0	4·6	4·9	4·5	5·3	4·9	6·1	6·5
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·4	1·2
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS										
Cement	2·0	2·0	1·8	1·9	2·0	1·9	1·8	2·2	2·3	2·5
Lime	1·1	1·0	0·9	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·1	1·2
Sand and gravel	2·0	1·5	2·1	1·9	2·3	2·7	2·4	2·2	1·9	1·6
Stone	1·4	1·5	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	6·5	6·0	6·5	6·1	6·6	6·7	6·3	6·8	6·7	6·8
Grand Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Not available. [2] Not available for publication. [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 1931-42. The very large increases in the production of petroleum and platinum metals are especially noteworthy.

4.—Indexes of Volume of Mineral Production, by Principal Minerals, 1931-42

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Indexes for 1927-30 will be found at p. 319 of the 1940 Year Book.

Mineral	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
METALLICS												
Cobalt	78·4	73·8	70·2	89·5	102·5	133·5	76·3	69·1	110·2	119·5	39·6	12·6
Copper	219·6	186·1	225·4	274·1	314·8	316·3	398·2	429·2	457·4	492·6	483·4	453·6
Gold	153·6	173·5	168·1	169·4	187·3	213·7	233·5	269·4	290·4	302·8	304·7	276·0
Lead	94·2	90·2	93·9	122·0	119·5	135·0	145·2	147·6	136·9	166·3	162·1	180·5
Nickel	99·9	46·2	126·7	195·8	210·8	258·3	342·2	320·4	344·1	373·7	429·5	434·0
Platinum metals	470·3	287·2	260·3	1220·8	1106·8	1381·9	1463·9	1694·4	1454·6	1023·3	1134·6	2598·1
Silver	91·9	82·0	67·9	73·4	74·3	82·0	102·7	99·3	103·5	106·5	97·2	92·5
Zinc	158·2	114·9	132·8	199·1	213·9	222·2	247·0	254·4	263·1	282·8	341·7	387·0
FUELS												
Coal	74·3	71·2	72·2	83·8	84·3	92·4	96·1	86·7	94·3	106·6	110·6	114·5
Natural gas	134·7	121·9	120·5	120·6	129·7	146·4	168·6	174·1	183·2	214·7	226·4	237·9
Petroleum	423·3	286·6	314·3	387·1	396·9	411·7	807·7	1911·4	2147·5	2357·3	2780·6	2844·0
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)												
Asbestos	58·8	44·0	56·7	55·8	99·8	107·8	146·8	103·7	130·4	124·1	171·0	157·3
Gypsum	97·7	49·6	43·4	52·2	61·3	94·4	118·5	114·2	160·9	163·9	180·3	64·1
Quartz[1]	84·3	81·5	80·1	117·4	100·4	451·0	593·5	594·6	682·1	800·7	884·5	748·9
Salt	98·7	100·4	106·7	122·6	137·2	149·0	174·8	167·6	161·7	177·0	213·6	249·0
Sulphur[2]	129·8	137·8	148·7	133·6	174·8	316·5	339·2	291·3	547·5	442·2	673·8	787·0
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS[3]												
Cement	116·7	51·7	34·5	43·5	41·9	51·8	70·9	63·4	65·8	86·8	96·1	104·8
Lime	83·3	77·5	78·2	88·9	98·0	113·2	132·7	117·6	133·4	173·2	208·0	213·8
Sand and gravel	127·1	84·6	68·6	86·8	124·0	129·3	157·8	188·3	182·9	183·3	184·7	154·0
Stone	131·3	73·3	45·9	63·7	67·5	77·9	108·4	80·0	85·1	116·4	124·1	124·7

[1] Beginning with 1936 low-grade natural silica sand used as non-ferrous smelter flux is included. [2] 1928=100, previous years not being comparable. [3] 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 one-half 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 1940 Ontario's production was 49·4 p.c. of the total but it has since declined to 47·7 p.c. in 1941, 45·7 p.c. in 1942 and 43·8 p.c. in 1943. For many years British Columbia, where most of the important metals are found and substantial quantities of coal exist, was in second place, but for the past six years Quebec has held that position. A great part of Quebec's mineral production is made up of gold, copper and asbestos. 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, 1926-43

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	219,801,994	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	17,828,522	11,505,858	35,092,337	74,134,485	6,712,490[1]
1941..	32,569,867	3,690,375	99,651,044	267,435,727	16,689,867	15,020,555	41,364,385	78,841,180	6,978,290[1]
1942..	32,783,165	3,609,158	104,300,010	259,114,946	14,345,046	20,578,749	47,359,831	77,247,932	7,429,835[1]
1943[2]..	30,154,332	3,703,275	100,830,007	229,760,526	13,149,775	26,531,213	48,578,388	67,777,068	3,942,266[1]

[1] Includes production of the Northwest Territories. [2] Subject to revision.

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 1942. Because of the restrictions on space in this edition of the Year Book, these details for 1941 have not been included, but the information may be secured from the Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada 1941, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1942

NOTE.—Quantities and values of minerals produced during 1942 in Yukon were: gold, 83,246 fine oz., $3,204,971; silver, 482,133 fine oz., $203,296; antimony, 78 lb., $13; tungsten concentrates, 968 lb., $840; lead, 1,322,065 lb., $44,448; total, $3,453,568; and in the Northwest Territories: gold, 99,394 fine oz., $3,826,669; silver, 22,531 fine oz., $9.500; natural gas, 1,500 M cu. ft., $335; petroleum, 75,789 bbl., $108,477; tungsten concentrates, 98,218 lb., $23,725; copper, 74,963 lb., $7,561; total, $3,976,267. War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for other important minerals found in these areas. 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.....lb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,041,030
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	516,975
Bismuth.....lb	–	–	–	2,333	–	–	–	345,223
$	–	–	–	3,219	–	–	–	476,408
Cadmium.....lb	–	–	–	–	29,236	147,314	–	972,413
$	–	–	–	–	34,498	173,831	–	1,147,447
Chromite.....ton	–	–	11,456	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	343,568	–	–	–	–	
Cobalt.....lb	–	–	–	83,871	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	88,444	–	–	–	–
Indium.....oz.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	471
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,710
Magnesium.....lb.	–	–	141,081	473,910	–	–	–	193,727
$	–	–	62,076	208,520	–	–	–	85,240

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1942—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Metallics—conc.								
Manganese ore..ton	61	374	–	–	–	–	–	–
$	91	8,841	–	–	–	–	–	–
Molybdenite lb.	–	–	222,276	423	–	–	–	4,887
concentrates.. $	–	–	131,906	150	–	–	–	2,907
Tin.....lb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,237,863
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	643,689
Tungsten lb.	4,300	–	2,981	162,185	1,399	–	–	250,930
concentrates $	3,967	–	2,612	145,241	1,300	–	–	228,590
Copper.....lb.	–	–	140,911,876	308,282,414	47,595,586	56,781,466	–	50,015,521
$	–	–	14,212,372	30,625,404	4,800,491	5,726,979	–	5,044,565
Nickel.....lb.	–	–	–	285,211,803	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	69,998,427	–	–	–	–
Lead.....lb.	–	–	437,634	3,183,159	–	–	–	507,199,704
$	–	–	14,713	107,018	–	–	–	17,052,054
Zinc.....lb.	–	–	73,940,811	4,710,394	29,908,179	84,461,520	–	387,236,469
$	–	–	2,522,121	160,671	1,020,168	2,880,983	–	13,208,636
Gold[1].....fine oz.	12,989	–	1,092,388	2,763,819	136,226	178,871	34	474,339
$	500,076	–	42,056,938	106,407,032	5,244,701	6,886,533	1,309	18,262,052
Silver.....fine oz.	446	–	1,655,042	4,452,787	821,824	2,664,132	2	10,596,204
$	188	–	697,865	1,877,562	346,530	1,123,358	1	4,467,996
Platinum palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.. $	–	–	–	19,176,254	–	–	–	1,528
Arsenic (As_2O_3).lb.	–	–	6,349,074	1,504,049	–	–	–	7,114,751
$	–	–	428,562	152,331	–	–	–	71,148
Iron ore.....ton	–	–	187	545,119	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	935	1,516,142	–	–	–	–
Mercury.....lb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,035,914
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,943,807
Selenium.....lb.	–	–	326,208	76,000	21,209	71,952	–	–
$	–	–	626,319	145,920	40,721	138,148	–	
Tellurium.....lb.	–	–	–	9,500	361	1,223	–	–
$	–	–	–	15,200	578	1,957	–	–
Titanium ore...ton	–	–	10,031	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	50,906	–	–	–	–	
Totals, Metallics..... $	**504,322**	**8,841**	**61,150,883**	**230,627,535**	**11,488,987**	**16,931,789**	**1,310**	**64,157,752**
Fuels								
Coal.....ton	7,204,852	435,203	–	–	1,265	1,301,116	7,754,053	2,168,541
$	29,116,118	1,826,403	–	–	3,763	1,760,065	22,624,410	7,566,822
Natural M cu. ft.	–	619,380	–	10,476,770	–	117,124	34,482,585	–
gas. $	–	299,688	–	6,809,901	–	45,585	6,146,146	
Peat.....ton	–	–	–	172	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	1,204	–	–	–	
Petroleum, bbl.	–	28,089	–	143,845	–	–	10,117,073	
crude. $	–	39,467	–	306,242	–	–	15,514,665	
Totals, Fuels.. $	**29,116,118**	**2,165,558**	**–**	**7,117,347**	**3,763**	**1,805,650**	**44,285,221**	**7,566,822**
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)								
Asbestos.....ton	–	–	439,459	–	–	–	–	
$	–	–	22,663,283	–	–	–	–	–
Fluorspar.....ton	300	–	–	4,340	–	–	–	1,559
$	6,584	–	–	113,957	–	–	–	25,498
Graphite..... $	–	–	–	117,904	–	–	–	–
Magnesitic dolomite and brucite..... $	–	–	1,059,374	–	–	–	–	–
Mica.....lb.	–	–	2,657,044	2,800,627	–	–	–	562,000
$	–	–	285,263	89,243	–	–	–	9,061

[1] Current values in Canadian funds.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1942—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels) —concluded								
Sulphur.....ton	–	–	168,832	18,634	–	–	–	116,248
$	–	–	673,965	186,340	–	–	–	1,134,586
Barytes.....ton	17,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,917
$	172,060	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,084
Diatomite.....ton	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	147
$	6,541	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,547
Feldspar.....ton	–	–	16,802	5,468	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	164,588	49,353	–	–	–	
Garnets (schist)ton	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	176	–	–	–	
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones)...ton	–	216	–	–	–	–	–	
$	–	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gypsum.....ton	394,216	36,623	–	82,796	29,218	–	–	23,313
$	512,762	111,316	–	304,170	179,780	–	–	146,154
Iron oxides ton	–	–	8,866	–	–	–	–	438
(ochre). $	–	–	147,049	–	–	–	–	4,604
Magnesium ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,140
sulphate. $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,760
Mineral imp. gal	–	–	129,062	28,023	–	–	–	–
waters. $	–	–	60,316	14,189	–	–	–	
Nepheline-syenite..... $	–	–	–	246,893	–	–	–	–
Peat moss.....ton	–	295	12,982	9,427	2,224	–	58	28,520
$	–	8,100	197,560	147,729	55,832	–	1,380	658,771
Phosphate.....ton	–	–	930	334	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	12,973	4,458	–	–	–	–
Quartz.....ton	10,708	–	203,219	1,367,733	–	155,699	–	815
$	23,557	–	543,817	914,256	–	54,495	–	2,037
Salt.....ton	50,199	–	–	558,407	22,706	–	22,360	–
$	317,798	–	–	2,793,328	397,101	–	335,960	
Silica brick....M	3,090	–	–	1,183	–	–	–	
$	142,511	–	–	120,495	–	–	–	
Soapstone[1]..... $	–	–	136,529	–	–	–	–	–
Sodium ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	256
carbonate. $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,048
Sodium ton	–	–	–	–	–	131,258	–	–
sulphate. $	–	–	–	–	–	1,079,692	–	
Talc.....ton	–	–	–	15,499	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	174,295	–	–	–	
Totals, Non-Metallics..... $	**1,181,813**	**129,416**	**25,944,717**	**5,276,786**	**632,713**	**1,134,187**	**337,340**	**2,040,150**
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials								
CLAY PRODUCTS								
Clay—								
Fireclay.....ton	2,689	–	–	390	–	1,278	1	1,243
$	9,129	–	–	1,911	–	13,109	8	16,565
Bentonite....ton	–	–	–	–	660	–	956	–
$	–	–	–	–	38,800	–	5,404	
Brick—Soft Mud Process—								
Face.....M	262	–	–	9,239	1,884	–	–	
$	7,421	–	–	194,482	31,348	–	–	–
Common.... M	6,404	1,503	886	7,682	869	50	1,567	1,426
$	115,658	25,811	6,161	116,598	10,742	600	22,384	27,808
Stiff Mud Process—(wire cut)								
Face..... M	110	1,551	12,610	24,649	–	52	61	71
$	2,030	44,314	278,200	543,224	–	1,268	1,343	1,908
Common. ....M	310	4,526	35,649	12,407	–	392	3,462	3,155
$	4,570	76,210	529,394	187,654	–	4,626	31,596	59,438
Dry Press—								
Face.....M	–	–	1,531	9,636	–	–	1,573	131
$	–	–	43,676	212,729	–	–	16,754	5,542
Common....M	–	–	10,624	5,823	–	–	7,328	1,370
$	–	–	209,822	94,974	–	–	73,302	26,632

[1] Includes some talc.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1942—concluded

Mineral		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials—concluded									
Brick—Soft Mud Process—conc.									
Fancy or ornamental brick.	M	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	
	$	–	–	–	676	–	–	–	
Sewer brick	M	–	–	–	513	–	–	–	
	$	–	–	–	9,480	–	–	–	
Paving brick	M	–	–	–	153	–	–	–	
	$	–	–	–	9,353	–	–	–	–
Firebrick	M	16	–	–	–	–	–	3	3,797
	$	676	–	–	–	–	–	236	196,918
Fireclay blocks and shapes	$	741	2,296	–	–	–	178,129	–	29,080
Structural Tile—									
Hollow blocks.	ton	12,333	4,813	39,307	44,517	–	635	4,681	3,619
	$	127,163	41,263	397,896	424,355	–	5,300	43,146	43,450
Roofing tile	$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Floor tile (quarries)	$	–	–	–	23,702	–	–	–	3
Drain tile	M	191	132	985	9,263	–	–	191	897
	$	6,841	4,448	40,328	234,971	–	–	7,645	34,802
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.	$	344,212	–	189,800	409,660	–	–	335,496	113,377
Pottery, glazed or unglazed	$	–	51,699	39,400	75,700	–	–	476,183	3,106
Other clay products	$	–	–	6,620	10,017	–	68,293	–	2,085
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS	$	618,441	246,041	1,741,297	2,549,486	80,890	271,325	1,013,497	560,746
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS									
Cement	bbl.	–	–	4,446,416	2,784,782	654,855	–	668,043	571,945
	$	–	–	6,487,078	3,998,294	1,374,498	–	1,307,353	1,198,014
Lime[1]	ton	21,850	22,427	348,576	415,698	26,424	–	18,821	31,034
	$	226,334	197,481	2,323,707	3,125,574	265,079	–	155,760	236,904
Sand and gravel	ton	775,795	923,020	11,026,249	8,420,358	1,443,001	679,979	481,644	2,599,861
	$	371,970	540,541	2,485,853	3,433,986	427,150	435,798	218,914	1,091,202
Stone[1]	ton	229,517	87,937	4,188,210	3,106,545	43,488	–	12,028	310,341
	$	764,167	321,280	4,166,465	2,985,938	71,966	–	40,436	396,342
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	$	1,362,471	1,059,302	15,463,103	13,543,792	2,138,693	435,798	1,722,463	2,922,462
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials	$	**1,980,912**	**1,305,343**	**17,204,400**	**16,093,278**	**2,219,583**	**707,123**	**2,735,960**	**3,483,208**
Grand Totals	$	**32,783,165**	**3,609,158**	**104,300,010**	**259,114,946**	**14,345,046**	**20,578,749**	**47,359,831**	**77,247,932**

[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 1943) 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. In addition, parts of Canada not hitherto of commercial importance have been opened up and 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 have been 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 1943 was valued at $524,426,850; this figure is slightly lower than that of 1942, $566,768,672, which was the highest ever recorded. Metals as a group totalled $357,269,458, a decrease of 9 p.c. from that of the previous year; fuels, including coal, natural gas, crude petroleum and peat amounted to $90,283,023, a decrease of 2 p.c.; other non-metallics showed a very slight difference, the figure being $36,437,658 in 1943 as against $36,677,122 in 1942; and other structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, at $40,436,711, decreased 12 p.c. from the preceding year.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1937-42, and by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Group and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power	Net Income from Sales[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
METALLICS						
1937	1,000	584,692,790	55,046	90,798,501	268,514,346	276,885,288
1938	883	583,631,536	56,491	94,466,952	260,417,691	278,367,293
1939	785	574,099,672	58,043[2]	98,570,473	249,452,335	286,895,798
1940	772	615,918,818	60,351	105,525,343	276,988,746	329,196,007[2]
1941	633	708,199,049	64,291	120,787,221	339,972,576	364,649,855
1942	483	768,245,462	64,185	126,886,402	400,152,674	374,526,623
FUELS						
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
1941	6,205	245,985,881	30,335	44,246,214	10,592,616	71,103,281
1942	6,238	246,242,581	30,117	48,566,913	12,277,793	76,393,437
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)						
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
1941	250	39,914,807	7,370	9,087,838	7,056,368	26,285,580
1942	290	41,734,421	8,117	10,793,259	7,822,375	27,855,522
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
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
1941	6,146	88,569,618	11,231	12,301,913	10,767,140	35,865,916
1942	5,886	89,123,449	9,624	12,303,686	11,658,604	35,334,369
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries—						
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**	**107,759**[2]	**152,353,208**	**270,110,772**	**393,232,044**
1940	**13,665**	**976,348,028**	**108,886**	**164,489,686**	**302,263,316**	**448,080,729**[2]
1941	**13,234**	**1,082,669,355**	**113,227**	**186,423,186**	**368,388,700**	**497,904,632**
1942	**12,897**	**1,145,345,913**	**112,043**	**198,550,260**	**431,911,446**	**514,109,951**
1941						
PROVINCE						
P.E.I. and Nova Scotia	622	48,356,346	15,246	21,388,809	6,684,110	24,535,707
New Brunswick	428	4,429,485	2,262	2,097,842	421,785	3,231,658
Quebec	3,780	298,678,687	23,149	34,008,021	127,618,884	127,649,905
Ontario	6,196	408,374,770	40,496	74,902,555	154,713,109	219,459,986
Manitoba	185	41,780,442	3,101	5,312,075	18,966,154	11,898,109
Saskatchewan	249	22,851,100	1,977	3,105,529	12,689,122	9,336,756
Alberta	742	129,681,543	11,141	17,065,351	3,612,114	36,167,469
British Columbia	1,008	114,213,762	14,801	25,797,418	42,582,946	60,323,299
Yukon	12	10,035,921	501	1,570,683	535,279	2,946,119
Northwest Territories	12	4,267,299	553	1,174,903	565,197	2,355,624
1942						
PROVINCE						
P.E.I. and Nova Scotia	694	49,486,020	14,394	22,169,053	6,594,557	25,174,960
New Brunswick	433	4,401,029	1,718	1,855,798	404,750	3,176,007
Quebec	3,442	329,023,834	27,235	42,901,445	169,770,830	138,100,940
Ontario	6,324	438,130,467	36,866	72,868,161	168,749,548	212,351,819
Manitoba	173	33,172,231	2,512	4,600,171	12,476,881	9,508,569
Saskatchewan	219	34,755,279	2,450	4,401,181	22,710,389	14,487,408
Alberta	723	126,642,796	11,446	19,628,105	4,736,312	40,604,704
British Columbia	845	110,267,057	14,323	27,166,996	45,101,414	64,378,171
Yukon	15	10,578,920	398	1,221,952	415,582	3,309,804
Northwest Territories	29	8,888,280	701	1,737,398	951,183	3,017,569

[1] Includes freight and treatment charges.

[2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 3.—Principal Mineral Industries

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1941 and 1942 is presented in Table 8. In spite of the difficulties imposed by the War through labour shortages, lack of new equipment and essential supplies necessary for the mines, the gross value of output for the entire auriferous quartz mining industry, including the value of recoverable metals, gold, silver, etc., totalled $160,564,783 in 1942 compared with $179,103,182 in 1941.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1941 and 1942

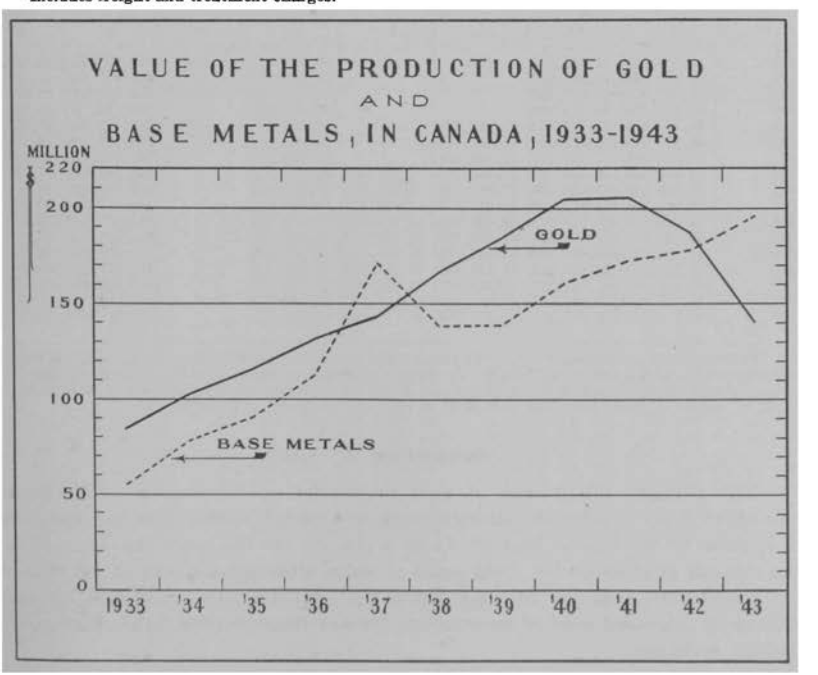
Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Consumable Supplies	Net Income from Sales[1]
Metallics	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Alluvial gold....1941	110	10,755,706	797	1,954,278	332,361	3,800,142
1942	80	10,071,917	471	1,283,274	206,635	4,114,995
Auriferous quartz....1941	357	243,138,864	32,551	62,150,810	33,124,349	145,978,833
1942	227	245,240,997	26,030	54,388,872	28,625,881	131,938,902
Copper-gold-silver....1941	22	81,521,902	5,866	10,695,023	34,608,742	30,220,331
1942	28	84,776,243	5,646	11,097,412	35,459,148	33,688,642
Silver-cobalt....1941	14	439,877	182	229,984	126,372	662,443
1942	14	358,691	192	283,980	150,043	600,207
Silver-lead-zinc....1941	64	17,717,334	1,666	3,452,199	3,624,765	20,653,212
1942	44	19,484,442	2,185	4,730,370	4,268,352	23,504,642
Nickel-copper....1941	6	41,730,329	6,490	13,680,994	7,214,448	41,525,277
1942	8	48,303,780	7,147	15,365,207	8,186,777	50,801,633
Miscellaneous metals..1941	47	2,931,695	725	1,141,244	1,355,563	2,073,323
1942	67	3,956,427	1,352	2,396,731	1,519,686	3,996,555
Smelting and refining.1941	13	309,963,342	16,014	27,482,689	259,585,976	119,736,294
1942	15	356,052,965	21,162	37,340,556	321,736,152	125,881,047
Totals, Metallics....1941	**633**	**708,199,049**	**64,291**	**120,787,221**	**339,972,576**	**364,649,855**
1942	**483**	**768,245,462**	**64,185**	**126,886,402**	**400,152,674**	**374,526,623**
Fuels						
Coal....1941	469	106,498,356	26,330	38,149,602	9,680,614	45,780,856
1942	419	108,766,697	26,205	42,091,137	10,965,528	49,473,229
Natural gas....1941	3,424	81,280,541	2,161	2,841,795	108,204	11,114,899
1942	3,566	82,768,602	1,940	2,826,811	104,802	11,251,548
Petroleum....1941	2,312	58,206,984	1,844	3,254,817	803,798	14,207,526
1942	2,253	54,707,282	1,972	3,648,965	1,207,463	15,668,660
Totals, Fuels....1941	**6,205**	**245,985,881**	**30,335**	**44,246,214**	**10,592,616**	**71,103,281**
1942	**6,238**	**246,242,581**	**30,117**	**48,566,913**	**12,277,793**	**76,393,437**
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos....1941	10	21,325,558	3,760	4,996,101	4,246,246	17,229,399
1942	10	18,741,364	3,749	5,299,454	4,393,973	18,277,235
Feldspar, quartz and nepheline-syenite....1941	38	2,314,582	506	610,489	250,983	1,587,071
1942	38	2,563,248	533	782,903	412,028	1,586,968
Gypsum....1941	15	5,175,821	648	745,008	452,008	1,796,420
1942	13	4,386,531	510	657,620	244,139	1,010,043
Iron oxides....1941	4	189,877	44	42,152	21,394	120,675
1942	5	194,541	47	44,288	26,615	125,038
Mica....1941	81	1,180,097	246	181,800	39,529	295,759
1942	106	1,460,769	361	258,605	37,313	346,254
Peat (moss and fuel)..1941	22	825,154	667	486,116	17,472	628,936
1942	35	3,212,921	1,316	1,380,142	277,086	1,031,211
Salt....1941	9	5,559,307	668	1,018,652	1,175,966	2,676,533
1942	9	5,687,511	675	1,114,574	1,419,248	3,173,755
Talc and soapstone....1941	8	695,581	148	128,820	55,206	305,603
1942	10	567,665	115	113,601	59,113	251,711
Miscellaneous[2]....1941	63	2,648,830	683	878,700	797,564	1,645,184
1942	64	4,919,871	811	1,142,072	952,860	2,053,307
Totals, Non-Metallics....1941	**250**	**39,914,807**	**7,370**	**9,087,838**	**7,056,368**	**26,285,580**
1942	**290**	**41,734,421**	**8,117**	**10,793,259**	**7,822,375**	**27,855,522**

[1] Includes freight and treatment charges. [2] Includes natural abrasives.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Consumable Supplies	Net Income from Sales[1]
Clay Products, etc.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick, tile and sewer pipe.....1941	132	16,734,645	2,557	2,981,278	1,748,511	5,323,433
1942	115	17,181,503	2,152	2,777,171	1,420,355	5,016,090
Stoneware and pottery.....1941	10	642,908	324	246,507	20,062	483,330
1942	8	612,428	371	295,840	30,884	614,394
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS.....1941	142	17,377,553	2,881	3,227,785	1,768,573	5,806,763
1942	123	17,793,931	2,523	3,073,011	1,451,239	5,630,484
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement.....1941	8	51,108,294	1,235	1,860,931	5,044,208	9,279,164
1942	8	51,121,894	1,241	2,059,337	5,414,487	10,213,916
Lime.....1941	50	4,633,946	1,105	1,321,571	2,196,529	4,161,412
1942	48	4,742,066	1,022	1,312,320	2,598,560	3,932,279
Sand and gravel.....1941	5,407	4,287,789	3,252	2,995,526	474,647	9,901,076
1942	5,217	4,477,547	2,141	2,404,755	677,149	8,328,265
Stone.....1941	539	11,162,036	2,758	2,896,100	1,283,183	6,717,501
1942	490	10,988,011	2,697	3,454,263	1,517,169	7,229,425
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS...1941	6,004	71,192,065	8,350	9,074,128	8,998,567	30,059,153
1942	5,763	71,329,518	7,101	9,230,675	10,207,365	29,703,885
Totals, Clay Products etc......1941	**6,146**	**88,569,618**	**11,231**	**12,301,913**	**10,767,140**	**35,865,916**
1942	**5,886**	**89,123,449**	**9,624**	**12,303,686**	**11,658,604**	**35,334,369**
Grand Totals.....1941	**13,234**	**1,082,669,355**	**113,227**	**186,423,186**	**368,388,700**	**497,904,632**
1942	**12,897**	**1,145,345,913**	**112,043**	**198,550,260**	**431,911,446**	**514,109,951**

[1] Includes freight and treatment charges.



Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals

The metals of chief importance in Canada are copper, gold, lead, mercury, 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). World production figures for gold and silver are given at pp. 317-319.

Subsection 1.—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. The Dominion is 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.

9.—Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 272 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for 1911-25 at p. 335 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	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	42,628	303,478,356	37,948,359
1931	68,376,985	112,882,625	45,821,432	-	65,223,348	Nil	292,304,390	24,114,065
1932	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861	-	50,580,104	"	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941[1]	43,146,724	"	299,982,448	21,634,853
1934	73,968,545	205,059,539	30,867,141	6,618,913	48,246,924	"	364,761,062	26,671,438
1935	79,050,906	252,027,928	38,011,371	11,429,452	38,478,043	"	418,997,700	32,311,960
1936	66,340,175	287,914,078	29,853,220	14,971,609	21,169,343	"	421,027,732[2]	39,514,101[2]
1937	94,653,132	322,039,208	44,920,835	22,436,843	45,797,988	"	530,028,615[2]	68,917,219[2]
1938	112,645,797	309,030,106	65,582,772	18,156,157	65,759,265	"	571,249,664[2]	56,554,034[2]
1939	117,238,897	328,429,665	70,458,890	18,133,149	73,253,408	"	608,825,570[2]	60,934,859[2]
1940	134,166,955	347,931,013	75,267,937	20,484,954	77,742,582	"	655,593,441	65,773,061
1941	143,783,978	333,829,767	67,018,563	32,324,512	66,327,166	"	643,316,713[2]	64,407,497[2]
1942	140,911,876	308,282,414	47,595,586	56,781,466	50,015,521	"	603,661,826[2]	60,417,372[2]

[1] First reported production. [2] Includes 779,307 lb. valued at $73,855 produced in Nova Scotia in 1936; 180,609 lb. at $23,620 in 1937; 75,567 lb. valued at $7,535 produced in N.W.T. in 1938; 1,269,179 lb. valued at $128,086 produced in Nova Scotia and 42,382 lb. valued at $4,277 produced in N.W.T. in 1939; 32,727 lb. valued at $3,301 produced in N.W.T. in 1941; and 74,963 lb. at $7,561 in 1942.

Subsection 2.—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. Gold is still by far the most important item on the mineral production list from point of value although the output for 1943 was the lowest since 1935 and 24·6 p.c. below that of 1942. This reduction was necessitated by increased need of base metals for war requirements rather than gold for foreign exchange.

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.

10.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1862-1910, inclusive, will be found at pp. 268-269 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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....	19,170	1,089,339	3,194,308	150,553	138,015	215	608,203	145,376[2]	5,345,179[2]
1942....	12,989	1,092,388	2,763,819	136,226	178,871	34	474,339	182,640[2]	4,841,306[2]
1943[3]....	3,531	925,120	2,111,807	92,642	174,881	21	240,530	101,139[2]	3,649,671[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; 77,354 oz. fine in 1941; 99,394 oz. fine in 1942; and 59,136 oz. fine in 1943. [3] Subject to revision.

11.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1862-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 270 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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	13,558	10,218,762	1,338,531	102,536,553
1935..	329,942	16,558,725	78,133,624	5,018,551	504,026	5,279	13,781,565	1,263,567[2]	115,595,279[2]
1936..	418,959	23,361,683	83,318,960	4,878,733	1,715,804	3,818	15,831,388	1,764,076[2]	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[2]	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[2]	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[2]	204,479,083[3]
1941..	738,045	41,939,552	122,980,858	5,796,290	5,313,578	8,277	23,415,816	5,596,976[2]	205,789,392[3]
1942..	500,076	42,056,938	106,407,032	5,244,701	6,886,533	1,309	18,262,052	7,031,640[2]	186,390,281[3]
1943[4]..	135,944	35,617,120	81,304,570	3,566,717	6,732,919	808	9,260,405	3,893,851[2]	140,512,334[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; $1,876,224 in 1939; $2,123,621 in 1940; $2,977,359 in 1941; $3,826,669 in 1942; and $2,276,736 in 1943. [4] Subject to revision.

Subsection 3.—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.

12.—Iron-Ore Shipments and Production of Pig-Iron, Ferro-Alloys and Steel Ingots and Castings, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 373 of the 1936 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 at p. 340 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Iron-ore Shipments from Canadian Mines	Production of Pig-Iron				Production of Ferro-Alloys	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings
		Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Canada		
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
1926	Nil	280,266	Nil	567,928	848,195	63,896	869,413
1927	"	279,495	"	515,366	794,861	62,978	1,016,898
1928	"	339,086	"	823,167	1,162,254	49,819	1,382,885
1929	"	348,097	"	861,682	1,209,779	99,810	1,543,387
1930	"	238,152	"	598,687	836,839	73,050	1,130,728
1931	"	113,560	"	356,882	470,442	52,376	752,762
1932	"	34,381	"	127,045	161,426	18,100	380,067
1933	"	132,736	"	121,859	254,595	33,749	459,176
1934	"	149,363	"	304,231	453,594	35,751	848,716
1935	"	232,962	"	438,898	671,860	63,410	1,054,509
1936	"	288,006	"	471,613	759,619	85,438	1,249,672
1937	"	358,756	"	647,961	1,006,718	91,921	1,571,227
1938	"	270,879	"	519,199	790,078	62,637	1,293,812
1939	123,598	290,232	"	556,186	846,418	85,540	1,551,054
1940	414,603	441,741	"	867,358	1,309,099	149,394	2,253,769
1941	516,037	421,296	"	1,106,757	1,528,053	204,354	2,712,151
1942	545,119	467,951	"	1,507,063	1,975,014	209,001	2,109,851
1943[1]	641,294	345,719	"	1,412,546	1,758,265	218,687	2,996,978

[1] Subject to revision.

During the summer of 1937, the Algoma Ore Properties, Ltd., commenced rebuilding the surface equipment at the New Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, where reserves are estimated at 100,000,000 tons of siderite or carbonate ore, averaging about 35 p.c. iron, 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 2 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. In addition, development work has been carried on at Steep Rock Lake east of Atikokan, 135 miles west of Port Arthur, for the production of high-grade iron ore during the winter of 1937-38 by diamond drilling through ice and detailed surveys for the diversion of the Seine River and drainage of Steep Rock Lake for open-pit mining are now under way. These deposits appear to be one of the most important mineral discoveries made in Canada in recent years. The highest grade ore known is at the Josephine property at Michipicoten Harbour, Algoma District, while large but lower-grade ore deposits

*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.

exist at the Ruth property about 2 miles away. Josephine mine is estimated to contain 1,271,000 tons of hematite averaging 51·3 p.c. iron and 21 p.c. silica, down to the sixth level. Construction work on this mine began in the fall of 1941. The drainage of Parks Lake was undertaken and by the end of October the main basin of the lake under which the ore-body is located was dewatered.

Subsection 4.—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 but the highest production of this period was 56,900,000 lb. in 1905. However, as a result of developments in British Columbia mentioned below, production has increased greatly since the War of 1914-18.

With this 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 13 represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with estimated recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 367 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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	1935	339,105,079	10,624,772	3·133
1927	311,423,161	16,477,139	5·256	1936	383,180,909	14,993,869	3·913
1928	337,946,688	15,553,231	4·576	1937	411,999,484	21,053,173	5·110
1929	326,522,566	16,544,248	5·063	1938	418,927,660	14,008,941	3·344
1930	332,894,163	13,102,635	3·933	1939	388,569,550	12,313,768	3·169
1931	267,342,482	7,260,183	2·710	1940	471,850,256	15,863,605	3·362
1932	255,947,378	5,409,704	2·114	1941	460,167,005	15,470,815	3·362
1933	266,475,191	6,372,998	2·392	1942	512,142,562	17,218,233	3·362
1934	346,275,576	8,436,658	2·436				

[1] Average yearly prices at London, England.

British Columbia.—In the East and West Kootenay districts there are many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages about 11 p.c. lead, 7 p.c. zinc and 5 ounces of silver to the ton. The successful solving by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of the metallurgical problems connected with the separation and reduction of these lead-zinc ores accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during recent years. As a result of the low prices prevailing from 1930 to 1935 for lead, zinc and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slocan remained idle.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspe Peninsula and in the Rouyn district of Quebec, but the only production of importance has come from the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district, Portneuf County, where the 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 1942 is shown in Table 6, p. 297.

Subsection 5.—Magnesium

No magnesium was being produced in Canada at the outbreak of the War, the first commercial production since 1918 being reported in 1941. This metal, the lightest that is stable under atmospheric conditions, is in great demand for war purposes. It is used for the construction of aeroplanes and parts of aeroplane engines and, in addition, has wide uses in powdered form for flares and incendiaries. Magnesium-containing minerals are widely distributed and, in addition, the sea forms an enormous source. In Canada the most abundant source is dolomite which occurs in many locations.

Magnesium produced in 1941 amounted to 10,905 lb. valued at $2,944 and was in the form of magnesium powder produced from magnesite obtained from deposits located at Marysville in the Fort Steel Mining District of British Columbia. Production in 1942, which amounted to 808,718 lb. valued at $355,836, included the metal produced at Trail, B.C., in the form of ingots and powder, and in magnesium chloride and alloys together with the metal produced in Ontario by Dominion Magnesium Limited, a Government-owned plant. This company employs the ferrosilicon process and utilizes dolomite as the source of the metal; the rock is quarried in the immediate vicinity of the plant. Calcined brucite rock shipped from Wakefield, Que., was employed at the commencement of operations.

Subsection 6.—Nickel

The Canadian production of nickel has been derived almost entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. The ore is mined principally for its nickel and copper content but gold, silver, selenium, tellurium and metals of the platinum group, though present in relatively small quantities, are profitably recovered in the metallurgical processes. The proved reserves of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for world requirements for many years, while in addition there are large indicated deposits as yet undeveloped.

After the War of 1914-18 the producing companies instituted varied researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts has accounted very largely for the marked increase in production made possible by extensive additions to their plants and facilities. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, submarine cables and various nickel alloys have all helped to absorb this increased production. 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 has had to 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.

14.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1889-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 368 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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	1932	30,327,968	7,179,862	1938	210,572,738	53,914,494
1927	66,798,717	15,262,171	1933	83,264,658	20,130,480	1939	226,105,865	50,920,305
1928	96,755,578	22,318,907	1934	128,687,304	32,139,425	1940	245,557,871	59,822,591
1929	110,275,912	27,115,461	1935	138,516,240	35,345,103	1941	282,258,235	68,656,795
1930	103,768,857	24,455,133	1936	169,739,393	43,876,525	1942	285,211,803	69,998,427
1931	65,666,320	15,267,453	1937	224,905 046	59,507,176			

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.

15.—Quantities and Values of Platinum and Palladium Produced in Canada, 1926-43

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 1921-25 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	$
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	108,486	4,240,362	91,522	3,520,746
1932	27,343	1,099,393	37,613	901,890	1941	124,317	4,750,153	97,432	3,396,304
1933	24,786	857,590	31,009	645,043	1942				
1934	116,230	4,490,763	83,932	1,699,228	1943				
							19,177,782[2]		
							13,549,470[2]		

[1] Includes also rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium. [2] Total value of production for the platinum group; war-time restrictions preclude the subdivision of this figure.

Subsection 8.—Pitchblende Products

A short description of the production of pitchblende products appears at p. 304 of the 1942 Year Book.

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.

16.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 361 of the 1933 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 at p. 344 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	oz. fine	$		oz. fine	$		oz. fine	$
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....	21,754,408	8,323,454
1930.....	26,443,823	10,089,376	1936....	18,334,487	8,273,804	1942....	20,695,101	8,726,296
1931.....	20,562,247	6,141,943	1937....	22,977,751	10,312,644	1943[1]....	17,230,939	7,797,689

[1] Subject to revision.

17.—Production of Silver in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 271 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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	1,206,454	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....	38·25	725	1,340,450	5,563,101	1,033,512	1,691,540	11,885,556	2,259,343	59,505
1941....	38·26	673	1,657,082	4,977,476	966,105	2,047,164	11,233,788	856,772	15,327
1942....	42·17	446	1,655,042	4,452,787	821,824	2,664,132	10,596,204	482,133	22,531
1943[2]....	45·25	144	2,259,442	2,651,777	567,141	2,657,315	9,028,912	53,073	13,134

[1] First time reported. [2] Subject to revision.

Subsection 10.—Zinc

Information concerning the principal zinc-mining properties of Canada is given at p. 260 of the 1941 Year Book.

Canada is in the position of being a large producer, far in excess of domestic requirements, and thus a large exporter of zinc. Since May, 1941, Canadian consumption has been curtailed and all tonnages beyond such requirements are under sale contract to the United Kingdom.

18.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-25 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.
1926	149,938,105	11,110,413	7·410	1935	320,649,859	9,936,908	3·099
1927	165,495,525	10,250,793	6·194	1936	333,182,736	11,045,007	3·315
1928	184,647,374	10,143,050	5·493	1937	370,337,589	18,153,949	4·902
1929	197,267,087	10,626,778	5·387	1938	381,506,588	11,723,698	3·073
1930	267,643,505	9,635,166	3·600	1939	394,533,860	12,108,244	3·069
1931	237,245,451	6,059,249	2·554	1940	424,028,862	14,463,624	3·411
1932	172,283,558	4,144,454	2·406	1941	512,381,636	17,477,337	3·411
1933	199,131,984	6,393,132	3·211	1942	580,257,373	19,792,579	3·411
1934	298,579,683	9,087,571	3·044				

[1] Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada.

Section 5.—Production of Fuels

Subsection 1.—Coal

The fuel situation in Canada is somewhat anomalous, as, in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while the areas of densest population and greatest industrial development, in Ontario and Quebec, are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coalfields 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 1,091,887 net short tons in 1943. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1943, 809,161 short tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 282,726 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.

Coal Administration.—Since the outbreak of war, the Dominion Fuel Board has collaborated closely with the Coal Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board 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.

In December, 1942, P.C. 10674 was passed establishing the Emergency Coal Production Board. On this Board the Coal Administrator acted as Chairman.

* Prepared by F. G. Neate, Deputy Coal Administrator.

Coal Control.—Order in Council P.C. 1752 of Mar. 5, 1943, transferred the Coal Administration from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of Finance, to the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Coal Control was created. The duties and functions of the Coal Control in general are to study the production and importation of coal into Canada and to maintain an equitable distribution thereof; to regulate and maintain price control and prevent infraction of the price ceilings, and to carry on the powers and duties of the Dominion Fuel Board.

The Emergency Coal Production Board formerly under Department of Finance also was transferred to Department of Munitions and Supply, by Order in Council P.C. 1752, dated Mar. 5, 1943. During 1943 the Emergency Coal Production Board actively assisted coal-mine operators where necessary in maintaining and increasing production, either through production subsidy or by financial assistance in the form of loans or grants. Also initiated and financed by the Board were six stripping operations in Alberta which were to provide a reserve to meet emergencies. It was also instrumental in the re-opening of a large stripping operation in southern British Columbia.

The Board, in co-operation with the Department of Mines in Quebec, assisted in developing small local peat fuel production operations in various parts of the Province, and assisted them financially. The amount of peat fuel produced in 1943 was insignificant but it is anticipated that the production of approximately 10,000 tons may be reached in 1944.

Expenditures for these purposes since the inception of the Board up to the end of 1943, amounted to $4,624,908.

Coal Production.—Production in 1943 was 5 p.c. lower than that of 1942. The average price per ton, which had been $3·63 in 1928, had dropped to $3·02 in 1933, and was about $3·49 in 1943. Alberta was the leading producer. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba lignite only.

19.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1874-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book, and for the years 1911-25 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....	6,743,504	207,738	–	471,713	7,336,330	2,804,594	414	17,564,293	63,757,833
1929....	7,056,133	218,706	–	580,189	7,150,693	2,490,378	458	17,496,557	63,065,170
1930....	6,252,552	209,349	–	579,424	5,755,528	2,083,818	653	14,881,324	52,849,748
1931....	4,955,563	182,181	1,306[1]	662,836	4,564,015	1,876,406	904	12,243,211	41,207,682
1932....	4,084,581	212,695	1,552	887,139	4,870,648	1,681,490	808	11,738,913	37,117,695
1933....	4,557,590	312,303	3,880	927,649	4,718,788	1,382,272	862	11,903,344	35,923,962
1934....	6,341,625	314,750	4,113	909,288	4,753,810	1,485,969	638	13,810,193	42,045,942
1935....	5,822,075	346,024	3,106	921,785	5,462,894	1,331,287	835	13,888,006	41,963,110
1936....	6,649,102	368,618	4,029	1,020,792	5,696,960	1,489,171	510	15,229,182	45,791,934
1937....	7,256,954	364,714	3,172	1,049,348	5,562,839	1,598,843	84	15,835,954	48,752,048
1938....	6,236,417	342,238	2,016	1,022,166	5,251,233	1,440,287	361	14,294,718	43,982,171
1939....	7,051,176	468,421	1,138	960,000	5,519,208	1,692,755	Nil	15,692,698	48,676,990
1940....	7,848,921	547,064	1,697	1,097,517	6,203,839	1,867,846	"	17,566,884	54,675,844
1941....	7,387,762	523,344	1,246	1,322,763	6,969,962	2,020,844	"	18,225,921	58,059,630
1942....	7,204,852	435,203	1,265	1,301,116	7,754,053	2,168,541	"	18,865,030	62,897,581
1943[2]....	6,086,733	380,001	999	1,777,833	7,631,803	2,001,409	"	17,878,778	62,429,662

[1] First reported production. [2] Subject to revision.

20.—Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, 1926-43

NOTE.—Anthracite dust is included under anthracite coal. Figures for the years 1868-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 420 of the 1911 Year Book, and for 1911-25 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Anthracite		Bituminous[1]		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	56,094,366
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
1942	4,911,625	31,506,629	20,025,483	50,343,442	239	1,148	24,937,347	81,851,219
1943[2]	4,480,285	30,918,555	23,628,300	70,325,413	337	1,487	28,108,922	101,245,455

[1] Includes coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores. [2] Subject to revision.

21.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1868-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 421 of the 1911 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	short tons	$		short tons	$
1926	1,028,200	5,739,436	1935	418,391	1,906,647
1927	1,113,330	5,890,259	1936	411,574	1,792,584
1928	863,941	4,469,999	1937	355,268	1,441,879
1929	842,972	4,375,328	1938	353,181	1,540,990
1930	624,512	3,345,998	1939	376,203	1,666,934
1931	359,853	1,909,922	1940	504,898	2,361,551
1932	285,487	1,433,036	1941	531,449	2,595,626
1933	259,233	1,188,225	1942	815,585	4,278,345
1934	306,335	1,400,978	1943[1]	1,110,101	5,428,362

[1] Subject to revision.

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1926-42 are shown in Table **22**, detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* in 1942 and 1943 are given in Table **23**; 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.

22.—Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, 1926-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 354 of the 1921 Year Book, and for the years 1911-25 at p. 350 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Canadian Coal[1]		Imported Coal "Entered for Consumption"				Grand Total	Per Capita[3]
			From U.S.A.	From United Kingdom	Total[2]			
	short tons	p.c.	short tons	short tons	short tons	p.c.	short tons	short tons
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	2·303
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	15,509,779	1,514,458	17,036,090	50·5	33,702,324	2·951
1941	17,227,151	46·2	19,332,479	693,902	20,026,082	53·8	37,253,233	3·238
1942	17,725,761	42·4	23,735,334	388,010	24,122,916	57·6	41,848,677	3·591

[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. 141.

23.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries, and Made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada.

Year and Grade	Canadian Coal		Imported Coal	Coal Made Available for Consumption
	Output	Exported		
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
1942				
Anthracite	Nil		4,802,023	4,802,023
Bituminous	13,616,215	805,717	20,807,005	33,617,503
Sub-bituminous	733,547	Nil	Nil	733,547
Lignite	4,515,268	9,868	239	4,505,639
Totals, 1942	**18,865,030**	**815,585**	**25,609,267**	**43,658,712[1]**
1943				
Anthracite	Nil	—	4,458,519	4,458,519
Bituminous	11,964,528	1,101,514	24,393,798	35,256,812
Sub-bituminous	789,495	Nil	Nil	789,495
Lignite	5,124,755	8,587	337	5,116,505
Totals, 1943	**17,878,778**	**1,110,101**	**28,852,654**	**45,621,331[1]**

[1] See text, p. 313.

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 1943, Alberta was credited with over 52 p.c. of the total value and nearly 80 p.c. of the total quantity, while Ontario produced over 44 p.c. of the value and over 18 p.c. of the total quantity.

24.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

NOTE.—For the years 1892-1919, see the Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1928, p. 188; for 1920-25, 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	4,635,407	17,798,698	4,067,893	25,874,723	9,026,754
1932.....	662,452	326,191	7,386,154	4,719,297	15,370,968	3,853,794	23,420,174	8,899,462
1933.....	618,033	302,706	7,166,659	4,523,085	15,352,811	3,886,263	23,138,103	8,712,234
1934.....	623,601	306,005	7,682,851	4,741,368	14,841,491	3,707,276	23,162,324	8,759,652
1935.....	615,454	303,886	8,158,825	4,938,084	16,060,349	4,113,436	24,910,786	9,363,141
1936.....	606,246	298,819	10,006,743	6,052,294	17,407,820	4,376,720	28,113,348	10,762,243
1937.....	576,671	283,922	10,746,334	6,588,798	20,955,506	4,766,437	32,380,991	11,674,802
1938.....	577,492	284,689	10,952,806	6,460,764	21,822,108	4,807,346	33,444,791	11,587,450
1939.....	606,382	292,403	11,966,581	7,261,928	22,513,660	4,915,821	35,185,146	12,507,307
1940.....	616,041	300,543	13,053,403	7,745,834	27,459,808	4,923,469	41,232,125	13,000,593
1941.....	653,542	317,437	11,828,703	7,140,130	30,905,440	5,175,364	43,495,353	12,665,116
1942.....	619,380	299,688	10,476,770	6,809,901	34,482,585	6,146,146	45,697,359	13,301,655
1943[2].....	670,000	324,280	8,005,000	5,200,000	34,450,000	6,132,100	43,237,500	11,699,894

[1] Totals for Canada include small productions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.
[2] Subject to revision.

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.

25.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911-25 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....	10,133,838	14,415,096
1930.....	1,522,220	5,033,820	1936....	1,500,374	3,421,767	1942....	10,364,796	15,968,851
1931.....	1,542,573	4,211,674	1937....	2,943,750	5,399,353	1943[2]....	9,958,000	16,149,000

[1] The barrel equals 35 imperial gallons. [2] Subject to revision.

Production of petroleum from the Turner Valley and other Alberta fields has risen from 1,312,368 bbl. in 1936 to 9,958,000 bbl. in 1943. The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. The maximum production of these fields was reached in the '90's and has since declined. New Brunswick's small production comes from the Stony Creek field near Moncton. For the production by provinces in 1942, see Table 6, p. 297.

*The Development of Oil Production in the Northwest Territories.**—An important development in the oil production of 1942 was the exploratory drilling program undertaken in the vicinity of Norman Wells in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories in connection with the Canol Project. Oil was first obtained from two wells drilled in this area in 1920 and 1925, respectively, but as no market was found for the oil, the wells remained capped for several years. The discovery of radium-bearing and silver ores in the Great Bear Lake region in 1930, and subsequent development of the 'finds' led to a demand for oil products and was further intensified by large-scale developments in the Yellowknife region following the gold discoveries of 1935.

The shipment of oil and gasoline to the mines at Great Bear Lake commenced in 1932, and in 1937 a pipeline was laid along the south bank of Great Bear River for a distance of about eight miles to obviate the portaging of oil around a series of rapids. Additional wells were drilled in the Norman area in 1939 and 1940 and in 1939 a new refining plant was installed at Norman Wells for the production of aviation gasoline and improved fuel oil products, which resulted in a substantial reduction in the price of petroleum products in the region.

The Canol Project is a joint defence undertaking authorized by an exchange of notes between the Governments of Canada and the United States involving: (1) a program of development designed to increase the production of oil in the Northwest Territories to supply the requirements of the Armed Forces in Canada and Alaska and for use along the Alaska Highway; (2) the construction of a pipeline to convey crude oil from Norman Wells to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory; and (3) the erection of an oil refinery at Whitehorse.

Under the terms of the agreement between the two Governments the United States is paying the costs of the project and the Canadian Government is providing sites for structures and rights of way essential to the project, and is also making oil rights available under appropriate regulations. Royalties on oil produced under this project are also waived for the duration of the War. The United States retains ownership of the pipeline and refinery until the end of the War, at which time they will be offered for sale, with the Canadian Government being given prior right of purchase.

Construction work on the Canol Project proceeded through 1942 and 1943. By Jan. 1, 1944, a total of 32 wells had been completed in the Norman field by the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, under contract with the United States Government. Of these wells, 25 yielded oil in commercial quantity. In addition to the new wells,

* Prepared by R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Administration of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa.

there are four drilled prior to the Canol agreement, making a total of 29 producing wells in the region. Although it has not been possible to measure production accurately owing to lack of adequate storage facilities, the potential production of the new wells is estimated to be well in excess of the capacity of the pipeline, which is rated at 3,000 bbl. daily. The welding of the pipeline was completed in February, 1944, and, according to schedule, the erection of the refinery should be completed by June, 1944.

Section 6.—World Production of Minerals

Complete figures of world production of such metals as copper, lead and nickel are not available for the war years. Figures for 1938 will be found in the 1942 edition of the Year Book under the respective subsections.

Gold.—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.

26.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1942

(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	384,009,921
1892.....	7,094,266	146,561,500	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[1]
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....	41,067,101	1,437,348,535
1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1924....	18,619,481	384,899,578	1941....	[2]	[2]
						1942.....	[2]	[2]

[1] At $20·67 + per oz. fine prior to 1934; at $35 per oz. fine for 1934 and later years. [2] Since figures for many countries are not available, world totals have not been published by the Director of the United States Mint.

The world's chief producers are the Union of South Africa, Canada, the United States and U.S.S.R. (Russia). 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.

27.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Principal Countries, 1941 and 1942

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. It is not possible to obtain official figures or even reliable estimates for many countries, mainly European, during the war, and world totals have therefore been omitted.

Country	1941				1942			
	Gold		Silver		Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value ($35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value ($0·35095 per oz.)[1]	Quantity	Value ($35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value ($0·38645 per oz.)[1]
NORTH AMERICA—	oz. fine	$	oz. fine	$	oz. fine	$	oz. fine	$
U.S.A.	4,832,087	169,123,045	71,075,932	24,944,098	3,583,080	125,407,800	55,859,658	21,586,965
Canada	5,345,480	187,091,800	21,754,408	7,634,709	4,841,306	169,445,710	20,695,101	7,997,622
Mexico	923,295	32,315,325	78,363,961	27,501,832	799,107	27,968,745	84,864,359	32,795,832
TOTALS[2]	11,122,056	389,271,960	172,851,643	60,662,284	9,236,093	323,263,255	162,328,518	62,731,857
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES	320,000	11,200,000	4,100,000	1,438,895	333,000	11,665,000	4,300,000	1,661,735
SOUTH AMERICA—								
Argentina	18,776	657,160	3,978,400	1,396,219	20,994	734,790	1,133,828	438,168
Bolivia	8,166	285,810	7,362,520	2,583,876	20,228	707,980	8,139,378	3,145,463
Brazil	260,000	9,100,000	21,170	7,430	250,000	8,750,000	21,000	8,115
Chile	263,366	9,217,810	1,233,495	432,895	187,335	6,556,725	905,140	349,791
Colombia	656,019	22,960,665	271,115	95,148	596,618	20,881,630	246,243	95,161
Peru	285,177	9,981,195	15,119,047	5,306,030	257,655	9,017,925	16,035,022	6,196,734
Venezuela	130,403	4,564,105	Nil	–	130,000	4,550,000	Nil	–
TOTALS[2]	1,781,935	62,367,725	28,102,583	9,862,602	1,607,513	56,262,955	26,742,556	10,334,661
EUROPE—								
Czechoslovakia	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
France	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
Germany	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
Roumania	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
Sweden	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
U.S.S.R.	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
Yugoslavia	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
TOTALS[2]	4,000,000	140,000,000	14,300,000	5,018,585	–	–	–	–
ASIA—								
British India[4]	285,945	10,008,075	[3]	–	257,000	8,995,000	[3]	
China	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
Chosen	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	
Japan	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–
Philippine I.	1,144,332	40,051,620	1,260,097	442,231	158,726	5,555,410	231,197	1,346
TOTALS[2]	3,900,000	136,500,000	23,000,000	8,071,850	415,726	14,550,410	231,197	89,346
OCEANIA—								
Australia	1,518,867	53,160,345	[5]	–	1,100,000	38,500,000	10,000,000	3,864,500
Fiji	118,681	4,153,835	30,382	10,663	90,973	3,184,055	28,911	11,173
N. Zealand	185,665[7]	6,498,275	415,330[6]	145,760	170,000	5,950,000	300,000	115,935
TOTALS	2,108,213	73,787,455	14,500,000	5,088,775	1,360,973	47,634,055	10,328,911	3,991,608
AFRICA—								
Belgian Congo	[3]	–	[3]	–	450,000	15,750,000	[3]	
BritishW.A.	[3]	–	[3]	–	800,000	28,000,000	[3]	
FrenchW.A.	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–	[3]	–
S. Rhodesia	790,442	27,665,470	170,364	59,789	760,030	26,601,050	163,776	63,291
Tanganyika	144,312	5,050,920	40,143	14,088	[3]	–	[3]	–
Union S.A.	14,386,361	503,522,635	1,461,000	512,738	14,120,617	494,221,595	[3]	
TOTALS[2]	17,100,000	598,500,000	6,000,000	2,105,700	16,321,072	571,237,520	–	
Totals for World[7]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

[1] Average price per fine ounce at New York. [2] Totals include other countries not specified.
[3] Information not available. [4] Including Burma. [5] Information not available; estimate included in Total.
[6] 1940 figure. [7] Data incomplete; world totals omitted.

Silver.—The silver production of Canada in 1942 was 20,695,101 fine oz., which placed Canada next to Mexico and the United States in the production of this metal.

In Table 28 the world production, value and average price of silver are given for each year from 1900 to 1939. 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.

28.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1900-42

(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	1915...	173,001	88,338	0·519	1930...	248,708	96,310	0·387
1901.....	173,011	103,807	0·600	1916...	180,802	121,410	0·686				
1902.....	162,763	86,265	0·530	1917...	186,125	156,345	0·895	1931...	195,920	56,842	0·290[1]
1903.....	167,689	90,552	0·543					1932...	164,893	46·506	0·282
				1918...	203,159	200,000	0·985[1]	1933...	169,159	59,201	0·350
1904.....	164,195	95,233	0·579	1919...	179,850	201,588	1·121	1934...	190,398	91,930	0·483
1905.....	172,318	105,114	0·610	1920...	173,296	176,658	1·019	1935...	220,704	142,535	0·646
1906.....	165,054	111,724	0·677	1921...	171,286	108,074	0·631	1936...	253,696	115,175	0·454
1907.....	184,207	121,857	0·662	1922...	209,815	158,207	0·679				
1908.....	203,131	108,655	0·535					1937...	274,574	124,077	0·452
				1923...	246,010	172,276	0·700	1938...	267,765	116,577	0·435
1909.....	212,149	110,351	0·520	1924...	239,485	178,311	0·745	1939...	265,927	104,762	0·394
1910.....	221,716	119,897	0·541	1925...	245,214	172,498	0·703	1940....	[2]	[2]	[2]
1911.....	226,193	121,981	0·539	1926...	253,795	159,569	0·629	1941....	[2]	[2]	[2]
1912.....	230,904	141,937	0·615	1927...	253,981	144,947	0·570	1942....	[2]	[2]	[2]
1913.....	210,013	126,970	0·605	1928...	257,925	151,214	0·583				
1914.....	172,264	95,282	0·553	1929...	260,970	139,961	0·536				

[1] At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918-22, inclusive, and 1931-42, for which the means of the New York bid and asked prices were used. [2] Since figures for many countries are not available, world totals have not been published by the Director of the United States Mint.

Coal.—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. Figures of coal produced in the principal countries of the world in 1913 and 1926-39 are given at p. 310 of the 1942 Year Book.

Section 7.—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. 292 and Table 6 at p. 297 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), magnesitic 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 **29.** However, since 1932, production has shown a distinct improvement. Production (mine sales) of asbestos in Canada during 1943 totalled 427,141 short tons valued at $21,738,686, compared with 439,459 short tons worth $22,663,283 in 1942. Other leading countries producing relatively large quantities of asbestos are Russia, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, United States, and Cyprus.

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 ¼ inch to ½ 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 increasing demand for short grades of fibre for use in newly developed asbestos-cement products and in moulded plastic articles are developments favouring the Canadian market.

The world's largest market for asbestos is in the United States, and Canada's proximity to this market is a very real advantage to the asbestos industry in this country. Since September, 1939, the export of asbestos has been controlled by the Dominion Government.

29.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 424 of the 1911 Year Book and for the years 1911-25 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	1932....	122,977	3,039,721	1938....	289,793	12,890,195
1927.....	274,778	10,621,013	1933....	158,367	5,211,177	1939....	364,472	15,859,212
1928.....	273,033	11,238,360	1934....	155,980	4,936,326	1940....	346,805	15,619,865
1929.....	306,055	13,172,581	1935....	210,467	7,054,614	1941....	477,846	21,468,840
1930.....	242,114	8,390,163	1936....	301,287	9,958,183	1942....	439,459	22,663,283
1931.....	164,296	4,812,886	1937....	410,026	14,505,791	1943....	427,141	21,738,686

Gypsum.—The production of gypsum, which is entirely dependent on the building industry, has shown a definite decline during 1942 and 1943. Although the use of gypsum products in the building trade has made rapid progress because of their lightness, durability and their fire-resisting and acoustic properties, it is probable that production for domestic use will continue to decline during the war

years. Gypsum is exported from Canada almost entirely in crude form and goes mainly to the United States for manufacture into gypsum products. Industrial conditions in that country and transportation facilities will continue to have an important bearing on the industry.

30.—Gypsum Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

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	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Value
	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	75,033	85,811	51,285	20,982	1,246,368	3,743,648
1929.....	948,895	1,152,160	70,482	100,347	67,269	24,696	1,211,689	3,345,696
1930.....	827,063	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.....	1,395,172	1,517,297	56,172	90,599	27,601	23,862	1,593,406	2,248,428
1942.....	394,216	512,762	36,623	82,796	29,218	23,313	566,166	1,254,182
1943[1].....	250,913	359,505	33,100	88,775	35,180	22,000	429,968	1,176,269

[1] Subject to revision.

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 1942 is given in Table 6, p. 298. 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.—In 1943 salt was produced in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta and of the total Canadian production Ontario contributed 608,233 tons or 87 p.c. Statistics of Canadian salt production represent the recovery of the mineral from brine wells with the exception of Nova Scotia where the output comes entirely from the underground mining of rock salt deposits. The quantity and value of Canadian salt produced in 1943 are the greatest ever recorded.

Of the total salt sold or used by producers in 1943, 351,917 tons, or 50 p.c., was consumed directly by the producers themselves in the manufacture of caustic soda and other chemicals.

31.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-43

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Canada	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	$
1929	27,819	302,445		–	1	330,264	1,578,086
1930	23,058	248,637			1	271,695	1,694,631
1931	27,718	231,329	–		1	259,047	1,904,149
1932	31,897	231,138	508[2]	–	1	263,543	1,947,551
1933	34,278	244,107	1,499	231[2]	1	280,115	1,939,874
1934	42,886	276,751	1,664	452	1	321,753	1,954,953
1935	38,701	320,003	1,538	101	1	360,343	1,880,978
1936	38,774	350,044	2,498	1	1	391,316	1,773,144
1937	47,865	407,701	3,391	1	1	458,957	1,799,465
1938	44,950	388,130	2,920	1	4,045	440,045	1,912,913
1939	47,885	370,843	2,453	1	3,319	424,500	2,486,632
1940	42,495	412,401	3,076	1	6,742	464,714	2,823,269
1941	54,007	477,170	13,051	1	16,617	560,845	3,196,165
1942	50,199	558,407	22,706	1	22,360	653,672	3,844,187
1943[3]	45,650	608,233	27,275	1	18,700	699,858	4,040,918

[1] None recorded. [2] First recorded commercial production. [3] Subject to revision.

Sulphur.—Sulphur production statistics as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics represent the quantity and value of sulphur contained in iron pyrites shipped plus the quantity and value of sulphur reclaimed for acid manufacture, etc., from smelter fumes. As thus defined, the commercial output of sulphur in Canada during 1943 totalled 261,372 short tons valued at $1,758,538 compared with 303,714 tons worth $1,994,891 in 1942. Production in 1943 comprised 144,767 tons of sulphur in iron pyrites shipped and 116,605 tons recovered from smelter gases. Output by provinces was: Quebec, 141,400 tons valued at $565,552; Ontario, 16,779 tons at $167,990; and British Columbia, 103,173 tons at $1,024,996.

Sulphur is used in Canada chiefly in the production of sulphide pulp and for use in the making of artificial silk and newsprint. It is used to a large extent also in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, explosives and rubber and in the production of fertilizers.

Section 8.—Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials

Statistics in this section include the output of those firms engaged in the production of clay products, Portland cement, lime, sand, gravel and stone, and the production of these materials is naturally dependent upon the activity of the construction industry as a whole. The output of such materials attained an all-time high value of $58,534,834 in 1929; however, the output of structural materials suffered severe annual declines throughout the depression period of the early 1930's. The construction of defence projects since 1939 has resulted in a very pronounced expansion in the output of structural materials. In 1942 the combined value of these products totalled $45,729,807 as compared with $35,362,759 in 1939. There has been an increasing consumption of stone and lime for other than building purposes. This has been particularly evident in recent years and is the result of expansion in certain industries where these materials are utilized in chemical processes.

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 1940, 1941 and 1942, is shown in Table 2 of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1942 is given in Table 6. The estimated value of all clay products made in 1941 was $7,575,336 and $7,081,723 in 1942.

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 32, production declined greatly from 1929 to 1933, but has recovered somewhat since then. Erection of new plants and office buildings for war-time service, together with the construction of air training centres and other military projects, has greatly stimulated production in the past three years. Production by provinces in 1942 is given in Table 6, p. 299.

32.—Production, Imports, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1910-25, 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
1942	9,126,041	14,365,237	26,320	116,126	273,880	476,284	8,878,481	14,005,079

[1] 'Production' as used here means quantity and value of sales. [2] The barrel of cement equals 350 lb. or 3¼ 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. 293. 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. 323, 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 1942 production of sand and gravel, and stone, is shown in Table **6**, p. 299, while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table **33**.

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 establishmemts 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.

33.—Production of Sand and Gravel, and Stone in Canada, 1940-42

Material and Purpose	1940		1941		1942	
	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value
	tons	$	tons	$	tons	$
Sand—						
Moulding sand	29,602	30,538	38,309	40,066	35,807	41,825
For building, concrete, roads, etc.	1,961,604	537,937	2,192,405	729,901	2,535,366	934,777
Other	53,455	23,514	129,559	43,734	56,723	16,204
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast	3,834,904	699,518	4,836,908	916,979	4,610,323	957,781
For concrete, roads, etc.	21,465,961	9,100,612	19,769,798	7,135,258	16,139,859	6,010,412
For mine filling	1,031,046	150,209	1,363,317	190,504	836,757	147,602
Crushed gravel	2,998,843	1,216,917	3,274,510	1,319,281	2,135,072	896,813
Totals, Sand and Gravel	**31,375,415**	**11,759,245**	**31,604,806**	**10,375,723**	**26,349,907**	**9,005,414**
Stone—						
Building	97,336	722,514	54,262	653,077	24,897	361,781
Monumental and ornamental	7,956	282,381	12,429	376,687	10,956	461,332
Limestone for agriculture	175,554	275,231	217,137	454,388	286,184	641,200
Chemical Uses—						
Flux	331,154	240,402	530,916	401,459	759,410	1,043,283
Pulp and paper	248,755	315,080	240,365	305,691	207,994	330,933
Other	145,776	126,314	194,409	182,424	273,907	280,817
Rubble and riprap	452,714	298,635	581,589	367,173	412,528	330,274
Crushed	5,870,099	4,799,003	5,986,701	4,792,967	5,883,760	4,829,644
Totals, Stone[1]	**7,447,665**	**7,398,959**	**7,940,801**	**8,000,684**	**7,978,066**	**8,746,594**

[1] Totals include minor items not specified.

CHAPTER XIII.—POWER GENERATION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Water Power

Canada's basic geological formations and their superimposed topographical features have resulted in a fresh-water area officially estimated at 228,307 square miles. This is larger than the fresh-water area of any other country and more than double that of the whole land area of Great Britain and Ireland. As all of this fresh-water area is above sea-level, and much of it at considerable altitudes, its outflow in its descent to the sea creates sources of potential energy at every rapid and fall along its course. By what may be regarded as a special dispensation of nature, more than half of this potential power occurs in that section of Canada comprising the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which is without commercial fuel deposits and in which is concentrated approximately 85 p.c. of the industrial development of the Dominion.

In war as in peace, water power is the mainspring of Canada's industrial success. The products of Canada's war industry, the output of which was designed to reach a peak value of $3,700,000,000 during 1943 and which is so great that only 30 p.c. is allocated to the Canadian Armed Forces at home and abroad, have been used in every battle since Dunkirk—in the Philippines, in Greece, Crete, Russia, China, North Africa and the Middle East. The production of the essential constituents of these munitions—aluminum, copper, steel, zinc, nickel, lead and chemicals—and the conversion of these and many other materials into implements of warfare, are powered almost entirely by hydro-electricity generated by Canada's abundant and strategically located water powers. The peace-time utilization of these water powers had enabled Canada to advance from an agricultural economy to that of the third greatest manufacturing country in the British Empire and provided, upon the outbreak of hostilities, a reserve of power and an industrial background for the rapid development of a great munitions industry.

Subsection 1.—Water-Power Resources of Canada and Their Utilization

An extensive discussion of Canada's water-power resources, a comparison of these resources with those of other countries and of problems in the development, distribution and merchandising of power is included in the 1940 Canada Year Book, pp. 353-364.

* 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 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, 1942 and 1943

Province or Territory	Available 24-Hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency, December, 1942 and 1943		Turbine Installation	
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six-Month Flow	Dec. 31, 1942	Dec. 31, 1943
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,300	2,617	2,617
Nova Scotia	20,800	128,300	143,717	133,384
New Brunswick	68,600	169,100	133,347	133,347
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	4,839,543	5,847,322
Ontario	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,684,395	2,673,443
Manitoba	3,309,000	5,344,500	420,925	422,825
Saskatchewan	542,000	1,082,000	90,835	90,835
Alberta	390,000	1,049,500	94,997	94,997
British Columbia	7,023,000[1]	10,998,000[1]	792,563	796,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories	294,000	731,000	22,899	19,719
Canada	**25,439,400**[1]	**39,511,700**[1]	**9,225,838**	**10,214,513**

[1] Revised in 1942. The substantial increases result from a very complete revision of the figures for British Columbia.

The figures listed in the first and second columns of Table 1 represent 24-hour power and 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.

The third and fourth columns give the total capacity of the water wheels actually installed throughout the Dominion; these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with those in the first and second columns to deduce the percentage of the available water-power resources developed. The water-wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than the corresponding maximum available power figures for developed sites calculated as in the second column. The above figures, therefore, indicate that the *at present recorded water-power resources* of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of more than 51,350,000 h.p. In other words, the turbine installation at Dec. 31, 1943, represents slightly less than 20 p.c. of the present recorded water-power resources and the figures in the first and second columns may be said to represent the *minimum water-power possibilities* of the Dominion.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Water-Power Development

Growth of Water-Power Development.—The inception of long-distance transmission of electricity about the beginning of the present century rendered practicable the development of water-power sites remote from the point at which the power was to be utilized. This resulted in the hydro-electric central station installation increasing from 33½ p.c. of the total hydraulic installation at Jan. 1, 1900, to 90 p.c. at Jan. 1, 1944. The growth of hydraulic installation during the

period 1930-43 is shown in Table 2, attention being called to the increased installation since the outbreak of war. In addition to the increase in power resulting from the adding of generating equipment to plants not completely installed, and the building of new generating stations, much additional power was provided by greater diversion of water at Niagara Falls, by the continuance of daylight saving throughout the winter months, by the transference of secondary power to primary uses and by many other methods.

The outstanding development of the year was the completion, in the Province of Quebec, of the great Shipshaw power station of the Aluminum Power Company where turbines of a total preliminary rating of 1,020,000 h.p. were installed with the final tests being expected to show a considerably higher rating. The installation of this plant is almost double that of the next largest Canadian development and, in conjunction with the other Saguenay River developments of the Aluminum Power Company and the Saguenay Power Company, provides power for the immense aluminum industry at Arvida.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1930-43

NOTE.—Comparable statistics for the years 1900-19, inclusive, are given at p. 361 of the 1939 Year Book and those for 1920-29 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.
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	3,763,320	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
1942.....	2,617	143,717	133,347	4,839,543	2,684,395	420,925	90,835	94,997	792,563	9,225,838
1943.....	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,847,322	2,673,443	422,825	90,835	94,997	796,024	10,214,513

[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 1942; the removal of a plant of 3,180 h.p. reduced this figure to 15,019 h.p. in 1943. 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 10,214,513 h.p. is divided in Table 3 under three main headings: central electric stations, pulp and paper mills and installations in other industries.

The largest and most rapidly growing of these classes, viz., central electric stations (a detailed survey of which is included in Section 2) totalling 9,221,599 h.p., represents slightly more than 90 p.c. of Canada's present development and produces 98 p.c. of all electricity sold in or exported from Canada.

The pulp and paper industry has a hydraulic installation of 642,576 h.p. and

is the largest individual purchaser of central station power, buying as much as 50 p.c. of all power sold for industrial purposes.

The "other industries" group has a hydraulic installation of 350,338 h.p. and provides a broad market for central station power.

A definite estimate of the amount of power being used in the war effort is very difficult to secure but it is probably a conservative statement to say that more than one-third of Canada's hydro-electric output is supplying power for this purpose.

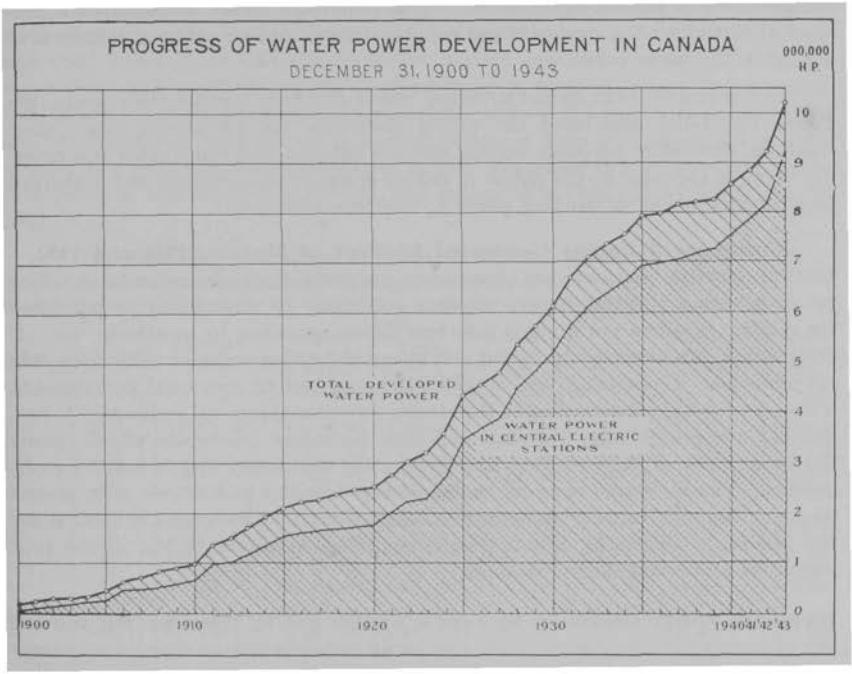
3.—Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1942 and 1943

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation			
	In Central Electric Stations[1]	In Pulp and Paper Mills[2]	In Other Industries[3]	Total[4]
1942	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	579	Nil	2,038	2,617
Nova Scotia	109,368	18,858	15,491	143,717
New Brunswick	104,710	20,694	7,943	133,347
Quebec	4,427,918	273,022	138,603	4,839,543
Ontario	2,345,419	231,277	107,699	2,684,395
Manitoba	420,925	Nil	Nil	420,925
Saskatchewan	87,500	"	3,335	90,835
Alberta	92,920	"	2,077	94,997
British Columbia	633,086	105,950	53,527	792,563
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,000	Nil	20,899	22,899
Canada	**8,224,425**	**649,801**	**351,612**	**9,225,838**
Percentages of total installation	89·2	7·0	3·8	100·0
1943				
Prince Edward Island	579	Nil	2,038	2,617
Nova Scotia	107,539	11,884	13,961	133,384
New Brunswick	104,710	20,694	7,943	133,347
Quebec	5,435,537	271,221	140,564	5,847,322
Ontario	2,334,722	232,827	105,894	2,673,443
Manitoba	420,925	Nil	1,900	422,825
Saskatchewan	87,500	"	3,335	90,835
Alberta	92,920	"	2,077	94,997
British Columbia	635,167	105,950	54,907	796,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,000	Nil	17,719	19,719
Canada	**9,221,599**	**642,576**	**350,338**	**10,214,513**
Percentages of total installation	90·3	6·3	3·4	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 the central electric stations totalled in the first column, aggregating approximately 1,370,000 h.p., making a total of almost 2,020,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also normally purchased for use in electric boilers rated at more than 1,750,000 h.p. Most of this 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 the central electric stations totalled in the first column. [4] All water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed in Canada.

The figures of turbine installation, given in Table 3, 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 installa-

tions 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.*—Primary power production has been greatly increased to meet the rapidly growing requirements of war industries. During the four-year period, September, 1939, to September, 1943, primary power produced for use in Canada increased 84 p.c. This greatly increased production of electricity resulted from new developments, additional equipment in existing plants, and from increased diversion of water for power purposes at Niagara Falls. Secondary power, which was used largely in electric boilers of the pulp and paper mills, was reduced by 67 p.c., and instead of constituting 25 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations it was only 5·4 p.c.

In August, 1940, a Power Controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply was appointed with jurisdiction over "hydraulic, electrical, steam, gas or other power" Subsequently, a number of measures were effected to conserve power. The use of power for generating steam was prohibited. Daylight saving was made

* Compiled from material furnished by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

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, and subsequently was extended throughout Canada. Extension of power systems to rural areas was curtailed. In certain areas, some non-war industries were obliged to reduce takings during peak hours. In central areas all power systems were interconnected so as to permit excess power in any area to be used where there is a deficiency. Until the fall of 1942 these measures were successful in coping with the situation, but a serious deficit in the "power shortage areas" necessitated a substantial curtailment of domestic and commercial use and an enforced reduction of output in the paper industry.

In September, 1942, as the potential power shortage became more acute, the Power Controller prohibited the use of electricity for advertising signs, show windows, decorative purposes, certain outdoor lighting, and many other less essential uses; he appealed to the public to reduce domestic consumption and embarked on a broader policy of denying power to non-war industries.

Summary of Energy Generated by Type of Station, 1941 and 1942.—Central electric stations are companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. 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. These are subdivided according to the kind of power used into (*a*) hydraulic, (*b*) fuel, and (*c*) non-generating. This last sub-class purchases practically all the power it resells; a few of these stations have generating equipment that is held for emergencies. The hydraulic stations contain water turbines and wheels with around 88 p.c. of the total capacity of hydraulic installations in all industries in Canada and the generators driven by this hydraulic equipment generate 98 p.c. of the total output of all central electric stations.

4.—Electric Energy Generated, by Type of Station and by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	1941			1942		
	Generated by—		Total	Generated by—		Total
	Water Power	Thermal Engines		Water Power	Thermal Engines	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island	382	11,487	11,869	406	12,690	13,096
Nova Scotia	310,757	169,420	480,177	317,345	199,483	516,828
New Brunswick	434,180	98,894	533,074	382,051	107,418	489,469
Quebec	17,735,341	5,877	17,741,218	20,797,594	6,121	20,803,715
Ontario	9,633,493	2,204	9,635,697	10,179,891	1,820	10,181,711
Manitoba	1,920,072	6,624	1,926,696	2,075,636	5,174	2,080,810
Saskatchewan	Nil	196,341	196,341	Nil	211,557	211,557
Alberta	170,007	149,736	319,743	241,565	177,139	418,704
British Columbia and Yukon	2,424,698	48,150	2,472,848	2,588,465	50,824	2,639,289
Totals	**32,628,930**	**688,733**	**33,317,663**	**36,582,953**	**772,226**	**37,355,179**

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 output soon recovered, the increases in 1940 and 1941 being particularly large, owing to the effect of the War on production.

The central electric stations industry is one that is particularly suited to large-scale operation, because of the huge outlays of capital necessary. 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. Off-peak and surplus power, used mainly in electric boilers of pulp and paper plants, grew steadily to a peak of 7,803,000,000 kwh. in 1937 but owing to war requirements for firm power it was reduced in 1940-43, and amounted to only 3,229,426,000 kwh. in 1943.

5.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, 1930-42

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	587	1,138,200,016	126,038,145	5,401,108	18,093,802	1,607,766	17,857	27,287,443
1931	559	1,229,988,951	122,310,730	5,706,757	16,330,867	1,632,792	17,014	26,305,956
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	1,385,532,055	117,532,081	6,616,006	17,338,990	1,666,882	14,717	21,431,877
1934	573	1,430,852,166	124,463,613	6,854,161	21,197,124	1,660,079	14,974	21,829,491
1935	566	1,459,821,168	127,177,954	7,104,142	23,283,033	1,694,703	15,342	22,519,993
1936	561	1,483,116,649	135,865,173	7,119,272	25,402,282	1,740,793	16,087	23,367,091
1937	568	1,497,330,231	143,546,643	7,342,085	27,687,645[3]	1,805,995	17,018	25,623,767
1938	589	1,545,416,592	144,331,627	7,476,976	26,154,160	1,873,621	17,929	27,148,688
1939	611	1,564,603,211	151,880,969	7,607,122	28,338,030	1,941,663	18,848	28,223,376
1940	602	1,615,438,140	166,228,773	7,935,867	30,109,283	2,006,508[3]	19,054	28,895,595
1941	607	1,641,460,451	186,080,354	8,157,585	33,317,663	2,081,270	19,880	31,647,952
1942	616	1,747,891,798	203,914,608	8,613,696	37,355,179	2,125,558	19,764	34,285,870

[1] Excluding duplications. [2] Not including auxiliary-plant equipment. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Although the amount of power used by domestic customers or for residential purposes has been between only 4 and 6 p.c. of the total production of central electric stations, this service is exceedingly important. Details of the number of domestic customers served, the kilowatt hours delivered and the costs to the customers, exclusive of direct Dominion, provincial and municipal taxes on such service, are shown in Table 6. The average consumption per customer and average cost per kilowatt hour vary considerably as between municipalities and also as between provinces; there are smaller differences between the average bills.

6.—Summary Statistics of Domestic Service Consumption of Electricity, 1930-42

Year	Customers	Total Consumption	Average Consumption per Customer	Average Charge, per Annum	Average per kwh.
	No.	'000 kwh.	kwh.	$	cts.
1930	1,317,324	1,489,575	1,131	25·90	2·29
1931	1,336,721	1,563,704	1,170	26·38	2·25
1932	1,357,462	1,639,498	1,208	26·83	2·22
1933	1,371,806	1,650,395	1,203	26·21	2·18
1934	1,379,153	1,717,090	1,245	26·47	2·13

6.—Summary Statistics of Domestic Service Consumption of Electricity, 1930-42—conc.

Year	Customers	Total Consumption	Average Consumption per Customer	Average Charge, per Annum	Average per kwh.
	No.	'000 kwh.	kwh.	$	cts.
1935	1,401,983	1,769,848	1,262	26·23	2·08
1936	1,443,059	1,887,116	1,308	26·61	2·03
1937	1,500,128	2,007,433	1,338	26·17	1·96
1938	1,559,394	2,172,500	1,393	26·49	1·90
1939	1,623,672	2,310,891	1,423	26·97	1·90
1940	1,694,388	2,436,572	1,438	27·41	1·91
1941	1,755,917	2,582,405	1,471	27·73	1·89
1942	1,803,708	2,716,895	1,506	28·11	1·87

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—Auxiliary equipment includes only thermal engines and generators operated by them in hydraulic stations and in non-generating plants and does not include spare equipment in thermal stations or spare hydraulic equipment in hydraulic stations. Such equipment is classed as main-plant equipment. The capacities of the equipment are the manufacturers' ratings and for water wheels and turbines vary with the supply of water. The majority of the hydraulic stations are large, serving wide areas over transmission lines, whereas most of the plants with thermal engines are small, serving the needs of the local municipality in each case.

7.—Main-Plant Equipment of Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, and Total Auxiliary Equipment, 1941 and 1942

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			Generators		
		No.	Capacity	Average Capacity	No.	Capacity	Average Capacity	No.	Capacity	Average Capacity
1941	No.		h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		kva.	kva.
MAIN-PLANT EQUIPMENT										
P.E. Island	9	7	392	56	15	8,822	588	20	6,945	347
Nova Scotia	47	57	102,990	1,806	30	69,884	2,329	87	144,409	1,660
New Brunswick	13	16	105,760	6,610	16	34,018	2,126	32	118,862	3,714
Quebec	96	273	4,076,552	14,932	8	2,850	356	280	3,550,904	12,681
Ontario	136	353	2,284,389	6,471	15	1,290	86	364	1,838,239	5,050
Manitoba	23	43	508,300	11,821	34	4,139	122	77	411,142	5,340
Saskatchewan	142	Nil	–	–	269	165,703	616	265	139,718	527
Alberta	72	9	68,180	7,575	132	78,800	597	134	120,437	899
British Columbia and Yukon	69	83	637,837	7,685	42	7,679	183	125	521,129	4,169
Totals	**607**	**841**	**7,784,400**	**9,256**	**561**	**373,185**	**665**	**1,384**	**6,851,785**	**4,951**
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT	64	Nil	–	–	123	194,651	1,582	112	56,118	501
Grand Totals, 1941	**671**	**841**	**7,784,400**	**9,256**	**684**	**567,836**	**830**	**1,496**	**6,907,903**	**4,618**
1942										
MAIN-PLANT EQUIPMENT										
P.E. Island	9	7	392	56	15	8,822	588	20	6,945	347
Nova Scotia	46	57	107,015	1,877	29	69,809	2,407	87	147,870	1,700
New Brunswick	14	17	107,010	6,295	17	34,240	2,014	33	119,862	3,632
Quebec	99	282	4,441,112	15,749	8	2,850	356	289	3,876,384	13,413
Ontario	137	355	2,341,439	6,596	16	1,315	82	366	1,887,039	5,156
Manitoba	25	43	508,300	11,821	37	4,427	120	79	411,302	5,206
Saskatchewan	142	Nil	–	–	277	168,275	608	275	142,200	517
Alberta	74	10	91,180	9,118	138	78,804	571	137	140,274	1,024
British Columbia and Yukon	70	83	637,837	7,685	43	10,869	253	126	525,051	4,167
Totals	**616**	**854**	**8,234,285**	**9,642**	**580**	**379,411**	**654**	**1,412**	**7,256,927**	**5,139**
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT	65	Nil	–	–	92	130,962	14,235	32	64,004	2,000
Grand Totals, 1942	**681**	**854**	**8,234,285**	**9,642**	**672**	**510,373**	**759**	**1,444**	**7,320,931**	**5,070**

8.—Electric Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1937-42

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island	6,524	7,038	7,747	8,285	11,869	13,096
Nova Scotia	446,976	404,828	436,269	444,061	480,177	516,828
New Brunswick	501,319	465,358	459,546	469,587	533,074	489,469
Quebec	14,341,400	13,707,343	15,234,384	16,010,914	17,741,218	20,803,715
Ontario	8,528,726	7,538,071	8,007,127	8,841,010	9,635,697	10,181,711
Manitoba	1,697,656	1,686,876	1,775,257	1,747,628	1,926,696	2,080,810
Saskatchewan	147,143	153,500	167,242	175,889	196,341	211,557
Alberta	222,755	232,451	251,806	274,121	319,743	418,704
British Columbia and Yukon	1,795,146	1,958,695	1,998,652	2,137,788	2,472,848	2,639,289
Totals	**27,687,645**	**26,154,160**	**28,338,030**	**30,109,283**	**33,317,663**	**37,355,179**

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. For 1930 only Ontario and Quebec stations reported farm customers almost equal in number to the farms supplied with electricity as recorded in the census.

9.—Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations in Quebec and Ontario, 1930-42

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
1941	27,413	9,912,648	556,818	65,442	109,092,795	2,748,692
1942	28,419	11,271,965	607,184	66,076	119,084,156	2,935,563

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 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.

* The information included under the provincial headings of this subsection has been revised by the various provincial commissions or authorities concerned.

10.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-42

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	1,963,979
1935	169	915,303	5,515,084	1,815,164	2,036,799
1936	171	938,117	6,887,057	1,944,189	2,173,030
1937	179	972,284	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
1941	183	1,126,364	8,523,915	2,031,250	2,240,425
1942	188	1,140,499	9,177,792	2,134,845	2,344,310

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 around the Fraser Delta and Victoria. Hydro-electric power to serve their needs has been developed mainly by private corporations although smaller public utility corporations have contributed to some extent.

Table 11 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1941 and 1942. Table 18 at p. 344 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
1941	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	2	1,456	2,904	Nil	2,065
Nova Scotia	27	31,265	242,610	81,250	87,560
New Brunswick	6	35,247	86,569	12,860	29,638
Quebec	16	45,596	91,656	30,710	33,230
Ontario	73	807,027	7,244,306	1,741,660	1,742,735
Manitoba	9	76,072	588,365	155,000	157,790
Saskatchewan	32	44,179	126,873	Nil	108,325
Alberta	10	64,378	125,248	"	68,332
British Columbia and Yukon	8	21,144	15,384	9,770	10,750
Totals, 1941	**183**	**1,126,364**	**8,523,915**	**2,031,250**	**2,240,425**

11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
1942					
Prince Edward Island	2	1,348	3,186	Nil	2,065
Nova Scotia	26	27,558	238,701	80,845	87,155
New Brunswick	6	36,521	94,330	12,860	29,620
Quebec	17	44,582	222,012	78,710	81,230
Ontario	74	820,055	7,690,441	1,797,660	1,798,735
Manitoba	10	78,515	633,921	155,000	158,083
Saskatchewan	35	45,007	138,871	Nil	108,812
Alberta	10	65,733	141,331	"	67,860
British Columbia and Yukon	8	21,180	14,999	9,770	10,750
Totals, 1942	**188**	**1,140,499**	**9,177,792**	**2,134,845**	**2,344,310**

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 summarized by provinces.

Nova Scotia.—In 1909 legislation was first enacted in Nova Scotia relating to the use of water power in "An Act for the Further Assisting of the Gold Mining Industry". This was the most advanced legislation until the development of water power within the Province of Nova Scotia was initiated under the Acts of 1914 and carried on in an investigatory manner in co-operation with the Dominion Government until 1919 when the Nova Scotia Power Commission was created under the Power Commission Act. 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 and policy of the Commission is the supply of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. The Rural Electrification Act of 1937 greatly increased the possibilities for retail service. It provides for financial assistance to equalize cost and revenue of extensions, the construction of which have been approved by Governor-in-Council as qualifying under the Act. In 1941, an amendment to the Power Commission Act authorized the Commission, subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council, to regulate and control the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply and use of power in the Province.

Financially, the Commission is self-supporting, repaying borrowings from revenue. The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1943, showed fixed assets of $17,575,959, work in progress $49,528, current assets $360,570, contingency and renewal reserves $1,614,451, sinking fund reserve $3,134,691 and a general reserve of $251,863.

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	1943	Initial	1942	1943
		h.p.	h.p.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Mushamush System	1921	800	1,030	208,752	1,187,900	1,629,000
St. Margaret System	1922	10,700	15,700	19,538,000	28,234,700	38,445,400
Sheet Harbour System—						
Malay Falls	1924	5,550	5,550	6,536,860	40,137,637	45,070,710
Ruth Falls	1925	6,290	10,590			
Mersey System—						
Original	1928	29,400	29,400	85,863,390	137,156,111	161,219,004
Cowie Falls	1938	10,200	10,200			
Tusket System	1929	2,820[1]	2,820[1]	3,680,540	8,795,863	10,499,640
Roseway System	1930	560	560	365,600	2,114,300	2,236,358
Markland System	1931	1,400	1,200[3]	5,813,555	[2]	783,913
Antigonish System	1931	[4]	500	389,520	2,263,830	3,095,940
Canseau System	1937	72	374	21,650	18,174	16,764
Totals	-		77,924		219,908,515	262,996,729

[1] Minimum head. [2] Non-generating. [3] A 1,200-h.p. development went into operation on the Markland System in 1943. [4] Distribution system only.

The nine systems comprise 1,475 miles of transmission and distribution lines and served 32 wholesale and 6,145 retail customers at Nov. 30, 1943. Nineteen generating stations and 38 generating units are in service with a total installed capacity of 77,924 h.p. and a total delivery to customers which is somewhat variable and has reached 249,449,505 kwh. per year.

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	125
Total		38,325

Power is also purchased and distributed directly by the Commission in every county of the Province to various towns, villages and rural communities. The Commission operates 24 rural distributing systems supplying 19,300 customers, and has important industrial power loads variously situated.

The Musquash, Grand Lake and Kouchibouguac plants are inter-connected and operate in parallel at all times.

Transmission Lines.—The transmission system consists of a 66,000-volt line from Musquash to Moncton; and five lines from Grand Lake, viz., two 33,000-volt lines to Fredericton, one 66,000-volt line to Newcastle, one 66,000-volt line to Moncton, and one 66,000-volt line from Coal Creek to Hampton.

Power is sold *en bloc* to the cities of Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton and the town of Sussex.

The statistical information given below shows the growth of the Commission's undertaking since 1924.

12.—Growth of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1924, 1929, 1934 and 1940-42

Item	1924	1929	1934	1940	1941	1942
High-voltage transmission lines.....miles	138	138	308	324	342	342
Distribution line..... "	67	440	753	2,000	2,100	2,150
Indirect customers.... No.	11,561	14,590	17,155	20,000	21,000	21,500
Direct customers..... "	1,129	3,720	7,247	18,000	19,200	19,400
Plant capacities..... h.p.	11,100	11,100	17,700	38,265	38,265	38,325
Power generated..... kwh.	15,500,000	28,000,000	41,139,600	86,356,100	82,400,000	91,000,000
Capital invested..... $	3,780,000	4,264,000	7,087,000	9,750,000	9,972,000	10,274,000
Annual revenues..... $	310,000	512,000	829,000	1,375,000	1,413,000	1,605,900

Quebec.—The National Electricity Syndicate, 1937 (Geo. VI, c. 24), was established to develop electricity generating plants and distributing systems in the Province. It was abolished in 1940 (Act 4, Geo. VI, c. 22) and its powers, duties, and contractual obligations were then transferred to the Quebec Streams Commission.

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., 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 and at the beginning of 1942, the Quebec Streams Commission completed the construction of a 48,000 h.p. (3 units) generating plant at Rapid 7 on the Upper Ottawa River, at the cost of $9,600,000 including interest during construction. About 16,000 h.p. has been supplied to the Noranda Mines since Oct. 18, 1941. A fourth unit is to be installed when warranted and when the flow of the drainage area above Rapid 7 has been regulated.

From 1912 to 1925, 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. Such storages have been transferred to and are operated by the Commission, the cost of operation only being charged annually to the interested companies or persons.

There were 17 storage reservoirs in 1943, which have been built and are controlled by the Commission in Quebec. 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 Métis Reservoir, the Savane River and Lake Brulé Reservoirs on Ste. Anne de Beaupré River and three small reservoirs on North River.

Among storage reservoirs not controlled or operated by the Commission, are the Lake St. John, the Lake Manouane and Passe Dangereuse on the Peribonka River, and the Onatchiway on the Shipshaw River. Power developments on the Saguenay River, benefiting from the Peribonka and Lake St. John Reservoirs will amount to over 1,500,000 h.p. when the Chute-à-Caron (Shipshaw) project is completed.

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 46 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1942, 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 present needs has been made—including existing plants and power under contract for present delivery—up to an aggregate of about 2,544,000 h.p., of which 62,500 will be discontinued after the War.

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.

The initial capital expenditure required to serve about twelve municipalities amounted to approximately $3,600,000. At Oct. 31, 1942, the total capital investment amounted to $483,333,025, of which $354,867,278 were investments by the Commission in generating plants, transmission systems, etc., including electric railway and other properties operated by the Commission for the major systems under their control and $128,465,747 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 $289,473,996 of which $182,504,711 represented reserves of the Commission and $106,969,285 of the municipalities.

13.—Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1930-42

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
1941	900	771,681	2,312,219	467,235,000
1942	902	785,564	2,265,796	483,333,000

14.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1938-42

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks)

System and District	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara System	1,259,115	1,358,177	1,375,335	1,682,975	1,676,273
Dominion Power and Transmission	46,515	56,970	50,134	[1]	[1]
Georgian Bay System	30,891	34,756	42,217	47,407	45,276
Eastern Ontario System	159,249	168,958	154,207	180,650	176,895
Thunder Bay System	131,394	118,740	97,855	128,539	106,716
Manitoulin District	205	273	330	504	464
Northern Ontario Properties—					
Nipissing District	4,857	5,188	5,121	5,791	5,416
Sudbury District	17,895	19,740	17,208	19,597	20,909
Abitibi District	172,409	188,877	197,453	230,965	222,788
Patricia District	5,697	11,792	14,209	15,791	11,059
St. Joseph District	2,989				
Espanola District	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**1,831,216**	**1,963,471**	**1,954,069**	**2,312,219**	**2,265,796**

[1] Included in Niagara System.

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 1942, total assets of $185,566,346, as compared with liabilities of $21,496,463. Of the difference, $91,828,309 was allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of $72,241,574. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets, the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. Between 1933 and 1942 total assets increased by $49,787,677 while total liabilities decreased by $28,424,291.

*Rural Electrical Service in Ontario.**—During past 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. For the duration of the War service to non-essential rural service has been suspended, unless this service will increase the production of foodstuffs.

15.—Electrical Service to Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1938-42

Item		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Rural power district	No.	178	184	184	184	120
Townships served	"	398	419	448	465	467
Consumers	"	99,921	113,157	123,022	131,524	135,106
Primary distribution lines	miles	15,784	18,166	19,492	20,104	20,072
Power supplied	h.p.	59,153	68,433	76,105	88,796	84,032
Revenues from customers	$	3,547,899	4,136,088	4,693,125	5,179,552	5,484,475
Total expenses	$	3,484,698	4,084,201	4,619,454	4,965,343	5,348,154
Net surpluses	$	63,201	51,887	73,671	214,209	136,321
Capital invested	$	28,561,214	33,476,148	36,615,083	38,812,593	39,295,995
Provincial grants-in-aid[1]	$	*14,149,667*	*16,596,671*	*18,148,898*	*19,237,773*	*19,480,391*

[1] Included in "Capital invested".

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Power Commission commenced its operations in 1919 under the authority of the Electrical Power Transmission Act. This Act empowered the Commission to make provision for generating electric energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies and for its transmission and sale to municipalities, corporations and individuals.

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, which took care of the cost of distribution and retailed power to individuals. After 1932 many factors combined to unduly burden the municipalities and the decision was made to serve the consumers direct.

* 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).

In 1929, the Provincial 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 Electrical Power Transmission Act, of 1931, permitted the reorganization 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 1942 the reserves, as represented by first-class securities, amounted to $3,482,235.

The Commission enters actively into the appliance merchandising field; it also operates a central steam-heating system and a gas plant at Brandon. As a result of sales and educational policies, together with the economies enforced, the Commission has been able to reduce rates for service progressively 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 and completed in August, 1920. Extensions have been made annually with the exception of 1933 but, since the commencement of the War, these have been limited to essential services such as those built to serve all Army and Air Force Training Centres in rural Manitoba. The system now serves 151 cities, towns and villages, and the transmission network comprises over 2,120 circuit miles of lines, providing service for 20,000 customers.

Power is at present purchased from the Winnipeg Electric Company through substations at Fort Garry and Selkirk for towns on the main network and at East Selkirk, Seven Sisters Falls and St. Boniface for distribution to outlying districts.

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 main system is centred on its generating plant at Saskatoon. North Battleford and Swift Current also have generating plants owned and operated by the Commission. Electric energy is furnished in bulk to the city corporations, which own and operate their own distribution systems. In the town of Battleford electric energy is supplied by the Commission, in bulk, by transmission line from the Commission's plant at North Battleford. In all the municipal corporations on its system (139 in number) the Commission supplies approximately 11,450 individual consumers directly and 15,413 indirectly. In 1942, 1,560 miles of transmission lines were owned and operated.

During the years 1929 to 1942 the Commission purchased certain generating plants, and constructed and purchased transmission lines and also distributing systems in towns and villages. These were improved, enlarged or supplemented. Particulars of 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. Acquisitions in 1942 include generating plants and distribution systems at Meadow Lake, Kelvington and Rose Valley.

Of the eighteen generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in 1942, 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 32,700 kw. There are no hydro-electric plants in the Commission's system, the primary power being: steam-reciprocating engines 800 h.p.; steam turbines 38,700 h.p.; and internal combustion engines 9,680 h.p. The Commission purchases several blocks of power from, and contracts for the interchange of power with private interests.

The total revenue for the calendar year 1942 was $1,590,787. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve to the amount of $3,168,716. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1942, was approximately $8,617,455.

Regina and Weyburn, as well as several towns and villages, own and operate municipal plants and distributing systems. There are 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 administration of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 261), and is given certain control and regulatory powers regarding electrical public utilities under Part III of the Power Commission Act.

16.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, 1929-42

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
1941	4	136	14,416	10,542	65,225,001	2,019,107	8,511,974
1942	4	139	15,413	11,450	70,084,762	2,100,225	8,617,455

[1] The Commission's operations in the two towns served commenced in November, 1929. [2] Information not available. [3] The Commission's operations in most of the municipalities served did not commence until near the end of the year.

Alberta.—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.

Two privately owned utilities are the chief sources of power for the municipalities. One has in operation four hydro-electric power plants totalling 91,000 h.p. on the Bow River and tributaries west of Calgary, with supplementary storage at Lake Minnewanka and Upper Kananaskis Lake totalling 240,000 acre feet. It operates, under lease, the city of Calgary's 14,000 h.p. steam plant, and has interchange arrangements and transmission line ties with the city of Edmonton and the city of Lethbridge. The other is located at the city of Drumheller, its power being generated by steam and 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.

Edmonton generates power from coal and operates its own distribution system; in addition, there is a reciprocal arrangement with one of the privately owned utilities for exchange of power at peak periods. Calgary and Red Deer own their distribution systems but purchase power from the same private source as Edmonton. Certain other large cities and towns such as Medicine Hat and Cardston own their power plants and those beyond reach of the two private utilities referred to above are served by small privately owned power 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

Summary statistics of privately owned central electric stations are given for the years 1929 to 1942 in Table **17.**

17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-42

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	12,336,216	4,426,235	4,704,523
1933	403	776,581	13,665,974	4,563,973	4,842,686
1934	402	760,462	16,060,883	4,817,600	5,097,613
1935	397	779,400	17,767,949	4,992,80b	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
1941	424	954,906	24,784,691	5,753,150	5,917,160
1942	428	985,059	28,177,387	6,099,440	6,269,386

[1] Exclusive of auxiliary equipment.

The predominant position of Quebec in the electric-power field can be seen from the column in Table 18 showing electric energy generated. Of the total power generated in Canada by all central electric stations 53 p.c. was generated by privately owned or commercial stations in the Province of Quebec; practically all of this amount was hydro power.

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.

All stations in Ontario produce only about one-half as much power as the Quebec stations and only 25 p.c. of the total for Ontario stations is produced by privately owned stations.

18.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1941 and 1942

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
1941	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	7	5,524	8,965	392	7,149
Nova Scotia	20	52,199	228,804	21,740	85,314
New Brunswick	7	25,682	446,505	92,900	110,140
Quebec	80	517,396	17,649,562	4,045,842	4,046,172
Ontario	63	77,074	2,391,156	542,729	542,944
Manitoba	14	33,739	1,338,300	353,300	354,649
Saskatchewan	110	27,460	69,468	[1]	57,378
Alberta	62	31,148	194,495	68,180	78,648
British Columbia and Yukon	61	184,684	2,457,436	628,067	634,766
Totals, 1941	**421**	**954,906**	**24,784,691**	**5,753,150**	**5,917,160**
1942					
Prince Edward Island	7	5,643	9,910	392	7,149
Nova Scotia	20	58,554	278,127	26,170	89,669
New Brunswick	8	26,218	395,139	94,150	111,630
Quebec	82	531,720	20,581,703	4,362,402	4,362,732
Ontario	63	76,788	2,491,270	543,779	544,019
Manitoba	15	34,254	1,446,889	353,300	354,644
Saskatchewan	107	27,922	72,686	[1]	59,463
Alberta	64	32,344	277,373	91,180	102,124
British Columbia and Yukon	62	191,616	2,624,290	628,067	637,956
Totals, 1942	**428**	**985,059**	**28,177,387**	**6,099,440**	**6,269,386**

[1] Power generation in Saskatchewan was entirely by fuel plants. There is one hydro-electric station but the power is used in Manitoba and the statistics are included with those of Manitoba.

Subsection 4.—Export of Electric Power

Electric energy is exported from Canada only under licence and an export tax of 0·03 cents per kwh. is levied. The export duties for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 were $443,783, $560,047, $598,038 and $618,953, respectively.

Exports for the calendar years 1940-43 are shown in Table 19. There are also large interprovincial movements of electric energy from Quebec to Ontario, and smaller movements from Quebec to New Brunswick and from British Columbia to Alberta.

The water allowed to be diverted at Niagara Falls for power purposes was increased by 5,000 cu. ft. per second to the Canadian side in November, 1940, owing to a diversion of water from Long Lake and the Ogoki River from the James Bay watershed to the Great Lakes watershed. In 1941 a further increase of 9,000 c.f.s. to the Canadian plants and 12,500 c.f.s. to the United States plants was permitted. This increased water with greater development of plants on the St. Lawrence River made possible the increased export of both firm and secondary power to the United States, mainly to plants producing war materials (5,000 c.f.s. will produce around 150,000 h.p. at the Queenston, Ont., plant).

19.—Electric Energy Exported from Canada, 1940-43

Company	1940	1941	1942	1943
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.	395,620,100	393,750,900	393,852,800	394,200,000
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	711,865,644	907,377,373	1,012,364,271	1,085,363,938
Canadian Niagara Power Company	323,955,002	350,254,246	318,856,519	314,512,111
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus)	15,576,100	8,223,200	6,423,500	30,214,300
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co	23,732,300	30,222,800	35,282,000	35,040,000
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.	21,871,011	23,492,600	25,562,379	30,889,205
British Columbia Electric Railway Co	191,400	207,190	183,150	206,320
Southern Canada Power Co	437,238[1]	1,050,134	1,262,694	2,505,684
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.	636,726,412	636,930,098	653,517,236	643,037,269
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B	548,460	1,093,680	550,800	727,100
Fraser Companies, Ltd	3,305,800[1]	5,310,000	4,258,300	6,885,000
Northport Power and Light Co	294,494	335,758	273,024	16,368
Northern B.C. Power Co	24,190[1]	23,080	22,310	18,020
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co	273,200	273,700	299,800	283,300
Manitoba Power Commission	1,013,400[1]	996,340	1,030,200	1,139,420
Totals	**2,135,434,751[1]**	**2,359,541,099**	**2,453,738,983**	**2,545,038,035**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Section 3.—Evolution of Power Equipment and Utilization of Power in Industry

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has compiled tables showing the power equipment installed in the manufacturing and mining industries of Canada from 1923 to 1941. Table **21** gives the combined statistics for both industries from 1929. The figures for the 13 years show that primary power has increased from 1,680,095 h.p. to 2,185,050 h.p. or by 30·1 p.c. while the installation of electric motors operated by purchased power shows an increase of no less than 82·0 p.c. In considering the increase in the latter figures, it must be borne in mind that the shift from belts and shafting to individual motors at each machine does not necessarily mean that an amount of power is used equivalent to the increased capacity.

Of the increase in primary power installed, manufacturing establishments accounted for 69·8 p.c. and mines for 30·2 p.c., while of the increase in electric motors operated by purchased power, manufacturing accounted for 76·3 p.c. and mining for 23·7 p.c.

The mining industry shows an uninterrupted increase in the amount of equipment operated by purchased power from 1929 to 1941, the steepness of a curve depicting this growth would show no lessening of steepness even during the worst years of the depression. The total amount of power equipment installed showed a drop in 1932, but resumed the upward trend in 1933; the same is true of the capacity of electric motors installed but that of motors operated by power generated within the

establishment dropped sharply from 1930 to 1933 and did not attain a figure equal to the 1930 total until 1937, when a very sharp rise over the 1936 figures occurred. This would indicate a tendency of mining companies to rely more and more upon purchased power rather than to attempt to generate their own, a very natural tendency in northern Canada where water power is abundant and fuels scarce.

In manufacturing, a steady growth is indicated in total power equipment installed, total electric motors and in motors operated by purchased power. In the capacity of motors operated by power generated within the establishment, the figures fluctuated between 1929 and 1935 and from there rose steeply to 1941.

20.—Percentage of Electric Rating to Total Power Equipment in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41

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	Electric Power	
		Total Motor Capacity	Per Cent of Total
	h.p.	h.p.	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	5,186,506	4,059,355	78·3
1937	5,562,772	4,411,974	79·3
1938	5,844,666	4,635,423	79·3
1939	6,071,557	4,883,670	80·4
1940	6,352,775	5,136,200	80·8
1941	6,963,218	5,624,681	80·8

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-39, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941

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
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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**	**2,770,383**	**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**	**648,489**	**1,484,153**	**2,977,714**	**4,461,867**	**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**
Totals, 1938	**830,897**	**111,615**	**723,377**	**1,665,919**	**3,303,804**	**4,969,723**	**659,741**	**3,963,545**
Totals, 1939	**827,801**	**121,997**	**731,390**	**1,681,188**	**3,375,169**	**5,056,357**	**694,450**	**4,069,619**

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941—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							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1940								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,263	711	1,150	3,124	851	3,975	7	858
Nova Scotia	60,329	9,158	15,821	85,308	78,122	163,430	44,339	122,461
New Brunswick	82,126	8,038	28,065	118,229	114,598	232,827	43,685	158,283
Quebec	195,667	33,687	323,638	552,992	1,394,867	1,947,859	167,710	1,562,577
Ontario	310,044	59,143	248,001	617,188	1,461,746	2,078,934	321,588	1,783,334
Manitoba	16,075	5,040	52	21,167	149,706	170,873	4,198	153,904
Saskatchewan	14,692	5,947	100	20,739	39,388	60,127	59	39,447
Alberta	28,998	10,504	12	39,514	50,699	90,213	4,134	54,833
British Columbia	139,268	20,012	110,212	269,492	273,063	542,555	139,049	412,112
Yukon	134	Nil	Nil	134	8	142	Nil	8
Totals, 1940	**848,596**	**152,240**	**727,051**	**1,727,887**	**3,563,048**	**5,290,935**	**724,769**	**4,287,817**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products	58,892	25,696	27,566	112,154	264,165	376,319	30,631	294,796
Animal products	25,211	8,887	2,771	36,869	114,452	151,321	3,572	118,024
Textile products	24,290	2,607	23,724	50,621	195,433	246,054	42,050	237,483
Wood and paper products	507,526	71,681	602,857	1,182,064	1,495,438	2,677,502	474,068	1,969,506
Iron and its products	137,644	27,196	3,594	168,434	594,761	763,195	129,235	723,996
Non-ferrous metal products	23,898	1,324	55,525	80,747	517,359	598,106	16,108	533,467
Non-metallic mineral products	44,695	13,492	306	58,493	212,041	270,534	10,397	222,438
Chemicals and allied products	23,339	1,171	10,621	35,131	144,610	179,741	16,315	160,925
Miscellaneous industries	3,101	186	87	3,374	24,789	28,163	2,393	27,182
1941								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,147	1,028	1,210	3,385	2,077	5,462	10	2,087
Nova Scotia	59,523	9,482	15,437	84,442	79,880	164,322	46,605	126,485
New Brunswick	85,580	9,279	27,778	122,637	121,159	243,796	43,716	164,875
Quebec	202,577	40,900	320,723	564,200	1,528,892	2,093,092	165,940	1,694,832
Ontario	354,070	66,404	248,519	668,993	1,645,839	2,314,832	330,551	1,976,390
Manitoba	17,408	5,733	25	23,166	163,111	186,277	4,670	167,781
Saskatchewan	17,688	8,997	130	26,815	44,531	71,346	170	44,701
Alberta	32,269	13,987	12	46,268	73,105	119,373	5,502	78,607
British Columbia	146,968	23,591	110,365	280,924	370,340	651,264	142,948	513,288
Yukon and Northwest Territories	244	60	Nil	304	8	312	Nil	8
Totals, 1941	**917,474**	**179,461**	**724,199**	**1,821,134**	**4,028,942**	**5,850,076**	**740,112**	**4,769,054**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products	57,746	31,841	28,485	118,072	284,369	402,441	32,204	316,573
Animal products	26,667	9,767	2,677	39,111	124,806	163,917	3,571	128,377
Textile products	24,232	2,999	24,890	52,121	199,795	251,916	29,456	229,251
Wood and paper products	518,851	86,426	598,408	1,203,685	1,568,396	2,772,081	495,984	2,064,380
Iron and its products	176,288	31,395	3,531	211,214	752,334	963,548	139,248	891,582
Non-ferrous metal products	24,030	1,231	55,525	80,786	592,694	673,480	16,349	609,043
Non-metallic mineral products	47,995	13,755	21	61,771	224,049	285,820	11,313	235,362
Chemicals and allied products	38,464	1,831	10,620	50,915	251,831	302,746	11,987	263,818
Miscellaneous industries	3,201	216	42	3,459	30,668	34,127	Nil	30,668

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941—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							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 1929	**142,230**	**27,033**	**42,024**	**211,287**	**238,974**	**450,261**	**75,069**	**314,043**
Totals, 1930	**139,419**	**31,532**	**40,230**	**211,181**	**297,826**	**509,007**	**88,585**	**386,411**
Totals, 1931	**136,551**	**32,012**	**38,508**	**207,071**	**313,567**	**520,638**	**79,259**	**392,826**
Totals, 1932	**128,869**	**28,938**	**37,407**	**195,214**	**287,130**	**482,344**	**76,626**	**363,756**
Totals, 1933	**136,322**	**37,181**	**44,882**	**218,385**	**369,549**	**587,934**	**47,407**	**416,956**
Totals, 1934	**136,096**	**49,526**	**35,414**	**221,036**	**400,035**	**621,071**	**66,647**	**466,682**
Totals, 1935	**133,888**	**53,482**	**63,940**	**251,310**	**437,160**	**688,470**	**74,687**	**511,847**
Totals, 1936	**126,318**	**69,412**	**54,909**	**250,639**	**474,000**	**724,639**	**79,140**	**553,140**
Totals, 1937	**144,454**	**85,757**	**42,575**	**272,786**	**577,703**	**850,489**	**101,526**	**679,229**
Totals, 1938	**148,457**	**90,163**	**53,813**	**292,433**	**582,510**	**874,943**	**89,368**	**671,878**
Totals, 1939	**143,965**	**96,432**	**62,492**	**302,889**	**712,311**	**1,015,200**	**101,740**	**814,051**
1940								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Nova Scotia	51,139	7,760	645	59,544	57,184	116,728	11,755	68,939
New Brunswick	1,517	1,283	Nil	2,800	2,210	5,010	227	2,437
Quebec	2,109	19,170	2,187	23,466	238,583	262,049	5,896	244,479
Ontario	4,969	32,995	3,005	40,969	299,128	340,097	7,279	306,407
Manitoba	2,155	1,102	1,900	5,157	46,491	51,648	1,583	48,074
Saskatchewan	1,855	4,346	3,300	9,501	22,065	31,566	3,520	25,585
Alberta	43,164	6,965	Nil	50,129	32,255	82,384	9,122	41,377
British Columbia	49,282	21,963	31,038	102,283	48,861	151,144	41,189	90,050
Yukon and N.W.T.	115	6,099	15,000	21,214	Nil	21,214	21,035	21,035
Totals, 1940	**156,305**	**101,683**	**57,075**	**315,063**	**746,777**	**1,061,840**	**101,606**	**848,383**
GROUP								
Metals	73,581	57,794	43,360	138,735	548,745	687,480	68,401	617,146
Non-metals	113,961	28,490	12,295	154,746	167,157	321,903	30,289	197,446
Fuels	*111,511*	*16,718*	*12,000*	*140,224*	*98,785*	*239,009*	*27,548*	*126,331*
Other non-metals	*2,450*	*11,777*	*295*	*14,522*	*68,372*	*82,894*	*2,743*	*71,115*
Stone, sand and gravel	4,763	15,399	1,420	21,582	30,875	52,457	2,916	33,791
1941								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Nova Scotia	50,445	7,328	540	58,313	62,019	120,332	10,963	72,982
New Brunswick	1,685	1,607	Nil	3,292	2,227	5,519	227	2,454
Quebec	1,740	25,915	2,160	29,815	247,636	277,451	5,099	252,735
Ontario	5,850	31,034	2,150	39,034	317,612	356,646	5,257	322,869
Manitoba	2,952	1,953	1,900	6,805	38,556	45,361	3,767	42,323
Saskatchewan	3,144	5,131	3,300	11,575	26,687	38,262	5,478	32,165
Alberta	43,442	8,523	32,938	84,903	1,247	86,150	6,327	7,574
British Columbia	47,031	22,795	36,972	106,798	50,939	157,737	45,618	96,557
Yukon and N.W.T.	45	3,636	19,700	23,381	2,203	25,584	23,765	25,968
Totals, 1941	**156,334**	**107,922**	**99,660**	**363,916**	**749,126**	**1,113,042**	**106,501**	**855,627**
GROUP								
Metals	40,264	57,700	53,032	150,996	569,889	720,885	78,686	648,575
Non-metals	112,069	33,138	45,233	190,440	143,999	334,441	26,910	170,911
Fuels	*109,150*	*17,471*	*44,938*	*171,559*	*73,729*	*245,288*	*23,473*	*97,202*
Other non-metals	*2,919*	*15,667*	*295*	*18,881*	*70,272*	*89,153*	*3,437*	*73,709*
Sand, stone and gravel	4,001	17,084	1,395	22,480	35,236	57,716	905	36,141
	COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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	**908,054**	**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**	**704,481**	**4,411,974**
Totals, 1938	**979,354**	**201,808**	**777,190**	**1,958,352**	**3,886,314**	**5,844,666**	**749,109**	**4,635,423**
Totals, 1939	**971,766**	**218,429**	**793,882**	**1,984,077**	**4,087,480**	**6,071,557**	**796,190**	**4,883,670**

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Year and Province or Group	Steam-Engines and Turbines	Internal-Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
	COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES—concl.							
1940	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	1,263	711	1,150	3,124	851	3,975	7	858
Nova Scotia	111,468	16,918	16,466	144,852	135,306	280,158	56,094	191,400
New Brunswick	83,643	9,321	28,065	121,029	116,808	237,837	43,912	160,720
Quebec	197,776	52,857	325,825	576,458	1,633,450	2,209,908	173,606	1,807,056
Ontario	315,013	92,138	251,006	658,157	1,760,874	2,419,031	328,867	2,089,741
Manitoba	18,230	6,142	1,952	26,324	196,197	222,521	5,781	201,978
Saskatchewan	16,547	10,293	3,400	30,240	61,453	91,693	3,579	65,032
Alberta	72,162	17,469	12	89,643	82,954	172,597	13,256	96,210
British Columbia	188,550	41,975	141,250	371,775	321,924	693,699	180,238	502,162
Yukon and N.W.T.	249	6,099	15,000	21,348	8	21,356	21,035	21,043
Totals, 1940	**1,004,901**	**253,923**	**784,126**	**2,042,950**	**4,309,825**	**6,352,775**	**826,375**	**5,136,200**
1941								
Prince Edward Island	1,147	1,028	1,210	3,385	2,077	5,462	10	2,087
Nova Scotia	109,968	16,810	15,977	142,755	141,899	284,654	57,568	199,467
New Brunswick	87,265	10,886	27,778	125,929	123,386	249,315	43,943	167,329
Quebec	204,317	66,815	322,883	594,015	1,776,528	2,370,543	171,039	1,947,567
Ontario	359,920	97,438	250,669	708,027	1,963,451	2,671,478	335,808	2,299,259
Manitoba	20,360	7,686	1,925	29,971	201,667	231,638	8,437	210,104
Saskatchewan	20,832	14,128	3,430	38,390	71,218	109,608	5,648	76,866
Alberta	75,711	22,510	32,950	131,171	74,352	205,523	11,829	86,181
British Columbia	193,999	46,386	147,337	387,722	421,279	809,001	188,566	609,845
Yukon and N.W.T.	289	3,696	19,700	23,685	2,211	25,896	23,765	25,976
Totals, 1941	**1,073,808**	**287,383**	**823,859**	**2,185,050**	**4,778,068**	**6,963,118**	**846,613**	**5,624,681**

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 22 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 1941 showed an increase of 29·9 p.c. over 1940. Of the 1941 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario cost 48·7 p.c. of the total, of Quebec 29·3 p.c., of British Columbia 6·7 p.c. and of Nova Scotia 5·3 p.c.

The wood and paper products group used 21·4 p.c., of the fuel consumed by manufacturing industries, iron and its products 19·6 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 18·5 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 14·4 p.c. and vegetable products 10·4 p.c.

22.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941

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	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	**28,786,767**	**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**	**5,734,249**	**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**
Totals, 1938	**29,619,269**	**4,493,824**	**8,103,428**	**1,614,941**	**7,381,904**	**2,803,022**	**54,016,388**
Totals, 1939	**31,022,811**	**4,870,875**	**8,560,418**	**1,562,119**	**7,891,892**	**3,155,016**	**57,063,131**
1940							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island	26,948	1,717	3,555	8,206	Nil	8,735	49,161
Nova Scotia	1,626,039	149,728	503,023	33,701	1,314,519	175,124	3,802,134
New Brunswick	2,126,412	16,189	97,124	150,269	23,232	141,058	2,554,284
Quebec	13,560,672	407,958	3,887,774	645,088	1,987,659	1,390,321	21,879,472
Ontario	20,669,829	4,394,024	5,820,718	525,573	5,476,285	2,799,706	39,686,135
Manitoba	1,570,037	31,650	284,465	146,317	133,580	197,607	2,363,656
Saskatchewan	380,196	18,993	354,269	68,072	190,836	102,518	1,114,884
Alberta	416,588	16,407	58,315	30,187	799,626	155,582	1,476,705
British Columbia	1,018,516	760,404	1,350,906	145,710	247,239	1,229,555	4,752,330
Yukon and Northwest Territories	7,250	Nil	588	1,668	Nil	5,137	14,643
Totals, 1940	**41,402,487**	**5,797,070**	**12,360,737**	**1,754,791**	**10,172,976**	**6,205,343**	**77,693,404**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products	4,516,566	434,475	870,343	450,070	781,822	1,573,756	8,627,032
Animal products	2,492,032	32,290	304,540	554,602	188,700	831,844	4,404,008
Textiles and textile products	3,542,323	6,793	424,679	38,900	66,231	107,541	4,186,467
Wood and paper products	12,592,691	21,565	1,530,690	213,347	171,236	2,090,266	16,619,795
Iron and its products	5,623,216	420,394	4,150,936	51,288	3,001,002	686,177	13,933,013
Non-ferrous metal products	5,897,663	3,550,049	1,795,739	43,969	244,650	125,943	11,658,013
Non-metallic mineral products	4,339,471	1,277,307	3,046,623	345,813	5,582,715	454,589	15,046,518
Chemicals and allied products	2,204,113	49,728	207,244	52,589	96,427	307,572	2,917,673
Miscellaneous industries	194,412	4,469	29,943	4,213	40,193	27,655	300,885
1941							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island	29,296	2,486	4,296	7,219	Nil	8,330	51,627
Nova Scotia	1,979,004	149,269	628,869	37,542	1,330,756	274,621	4,400,061
New Brunswick	2,664,665	33,149	157,676	116,628	23,918	283,176	3,279,212
Quebec	19,252,737	436,938	5,803,776	719,432	2,484,175	2,234,110	30,931,168
Ontario	26,543,322	4,902,288	8,562,031	570,856	7,156,991	4,201,283	51,966,771
Manitoba	1,861,837	26,684	420,112	168,104	183,810	304,228	2,964,775
Saskatchewan	459,978	12,821	339,940	66,179	211,346	200,393	1,290,657
Alberta	472,889	14,134	64,206	34,900	856,712	258,843	1,701,684
British Columbia	1,226,050	810,695	1,752,971	173,832	276,851	2,051,427	6,291,826
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3,935	Nil	260	1,492	Nil	3,348	9,035
Totals, 1941	**54,493,713**	**6,388,464**	**17,734,137**	**1,896,184**	**12,554,559**	**9,819,759**	**102,886,816**

[1] Includes gasoline and kerosene, except for 1940 and 1941.

22.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941—continued

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel[1]	Total
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded						
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products	5,496,518	455,787	1,114,747	485,814	832,528	2,337,654	10,723,048
Animal products	2,953,455	13,651	417,552	590,418	203,706	1,254,130	5,432,912
Textiles and textile products	4,176,514	10,086	455,287	39,539	65,877	158,089	4,905,392
Wood and paper products	16,510,597	24,018	1,789,370	183,129	180,895	3,300,559	21,988,568
Iron and its products	7,485,013	574,743	7,125,563	71,933	3,734,287	1,215,042	20,206,581
Non-ferrous metal products	7,532,806	4,007,450	2,606,235	38,698	343,448	260,354	14,788,991
Non-metallic mineral products	6,018,269	1,238,992	3,847,876	419,325	6,940,482	619,258	19,084,202
Chemicals and allied products	4,061,451	59,474	340,195	62,077	159,507	611,564	5,294,268
Miscellaneous industries	259,090	4,263	37,312	5,251	93,829	63,109	462,854
	MINING INDUSTRIES[2]						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	**3,230,598**	**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	**2,611,885**	**6,948**	**366,584**	**250,628**	**156,903**	**221,154**	**3,617,102**
Totals, 1934	**2,989,478**	**9,833**	**611,978**	**484,044**	**187,989**	**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**
Totals, 1938	**3,315,338**	**6,955**	**1,493,826**	**533,361**	**343,081**	**614,770**	**6,327,331**
Totals, 1939	**3,471,368**	**38,541**	**1,564,970**	**506,050**	**732,678**	**593,268**	**6,906,875**
1940							
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	1,260,467	300	36,630	10,587	24,715	34,212	1,366,911
New Brunswick	53,872	Nil	867	284	16,931	6,550	78,504
Quebec	792,322	2,307	237,719	160,874	32	179,313	1,372,567
Ontario	574,766	70,746	529,008	206,708	61,483	277,627	1,720,338
Manitoba	53,736	3,302	22,538	21,163	Nil	43,069	143,808
Saskatchewan	105,553	175	119,205	8,661	46	42,936	276,576
Alberta	314,778	96	20,800	2,149	844,516	24,950	1,207,289
British Columbia	431,145	688	405,592	41,792	Nil	93,832	973,049
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3,036	706	266,968	91,983	"	53,869	416,562
Totals, 1940	**3,589,675**	**78,320**	**1,639,327**	**544,201**	**947,723**	**756,358**	**7,555,604**
1941							
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	1,376,139	244	14,035	8,250	21,270	39,192	1,459,130
New Brunswick	76,293	Nil	982	1,236	15,569	13,664	107,744
Quebec	814,569	1,949	231,035	179,158	Nil	292,324	1,519,035
Ontario	706,425	105,180	556,628	196,387	42,791	380,766	1,988,177
Manitoba	58,869	3,786	22,154	33,002	Nil	44,987	162,838
Saskatchewan	124,943	263	147,376	3,829	113	50,993	327,517
Alberta	287,674	Nil	9,468	816	571,066	28,318	897,342
British Columbia	438,320	1,562	479,894	89,639	Nil	115,510	1,124,925
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,925	109	132,102	101,682	"	49,893	286,711
Totals, 1941	**3,886,157**	**113,093**	**1,593,714**	**613,999**	**650,809**	**1,015,647**	**7,873,419**

[1] Includes gasoline and kerosene, except for 1940 and 1941.

[2] Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations, salt, cement, lime and clay products.

22.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1929-41, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel[1]	Total
	COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES[2]						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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**	**1,867,583**	**43,329,124**
Totals, 1935	**26,965,746**	**1,933,864**	**6,613,052**	**1,963,590**	**5,901,772**	**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**
Totals, 1938	**32,934,607**	**4,500,779**	**10,210,971**	**2,168,302**	**7,724,985**	**2,804,075**	**60,343,719**
Totals, 1939	**34,494,179**	**4,909,416**	**10,125,388**	**2,068,169**	**8,624,570**	**3,748,284**	**63,970,006**
1940							
Prince Edward Island	26,948	1,717	3,555	8,206	Nil	8,735	49,161
Nova Scotia	2,886,506	150,028	539,653	44,288	1,339,234	209,336	5,169,045
New Brunswick	2,180,284	16,189	97,991	150,553	40,163	147,608	2,632,788
Quebec	14,352,994	410,265	4,125,493	805,962	1,987,691	1,569,634	23,252,039
Ontario	21,244,595	4,464,770	6,349,726	732,281	5,537,768	3,077,333	41,406,473
Manitoba	1,623,773	34,952	307,003	167,480	133,580	240,676	2,507,464
Saskatchewan	485,749	19,168	473,474	76,733	190,882	145,454	1,391,460
Alberta	731,366	16,503	79,115	32,336	1,644,142	180,532	2,683,994
British Columbia	1,449,661	761,092	1,756,498	187,502	247,239	1,323,387	5,725,379
Yukon and Northwest Territories	10,286	706	267,556	93,651	Nil	59,006	431,205
Totals, 1940	**44,992,162**	**5,875,390**	**14,000,064**	**2,298,992**	**11,120,699**	**6,961,701**	**85,249,008**
1941							
Prince Edward Island	29,296	2,486	4,296	7,219	Nil	8,330	51,627
Nova Scotia	3,355,143	149,513	642,904	45,792	1,352,026	313,813	5,859,191
New Brunswick	2,740,958	33,149	158,658	117,864	39,487	296,840	3,386,956
Quebec	20,067,306	438,887	6,034,811	898,590	2,484,175	2,526,434	32,450,203
Ontario	27,249,747	5,007,468	9,118,659	767,243	7,229,782	4,582,049	53,954,948
Manitoba	1,920,706	30,470	442,306	201,106	183,810	349,215	3,127,613
Saskatchewan	584,921	13,084	487,316	70,008	211,459	251,386	1,618,174
Alberta	760,563	14,134	73,674	35,716	1,427,778	287,161	2,599,026
British Columbia	1,664,370	812,257	2,232,865	263,471	276,851	2,166,937	7,416,751
Yukon and Northwest Territories	6,860	109	132,362	103,174	Nil	53,241	295,746
Totals, 1941	**58,379,870**	**6,501,557**	**19,327,851**	**2,510,183**	**13,205,368**	**10,835,406**	**110,760,235**

[1] Includes gasoline and kerosene, except for 1940 and 1941.

[2] Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations, salt, cement, lime and clay products.

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 including: the historical development of manufacturing in Canada in so far as statistical data are available; production by industrial groups and individual industries giving a detailed treatment of current production under various groupings and individual industries; general analyses of the principal factors in manufacturing production under such sub-headings as capital, employment, salaries and wages, size of establishment, and power and fuel. Part II deals with the provincial and local distribution of manufacturing production.

With regard to the first section of Part I, dealing with historical development, it has been impossible to compile absolutely comparable statistics over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses, and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, while numerous changes have been made since then in the information collected and the treatment of the data, an effort has been made to carry all major revisions, in so far as possible, back to 1917, so that the figures for the period since then are on a reasonably comparable basis.

The far-reaching influence of the War of 1914-18 was, of course, the outstanding factor in the growth recorded prior to the war now being waged. It was during these years that Canadian manufactures began to develop on a really large scale. Munitions contracts placed by the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada in those years totalled well over $1,000,000,000 and these did not include such fields of production as shipbuilding and aviation, which are very important to the present Canadian effort. Shipbuilding construction alone during the First World War amounted to $35,000,000 in 1917, $75,000,000 in 1918 and $86,000,000 in 1919. In the same three years, employees in the shipbuilding industry numbered 12,000, 22,000 and 25,000, respectively.

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Canada's effort in the present war has brought manufacturing production to a much higher level than ever before. The following special article reviews the developments that have taken place and the system of controls that have been imposed.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESENT WAR ON MANUFACTURING

To a much greater extent than in the First World War, Canadian industry has been expanded to meet the needs of the fighting forces of the Allied Nations. Industrial capacity in this country is now (March, 1944) almost three times what it was when hostilities broke out in September, 1939. Scores of new industries have gone into production, and many others engaged in making civilian articles have been diverted to the output of the essentials of war.

However, there has been this difference between industrial expansion in the First and in the Second World Wars: whereas Government control of industry was unthought of in Canada in 1914-18, the experience gained during the inflationary period after that war to 1929, and in the depression of the 1930's, provided the basis for an all-embracing system of controls over the agencies of production and over the consumption of a wide variety of articles.

The present review is divided into two parts as follows: (1) a description of Government control measures over manufacturing, and (2) an outline summarizing the production of the principal munitions of war.

Government Control Measures over Manufacturing

War-time control of manufacturing is largely exercised by two authorities—the Wartime Industries Control Board, responsible to the Minister of Munitions and Supply, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, responsible to the Minister of Finance. The former body controls the production and distribution of certain basic materials especially placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Munitions and Supply because of their importance to the war program. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has authority over the production and distribution of most goods (mainly civilian) not within the sphere of the Wartime Industries Control Board. These two Boards operate through "controllers" and "administrators", respectively.

Controls Exercised by the Department of Munitions and Supply*—The following paragraphs outline a few significant measures of control as they affected some of the more important industrial commodities to Apr. 1, 1944.

Steel.—By careful planning, Canada's production of steel has been doubled since war began, and this country is now the fourth greatest steel producer among the United Nations. Although steel was so scarce that for many critical months after the Fall of France the whole Canadian war program was threatened, at no time has the lack of it caused a single, serious interruption of any phase of war production or service. At the close of 1943, with most large-scale construction projects completed, some quantities of certain types of steel were released to fill the gaps in civilian production.

*Prepared in the Office of the Director of Publicity, Department of Munitions and Supply.

Despite the large increase in production, which now exceeds the average pre-war total of imports plus domestic output, the end of 1943 still saw shortages of end-products which affected every civilian.

Control.—On June 24, 1940, the Steel Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply was established. Even though the United States was helping by increasing steel exports, it was found advisable to expand Canadian facilities, and to reduce civilian consumption.

From the very beginning conservation has been achieved largely by control at the source. The rolling schedules at the mills have been supervised in such a way that non-essential orders have been squeezed out. In addition, however, hundreds of thousands of tons of steel have been saved by voluntary and mandatory substitution of less scarce materials, and this has been possible in war, as well as civilian, manufacture.

Immense quantities of steel were saved by the Department of Munitions and Supply through restrictive orders of the Steel Control, and by orders of other Controls. The Supplies Control, which until early in 1942 had jurisdiction over scores of end-products, banned or restricted production of a long list of articles, including washing machines, radios and stoves. In addition, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board cut out the frills of civilian manufacture and, by new and simpler standardized designs for essential articles, saved much steel. Early in 1942, this body took over the control of the metal end-products formerly under the jurisdiction of the Supplies Control, and it thereafter continued the policy of eliminating the manufacture of non-essentials and curtailing the output of many essentials.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—Canada is now the greatest base-metal exporting country in the world, and in 1943 achieved the largest output in its history.

After the outbreak of hostilities, in 1939, the metal and mineral production of Canada was made available to the United Kingdom, and contracts provided for the annual shipment of more than one billion pounds of aluminum, copper, zinc, nickel and lead. With the entry of the United States into the conflict, in 1941, it became necessary further to increase production so that substantial quantities of exportable metals could be shipped to that country for its war program.

One of the most notable accomplishments of the Metals Control has been the substitution of less scarce metals for those in shortest supply. But the most striking achievements have been in the production of the light metals, magnesium, and aluminum. At the beginning of 1942, this country had to import magnesium; before the year was out, a Government-owned plant, using a new Canadian process, was producing sufficient to provide for domestic needs and for the export of a substantial quantity. Aluminum production in Canada was not new, but it has expanded more than six times since war began.

Control.—On July 15, 1940, the Metals Controller was appointed in the Department of Munitions and Supply. His duties were to regulate the supply, distribution, and use of non-ferrous metals, industrial minerals, and common metal alloys. The Controller immediately restricted the domestic use of aluminum, nickel, zinc, magnesium, tin, cadmium, copper and brass, and later added other non-ferrous metal restrictions. Nearly all these controls were later tightened, but by the beginning of 1944 some relaxations were possible.

Timber.—Because of the great and growing importance of wood, Canada's 500,000,000 forested acres take on a new significance. Demands have risen so high that production cannot keep pace, and Canada, one of the richest timber countries in the world, is experiencing a deficit.

At the outbreak of war, the Canadian lumber industry was experiencing a period of reasonable activity but in the summer of 1940, Canada became virtually the only source from which the United Kingdom could obtain supplies of softwoods essential to the prosecution of the War. At the same time the industry was called on to provide the needs of a suddenly expanded Canadian war program.

Control.—To meet this emergency, the Department of Munitions and Supply established a Timber Control on June 24, 1940. Almost immediately the specifications for buildings and for all articles made of wood were scrutinized so that the necessary grades might be conserved wherever possible. At the instance of the Control, many types of containers were redesigned by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, and important savings in lumber and shipping space were achieved. During the first half of 1941, the demand for lumber was sharply reduced, but by mid-summer a second very active period of war building got under way and continued into 1942. The Timber Control has imposed many restrictions to conserve available supplies.

Rubber.—On the site of an old Indian reservation, near Sarnia, Ont., a plant owned by the people of Canada is (in March, 1944) turning out 34,000 long tons of buna-S and 4,000 long tons of butyl each year. This output, together with small quantities of neoprene from the United States, the still-essential natural rubber from Ceylon, Mexico, Brazil and Liberia, and goodly supplies of scrap, will be sufficient to provide Canadian war-time requirements if civilian demands are as closely restricted as in the past two years.

As a result of measures adopted by the Rubber Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply, consumption of rubber for civilian purposes in 1943 averaged about 10 p.c. of what it was before the War. Restrictive orders were not alone responsible for this saving of the priceless rubber supply; much of it has been achieved by the use of substitutes and reclaim.

Control.—At the beginning of 1944, the situation was this: new, retreated and used tires, and new and used tubes, were rationed, with 120 Rationing Representatives handling equitable distribution to essential users. Crude rubber is permitted only for a continually diminishing list of the most essential articles. On the other hand, the use of synthetic is being steadily and rapidly extended for war and essential civilian purposes.

A Government agency, Fairmont Company Limited, was established on May 16, 1940, and given the authority to purchase, stockpile, and sell crude natural rubber in accordance with existing and subsequent war needs. By the time rubber was placed under the jurisdiction of the Supplies Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply, on Aug. 26, 1941, the Fairmont reserve amounted to 25,000 tons. Later this Crown Company was given a monopoly over buying and selling crude rubber, and arrangements were made for doubling the stockpile. At the same time, the Control began a program of progressive restriction on the use of natural rubber.

When Canada declared war on Japan, things moved fast. Within three days all civilian dealings in new tires and tubes had been prohibited, except by permit. One day later all processing of crude rubber for civilian purposes was frozen. Four days after that, rubber prices were fixed. And the day after Christmas the first step toward synthetic production was taken with the setting up of a rubber substitutes advisory committee. Early in 1942, tire rationing orders were issued.

During the next few months the Allied rubber position grew progressively worse, and it was felt by the Department of Munitions and Supply that the regulation of rubber in Canada was important enough to justify an individual control. Accordingly, on Nov. 2, 1942, the jurisdiction over rubber was removed from the Supplies Control, and a Rubber Control was established.

The rubber processors have been under very tight control, and the rubber they have used, whether for war or for civilian manufacture, has had to be processed according to mandatory specifications. No rubber has been released, even for war purposes, except by permit.

The measures of control over scrap and reclaim have closely paralleled those over crude rubber. On Mar. 23, 1942, the use of reclaim was limited to much the same essential articles as those for which natural rubber could be used, but in many articles its use was made mandatory, and in other articles the manufacturers were compelled to use a specified proportion of reclaim. When synthetic rubber became available, the restrictions on scrap and reclaim were gradually relaxed.

Chemicals.—During the early months of the War, the problem of supplying chemicals for the war program rested on the shoulders of the Chemicals and Explosives Production Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. But early in 1941 it became apparent that shortages of chemicals both for war and civilian purposes made necessary a closer regulation of supplies. In July, 1941, a Chemicals Controller, Department of Munitions and Supply, was appointed.

Since its inception, the Control has broadened in scope until it now takes in more than 300 items ranging from quinine, dealt with in ounces, to soda ash and sulphuric acid, dealt with in hundreds of thousands of tons. Much of the allocation and other control work has been accomplished without issuing formal orders.

Motor Vehicles.—In peace-time the automobile industry was one of the five largest Canadian industrial enterprises. To divert the facilities of the industry from civilian to war needs and to arrange for the maintenance of essential passenger cars and trucks, a Motor Vehicle Controller was appointed in the Department of Munitions and Supply on Feb. 13, 1941.

Early in 1942, the production of passenger automobiles was stopped. To take care of the needs of physicians, nurses, firefighting and police departments, and others in essential classifications, 4,500 new cars were set aside for a Government "bank". Cars from this reserve pool are released only for essential purposes on a permit from the Motor Vehicle Control. To the end of 1943, about 800 cars were released from the "bank" By January, 1942, demands from the Armed Forces had increased to a point where drastic curtailment of civilian truck production became necessary. A ban on the making of trucks and buses, except by permit, went into effect on Mar. 14, 1942. However, the expansion of business activities and increased transportation resulting from the war program made it necessary to meet the needs of essential commercial firms for transportation equipment. Trucks and equipment were diverted from non-essential to essential work, and restrictions were imposed on trucking and delivery services. This diversion met most of the needs during 1942, but it was obvious that a broader program would have to be developed.

A study was made of the specifications of vehicles being produced for military equipment, and models were selected of such basic design that they would meet civilian requirements. Manufacturers were then permitted to divert from military schedules certain models which were to be stripped of all military equipment and produced as commercial units. Prospective purchasers had to prove their essentiality to the Motor Vehicle Control before a truck could be released.

Controls Exercised by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.*—An outline of the principles and procedure in Board controls is given in the Prices Chapter at pp. 776-783. Some details of control over a few types of manufactured goods coming under the jurisdiction of the Board are given in the following paragraphs:—

Agricultural Implements.—During 1942 the production and importation of agricultural implements were made subject to increasingly restrictive quotas for various types and kinds, but because of the critical need for new implements and parts to meet the large food production goals, quotas were gradually raised in 1943. Provisions were made for conservation of materials and for planning of production in accordance with the relative urgency of need for different implements. Rationing of farm implements was adopted Oct. 6, 1942.

Production plans for 1943 as revised in January, 1943, called for the manufacture of farm machinery at 35 p.c. of 1940 levels, and of repair parts at 165 p.c. In July, 1943, quotas for the 1943-44 production season for farm machinery and equipment were set about 130 p.c. higher than previously (77 p.c. of the average of the 1940-41 output). Large increases were permitted in certain lines such as

* Prepared in the Economics Branch, Research Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

milking machines and haying equipment. Since production has also been restricted in the United States (the source of various raw materials, component parts, etc.), it was necessary to co-ordinate the regulations of the two countries.

Household Appliances.—Beginning in October, 1941, the Controller of Supplies in the Department of Munitions and Supply imposed production quotas on the manufacture of radios, metal-clad refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, all domestic stoves and heaters and electric irons. Quotas were later replaced by prohibition of manufacture except under permit. The production of sewing machines for civilian purposes was prohibited on June 1, 1942.

It became clear late in 1943 (by which time these appliances had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board) that civilian supplies of electric washing machines and electric irons had fallen to an uncomfortably low level. Estimates of civilian requirements for these items were prepared by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and submitted to the Wartime Industries Control Board where decisions were made as to what materials, labour and plant facilities could be spared.

Other Metal Products.—Similar restrictions were extended to all other civilian-type metal products. Production of electrical equipment using copper and brass was curtailed and sales of residential lighting fixtures to consumers placed under permit. Use of scarce metals in heating and plumbing equipment was restricted, often by simplification measures. Beginning early in 1942 sales and deliveries of office machinery were placed under permit and the use of metal prohibited in making filing cabinets and other equipment. The use of metal in household furniture, springs and mattresses was drastically cut. Metal containers have wherever possible been replaced by glass and fibre, and tin has been economized by using a lighter coating of tinplate and substituting lacquered blackplate. Late in 1943 and early in 1944, it became possible to relax and revise a number of these restrictions on the end use of metals, although in many cases the metals remained scarce and subject to careful allocation by Wartime Industries Control Board.

Wood and Paper Products.—Shortages of lumber have been evident since 1941, reflecting labour scarcity and high military and export requirements, but there was little scope for conservation in its civilian use because wood was being substituted for even scarcer metals in many important uses. By the end of 1943 it became advisable to permit return to metal in a few cases.

Restrictions on the manufacture of paper and fibre products were introduced early in 1943 and had the general objective of reducing the variety of products and eliminating non-essential types, thus securing longer production runs and saving labour. Quota rationing was introduced for newspapers and periodicals in January, 1943, and extended in July to other similar publications. In the summer of 1943 the paper supply position became critical and in November the use of commercial printed matter was made subject to permit and other conservation measures were adopted. During the latter part of the year National Selective Service took action to obtain additional labour to maintain the supply of pulpwood.

Oils and Fats.—War-time needs and the loss of certain important foreign sources of supply have necessitated special efforts to increase domestic production of linseed oil, to develop substitutes for certain Chinese and East Indian oils and to restrict consumption of the remaining reserves of scarce oils.

Textiles and Clothing.—During the War, Canadian textile consumption has increased by about 50 p.c., largely due to military requirements, with a considerable increase in industrial and other civilian uses. Procurement of fibres, yarns and fabrics from abroad has to a large extent involved negotiations between Canadian and foreign government agencies (see p. 444).

In July, 1943, Canadian requirements of British cotton fabrics, which had totalled five to ten million pounds annually, were transferred to the United States, involving much work in arranging new sources of supply. Cotton-woven fabric exports from the United States have, since Jan. 1, 1944, become subject to more formal control, which has the advantage of assuring Canada of her requirements from that country.

Internally the manufacture of textiles and clothing has come under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which has organized, in some detail, the production of yarns and fabrics. For instance, the licensing plan of the Wool Administration now covers the construction, price and quantity of each fabric to be made in every Canadian woollen mill.

In the secondary textile field the Board has, where necessary, issued production directives to garment manufacturers requiring them to concentrate on production of essential garments, and has assisted manufacturers in obtaining materials and labour. Garment simplification and restrictions on style changes have saved material and eliminated slack periods in manufacture. Labour shortages in the entire textile field have been a difficult problem and have received considerable attention from National Selective Service.

The Manufacture of Principal Munitions of War*

It is not possible to publish at this time complete information regarding Canadian munitions production during the years 1942 and 1943. However, sufficient information can be provided to show, at least in general terms, the magnitude of Canada's contribution to the arming of the United Nations. At a later date more detailed data may be given; for the present a brief outline of the manufacture of the principal munitions of war will indicate the success with which Canada's pre-war industry has been converted and developed to outfit Canada and her Allies.

The Department of Munitions and Supply is the procurement agency for the Armed Services of Canada and her Allies. The total dollar value of contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply and its predecessors, the Defence Purchasing Commission and the War Supplies Board, to the end of 1943 totalled approximately $9,450,000,000. The estimated total value of war production, including the value of deliveries on orders placed abroad, war construction and capital assistance, in the fiscal year 1942-43 was $2,900,000,000, and for the

* Prepared by H. Carl Goldenberg, M.A., B.C.L., Director-General, Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

fiscal year 1943-44 the estimate is $3,435,000,000. At the end of 1943 there were more than 1,000,000 people engaged in direct and indirect war employment, and of these about 800,000 were engaged in manufacturing war equipment.

War production proper, excluding construction, showed an increase of more than 150 p.c. in 1942 over 1941 and an increase of about 35 p.c. in 1943 over 1942. During 1942 and 1943 certain war production targets were reached. This involved considerable program revision—reduction of some items and expansion of others. For the most part, the Canadian manufacturing capacity was sufficiently flexible to meet the constant need for such program revision.

Aircraft.—At the outbreak of war in 1939 the Canadian aircraft industry employed about 1,000 persons. Including the overhaul plants, the primary contractors and the sub-contractors, there were 122,000 persons employed in aircraft manufacture at the end of 1943, of whom 39,000 were women. The following statement shows the number and the weight, excluding engines, of aircraft produced in Canada each year since the beginning of the War.

Year	*Production of Aircraft*	
	No.	Weight lb.
1940	846	1,628,118
1941	1,697	6,358,442
1942	3,811	17,578,309
1943	4,133	20,088,864

Since the beginning of the War, Canada has produced some 20 different types of aircraft. During 1942 and 1943 the emphasis of production was shifted from trainer to service types; this shift tended to reduce output in terms of numbers, inasmuch as one service type may involve fifty times the man-hours required for production of a primary trainer.

At the end of 1943 Canada was producing 8 types of aircraft—3 trainers, 1 former service craft converted to use as a military transport, and 4 service types. The trainers included the Cornell (a primary trainer), the Harvard (a secondary trainer), and the Anson (a twin-engined trainer). The Norseman was used earlier as a service craft and was shifted for use as a military transport. Production of service aircraft at the end of 1943 was confined to 4 world-famous types—the Lancaster, the Mosquito, the PBY Catalina and the Curtis dive-bomber. Production of each of these types called for all the skill and ingenuity of the Canadian aircraft industry. Elaborate tooling was required and personnel had to be absorbed and trained concurrent with production.

One of the main objectives of the Canadian aircraft production program from its inception was the provision of all the trainer aircraft needed for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. This objective was attained. Production of trainer craft has been geared closely to the needs of the Air Training Plan and as these needs declined trainer production was curtailed.

Military Vehicles.—Production of armoured fighting vehicles in 1942 amounted to 12,500 units and increased to 15,500 in 1943. Production of mechanical transport vehicles was 192,000 units in 1942 and dropped to 175,000 in 1943 but the 1943 production consisted of heavier and more costly types. In addition to production of complete units, the automotive industry and component manufacturers produced an average of $7,500,000 of spare parts in each month of 1943 and the spare parts production will increase because of the importance of there being adequate supplies of parts available for the maintenance of vehicles in the field.

During 1943 production of armoured cars and reconnaissance cars was discontinued and the production of scout cars was discontinued temporarily pending design changes. In 1943 all orders for tanks were completed and the capacity was shifted to the production of self-propelled gun-mounts, tank turrets and railway equipment. At the end of 1943, self-propelled gun-mounts, which operate on a tank chassis, were being produced at a rate of 150 per month, and locomotives for shipment overseas at a rate of 24 per month. The universal carrier has continued in production at a rate of 900 per month; more than 23,000 have been delivered.

Communications and Signals.—The value of Canadian production of this equipment in 1940 was $1,000,000, in 1942 production was $60,000,000 and in 1943 $136,000,000. At the end of 1943 the radio and communications industry was operating at a level approximately 18 times greater than in 1939. This program included approximately 4,500 different items in production by some 50 prime contractors and several hundred sub-contractors.

A major factor in the production of communications equipment has been Research Enterprises Limited, a Crown company, which in 1943 produced communications equipment in the amount of $60,000,000. In addition, Research Enterprises Limited produced, in 1943, optical equipment and instruments to the value of $10,000,000; total 1943 production of instruments was $44,000,000.

Guns and Small Arms.—Production of gun barrels, carriages and mountings, considered as separate units, totalled 45,000 in 1943, as compared with 31,000 in 1942. Output of machine guns, rifles and other small arms jumped from 325,000 in 1942 to 580,000 in 1943.

Inasmuch as current and prospective needs of the Armed Services for certain types of guns had been supplied, production of Army guns was cut back during the latter part of 1943 and where possible the capacity thus released was converted to other uses or was maintained in working condition for stand-by purposes.

During 1943 production of 4 types of small arms was discontinued, the Boys anti-tank rifle, 2 types of machine guns and the 3-inch mortar. Offsetting these curtailments was new production of the 9 m.m. pistol, the 20 m.m. universal mounting, and the Polsten 20 m.m. automatic gun, a most modern and effective weapon. A new version of the Bren gun also was brought into production.

Small Arms Limited, a Crown company, produced rifles in 1943 at a rate of 35,000 per month and this plant reached a peak production of 8,500 Sten guns per month in 1943.

Ammunition.—In 1942 there were produced 28,000,000 rounds of gun ammunition and in 1943 30,000,000 rounds. Production of small-arms ammunition increased from 1,200,000,000 rounds in 1942 to 1,500,000,000 rounds in 1943. At the end of 1943 there were 130 plants engaged in manufacturing gun ammunition and components for a program involving the production of 154 varieties of shell or other ammunition components. Production of small-arms ammunition included more than 30 different types ranging in calibre from ·22 inch to 1 inch, the major part of the production taking place in two Government arsenals.

Chemicals and Explosives.—Total net production of chemicals and explosives was 860,000,000 lb. in 1942 and 1,000,000,000 lb. in 1943 when peak production was reached. Rifle cordite production was discontinued at two plants late in 1943 and TNT production and other explosives production at Nobel, Ont., were also discontinued because of reduced requirements.

Canadian science has contributed notably to the development of chemicals and explosives. Canadian chemists discovered the most effective method of manufacturing RDX, the new super explosive. They have devised improved and important changes in the manufacture of TNT and developed a process for large-scale manufacture of fuse powders.

Shipbuilding.—During 1942 Canadian shipyards produced 81 cargo vessels, or 838,000 deadweight tons, and during 1943 the yards produced 137 cargo vessels, or 1,478,000 deadweight tons. In 1942, 117 naval vessels were produced and in 1943, 100 naval vessels; the naval vessel program in 1943 called for more difficult and more costly types.

To Dec. 31, 1943, Canadian yards delivered 332 escort and patrol vessels, including 26 frigates, 104 single-screw corvettes, 91 steel minesweepers, 34 wooden minesweepers, and 77 Fairmile patrol-boats. In addition to these deliveries, 68 vessels of these types had been launched and were being fitted out at the end of 1943. The naval vessel program also included delivery of 3 types of landing craft in the amount of 623 units to Dec. 31, 1943, as well as deliveries of tugs and auxiliary tankers. In the field of small craft, 3,500 were delivered to the end of 1943.

During 1943 the largest naval vessel ever built in Canada was launched—a Tribal Class destroyer. Three more destroyers were either approaching the launching stage or were planned as of Dec. 31, 1943.

Late in 1943 requirements for certain types of escort vessels were reduced. Plans were made to transfer some of the capacity thus released to production of a new type of landing vessel. At the end of 1943 there were 10 shipyards and 3 outfitting-yards engaged on the naval program and 5 small yards building other steel vessels such as tugs, lighters and auxiliary tankers, while 62 smaller yards were engaged on the small-boat program.

At the end of the year there were 7 shipyards engaged on the production of 10,000-ton cargo vessels and 3 smaller yards on production of 4,700-ton cargo ships. The types of 10,000-ton ships built in Canada include the coal-burning North Sands type for which the original design came from England, the oil-burning Victory type, and the Canadian type, which can burn either coal or oil, and the Victory tanker which is a converted Victory freighter. The 4,700-ton ships are all of the William Gray class.

In addition to production of new ships, Canadian facilities for ship repairs have increased tremendously. From January, 1940, to December, 1943, there were repaired in Canada 25,000 vessels, naval and merchant, and of these 5,000 were drydocked for major overhaul or examination.

Housing.—Early in the War it became apparent that emergency housing was necessary in areas where there was a heavy congestion of new war industry or where new munitions plants were established in locations somewhat remote from centres of population. This war emergency housing program was placed under a Crown company, Wartime Housing Limited. Under the program the company constructed, to the end of 1943, 17,700 houses, 13 hostels, 69 staff houses, 15 bunk houses, 19 dining halls, 30 schools and 22 community buildings.

Miscellaneous Equipment.—Total purchases by the Department of Munitions and Supply of personal equipment and service stores such as food, fuel, medical supplies, hardware, etc., amounted to $2,988,000,000 to the end of 1943. In the case of medical supplies, facilities were established in Canada in 1943 for the production of penicillin.

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, 1870-1942

NOTE.—Statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products[1]	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees)							
1870	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
1880	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
1890	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
(Establishments with five hands or over)							
1890	14,065	[2]	272,033	79,234,311	[2]	[2]	368,696,723
1900	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
1910	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
1915	15,593	1,958,705,230	[2]	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees)[3]							
1917	21,845	2,333,991,229	606,523	497,801,844	1,539,678,811	1,281,131,980	2,820,810,791
1918	21,777	2,518,197,329	602,179	567,991,171	1,827,631,548	1,399,794,849	3,227,426,397
1919	22,083	2,670,559,435	594,066	601,715,668	1,779,056,765	1,442,400,638	3,221,457,403
1920	22,532	2,923,667,011	598,893	717,493,876	2,085,271,649	1,621,273,348	3,706,544,997
1921	20,848	2,697,858,073	438,555	497,399,761	1,365,292,885	1,123,694,263	2,488,987,148
1922	21,016	2,667,493,290	456,256	489,397,230	1,272,651,585	1,103,266,106	2,375,917,691
1923	21,080	2,788,051,630	506,203	549,529,631	1,456,595,367	1,206,332,107	2,662,927,474
1924	20,709	2,895,317,508	487,610	534,467,675	1,422,573,946	1,075,458,459	2,570,561,931
1925[1]	20,981	3,065,730,916	522,924	569,944,442	1,571,788,252	1,167,936,726	2,816,864,958
1926[1]	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	1,755,388,937	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
1941	26,293	4,905,503,966	961,178	1,264,862,643	3,296,547,019	2,605,119,788	6,076,308,124
1942	27,862	5,488,785,545	1,152,091	1,682,804,842	4,037,102,725	3,309,973,758	7,553,794,972

[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, Significant Years, 1917-42

Province and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products[1]	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—							
1917	411	2,008,082	1,556	663,251	3,087,621	1,750,135	4,837,756
1920	373	2,328,686	1,286	855,210	4,164,223	2,135,857	6,300,080
1922	340	2,446,574	1,086	593,660	2,620,235	1,660,282	4,280,517
1929[2]	263	2,646,354	2,074	727,286	2,862,725	1,466,446	4,408,608
1933	249	2,256,307	991	529,684	1,590,834	1,126,826	2,775,787
1936	233	2,394,532	996	553,008	2,200,028	1,055,201	3,311,223
1937	240	2,637,472	1,062	607,547	2,386,091	1,117,298	3,566,991
1938	229	2,652,783	1,041	582,725	2,379,543	1,131,902	3,570,667
1939	222	2,682,900	1,088	617,945	2,239,117	1,243,979	3,543,681
1940	219	2,940,818	1,057	645,800	2,518,233	1,270,233	3,856,544
1941	213	3,106,369	1,105	680,883	3,229,433	1,347,990	4,649,476
1942	243	3,367,368	1,261	842,061	4,789,315	1,973,540	6,855,344
Nova Scotia—							
1917	1,337	124,357,851	25,252	18,838,051	102,415,215	57,565,703	159,980,918
1920	1,343	135,679,188	23,424	25,625,089	85,724,785	61,371,243	147,096,028
1922	1,092	98,117,897	13,678	11,586,235	37,980,329	27,516,271	65,496,600
1929[2]	1,094	118,951,398	19,986	16,905,885	50,725,562	35,676,421	89,787,548
1933	1,277	92,004,624	12,211	9,604,680	25,354,319	19,988,257	47,912,432
1936	1,158	87,888,353	15,944	13,784,556	36,077,900	27,788,510	67,784,970
1937	1,135	94,756,601	18,088	16,727,338	46,964,053	33,146,796	84,393,656
1938	1,102	91,393,782	16,810	15,570,669	39,703,367	31,375,251	74,860,605
1939	1,083	101,954,082	17,627	16,651,685	43,332,195	35,885,563	83,139,572
1940	1,155	111,652,959	21,039	21,519,617	62,160,537	46,548,446	113,814,650
1941	1,177	124,409,791	24,577	27,527,339	76,779,821	51,318,369	133,873,428
1942	1,332	152,668,789	31,318	41,273,942	85,193,680	63,615,890	155,931,264
New Brunswick—							
1917	943	60,301,007	19,710	12,893,014	32,380,621	27,027,725	59,408,346
1920	901	101,216,395	19,007	19,266,821	60,812,641	45,803,164	106,615,805
1922	846	77,036,627	13,934	11,801,670	38,032,967	25,163,444	63,196,411
1929[2]	803	91,376,948	17,952	15,127,716	39,800,366	26,640,786	68,145,012
1933	747	90,148,317	11,336	9,308,100	20,442,421	18,166,713	41,345,622
1936	784	81,468,098	13,710	11,855,051	29,292,851	23,781,487	56,225,201
1937	805	89,797,597	15,619	14,563,310	36,983,284	28,770,797	69,479,207
1938	826	81,965,576	13,967	13,177,238	31,578,262	23,855,877	58,570,952
1939	803	91,171,323	14,501	13,650,169	35,617,614	27,041,195	66,058,151
1940	777	93,108,166	16,830	17,639,789	46,939,404	38,253,475	89,281,008
1941	791	97,952,799	19,600	21,718,407	59,234,107	47,296,960	111,433,726
1942	867	105,056,835	22,182	26,546,806	64,891,227	53,920,484	123,839,475
Quebec—							
1917	7,032	662,012,875	188,040	141,007,616	385,212,984	380,882,409	766,095,393
1920	7,530	878,859,638	183,748	202,516,550	553,558,520	499,643,217	1,053,201,737
1922	7,190	800,859,568	143,584	139,876,821	333,298,544	346,020,126	679,318,670
1929[2]	6,948	1,246,208,650	206,580	225,226,808	537,270,055	537,796,395	1,108,592,775
1933	7,856	1,035,339,591	157,481	134,696,385	292,560,568	288,504,782	604,496,078
1936	7,969	1,029,546,039	194,876	182,319,454	455,027,759	377,514,998	863,687,389
1937	8,518	1,117,772,721	219,033	216,971,207	562,889,160	445,885,666	1,046,470,796
1938	8,655	1,146,235,084	214,397	213,390,084	518,430,815	428,614,079	983,193,599
1939	8,373	1,182,538,441	220,321	223,757,757	536,823,039	470,385,279	1,045,757,585
1940	8,281	1,345,927,911	252,492	277,639,876	713,132,575	595,552,909	1,357,375,776
1941	8,711	1,700,527,405	327,591	393,819,671	961,162,209	815,088,832	1,841,088,523
1942	9,342	1,883,353,668	399,017	536,329,170	1,193,445,432	1,059,873,943	2,333,303,012
Ontario—							
1917	9,061	1,157,850,643	299,842	258,891,136	794,556,502	662,174,261	1,456,730,763
1920	9,113	1,464,097,346	295,674	362,941,317	1,071,843,374	792,267,562	1,864,110,936
1922	8,703	1,400,041,955	235,070	265,818,003	674,025,732	572,098,704	1,246,124,436
1929[2]	9,348	1,986,736,556	328,533	406,622,627	1,056,530,202	916,971,816	2,020,492,433
1933	9,542	1,587,947,947	224,816	220,530,088	464,544,563	465,103,842	958,776,858
1936	9,753	1,588,484,130	288,992	314,872,843	822,884,081	685,470,917	1,547,551,931
1937	9,796	1,674,805,201	321,743	373,018,048	1,025,871,741	894,703,114	1,880,388,188
1938	9,883	1,676,896,175	311,274	362,351,277	909,958,721	757,620,632	1,712,496,421
1939	9,824	1,762,571,699	318,871	378,376,909	907,011,461	791,428,509	1,745,671,707
1940	10,040	1,988,461,940	372,643	479,399,188	1,235,738,520	1,004,529,583	2,302,014,654
1941	10,250	2,336,788,884	468,230	660,729,278	1,683,912,216	1,360,055,756	3,121,756,568
1942	10,711	2,632,519,471	542,958	840,783,705	2,056,746,983	1,671,130,314	3,817,396,404

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1.

[2] See footnote 3, Table 1.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, Significant Years, 1917-42 —concluded

Province and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products[1]	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—							
1917	732	82,566,858	18,939	16,513,423	69,715,149	42,280,801	111,995,950
1920	745	94,424,145	23,727	32,372,081	92,729,271	62,776,912	155,506,183
1922	697	65,172,670	13,070	16,853,345	54,373,811	36,842,899	91,216,710
1929[2]	861	121,363,898	24,012	31,22[illegible],596	87,832,324	63,925,015	155,266,294
1933	1,010	100,074,404	18,871	18,687,430	44,579,998	37,390,275	83,934,777
1936	1,011	118,515,841	22,507	24,490,299	74,374,078	45,015,577	122,050,502
1937	1,043	119,363,026	23,706	27,198,978	87,684,514	49,950,465	140,805,451
1938	1,072	114,367,743	23,507	27,195,923	80,447,740	48,308,248	131,770,280
1939	1,087	119,659,365	23,910	28,444,798	82,408,293	48,810,544	134,293,595
1940	1,171	132,978,496	26,679	31,940,562	101,693,250	62,352,698	167,919,165
1941	1,184	163,489,471	32,262	40,894,267	132,330,823	74,450,721	211,534,751
1942	1,287	175,902,477	37,519	51,605,139	159,248,309	94,856,679	259,554,350
Saskatchewan—							
1917	560	24,372,585	6,230	5,402,332	22,040,674	13,894,179	35,934,853
1920	556	24,640,520	6,769	9,657,478	34,894,105	22,610,861	57,504,966
1922	490	22,734,469	3,494	4,734,885	22,366,129	13,186,266	35,552,395
1929[2]	594	43,925,797	7,025	9,105,597	51,003,566	23,002,952	75,368,665
1933	673	38,688,433	4,782	4,848,763	19,124,030	11,478,63[illegible]	31,559,387
1936	694	42,055,557	5,782	6,013,378	35,311,152	15,185,500	51,604,510
1937	689	39,279,050	6,107	6,758,154	43,782,999	17,068,655	62,205,884
1938	678	38,364,021	6,123	6,988,061	43,437,556	16,143,335	61,027,853
1939	737	37,654,095	6,475	7,346,127	38,782,135	20,283,275	60,650,589
1940	814	40,698,082	7,415	8,412,580	48,654,473	25,857,683	76,284,332
1941	945	42,158,738	8,546	9,979,974	65,836,308	28,172,441	96,020,975
1942	966	45,013,677	9,801	12,543,065	84,208,201	33,933,836	120,256,733
Alberta—							
1917	636	49,146,241	9,464	8,662,417	42,632,212	23,883,673	66,515,885
1920	666	48,310,655	10,960	15,218,013	56,139,646	29,812,891	85,952,537
1922	556	41,154,178	6,516	8,293,572	30,189,648	18,939,055	49,129,307
1929[2]	736	81,875,952	12,216	14,585,734	62,500,175	36,824,965	100,966,196
1933	874	69,604,563	9,753	9,573,468	29,425,975	18,876,929	49,395,514
1936	905	70,224,578	11,756	12,328,471	47,684,029	25,000,136	74,052,010
1937	895	70,804,070	12,524	13,903,062	55,898,599	28,923,095	86,225,069
1938	970	69,192,348	12,684	14,367,789	54,345,594	30,755,626	86,675,500
1939	961	73,284,225	12,712	14,977,700	53,151,149	32,618,153	87,474,080
1940	1,068	78,440,506	14,191	16,824,993	67,429,671	37,747,215	107,313,964
1941	1,108	95,676,318	16,761	20,151,705	94,176,887	45,958,219	142,651,493
1942	1,115	101,401,133	18,397	23,992,613	117,617,500	57,479,536	178,103,011
British Columbia and Yukon—							
1917	1,133	171,375,087	37,490	34,930,604	87,637,833	71,673,094	159,310,927
1920	1,305	174,110,438	34,298	49,041,317	125,405,084	104,851,641	230,256,725
1922	1,102	159,929,346	25,818	29,839,039	79,764,190	61,838,455	141,602,645
1929[2]	1,569	311,806,456	48,153	57,764,968	141,145,838	113,082,137	260,418,645
1933	1,552	263,195,652	28,417	28,469,225	70,166,220	59,034,923	133,879,330
1936	1,695	250,686,403	39,796	45,854,374	121,362,118	87,780,346	216,136,078
1937	1,713	256,011,093	42,576	51,979,393	144,466,346	99,359,051	251,924,258
1938	1,785	264,615,506	42,213	52,044,823	127,196,430	90,471,828	225,585,489
1939[2]	1,710	274,969,502	42,554	53,881,994	136,655,872	103,263,292	247,948,600
1940[2]	1,879	300,841,677	49,768	66,727,184	170,357,991	130,206,263	311,046,478
1941[2]	1,905	340,609,179	62,447	89,256,478	219,755,738	181,232,637	412,957,807
1942[2]	1,990	388,649,300	89,570	148,782,063	270,823,072	272,926,065	558,137,606
Yukon and N.W.T.—							
1939	5	538,847	55	97,766	138,500	92,054	242,968
1940	9	666,281	78	123,276	97,240	152,733	266,745
1941	9	785,012	59	111,641	129,477	199,863	341,377
1942	9	852,827	68	106,278	139,006	263,471	417,773

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 3, Table 1. [3] Does not include Yukon.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-42

Industrial Group and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products [1]	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Vegetable Products—							
1917	4,151	279,627,827	62,791	45,916,557	367,214,061	183,782,501	550,996,562
1920	4,549	402,383,047	74,241	77,750,189	536,828,044	239,328,371	776,156,415
1922	4,638	379,567,139	64,753	66,228,286	333,295,009	210,835,301	544,130,310
1929[2]	5,350	581,820,861	91,032	95,853,121	431,595,751	341,688,938	783,706,883
1933	5,916	522,389,736	75,416	68,535,349	226,879,373	196,820,952	432,315,617
1937	5,968	539,531,357	94,258	94,632,901	395,491,147	266,869,693	672,540,163
1939	5,872	539,446,225	99,447	104,248,785	356,726,153	292,129,840	659,624,014
1940	5,861	586,790,195	103,634	111,915,850	430,120,335	295,582,069	738,432,443
1941	5,948	634,728,760	113,753	131,066,093	532,876,217	349,912,287	897,978,448
1942	5,985	656,756,413	115,476	145,000,211	552,791,525	396,956,313	965,896,035
Animal Products—							
1917	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
1920	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	553,491,484
1922	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,679	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,013
1929[2]	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	127,929,857	477,761,855
1933	4,496	201,993,642	53,111	46,453,188	179,429,948	87,629,444	271,068,210
1937	4,435	230,312,163	67,996	64,816,361	326,537,087	118,117,971	449,783,908
1939	4,362	250,335,831	69,358	68,231,871	333,647,306	122,821,410	461,983,262
1940	4,250	261,794,531	73,666	75,226,038	398,487,114	141,233,679	546,336,264
1941	4,240	303,657,373	82,131	90,185,037	534,909,242	165,416,939	708,220,447
1942	4,392	322,045,016	87,038	103,620,997	649,160,318	203,152,956	861,190,126
Textiles and Textile Products—							
1917	1,033	190,664,564	76,315	47,386,592	131,071,158	109,227,157	240,298,315
1920	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
1922	1,089	259,324,870	80,558	69,685,529	151,333,320	142,577,057	293,910,377
1929[2]	1,534	360,762,584	103,881	94,969,433	217,954,088	180,469,064	403,205,809
1933	1,740	298,730,436	95,707	72,813,424	143,184,861	131,065,992	279,475,267
1937	1,941	322,204,180	121,677	105,056,051	219,813,775	174,076,945	400,383,726
1939	1,930	347,248,927	121,022	107,117,035	203,618,197	181,927,898	392,657,759
1940	1,958	394,493,058	138,973	133,136,316	298,656,288	240,338,903	547,451,110
1941	2,104	439,078,775	156,892	159,339,028	367,149,392	290,105,448	666,438,539
1942	2,369	464,161,573	165,478	185,731,313	441,718,052	341,475,081	793,304,750
Wood and Paper Products—							
1917	7,258	538,022,224	153,701	115,198,434	150,122,143	249,201,596	399,323,739
1920	7,881	774,937,232	144,391	172,368,578	309,813,724	417,256,115	727,069,839
1922	6,966	761,020,831	118,364	132,092,249	206,860,089	283,006,200	489,866,289
1929[2]	7,392	1,151,463,962	164,572	192,088,948	313,797,201	381,485,477	724,972,308
1933	7,891	892,652,622	105,080	102,218,652	134,663,641	184,233,540	341,336,701
1937	8,497	927,070,757	147,254	165,298,485	256,269,941	306,961,553	597,061,878
1939	8,538	960,804,672	144,782	165,287,455	246,292,820	303,662,441	579,892,183
1940	9,276	1,021,849,742	160,868	193,765,595	315,995,317	396,891,501	750,631,337
1941	9,420	1,086,022,546	179,967	227,821,739	386,999,813	463,967,834	892,936,114
1942	10,222	1,080,457,129	186,106	252,179,776	428,526,286	488,433,355	961,842,906
Iron and Its Products—							
1917	1,495	695,677,552	161,745	161,875,426	378,193,116	371,792,489	749,985,605
1920	1,789	726,371,335	164,087	231,595,911	377,499,134	411,875,057	789,374,191
1922	1,083	567,011,222	78,565	95,443,053	171,529,909	170,769,391	342,299,300
1929[2]	1,224	826,063,942	142,772	203,740,658	405,818,468	367,465,582	790,726,338
1933	1,334	614,632,403	73,348	72,296,179	98,793,191	109,198,169	216,828,992
1937	1,345	651,398,528	127,148	163,261,130	328,091,063	280,165,582	624,819,877
1939	1,394	697,893,720	121,041	158,559,728	262,292,781	275,774,796	553,468,880
1940	1,433	837,382,032	164,325	242,737,569	454,479,763	429,461,950	906,103,055
1941	1,759	1,138,701,669	253,701	408,064,135	715,595,982	735,511,841	1,483,169,765
1942	1,931	1,446,215,017	360,845	639,330,901	985,960,237	1,084,424,334	2,112,822,237
Non-Ferrous Metal Products—							
1917	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
1920	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
1922	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	39,993,798	70,855,693
1929[2]	408	298,721,106	39,867	54,501,806	124,900,632	150,415,215	283,545,666
1933	478	266,266,443	25,273	28,099,026	71,990,608	88,427,984	164,765,604
1937	526	306,522,643	44,614	57,722,728	282,532,128	182,968,223	482,440,562
1939	526	346,489,890	44,563	59,684,858	242,063,177	155,808,806	416,060,459
1940	545	425,766,853	54,317	75,655,811	307,808,225	210,352,784	540,781,367
1941	579	545,862,427	73,450	108,895,000	406,132,161	288,823,325	726,348,447
1942	596	612,513,064	90,937	146,690,366	505,122,844	355,005,408	901,569,437

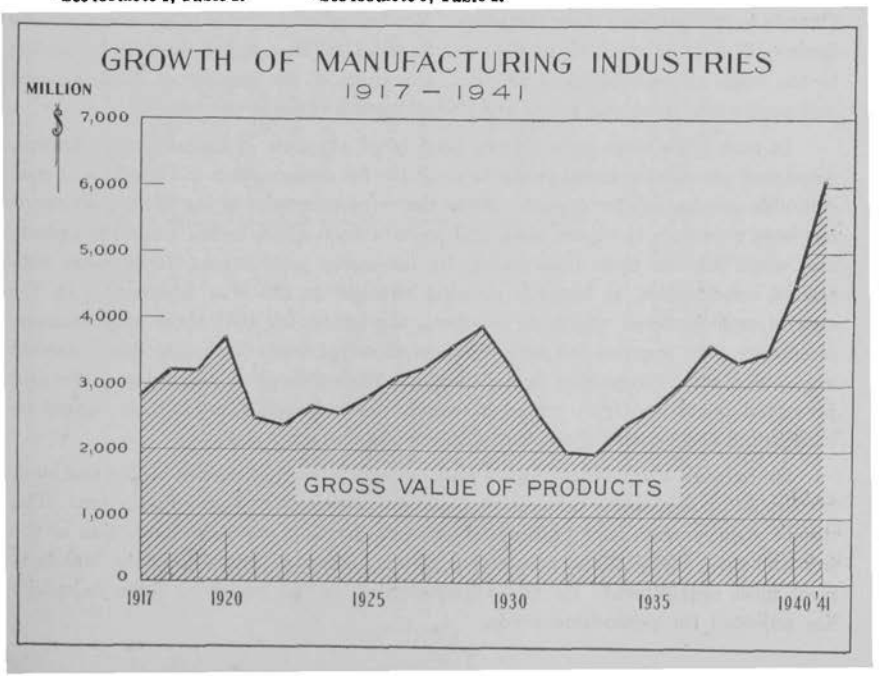
[1] See footnote 1, Table 1.

[2] See footnote 3, Table 1.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-42—concluded

Industrial Group and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products [1]	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—							
1917	1,075	145,423,082	20,781	18,224,724	36,994,392	58,092,396	95,086,788
1920	846	215,281,921	25,500	32,351,764	69,856,558	80,205,472	150,062,030
1922	812	230,486,004	20,932	25,401,278	60,671,305	74,022,607	134,693,912
1929[2]	843	316,692,818	29,257	38,958,390	112,573,103	99,065,847	229,774,300
1933	770	295,139,543	16,975	19,282,401	69,077,701	52,817,078	131,325,706
1937	823	287,473,542	23,837	30,389,958	115,938,578	77,667,225	208,205,148
1939	809	290,865,285	23,026	30,067,934	107,979,292	85,511,631	208,166,781
1940	804	309,092,155	25,415	34,897,235	139,312,380	97,693,069	255,624,328
1941	773	325,032,038	28,829	42,376,214	183,140,990	117,425,887	324,289,898
1942	782	329,401,312	30,707	48,702,880	191,143,787	141,216,996	358,075,414
Chemicals and Allied Products—							
1917	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
1920	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
1922	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	37,650,061	48,981,277	86,631,338
1929[2]	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	78,785,911	138,545,221
1933	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	55,394,284	92,820,761
1937	754	161,165,068	21,968	28,612,719	64,460,947	79,290,240	148,973,220
1939	808	172,459,365	22,595	31,567,558	65,230,839	89,046,832	159,536,984
1940	804	213,610,510	27,682	38,640,990	82,534,474	104,121,900	193,890,338
1941	849	358,429,529	54,014	75,634,741	134,924,947	157,304,350	304,400,569
1942	928	471,679,779	93,030	134,345,942	233,386,894	252,390,766	501,656,123
Miscellaneous Industries—							
1917	512	32,152,134	9,823	6,042,604	10,268,341	12,510,505	22,778,846
1920	552	48,637,071	13,442	14,613,455	23,465,807	27,841,778	51,307,585
1922	516	48,020,052	11,185	12,391,024	16,371,366	25,607,093	41,978,459
1929[2]	421	59,654,759	10,786	12,457,989	22,495,351	28,081,046	51,207,736
1933	459	33,554,083	8,351	7,810,976	9,497,751	14,083,738	24,138,927
1937	545	39,549,593	11,699	11,936,704	17,792,121	22,807,435	41,251,018
1939	566	41,480,534	12,280	13,045,929	18,308,810	24,368,247	43,393,206
1940	582	44,937,760	13,364	14,897,461	22,328,007	26,795,383	49,923,074
1941	621	73,990,849	18,441	21,480,656	34,818,275	36,651,877	72,525,897
1942	657	105,556,242	22,474	27,202,456	49,292,782	46,918,549	97,437,944

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 3, Table 1.



Special Factors in the Production and Consumption of Manufactured Products

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—The figures in Table 4 trace the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries as clearly as possible through the latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that, due to the inflation of values from 1914 through 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, is concerned with the use of power. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,658,475 in 1917 to 5,850,076 in 1941, an increase of about 250 p.c. in 24 years. In the same period, horse-power per wage-earner showed an interrupted trend from 3·06 to 10·82 in 1933 and 9·46 in 1939. With the large increase in the number of wage-earners on war production, and the more efficient utilization of the equipment available, the horse-power per wage-earner dropped to 7·29 in 1941. 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 to 1937 and again for 1940 and 1941. 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 1941 was $5,901,116,718, 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 animal, wood and non-ferrous metal 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. In the case of manufactured vegetable products, the figures for 1942 show large excesses of exports over imports for such products as cereal foods (including flour), canned vegetables, etc. Excesses of imports were chiefly confined to cocoa, tea, coffee and preserved fruits and fruit juices, 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, textiles and non-metallic mineral products in spite of large home production. The urgent requirements for munitions of war have brought about an expansion of the iron and steel, chemical 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, Significant Years, 1917-42

Item		1917	1920	1929[1]	1933	1937	1939	1941	1942
Establishments	No.	21,845	22,532	22,216	23,780	24,834	24,805	26,293	27,862
Capital	$	2,333,991,229	2,923,667,011	4,004,892,009	3,279,259,838	3,465,227,831	3,647,024,449	4,905,503,966	5,488,785,545
Averages, per establishment	$	106,843	129,756	180,271	137,900	139,536	147,028	186,571	196,999
Averages, per employee	$	3,848	4,882	6,009	6,997	5,247	5,542	5,104	47,642
Averages, per wage-earner	$	4,309	5,616	6,933	8,584	6,363	6,838	6,115	5,630
Totals, employees	No.	606,523	598,893	666,531	468,658	660,451	658,114	961,178	1,152,091
Averages, per establishment	"	27·8	26·6	30·0	19·7	26·6	26·5	36·6	4,135
Totals, salaries and wages	$	497,801,844	717,493,876	777,291,217	436,247,824	721,727,037	737,811,153	1,264,862,643	1,682,804,842
Averages, per establishment	$	22,788	31,843	34,988	18,345	29,062	29,744	48,106	60,398
Averages, per employee	$	821	1,198	1,166	931	1,093	1,121	1,316	1,461
Employees on salaries	No.	64,918	78,334	88,841	86,636	115,827	124,772	158,944	177,187
Averages, per establishment	"	3·0	3·5	4·0	3·6	4·7	5·0	6·0	6·4
Salaries	$	85,353,667	141,837,361	175,553,710	139,317,940	195,983,475	217,839,334	286,336,861	334,870,793
Averages, per salaried employee	$	1,315	1,811	1,976	1,608	1,692	1,746	1,801	1,890
Employees on wages	No.	541,605	520,559	577,690	382,022	544,624	533,342	802,234	974,904
Averages, per establishment	"	24·8	23·1	26·0	16·1	21·9	21·5	30·5	35·0
Wages	$	412,448,177	575,656,515	601,737,507	296,929,878	525,743,562	519,971,819	978,525,782	1,347,934,049
Averages, per wage-earner	$	762	1,106	1,042	777	965	975	1,220	1,383
Cost of materials	$	1,539,678,811	2,085,271,549	2,029,670,813	967,788,928	2,006,926,787	1,836,159,375	3,296,547,019	4,037,102,725
Averages, per establishment	$	70,482	92,547	91,361	40,698	80,814	74,024	125,377	144,896
Averages, per employee	$	2,539	3,482	3,045	2,065	3,039	2,790	3,430	3,504
Values added in manufacture[2]	$	1,281,131,980	1,621,273,348	1,755,386,937	919,671,181	1,508,924,867	1,531,051,901	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758
Averages, per establishment[2]	$	58,646	71,954	79,015	38,674	60,760	61,724	99,080	118,799
Averages, per employee[2]	$	2,112	2,707	2,634	1,962	2,285	2,326	2,710	2,873
Gross value of products	$	2,820,810,791	3,706,544,997	3,883,446,116	1,954,075,785	3,625,459,500	3,474,783,528	6,076,308,124	7,553,794,972
Averages, per establishment	$	129,128	164,501	174,804	82,173	145,988	140,084	231,100	271,115
Averages, per employee	$	4,651	6,189	5,826	4,170	5,489	5,280	6,322	6,557
Power employed	h.p	1,658,475	2,068,875	3,855,648	4,135,008	4,712,283	5,045,287	5,850,076	[3]
Averages, per establishment	"	76	92	174	174	190	203	222	[3]
Averages, per wage-earner	"	3·06	3·97	6·67	10·82	8·65	9·46	7·29	[3]

[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, 1940 and 1941, with Totals for 1928-39

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, 1928	**3,582,345,302**	**954,387,551**	**698,376,615**	**3,838,356,238**
Totals, 1929	**3,883,446,116**	**939,130,201**	**686,876,071**	**4,135,700,246**
Totals, 1930	**3,280,236,603**	**675,828,233**	**490,108,470**	**3,465,956,366**
Totals, 1931	**2,555,126,448**	**423,519,849**	**347,456,198**	**2,631,190,099**
Totals, 1932	**1,980,471,543**	**281,855,757**	**267,765,614**	**1,994,561,686**
Totals, 1933	**1,954,075,785**	**298,068,344**	**365,232,113**	**1,886,912,016**
Totals, 1934	**2,393,692,729**	**357,320,284**	**419,094,297**	**2,331,918,716**
Totals, 1935	**2,653,911,209**	**385,597,041**	**582,041,141**	**2,457,467,109**
Totals, 1936	**3,002,403,814**	**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**
Totals, 1939	**3,474,783,528**	**542,364,930**	**646,853,938**	**3,370,294,520**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1940				
Vegetable products	738,432,443	87,122,068	73,199,633	752,354,878
Animal products	546,336,264	15,430,332	108,606,222	453,160,374
Textiles and textile products	547,451,110	96,208,100	20,882,373	622,776,837
Wood and paper products	750,631,337	36,380,118	324,511,350	462,500,105
Iron and its products	906,103,055	291,323,298	126,742,987	1,070,683,366
Non-ferrous metal products	540,781,367	61,194,436	169,526,597	432,449,206
Non-metallic mineral products	255,624,328	52,870,894	24,216,674	284,278,548
Chemicals and allied products	193,890.338	51,439,104	31,222,806	214,106,636
Miscellaneous industries	49,923,074	115,668,598	34,141,337	131,450,335
Totals, 1940	**4,529,173,316**	**807,636,948**	**913,049,979**	**4,423,760,285**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1941				
Vegetable products	897,978,448	87,717,835	96,706,207	888,990,076
Animal products	708,220,447	16,801,066	135,838,245	589,183,268
Textile and textile products	666,438,539	103,656,581	29,906,169	740,188,951
Wood and paper products	892,936,114	35,426,496	361,626,453	566,736,157
Iron and its products	1,483,169,765	420,232,444	238,860,693	1,664,541,516
Non-ferrous metal products	726,348,447	80,199,399	217,117,925	589,429,921
Non-metallic mineral products	324,289,898	60,328,441	32,674,173	351,944,166
Chemicals and allied products	304,400,569	64,777,498	58,676,338	310,501,729
Miscellaneous industries	72,525,897	254,944,446	127,869,409	199,600,934
Totals, 1941	**6,076,308,124**	**1,124,084,206**	**1,299,275,612**	**5,901,116,718**

[1] Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods for the years 1928 to 1938 are for the fiscal years ended March 31 of the following years, while for 1939 and 1940 they are for the calendar year. Net imports are total imports less foreign products re-exported.

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, 75·4 in 1939 and 90·0 p.c. in 1941. 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, 75·3 in 1939 and 88·8 in 1941.

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. As a result of the expansion in production resulting from the demands created by the War, the physical volume of production increased by 46·7 p.c. since 1939 and by 53·7 p.c. since 1929. The iron and its products group, with an increase of 113·1 p.c., reported the greatest expansion in output. This was followed by chemicals and allied products with an increase of 101·7 p.c., non-ferrous metals products 48·9 p.c., miscellaneous industries 42·2 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 41·6 p.c., textiles and textile products 36·4 p.c., animal products 28·9 p.c., vegetable products 25·9 p.c., and wood and paper products 25·8 p.c.

6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, Significant Years, 1923-41

(1935-39=100)

Classification and Group	1923	1929	1933	1937	1939	1940	1941
Component Material Classification—							
Vegetable products	63·6	98·7	73·8	104·5	109·0	117·9	137·2
Animal products	75·0	87·9	79·6	102·7	107·2	118·7	138·2
Textiles and textile products	64·3	86·1	81·1	106·0	104·9	124·8	143·1
Wood and paper products	65·0	99·4	69·6	109·6	104·4	117·8	131·3
Iron and its products	81·5	128·5	50·0	118·1	101·9	141·2	217·1
Non-ferrous metal products	42·7	81·3	57·6	110·1	111·1	133·2	165·4
Non-metallic mineral products	76·4	124·6	66·8	111·3	105·1	127·8	148·8
Chemicals and allied products	59·2	84·8	69·9	107·3	108·9	130·2	219·6
Miscellaneous industries	89·9	123·5	66·1	106·6	110·7	116·3	157·4
Totals, All Industries	**67·5**	**101·4**	**67·7**	**108·9**	**106·3**	**125·2**	**155·9**
Purpose Classification—							
Food	73·7	89·4	79·9	101·5	107·0	115·0	131·7
Clothing	69·2	95·8	81·7	103·9	108·2	119·9	136·0
Drink and tobacco	50·1	92·6	63·4	107·6	111·6	129·7	149·5
Personal utilities	85·1	101·5	70·7	106·7	108·5	115·1	140·0
House furnishings	62·1	108·3	68·7	110·5	106·5	120·5	140·4
Books and stationery	56·1	79·3	73·5	101·7	104·7	102·8	112·8
Producers materials	69·3	101·8	63·6	111·8	106·9	128·7	151·1
Industrial equipment	64·3	109·2	59·2	113·3	105·1	138·7	184·9
Vehicles and vessels	77·4	142·6	57·7	118·1	97·4	129·5	230·8
Miscellaneous	45·0	66·2	59·9	109·6	115·5	180·3	654·5

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Significant Years, 1923-41

(1935-39=100)

Group and Class	1923	1929	1933	1937	1939	1940	1941
Food	73·7	89·4	79·9	101·5	107·0	115·0	131·7
Breadstuffs	81·0	98·7	84·3	100·6	106·6	113·8	128·3
Fish	108·5	114·1	86·7	93·3	98·8	116·7	164·0
Fruit and vegetable preparations	32·9	70·8	64·5	105·8	109·9	111·3	136·8
Meats	72·7	78·5	76·2	107·4	106·0	125·2	143·4
Milk products	69·8	77·2	78·7	100·0	107·3	113·7	125·4
Oils and fats	52·0	40·9	41·9	89·4	156·4	178·8	243·0
Sugar	79·2	88·5	82·5	96·7	109·4	110·0	115·7
Infusions	64·4	75·0	82·5	101·6	105·8	103·3	111·5
Miscellaneous	46·5	67·4	66·5	103·4	110·4	119·5	143·8
Clothing	69·2	95·8	81·7	103·9	108·2	119·9	136·0
Boots and shoes	73·0	100·6	80·0	105·2	113·4	104·1	115·8
Fur goods	41·1	97·6	81·0	98·0	118·3	140·2	154·4
Garments and personal furnishings	75·3	94·2	80·2	104·5	103·1	124·3	148·7
Gloves and mittens	59·2	84·0	76·4	105·6	100·4	121·8	148·3
Hats and caps	58·6	95·3	74·3	102·6	104·5	115·8	131·8
Knitted goods	64·8	86·1	83·1	101·7	112·4	125·7	128·1
Waterproofs	48·9	89·8	65·7	121·7	100·4	153·1	309·4
Drink and Tobacco	50·1	92·6	63·4	107·6	111·6	129·7	149·5
Beverages, alcoholic	49·5	105·9	60·5	112·2	102·8	122·5	147·6
Beverages, non-alcoholic	35·9	61·3	54·9	102·5	136·4	165·7	183·9
Tobacco	55·3	90·7	77·1	104·1	111·3	124·4	134·4
Personal Utilities	85·1	101·5	70·7	106·7	108·5	115·1	140·0
Jewellery and time-pieces	78·4	88·5	67·7	105·5	108·1	123·5	155·9
Recreational supplies	193·3	176·7	48·2	106·9	114·1	114·1	124·7
Personal utilities	56·1	79·8	78·1	106·6	107·5	111·8	135·9
House Furnishings	62·1	108·3	68·7	110·5	106·5	120·5	140·4
Books and Stationery	56·1	79·3	73·5	101·7	104·7	102·8	112·8
Producers Materials	69·3	101·8	63·6	111·8	106·9	128·7	151·1
Farm materials (fertilizers)	8·0	13·4	51·7	102·3	124·8	131·9	132·1
Manufacturers materials	58·7	88·1	64·4	112·8	105·6	128·2	148·7
Building materials	109·3	152·9	58·8	109·2	111·2	133·4	160·9
General materials	86·0	120·3	69·3	107·8	108·5	118·8	171·3
Industrial Equipment	64·3	109·2	59·2	113·3	105·1	138·7	184·9
Farming equipment	97·7	144·7	43·3	115·8	85·1	117·4	152·8
Manufacturing equipment	66·5	101·3	44·9	120·9	107·6	179·6	241·0
Trading equipment	55·2	77·2	80·0	103·9	107·7	105·6	126·8
Service equipment	67·7	75·8	72·5	100·7	100·4	100·8	127·1
Light, heat and power equipment	46·6	104·8	61·7	112·0	105·0	134·5	169·8
General equipment	74·2	114·4	58·5	114·7	106·4	146·2	212·2
Vehicles and Vessels	77·4	142·6	57·7	118·1	97·4	129·5	230·8
Miscellaneous	45·0	66·2	59·9	109·6	115·5	180·3	654·5
Totals, All Manufactures	67·5	104·4	67·7	108·9	106·3	125·2	155·9

Section 3.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

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.

Recent Changes in Manufacturing Production.—Table 8 shows the effects of the depression, the recovery since 1933, and the impact of the present war 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 of both wages and 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. Compared with 1939, the number of employees in 1941 increased by 46·1 p.c. as compared with an increase of 46·7 p.c. in the physical volume of production. Salaries and wages paid were 71·4 p.c. higher and the gross value of production 74·9 p.c. higher. Another significant change is the increase in the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing. Whereas in 1939, there were 281 females to every 1,000 males employed, in 1941 this figure jumped to 292.

8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Significant Years, 1929-41

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			1941 Compared with 1939		
	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Products	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Products	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Products
Vegetable products	−17·2	−28·5	−44·8	+ 9·2	+ 8·8	−15·8	+ 14·4	+ 25·7	+ 36·1
Animal products	−21·5	−25·2	−43·3	+ 2·5	+ 9·9	− 3·3	+ 18·4	+ 32·2	+ 53·3
Textile products	− 7·9	−23·3	−30·7	+16·5	+12·8	− 2·6	+ 29·6	+ 48·8	+ 69·7
Wood and paper products	−36·1	−46·8	−52·9	−12·0	−14·0	−20·0	+ 24·3	+ 37·8	+ 54·0
Iron and its products	−48·6	−64·5	−72·6	−15·2	−22·2	−30·0	+109·6	+157·4	+168·0
Non-ferrous metals	−36·6	−48·4	−41·9	+11·8	+ 9·5	+46·7	+ 64·8	+ 82·4	+ 74·6
Non-metallic minerals	−42·0	−50·5	−42·8	−21·3	−22·8	− 9·4	+ 25·2	+ 40·9	+ 55·8
Chemicals	− 7·8	−17·2	−33·0	+35·3	+39·4	+15·2	+139·1	+139·6	+ 90·8
Miscellaneous products	−22·6	−37·3	−52·9	+13·9	+ 4·7	−15·3	+ 50·2	+ 64·7	+ 67·1
Averages, All Industries.	−29·7	−43·9	−49·7	− 1·3	− 5·1	−10·5	+ 46·1	+ 71·4	+ 74·9

Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.—Table 9 presents for the year 1941, 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,

	Province, Industry and Group	Establishments	Capital Employed	Employees on Salaries		
				Male	Female	Salaries
	PROVINCE	No.	$	No.	No.	$
1	Prince Edward Island	213	3,106,369	237	59	228,832
2	Nova Scotia	1,177	124,409,791	2,384	636	4,337,041
3	New Brunswick	791	97,952,799	2,033	600	4,386,813
4	Quebec	8,711	1,700,527,405	38,569	12,607	88,836,742
5	Ontario	10,250	2,336,788,884	57,457	23,374	153,447,285
6	Manitoba	1,184	163,489,471	4,583	1,356	9,799,218
7	Saskatchewan	945	42,158,738	2,015	433	3,287,564
8	Alberta	1,108	95,676,318	2,967	779	5,604,442
9	British Columbia	1,905	340,609,179	6,990	1,849	16,384,683
10	Yukon and Northwest Territories	9	785,012	16	Nil	24,241
	Totals	**26,293**	**4,905,503,966**	**117,251**	**41,693**	**286,336,861**
	INDUSTRIAL GROUP					
1	Vegetable products	5,948	634,728,760	18,080	5,799	41,674,374
2	Animal products	4,240	303,657,373	13,047	3,520	24,956,045
3	Textiles and textile products	2,104	439,078,775	11,721	5,843	35,542,721
4	Wood and paper products	9,420	1,086,022,546	27,128	7,530	60,416,988
5	Iron and its products	1,759	1,138,701,669	22,794	9,120	58,290,799
6	Non-ferrous metal products	579	545,862,427	8,466	3,669	24,850,649
7	Non-metallic mineral products	773	325,032,038	3,863	1,076	10,160,334
8	Chemicals and allied products	849	358,429,529	9,138	3,826	23,324,430
9	Miscellaneous industries	621	73,990,849	3,014	1,310	7,120,521
	1.—Vegetable Products—					
1	Aerated and mineral waters	479	26,219,347	1,233	313	2,492,968
2	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	204	45,453,147	2,279	742	5,703,609
3	Bread and other bakery products	3,034	53,473,380	2,890	1,032	4,642,716
4	Breweries	61	68,360,886	1,484	196	4,387,176
5	Distilleries	15	36,905,806	385	115	1,267,574
6	Flour and feed mills	1,129	59,941,631	1,781	335	2,869,326
7	Foods, breakfast	34	5,726,633	157	46	355,720
8	Foods, stock and poultry	118	10,310,540	443	162	934,267
9	Foods, miscellaneous (incl. coffee, tea and spices)	240	41,268,980	1,545	520	3,787,381
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations	377	55,236,970	1,205	547	2,819,164
11	Ice cream cones	6	645,300	17	8	32,065
12	Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	17	2,659,765	85	27	164,988
13	Malt products	11	10,572,381	72	16	212,308
14	Rice mills	5	1,463,910	19	2	59,807
15	Rubber goods, incl. rubber footwear	56	71,985,540	1,994	910	5,451,172
16	Starch and glucose	8	7,081,339	141	76	524,636
17	Sugar refineries	11	43,915,168	378	98	1,187,467
18	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	82	66,698,907	1,473	589	3,632,063
19	Tobacco processing and packing	18	14,010,726	180	13	426,812
20	Vegetable oil mills	10	3,454,898	48	15	129,013
21	Wine	33	9,343,506	271	37	594,142
	Totals, Vegetable Products	**5,948**	**634,728,760**	**18,080**	**5,799**	**41,674,374**

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1941

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.	$	$	$	$	
572	237	452,051	5,462	72,053	3,229,433	1,347,990	4,649,476	1
18,166	3,391	23,190,298	164,322	5,775,238	76,779,821	51,318,369	133,873,428	2
14,321	2,646	17,331,594	243,796	4,902,659	59,234,107	47,296,960	111,433,726	3
199,739	76,676	304,982,929	2,093,092	64,839,482	961,162,209	815,086,832	1,841,088,523	4
306,368	81,031	507,274,993	2,314,832	77,788,596	1,683,912,216	1,360,055,756	3,121,756,568	5
21,561	4,762	31,095,049	186,277	4,753,207	132,330,823	74,450,721	211,534,751	6
5,579	519	6,692,410	71,346	2,012,226	65,836,308	28,172,441	96,020,975	7
11,442	1,573	14,547,263	119,373	2,516,387	94,176,887	45,958,219	142,651,493	8
49,036	4,572	72,871,795	651,264	11,969,432	219,755,738	181,232,637	412,957,807	9
41	2	87,400	312	12,037	129,477	199,863	341,377	10
626,825	**175,409**	**978,525,782**	**5,850,076**	**174,641,317**	**3,296,547,019**	**2,605,119,788**	**6,076,308,124**	
61,109	28,765	89,391,719	402,441	15,189,944	532,876,217	349,912,287	897,978,448	1
48,982	16,582	65,228,992	163,917	7,894,266	534,909,242	165,416,939	708,220,447	2
60,539	78,789	123,796,307	251,916	9,183,699	367,149,392	290,105,448	666,438,539	3
130,995	14,314	167,404,751	2,772,081	41,968,467	386,999,813	463,967,834	892,936,114	4
210,772	11,015	349,773,336	963,548	32,061,942	715,595,982	735,511,841	1,483,169,765	5
50,806	10,509	84,044,351	673,480	31,392,961	406,132,161	288,823,325	726,348,447	6
22,592	1,298	32,215,880	285,820	23,723,021	183,140,990	117,425,887	324,289,898	7
31,149	9,901	52,310,311	302,746	12,171,272	134,924,947	157,304,350	304,400,569	8
9,881	4,236	14,360,135	34,127	1,055,745	34,818,275	36,651,877	72,525,897	9
4,589	144	5,169,401	5,738	914,785	14,094,563	26,094,039	41,103,387	1
4,638	6,764	9,108,027	25,474	1,055,698	37,132,251	36,326,112	74,514,061	2
17,288	3,759	21,277,270	19,571	3,392,851	44,172,928	44,550,528	92,116,307	3
4,202	50	6,125,629	30,068	1,106,447	34,343,935	27,835,011	63,285,393	4
1,092	502	1,752,197	10,282	666,155	8,490,536	13,795,748	22,952,439	5
4,284	128	5,029,003	129,505	1,617,342	115,939,001	26,615,294	144,171,637	6
355	182	666,194	5,744	189,084	3,413,767	5,320,812	8,923,663	7
882	45	1,004,172	10,921	255,118	15,165,707	4,348,410	19,769,235	8
1,626	1,435	2,847,681	11,094	417,948	48,864,582	20,170,255	69,452,785	9
4,873	5,318	7,345,952	24,337	1,054,360	45,421,597	29,122,353	75,598,310	10
40	21	60,009	51	18,621	196,639	280,836	496,096	11
186	132	240,671	1,904	78,649	1,141,376	721,801	1,941,826	12
321	6	473,226	6,614	364,602	5,294,790	3,113,800	8,773,192	13
62	Nil	75,232	886	5,822	1,497,153	263,491	1,766,466	14
10,048	4,239	17,341,204	78,377	1,708,717	59,340,321	58,088,738	119,137,776	15
611	32	756,548	4,847	393,844	6,061,868	3,211,721	9,667,433	16
2,043	123	2,647,172	27,603	1,487,848	46,067,190	14,847,671	62,402,709	17
2,101	5,041	5,367,051	3,668	223,594	25,597,808	27,900,648	53,722,050	18
1,194	783	1,313,011	920	58,580	11,617,955	2,844,204	14,520,739	19
250	Nil	283,112	3,467	101,031	6,180,424	1,838,734	8,120,189	20
424	61	508,957	1,370	78,848	2,841,826	2,622,081	5,542,755	21
61,109	**28,765**	**89,391,719**	**402,441**	**15,189,944**	**532,876,217**	**349,912,287**	**897,978,448**	

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.	$
	2.—Animal Products—					
1	Animal oils and fats	7	384,875	15	2	28,417
2	Belting, leather	16	1,358,022	62	25	158,153
3	Boot and shoe findings, leather	18	1,696,499	54	15	165,899
4	Boots and shoes, leather	210	34,243,680	1,662	608	4,127,173
5	Butter and cheese	2,427	68,466,579	4,903	1,221	6,189,450
6	Cheese, processed	22	3,932,338	79	35	222,395
7	Condensed milk	25	7,353,330	159	52	359,063
8	Dairy products, other	59	3,251,769	138	38	293,461
9	Fish curing and packing	463	27,534,878	757	120	1,210,201
10	Fur dressing and dyeing	17	2,081,209	120	30	309,764
11	Fur goods	403	17,454,293	822	285	1,982,355
12	Gloves and mittens, leather	60	3,608,761	203	78	431,361
13	Hair goods, animal and human	5	121,434	6	2	6,261
14	Leather tanneries	78	27,991,475	365	94	1,198,227
15	Miscellaneous leather goods	216	9,067,922	599	211	1,339,365
16	Sausage and sausage casings	68	1,370,219	99	23	167,031
17	Slaughtering and meat packing	146	93,740,090	3,004	681	6,767,469
	Totals, Animal Products	**4,240**	**303,657,373**	**13,047**	**3,520**	**24,956,045**
	3.—Textiles and Textile Products—					
1	Awnings, tents and sails	71	2,907,766	171	55	337,716
2	Bags, cotton and jute	26	9,684,527	104	48	405,464
3	Batting and wadding	4	1,815,141	34	9	114,058
4	Carpets, mats and rugs	20	7,904,364	168	62	555,795
5	Clothing, men's factory	381	56,927,392	2,774	1,211	7,651,303
6	Clothing, women's factory	671	38,646,342	2,402	1,211	6,744,764
7	Clothing contractors, men's	79	620,012	133	24	246,651
8	Clothing contractors, women's	56	384,170	70	15	117,051
9	Cordage, rope and twine	11	13,136,537	97	38	309,275
10	Corsets	24	4,569,994	224	270	836,949
11	Cotton and wool waste	18	1,318,965	43	19	110,051
12	Cotton textiles, *n.e.s.*	52	3,852,259	155	73	432,373
13	Cotton thread	7	4,693,475	137	69	388,613
14	Cotton yarn and cloth	39	93,362,427	763	427	2,956,997
15	Dyeing and finishing of textiles	29	6,570,684	187	90	652,729
16	Flax, fibre	21	1,330,178	39	3	93,064
17	Gloves and mittens, fabric	11	512,329	26	9	77,981
18	Hats and caps	168	10,295,761	700	307	1,802,694
19	Hosiery and knitted goods	181	58,666,872	1,445	904	4,683,481
20	Miscellaneous textiles	17	15,111,168	293	109	1,111,390
21	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc	36	7,666,052	270	159	804,977
22	Oiled and waterproofed clothing	12	1,901,093	50	25	145,468
23	Silk and artificial silk	30	42,690,766	570	303	1,977,921
24	Woollen cloth	69	28,896,076	517	236	1,840,039
25	Woollen goods, *n.e.s.*	30	12,108,232	136	57	563,227
26	Woollen yarn	40	13,359,547	211	109	569,961
27	All other industries	1	146,646	2	1	11,729
	Totals, Textiles and Textile Products	**2,104**	**439,078,775**	**11,721**	**5,843**	**35,542,721**
	4.—Wood and Paper Products—					
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies	9	210,356	10	6	15,342
2	Blue printing	26	329,786	38	9	99,133
3	Boat building	113	2,066,747	161	19	221,040
4	Boxes and bags, paper	154	28,738,058	885	446	3,087,513
5	Boxes, wooden	148	10,038,433	372	94	867,550
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	61	942,161	80	5	75,199
7	Coffins and caskets	57	4,370,459	166	34	352,638
8	Cooperage	63	2,166,179	90	16	156,158
9	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	110	8,785,203	594	186	1,711,546
10	Excelsior	13	483,946	30	20	27,430
11	Flooring, hardwood	23	4,305,045	104	36	288,881
12	Furniture	411	31,029,254	1,394	427	3,362,233
13	Lasts, trees and shoe findings	16	1,537,177	74	36	180,595
14	Lithographing	42	13,086,250	432	231	1,761,302
15	Miscellaneous paper products	151	27,953,058	900	468	2,956,857
16	Miscellaneous wooden products	134	6,972,048	236	95	589,948
17	Planing mills, sash and door factories	805	35,436,688	1,523	325	2,765,498
18	Printing and bookbinding	1,339	46,901,993	3,207	1,045	7,510,347
19	Printing and publishing	808	55,945,648	6,253	2,408	13,568,262
20	Pulp and paper	105	678,937,841	3,994	976	12,924,964

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1941—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.	$	$	$	$	
87	Nil	107,821	787	39,698	262,463	281,842	584,003	1
190	4	248,708	258	14,859	1,132,852	709,143	1,856,854	2
446	112	493,254	3,669	92,605	1,282,506	1,110,376	2,485,487	3
9,280	7,291	13,560,153	7,987	356,771	32,201,024	24,495,456	57,053,251	4
11,972	826	13,601,229	48,701	3,065,785	135,610,642	41,547,206	180,223,633	4
215	177	369,030	1,201	34,711	5,295,916	1,969,406	7,300,033	6
818	48	944,800	6,100	559,427	16,472,749	4,405,632	21,437,808	7
388	66	461,003	2,431	113,033	2,169,457	1,926,935	4,209,425	8
4,692	1,257	4,386,584	19,419	640,209	30,112,828	17,423,054	48,176,091	9
807	183	1,030,786	1,935	44,628	480,054	1,951,607	2,476,289	10
1,867	1,388	3,709,867	864	108,054	17,856,353	8,496,919	26,461,326	11
828	1,409	1,777,372	388	32,064	3,699,270	3,087,201	6,818,535	12
28	5	26,959	78	2,800	106,008	70,115	178,923	13
3,913	268	4,539,284	16,275	623,336	23,533,255	9,479,128	33,635,719	14
2,175	1,935	3,178,386	1,964	86,501	8,728,523	7,079,315	15,894,339	15
269	45	306,741	527	59,277	2,385,517	743,522	3,188,316	16
11,007	1,568	16,487,015	51,333	2,020,508	253,579,825	40,640,082	296,240,415	17
48,982	**16,582**	**65,228,992**	**163,917**	**7,894,266**	**534,909,242**	**165,416,939**	**708,220,447**	
394	603	814,375	494	34,892	3,450,222	2,052,331	5,537,445	1
292	645	784,171	1,626	57,933	14,142,983	3,628,885	17,829,801	2
178	41	257,508	1,614	40,672	1,113,819	775,376	1,929,867	3
712	539	1,251,819	3,045	118,020	2,888,194	3,673,379	6,679,593	4
7,685	17,791	22,313,465	5,100	400,806	70,315,334	45,792,745	116,508,885	5
5,208	15,724	17,918,958	3,046	288,742	55,574,273	38,078,934	93,941,949	6
669	910	1,416,230	183	27,649	145,557	2,016,660	2,189,866	7
179	665	732,200	112	12,063	62,491	1,013,430	1,087,984	8
870	341	1,359,187	8,344	141,875	5,684,207	5,059,912	10,895,994	9
160	1,609	1,089,219	622	27,044	2,948,813	3,195,826	6,171,683	10
208	144	265,398	1,801	44,428	2,070,739	891,564	3,006,731	11
373	1,022	992,346	542	28,936	4,529,384	2,512,130	7,070,450	12
196	524	643,394	2,278	86,113	2,749,363	2,856,696	5,692,172	13
16,006	9,179	24,221,145	115,247	2,997,845	69,284,679	56,138,488	128,421,012	14
1,060	250	1,267,177	5,122	414,376	3,226,086	3,596,856	7,237,318	15
507	6	407,657	1,741	22,382	-	2,291,462	2,313,844	16
49	292	208,257	262	7,734	539,337	458,248	1,005,319	17
2,008	2,629	4,208,782	2,276	173,440	9,600,183	9,281,582	19,055,205	18
7,638	14,375	17,740,258	21,230	1,016,683	39,128,357	36,977,169	77,122,209	19
1,205	431	1,775,199	8,658	272,148	9,372,395	7,913,070	17,557,613	20
1,303	1,766	2,326,833	2,122	99,592	6,221,838	7,008,088	13,329,518	21
224	718	792,195	266	20,434	2,712,197	1,768,327	4,500,958	22
5,975	3,292	9,027,849	28,593	1,483,599	15,855,842	24,210,404	41,549,845	23
4,583	3,067	7,445,826	17,618	854,405	25,516,953	16,805,081	43,176,439	24
1,301	372	1,698,002	10,674	197,715	7,857,306	5,905,605	13,960,626	25
1,542	1,845	2,818,983	9,270	312,260	11,963,231	6,020,055	18,295,546	26
14	9	19,874	30	1,913	195,609	173,145	370,667	27
60,539	**78,789**	**123,796,307**	**251,916**	**9,183,699**	**367,149,392**	**290,105,448**	**666,438,539**	
28	Nil	25,173	312	4,795	83,384	143,247	231,426	1
95	8	86,742	119	10,875	149,667	339,572	500,114	2
664	15	686,707	2,308	33,956	908,459	1,341,653	2,284,068	3
3,805	3,477	6,828,536	10,894	412,827	28,184,335	18,868,761	47,465,923	4
4,260	293	3,980,065	18,091	243,644	8,371,536	8,046,233	16,661,413	5
220	Nil	202,285	1,352	25,770	328,907	440,769	795,446	6
712	140	790,491	2,176	58,345	1,369,481	1,711,580	3,139,406	7
650	Nil	689,465	2,764	38,292	2,169,598	1,397,716	3,605,606	8
1,638	525	3,580,479	3,029	127,383	1,799,613	7,562,212	9,489,208	9
115	18	103,205	1,269	16,094	166,672	275,915	458,681	10
1,115	3	1,046,587	6,253	119,308	2,948,348	2,424,348	5,492,004	11
10,967	567	11,981,312	23,111	645,942	19,378,080	22,752,314	42,776,336	12
443	217	511,313	1,657	32,979	609,499	1,035,525	1,678,003	13
1,524	665	3,035,654	2,929	106,062	5,694,806	7,682,140	13,483,008	14
2,477	1,789	4,452,308	13,900	440,050	23,649,340	16,898,517	40,987,907	15
1,756	331	1,952,767	6,917	129,279	3,897,194	4,077,821	8,104,294	16
9,969	163	10,058,904	59,795	703,417	25,954,103	22,154,949	48,812,469	17
7,451	3,297	11,931,644	15,746	588,810	19,387,237	29,354,074	49,330,121	18
8,428	1,454	14,272,479	31,099	881,343	15,561,811	51,568,834	68,012,018	19
31,493	691	50,752,854	2,137,795	34,437,122	125,437,012	174,554,741	334,428,875	20

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.	$
	4.—Wood and Paper Products—concluded					
21	Refrigerators, other than electric	13	674,052	37	12	82,678
22	Roofing paper, etc	16	5,830,938	283	122	850,277
23	Sawmills	4,655	100,982,006	5,810	366	5,664,986
24	Trade composition	39	1,147,613	75	26	191,520
25	Woodenware	19	1,184,045	36	9	80,246
26	Wood turning	57	3,405,397	128	41	250,986
27	All other industries	32	12,561,165	216	72	773,889
	Totals, Wood and Paper Products	**9,420**	**1,086,022,546**	**27,128**	**7,530**	**60,416,988**
	5.—Iron and Its Products—					
1	Agricultural implements	34	59,181,436	879	340	2,084,052
2	Aircraft	24	56,890,281	2,742	1,846	4,675,227
3	Automobiles	10	100,507,806	2,079	725	6,318,607
4	Automobile supplies	102	61,183,370	1,205	621	3,611,375
5	Bicycles	7	3,705,772	46	14	105,033
6	Boilers, tanks and engines	40	19,702,179	629	209	1,578,821
7	Bridge and structural steel	22	31,508,621	986	220	2,657,323
8	Castings, iron	203	59,576,792	1,179	448	3,180,771
9	Hardware and tools	196	49,255,871	987	643	3,282,160
10	Heating and cooking apparatus	76	21,156,138	688	263	1,822,735
11	Iron and steel products, *n.e.s.*	148	76,832,162	1,543	537	3,217,661
12	Machinery	247	110,809,396	2,992	1,224	7,966,347
13	Machine shops	238	7,612,080	486	101	1,020,403
14	Primary iron and steel	60	168,750,344	1,236	464	4,163,580
15	Railway rolling-stock	34	113,881,540	1,987	270	4,352,092
16	Sheet metal products	171	74,787,774	1,478	625	4,113,159
17	Shipbuilding and repairs	65	86,873,540	1,123	290	2,400,481
18	Wire and wire goods	82	36,486,567	529	280	1,740,972
	Totals, Iron and Its Products	**1,759**	**1,138,701,669**	**22,794**	**9,120**	**58,290,799**
	6.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products—					
1	Aluminium products	20	17,661,866	284	132	652,073
2	Brass and copper products	143	57,892,897	1,247	550	3,702,857
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies	211	128,317,208	4,583	2,175	13,503,883
4	Jewellery and electro-plated ware	122	14,253,352	491	325	1,681,811
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	26	3,792,406	132	66	377,676
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	14	309,963,342	1,478	272	4,117,398
7	White metal alloys	43	13,981,356	251	149	814,951
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metal Products	**579**	**545,862,427**	**8,466**	**3,669**	**24,850,649**
	7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products—					
1	Abrasive products	15	9,833,950	230	107	842,368
2	Asbestos products	12	3,459,185	103	29	231,330
3	Cement	8	51,108,294	79	8	190,771
4	Cement products	122	4,148,169	213	34	456,627
5	Clay products from domestic clay	142	17,377,553	241	41	602,549
6	Clay products from imported clay	22	5,469,188	160	62	408,621
7	Coke and gas products	31	97,894,349	897	291	1,873,179
8	Glass products	81	19,719,438	406	176	1,237,478
9	Gypsum products	9	3,431,883	25	4	66,430
10	Lime	50	4,633,946	76	16	150,695
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	44	15,170,025	168	42	467,075
12	Petroleum products	49	82,475,508	874	190	2,824,399
13	Salt	9	5,559,307	106	42	361,661
14	Sand-lime brick	6	454,035	16	1	32,321
15	Stone, monumental and ornamental	173	4,297,208	269	33	414,830
	Totals, Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**773**	**325,032,038**	**3,863**	**1,076**	**10,160,334**

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1941—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.	$	$	$	$	
258	4	270,851	586	13,790	537,783	611,800	1,163,373	21
712	4	933,453	3,565	274,592	5,284,417	5,454,701	11,013,710	22
38,603	325	35,800,447	413,321	2,316,555	84,435,483	76,660,254	163,412,292	23
273	4	365,358	127	16,705	82,445	784,792	883,942	24
757	81	496,911	1,647	18,865	859,250	788,748	1,666,863	25
1,212	109	972,410	4,872	53,340	1,549,193	2,080,930	3,683,463	26
1,370	134	1,596,351	6,447	218,327	8,202,160	4,955,658	13,376,145	27
130,995	**14,314**	**167,404,751**	**2,772,081**	**41,968,467**	**386,999,813**	**463,967,834**	**892,936,114**	
7,476	109	10,093,708	25,071	765,294	14,408,498	19,248,410	34,422,202	1
20,418	1,655	35,266,790	11,182	649,801	19,937,484	60,780,625	81,367,910	2
19,377	220	38,464,457	96,859	1,512,237	201,124,930	77,321,172	279,958,339	3
12,680	1,632	22,152,897	59,681	1,534,124	73,307,685	49,545,058	124,386,867	4
609	40	1,048,724	1,830	66,901	1,960,719	1,532,535	3,560,155	5
3,598	34	5,708,088	15,735	437,270	10,166,384	12,485,129	23,088,783	6
5,956	Nil	9,909,215	31,531	576,908	20,861,731	36,916,867	58,355,506	7
14,035	208	21,230,382	53,205	2,275,511	31,807,953	43,555,188	77,638,652	8
8,834	1,438	13,666,416	21,163	881,534	17,176,637	41,494,144	59,552,315	9
5,095	129	6,486,519	10,814	446,988	9,162,080	15,744,242	25,353,310	10
9,711	2,069	18,319,327	49,398	1,268,709	16,581,695	33,650,542	51,500,946	11
18,263	897	29,709,708	62,499	1,412,852	44,617,850	78,128,639	124,159,341	12
2,297	42	3,360,164	5,456	181,722	2,464,676	7,431,367	10,077,765	13
21,894	141	40,873,515	254,746	13,888,384	78,824,366	71,853,642	164,566,392	14
25,803	66	41,774,740	128,189	3,277,541	63,310,071	51,492,529	118,080,141	15
9,994	1,653	14,400,753	24,774	973,104	55,176,062	39,230,070	95,379,236	16
19,804	23	29,941,345	88,879	1,111,696	41,471,884	66,743,303	109,326,883	17
4,928	659	7,366,588	22,536	801,366	13,235,277	28,358,379	42,395,022	18
210,772	**11,015**	**349,773,336**	**963,548**	**32,061,942**	**715,595,982**	**735,511,841**	**1,483,169,765**	
2,468	243	3,442,012	18,849	428,465	8,552,035	9,167,705	18,148,205	1
10,342	1,051	15,857,496	60,931	1,715,107	59,409,859	39,464,025	100,588,991	2
19,115	7,213	33,707,093	96,551	2,003,990	77,466,516	98,433,120	177,903,626	3
2,650	1,294	4,545,790	4,361	160,743	12,259,325	10,893,521	23,313,589	4
569	163	827,531	720	39,420	1,834,834	3,889,565	5,763,817	5
14,264	Nil	23,365,291	485,279	26,771,809	232,814,167	119,736,294	379,322,270	6
1,398	545	2,299,228	6,789	273,427	13,795,427	7,239,095	21,307,949	7
50,806	**10,509**	**84,044,351**	**673,480**	**31,392,961**	**406,132,161**	**288,823,325**	**726,348,447**	
1,705	33	2,688,383	9,813	1,821,337	7,650,413	16,084,580	25,556,330	1
587	73	727,938	4,449	169,358	1,866,795	2,323,064	4,359,217	2
1,148	Nil	1,670,160	93,236	2,897,383	2,146,825	9,279,164	14,323,372	3
965	10	1,040,493	4,080	198,471	2,511,415	3,360,791	6,070,677	4
2,599	Nil	2,625,236	23,091	1,561,326	207,247	5,806,763	7,575,336	5
1,132	286	1,608,911	2,745	388,106	1,331,608	3,652,139	5,371,853	6
3,102	Nil	4,658,924	34,548	4,561,590	23,907,878	22,349,252	50,818,720	7
3,264	803	4,825,441	15,639	1,356,749	7,687,353	12,056,221	21,100,323	8
345	Nil	398,346	5,066	191,685	1,941,052	2,468,356	4,601,093	9
1,013	"	1,170,876	9,065	2,008,142	188,387	4,161,412	6,357,941	10
1,133	43	1,627,549	10,012	672,132	5,607,150	7,072,905	13,352,187	11
4,326	16	7,502,447	58,031	7,268,690	125,982,237	23,384,568	156,635,495	12
490	30	656,991	5,055	450,291	725,675	2,676,533	3,852,499	13
122	Nil	132,481	955	39,919	142,942	248,498	431,359	14
681	4	881,704	10,035	137,842	1,244,013	2,501,641	3,883,496	15
22,592	**1,298**	**32,215,880**	**285,820**	**23,723,021**	**183,140,990**	**117,425,887**	**324,289,898**	

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.	$
	8.—Chemicals and Allied Products—					
1	Acids, alkalies and salts	32	61,329,966	1,165	225	2,821,901
2	Adhesives	22	3,016,349	108	39	271,026
3	Coal tar distillation	10	4,407,409	65	16	233,152
4	Fertilizers	27	20,110,569	269	72	779,740
5	Gases, compressed	35	7,628,438	285	158	827,599
6	Inks, printing and writing	33	3,164,648	171	72	705,749
7	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	169	31,223,170	1,406	842	4,384,032
8	Miscellaneous chemical products	167	162,561,470	2,852	1,123	5,282,824
9	Paints, pigments and varnishes	94	31,911,306	1,360	465	3,887,789
10	Polishes and dressings	50	3,715,165	196	89	469,966
11	Soaps, washing compounds, etc	116	19,655,049	914	401	2,515,907
12	Toilet preparations	88	7,914,670	324	321	1,122,608
13	Wood distillation	6	1,791,320	13	3	22,137
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products	**849**	**358,429,529**	**9,138**	**3,826**	**23,324,430**
	9.—Miscellaneous Industries—					
1	Artificial flowers and feathers	28	620,676	51	39	120,249
2	Automobile accessories, fabric	9	1,425,769	75	26	235,426
3	Brooms, brushes and mops	93	6,034,253	284	130	673,856
4	Buttons	25	2,312,517	141	45	308,423
5	Candles	12	1,025,287	39	20	119,632
6	Fountain pens and pencils	10	2,412,340	132	76	387,582
7	Ice, artificial	51	4,490,402	86	25	173,438
8	Jewellery cases and silverware cabinets	4	456,361	21	24	65,412
9	Lamps, electric, and lamp shades	25	964,522	80	31	197,307
10	Mattresses and springs	75	10,753,095	394	146	1,186,343
11	Miscellaneous, including carpet sweepers	3	182,614	10	5	25,161
12	Motion pictures	5	952,603	58	35	229,977
13	Musical instruments	17	3,404,395	97	26	204,898
14	Pipes, tobacco	4	52,755	5	Nil	8,019
15	Regalia and society emblems	11	143,304	14	6	24,907
16	Scientific and professional equipment	42	28,363,863	916	438	1,640,638
17	Signs, electric, neon and other	39	3,391,519	164	36	415,557
18	Sporting goods	37	2,595,049	133	54	294,590
19	Stamps and stencils	41	1,073,892	96	31	208,314
20	Statuary, art goods and novelties	50	820,797	85	37	179,149
21	Store and display accessories	6	96,766	14	6	22,500
22	Toys	19	807,869	40	26	75,501
23	Typewriter supplies	8	1,202,300	61	36	264,410
24	Umbrellas	7	407,901	18	14	58,902
	Totals, Miscellaneous Industries	**621**	**73,990,849**	**3,014**	**1,310**	**7,120,521**
	Grand Totals, All Industries	**26,293**	**4,905,503,966**	**117,251**	**41,693**	**286,336,861**

The incidence of the War resulted in a re-arrangement in the rank of many industries. Industries producing supplies and equipment for the Armed Forces naturally advanced while those industries producing for the domestic consumers' market declined in importance. To supply the raw materials needed by the industries engaged principally in war production, it became necessary to restrict or prohibit the manufacture of many products such as pleasure cars, radios, washing machines, electrical equipment, household appliances, agricultural implements, etc. Though these industries were forced to change over to war-time production, the changes did not affect the value of their output and consequently their importance

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1941—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.	$	$	$	$	
5,059	33	8,347,383	135,707	5,701,507	17,108,347	27,299,494	50,109,348	1
425	27	482,465	2,407	164,820	1,858,728	1,652,083	3,675,631	2
286	Nil	386,977	948	276,628	3,218,530	1,651,285	5,146,443	3
1,399	8	2,086,097	55,627	1,064,818	9,419,584	4,704,243	15,188,645	4
415	2	619,285	8,064	216,549	945,836	5,182,755	6,345,140	5
336	44	498,514	2,057	47,454	2,264,748	2,462,082	4,774,284	9
1,241	1,537	2,537,049	5,221	243,072	13,486,811	21,742,015	35,471,898	7
17,766	6,806	31,040,182	73,174	3,213,010	45,055,413	52,153,800	100,422,223	8
2,156	244	2,956,022	10,230	454,671	21,495,598	18,233,356	40,183,625	9
176	132	289,025	283	25,768	2,740,967	2,581,833	5,348,568	10
1,354	411	2,083,908	7,663	508,558	12,633,351	12,571,656	25,713,565	11
266	657	709,889	980	38,953	3,803,305	6,313,505	10,155,763	12
270	Nil	273,515	385	215,464	893,729	756,243	1,865,436	13
31,149	**9,901**	**52,310,311**	**302,746**	**12,171,272**	**134,924,947**	**157,304,350**	**304,400,569**	
137	477	356,615	29	5,340	435,387	636,832	1,077,559	1
241	165	504,744	863	21,867	1,233,304	1,220,184	2,475,355	2
1,072	459	1,325,689	1,914	68,238	3,603,361	3,972,149	7,643,748	3
570	388	756,382	1,297	46,881	1,274,223	1,877,811	3,198,915	4
69	46	79,046	63	11,129	390,885	506,314	908,328	5
209	269	390,200	522	24,382	1,231,840	1,857,674	3,113,896	6
497	18	570,110	11,253	228,160	99,404	1,907,560	2,235,124	7
134	152	224,109	200	8,196	423,162	538,658	970,016	8
211	218	338,183	515	12,666	755,948	772,070	1,540,684	9
2,428	447	3,021,927	5,555	179,358	10,457,538	6,894,783	17,531,679	10
25	18	36,782	53	4,282	126,326	110,249	240,857	11
70	17	125,779	75	9,269	768,444	649,419	1,427,132	12
541	32	576,093	1,621	50,624	637,750	1,001,132	1,689,506	13
35	13	32,455	30	1,684	22,185	53,606	77,475	14
20	22	30,400	23	823	60,566	103,132	164,521	15
1,869	630	3,577,637	7,010	198,066	8,791,848	7,256,603	16,246,517	16
445	11	610,585	360	90,287	558,320	2,602,609	3,251,216	17
469	161	541,795	1,610	38,251	1,134,430	1,180,190	2,352,871	18
219	18	274,775	220	13,114	204,790	826,660	1,044,564	19
196	244	311,579	137	12,879	525,434	688,704	1,227,017	20
47	16	47,193	114	2,930	54,139	112,174	169,243	21
222	259	327,821	272	15,858	706,570	743,342	1,465,770	22
128	60	210,576	374	10,711	899,037	847,845	1,757,593	23
27	96	89,660	17	750	423,384	292,177	716,311	24
9,881	**4,236**	**14,360,135**	**34,127**	**1,055,745**	**34,818,275**	**36,651,877**	**72,525,897**	
626,825	**175,409**	**978,525,782**	**5,850,076**	**174,641,317**	**3,296,547,019**	**2,605,119,788**	**6,076,308,124**	

as producers of manufactured goods did not alter drastically. To analyse the effects of the War on any industry, it is necessary to compare the nature of the products made before the War with that of the present. This should be borne in mind in making industrial comparisons with pre-war years. For example, the number of employees engaged in the agricultural implements industry increased by 1,947 in 1941; this in spite of the fact that the output of agricultural implements remained at about the same level. The increase was due to a change-over of some of the plants to war production. It is therefore impossible to trace industrial trends from the principal statistics alone, as published in this report.

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 1941 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 particularly high.

Past editions of the Year Book have presented at this place historical data showing manufacturing industries classified according to purpose (see p. 374 to p. 376 of the 1942 Year Book). In order to conserve space, this analysis has been reduced this year to data for the latest two years available, viz., 1940 and 1941.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, 1940-41, and in Detail for 1941.

NOTE.—Data for significant years 1922-39 are given at pp. 374 to 376 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year and Purpose	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1940						
Food	8,395	486,697,256	105,684	110,646,980	630,874,094	902,729,581
Drink and tobacco	674	207,119,712	24,584	29,255,112	86,023,396	177,434,821
Clothing	2,157	199,001,761	105,495	96,188,160	191,503,394	341,716,366
Personal utilities	627	52,195,231	14,242	15,924,870	30,681,129	65,007,582
House furnishings	775	107,533,242	30,319	33,884,337	56,845,708	118,174,369
Books and stationery	2,463	146,320,768	42,433	58,969,949	53,062,630	156,160,315
Vehicles and vessels	356	328,764,370	74,148	111,622,938	247,113,689	444,289,528
Producers materials	7,898	1,768,206,231	239,661	295,518,801	758,996,804	1,537,413,098
Industrial equipment	1,984	741,060,107	116,843	158,275,589	370,185,647	736,022,066
Miscellaneous	184	58,818,158	8,835	10,586,129	24,435,412	50,225,590
Totals, 1940	**25,513**	**4,095,716,836**	**762,244**	**920,872,865**	**2,449,721,903**	**4,529,173,316**
1941						
Food	8,420	549,342,529	115,206	127,744,973	816,983,921	1,134,805,943
Drink and tobacco	688	221,539,178	26,472	33,036,981	96,986,623	201,126,763
Clothing	2,301	230,532,584	117,898	116,131,601	235,698,630	415,471,018
Personal utilities	651	61,170,967	17,675	20,510,038	42,064,391	85,627,622
House furnishings	827	120,765,916	35,583	42,614,722	71,511,798	150,988,355
Books and stationery	2,515	154,150,551	45,500	65,523,631	66,324,919	182,686,318
Vehicles and vessels	370	436,853,387	117,492	188,325,103	388,382,775	714,510,718
Producers materials	7,984	2,076,914,285	295,725	399,181,962	999,572,243	2,002,417,597
Industrial equipment	2,324	877,509,129	158,669	232,294,504	520,044,553	1,066,702,761
Miscellaneous	213	176,725,440	30,958	39,499,128	58,977,166	121,971,029
Totals, 1941	**26,293**	**4,905,503,966**	**961,178**	**1,264,862,643**	**3,296,547,019**	**6,076,308,124**
1941—DETAIL						
Food	**8,420**	**549,342,529**	**115,206**	**127,744,973**	**816,983,921**	**1,134,805,943**
Breadstuffs	4,440	179,936,147	47,674	50,970,171	208,787,905	332,703,248
Fish	463	27,534,878	6,826	5,596,785	30,112,828	48,176,091
Fruit and vegetable preparations	377	55,236,970	11,943	10,165,116	45,421,597	75,598,310
Meats	214	95,110,309	16,696	23,728,256	255,965,342	299,428,731
Milk products	2,533	83,004,016	21,135	22,440,431	159,548,764	213,170,899
Oils and fats	7	384,875	104	136,238	262,463	584,003
Sugar	11	43,915,168	2,642	3,834,639	46,067,190	62,402,709
Miscellaneous	375	64,220,166	8,186	10,873,337	70,817,832	102,741,952

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, 1940-41, and in Detail for 1941—concluded.

Year and Purpose	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1941—DETAIL—concluded	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Drink and Tobacco	**688**	**221,539,178**	**26,472**	**33,036,981**	**96,986,623**	**201,126,763**
Beverages, alcoholic	76	105,266,692	8,026	13,532,576	42,834,471	86,237,832
Beverages, non-alcoholic	512	35,562,853	7,072	8,765,468	16,936,389	46,646,142
Tobacco	100	80,709,633	11,374	10,738,937	37,215,763	68,242,789
Clothing	**2,301**	**230,532,584**	**117,898**	**116,131,601**	**235,698,630**	**415,471,018**
Boots and shoes, leather	210	34,243,680	18,841	17,687,326	32,201,024	57,053,251
Fur goods	420	19,535,502	5,502	7,032,772	18,336,407	28,937,615
Garments and personal furnishings	1,211	101,147,910	58,934	59,066,790	129,046,468	219,900,367
Gloves and mittens	71	4,121,090	2,894	2,494,971	4,238,607	7,823,854
Hats and caps	196	10,916,437	6,348	6,488,340	10,035,570	20,132,764
Knitted goods	181	58,666,872	24,362	22,423,739	39,128,357	77,122,209
Waterproofs	12	1,901,093	1,017	937,663	2,712,197	4,500,958
Personal Utilities	**651**	**61,170,967**	**17,675**	**20,510,038**	**42,064,391**	**85,627,622**
Jewellery and time-pieces	126	14,709,713	5,091	6,517,122	12,682,487	24,283,605
Recreational supplies	73	6,807,313	2,060	2,020,698	4,278,750	5,508,147
Personal utilities	452	39,653,941	10,524	11,972,218	26,903,154	55,835,870
House Furnishings	**827**	**120,765,916**	**35,583**	**42,614,722**	**71,511,798**	**150,988,355**
Books and Stationery	**2,515**	**154,150,551**	**45,500**	**65,523,631**	**66,324,919**	**182,686,318**
Vehicles and Vessels	**370**	**436,853,387**	**117,492**	**188,325,103**	**388,382,775**	**714,510,718**
Producers Materials	**7,984**	**2,076,914,285**	**295,725**	**399,181,962**	**999,572,243**	**2,002,417,597**
Farm materials	27	20,110,569	1,748	2,865,837	9,419,584	15,188,645
Manufacturers materials	1,167	1,628,130,179	184,698	273,439,289	754,228,055	1,496,960,868
Building materials	6,163	340,465,403	86,089	96,655,575	174,994,880	375,571,001
General materials	627	88,208,134	23,190	26,221,261	60,929,724	114,697,083
Industrial Equipment	**2,324**	**877,509,129**	**158,669**	**232,294,504**	**520,044,553**	**1,066,702,761**
Farming Equipment	43	59,391,792	8,848	12,218,275	14,491,882	34,653,628
Manufacturing equipment	263	112,346,573	24,146	38,367,933	45,227,349	125,837,344
Trading equipment	145	10,254,879	2,014	2,797,458	1,815,690	8,457,740
Service equipment	323	65,730,892	10,671	14,129,269	24,942,018	57,511,970
Light, heat and power equipment	354	329,848,827	47,594	71,807,314	238,715,687	410,436,842
General equipment	1,196	299,936,166	65,396	92,974,255	194,851,927	429,805,237
Miscellaneous	**213**	**176,725,440**	**30,958**	**39,499,128**	**58,977,166**	**121,971,029**

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials

Historical statistics of manufactures classified on an 'origin' basis have been given in this subsection in earlier Year Books. This classification is interesting for comparisons with the external trade classifications according to origin. In order to conserve space, figures for earlier years are not repeated but the data for significant years from 1924-39 are given at pp. 377-378 of the 1942 Year Book.

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, however, be using large quantities of imported materials.

11.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, 1940 and 1941

Year and Origin	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1940	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Farm origin	10,171	1,045,583,598	242,226	249,885,378	981,519,128	1,560,139,653
Mineral origin	3,527	1,772,224,199	270,986	391,872,697	975,304,671	1,877,479,009
Forest origin	9,168	1,013,080,228	158,125	188,983,799	314,470,518	742,224,457
Marine origin	458	23,257,676	5,828	4,528,560	21,461,851	35,110,441
Wild life origin	395	16,617,392	5,138	6,206,964	15,476,680	25,250,565
Mixed origin	1,794	224,953,743	79,941	79,395,467	141,489,055	288,969,191
Grand Totals, 1940	**25,513**	**4,095,716,836**	**762,244**	**920,872,865**	**2,449,721,903**	**4,529,173,316**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,129	715,990,641	136,345	143,707,357	515,589,945	894,303,702
From animal husbandry	4,042	329,592,957	105,881	106,178,021	465,929,183	665,835,951
Totals, Farm Origin	**10,171**	**1,045,583,598**	**242,226**	**249,885,378**	**981,519,128**	**1,560,139,653**
Canadian origin	9,388	780,842,396	187,661	191,470,150	804,525,794	1,230,550,021
Foreign origin	783	264,741,202	54,565	58,415,228	176,993,334	329,589,632
1941						
Farm origin	10,210	1,151,045,349	267,547	295,050,079	1,247,465,642	1,926,293,645
Mineral origin	3,916	2,372,940,631	411,508	638,248,442	1,434,426,669	2,823,665,763
Forest origin	9,310	1,077,236,343	177,024	222,529,714	385,200,200	883,446,906
Marine origin	463	27,534,878	6,826	5,596,785	30,112,828	48,176,091
Wild life origin	420	19,535,502	5,502	7,032,772	18,336,407	28,937,615
Mixed origin	1,974	257,211,263	92,771	96,404,851	181,005,273	365,788,104
Grand Totals, 1941	**26,293**	**4,905,503,966**	**961,178**	**1,264,862,643**	**3,296,547,019**	**6,076,308,124**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,234	774,642,723	151,090	169,123,298	642,319,060	1,094,375,949
From animal husbandry	3,976	376,402,616	116,457	125,926,781	605,146,582	831,917,696
Totals, Farm Origin	**10,210**	**1,151,045,349**	**267,547**	**295,050,079**	**1,247,465,642**	**1,926,293,645**
Canadian origin	9,395	869,024,235	204,596	223,100,775	1,017,219,181	1,508,170,317
Foreign origin	815	282,021,114	62,951	71,949,304	230,246,461	418,123,328

Subsection 4.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

The rank of the ten leading industries in 1941 compared with previous significant years is as follows:—

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES COMPARED AS TO RANK, SIGNIFICANT YEARS, 1922-41

Industry	Rank in—							
	1941	1940	1939	1937	1933	1929	1926	1922
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	1	1	1	1	2	9	9	–
Pulp and paper	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Automobiles	4	4	5	4	11	4	5	6
Butter and cheese	5	5	4	6	5	6	6	5
Electrical apparatus and supplies	6	7	9	8	16	8	13	17
Primary iron and steel	7	10	11	12	31	16	25	20
Sawmills	8	6	8	7	14	5	4	4
Petroleum products	9	9	6	9	6	10	11	9
Flour and feed mills	10	8	7	5	4	3	2	1

A 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, is now among the leading manufactures, along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural and live-stock resources. Under the impetus of war production, industries engaged in producing the equipment needed by the Armed Forces, such as electrical apparatus, automobiles, sawmills, and primary iron and steel, have advanced to higher positions.

12.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of Products, 1941

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	
							Net	Gross
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting and renning	14	309,963,342	16,014	27,482,689	232,814,167	119,736,294	379,322,270
2	Pulp and paper	106	678,937,841	37,154	63,677,818	125,437,012	174,554,741	334,428,875
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	146	93,740,090	16,260	23,254,484	253,579,825	40,640,082	296,240,415
4	Automobiles	10	109,507,806	22,401	44,783,064	201,124,930	77,321,172	279,958,339
5	Butter and cheese	2,427	68,466,579	18,922	19,790,679	135,610,642	41,547,206	180,223,633
6	Electrical apparatus and supplies	211	128,317,208	33,086	47,210,886	77,466,516	98,433,120	177,903,626
7	Primary iron and steel	60	168,750,344	23,735	45,037,095	78,824,366	71,853,642	164,566,392
8	Sawmills	4,655	100,982,006	45,104	41,465,433	84,435,483	76,660,254	163,412,292
9	Petroleum products	49	82,475,508	5,406	10,326,846	125,982,237	23,384,568	156,635,495
10	Flour and feed mills	1,129	59,941,631	6,528	7,898,329	115,939,001	26,615,294	144,171,637
11	Cotton yarn and cloth	39	93,362,427	26,375	27,178,142	69,284,679	56,138,488	128,421,012
12	Automobile supplies	102	61,183,370	16,138	25,764,272	73,307,685	49,545,058	124,386,867
13	Machinery	247	110,809,396	23,376	37,676,055	44,617,850	78,128,639	124,159,341
14	Rubber goods, including footwear	56	71,985,540	17,191	22,792,376	59,340,321	58,088,738	119,137,776
15	Railway rolling-stock	34	113,881,540	28,126	46,126,832	63,310,071	51,492,529	118,080,141
16	Clothing, men's factory	381	56,927,392	29,461	29,964,768	70,315,334	45,792,745	116,508,885
17	Shipbuilding and repairs	65	86,873,540	21,240	32,341,826	41,471,884	66,743,303	109,326,883
18	Brass and copper products	143	57,892,897	13,190	19,560,353	59,409,859	39,464,025	100,588,991
19	Miscellaneous chemical products	167	162,561,470	28,557	36,323,006	45,055,413	52,153,800	100,422,223
20	Sheet metal products	171	74,787,774	13,750	18,513,912	55,176,062	39,230,070	95,379,236
21	Clothing, women's factory	671	38,646,342	24,545	24,663,722	55,574,273	38,078,934	93,941,949
22	Bread and other bakery products	3,034	53,473,380	24,969	25,919,986	44,172,928	44,550,528	92,116,307
23	Aircraft and parts	24	56,890,281	26,661	39,942,017	19,937,484	60,780,625	81,367,910
24	Castings, iron	203	59,576,792	15,870	24,411,153	31,807,953	43,555,188	77,638,652
25	Hosiery and knitted goods	181	58,666,872	24,362	22,423,739	39,128,357	36,977,169	77,122,209
26	Fruit and vegetable preparations	377	55,236,970	11,943	10,165,116	45,421,597	29,122,353	75,598,310
27	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	204	45,453,147	14,423	14,811,636	37,132,251	36,326,112	74,514,061
28	Miscellaneous food products	240	41,268,980	5,126	6,635,062	48,864,582	20,170,255	69,452,785
29	Printing and publishing	808	55,945,648	18,543	27,840,741	15,561,811	51,568,864	68,012,018
30	Breweries	61	68,360,886	5,932	10,512,805	34,343,935	27,835,011	63,285,393
31	Sugar refining	11	43,915,168	2,642	3,834,639	46,067,190	14,847,671	62,402,709
32	Bridge and structural steel	22	31,508,621	7,162	12,566,538	20,861,731	36,916,867	58,355,506
33	Hardware and tools	197	49,255,871	11,902	16,948,576	17,176,637	41,494,144	59,552,315
34	Boots and shoes, leather	210	34,243,680	18,841	17,687,326	32,201,024	24,495,456	57,053,251
35	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	82	66,698,907	9,204	8,999,114	25,597,808	27,900,648	53,722,050
36	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	148	76,832,162	13,860	21,536,988	16,581,695	33,650,542	51,500,946
37	Coke and gas products	31	97,894,349	4,290	6,532,103	23,907,878	22,349,252	50,818,720
38	Acids, alkalies and salts	32	61,329,966	6,482	11,169,284	17,108,347	27,299,494	50,109,348
39	Printing and bookbinding	1,337	46,901,993	15,000	19,441,991	19,387,237	29,354,074	49,330,121
40	Planing mills	805	35,436,688	11,980	12,824,402	25,954,103	22,154,949	48,812,469
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**18,890**	**3,759,884,404**	**715,751**	**966,035,803**	**2,629,292,158**	**1,956,951,904**	**4,727,981,358**
	Totals, All Industries	**26,293**	**4,905,503,966**	**961,178**	**1,264,862,643**	**3,296,547,019**	**2,605,119,788**	**6,076,308,124**
	Percentages of forty leading industries to all industries	71·8	76·6	74·5	76·4	79·8	75·1	77·8
	Primary textiles[1]	497	272,104,702	80,470	81,727,935	182,999,395	158,695,863	349,205,210

[1] On a broader classification basis, the primary textile industry, which includes the production of cottons, woollens, silk, hosiery and knitted goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles, ranks first in number of employees and salaries and wages paid and second in gross value of production.

13.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, 1942

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	
							Net	Gross
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Non-ferrous smelting and refining	16	356,052,965	21,162	37,340,556	285,987,513	125,881,047	447,617,199
2	Slaughtering and meat packing	148	96,787,894	17,397	26,695,879	310,446,760	56,347,138	369,047,175
3	Pulp and paper	105	655,598,196	38,007	69,656,393	135,970,437	165,193,627	337,390,484
4	Automobiles	6	143,442,197	24,403	52,281,941	239,544,621	83,471,013	324,772,681
5	Miscellaneous chemical products	194	250,666,479	64,900	88,185,249	120,541,882	126,519,004	251,665,872
6	Shipbuilding	79	125,048,259	50,132	92,188,814	73,325,151	166,453,853	242,138,127
7	Primary iron and steel	61	205,804,671	33,245	60,874,818	110,551,516	102,820,061	232,105,755
8	Butter and cheese	2,378	69,084,129	19,465	22,186,532	159,940,961	46,846,000	210,148,057
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	225	143,178,182	39,676	61,799,069	92,799,017	113,824,021	208,872,781
10	Sawmills	5,277	112,119,272	47,765	49,562,069	98,774,251	91,206,949	192,919,077
11	Automobile supplies	101	76,029,153	21,010	37,011,834	112,061,012	70,386,482	184,499,499
12	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	168	172,190,553	34,848	60,792,877	70,135,177	91,716,356	164,298,544
13	Brass and copper products	149	66,282,716	17,454	29,269,030	85,452,694	76,461,348	164,291,350
14	Petroleum products	52	84,162,248	5,920	11,507,252	121,924,256	34,713,285	163,716,515
15	Flour and feed mills	1,171	62,586,759	6,720	8,776,553	126,374,719	31,417,102	159,463,671
16	Machinery	255	122,587,591	27,354	47,707,573	52,950,771	104,755,759	159,371,788
17	Railway rolling-stock	35	124,513,549	31,682	59,333,662	81,833,797	70,421,286	156,070,617
18	Aircraft	42	90,527,920	44,886	76,334,141	46,252,255	104,121,754	151,554,598
19	Clothing, men's factory	410	60,449,404	32,913	36,924,532	91,469,115	57,633,950	149,563,452
20	Cotton yarn and cloth	40	91,398,489	25,796	29,304,427	80,629,998	58,030,976	141,899,520
21	Rubber goods (including footwear)	49	74,464,827	15,497	23,413,150	61,576,546	58,896,249	122,231,402
22	Clothing, women's factory	775	43,536,723	26,328	30,037,557	66,344,779	49,526,970	116,179,080
23	Sheet metal products	185	77,108,793	16,597	24,269,001	58,883,664	50,413,855	110,442,259
24	Bread and other bakery products	3,023	53,919,647	25,521	29,047,237	49,962,446	50,446,713	104,089,254
25	Hardware, tools and cutlery	227	54,368,983	15,706	25,238,486	22,757,199	58,390,310	82,307,758
26	Castings, iron	201	59,342,833	16,867	28,671,888	30,330,276	48,721,977	81,341,609
27	Hosiery and knitted goods	186	57,826,720	23,462	23,422,666	38,550,016	40,485,197	80,134,426
28	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	202	45,205,955	13,724	15,443,400	38,428,657	37,375,513	78,869,436
29	Breweries	61	72,868,623	6,868	12,911,103	17,341,712	55,354,723	74,024,601
30	Fruit and vegetable preparations	379	54,798,625	12,304	11,487,840	45,135,269	27,254,776	73,569,273
31	Miscellaneous food products	259	39,474,244	5,434	7,183,958	50,926,649	19,963,168	71,364,374
32	Printing and publishing	797	56,079,815	18,019	28,196,033	15,827,116	52,259,557	68,975,702
33	Boots and shoes, leather	221	35,877,425	19,113	19,846,642	40,153,136	27,114,358	67,648,973
34	Acids, alkalies and salts	35	75,169,327	7,842	14,128,210	23,927,969	33,580,249	65,123,577
35	Bridges and structural steel work	22	46,787,155	9,117	19,028,055	28,528,769	34,141,433	63,383,569
36	Fish-curing and packing	493	33,554,131	8,547	7,661,976	37,746,371	20,969,913	59,477,038
37	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	78	71,209,895	10,502	10,757,712	28,716,426	30,428,451	59,390,032
38	Planing mills, sash and door factories	857	39,062,511	12,917	15,100,183	32,584,180	25,201,076	58,603,018
39	Woollen cloth	70	30,183,515	8,765	10,795,662	32,321,183	22,586,487	55,878,254
40	Coke and gas products	31	97,882,090	4,401	7,281,903	27,294,505	23,620,770	55,788,491
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**19,063**	**4,227,232,463**	**882,266**	**1,321,655,863**	**3,244,302,771**	**2,544,952,756**	**5,958,228,888**
	Totals, All Industries	**27,862**	**5,488,785,545**	**1,152,091**	**1,682,804,842**	**4,037,102,725**	**3,309,973,758**	**7,553,794,972**
	Percentages of leading industries to all industries	68·4	77·0	76·6	78·5	80·4	76·9	78·8
	Primary textiles[1]	581	290,736,917	83,973	93,854,374	217,509,205	185,794,412	411,553,879

[1] On a broader classification basis, the primary textile industry, which includes the production of cottons, woollens, silk, hosiery and knitted goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles, ranks first in number of employees and salaries and wages paid and second 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

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 1941 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, but exclusive of central electric stations, was $4,906,000,000 as compared with $2,334,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 110 p.c. while wholesale prices have declined about 21 p.c. in the same period.

14.—Percentage Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-41

Province or Group	1917	1920	1926	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941
PROVINCE	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Nova Scotia	5·3	4·6	3·3	3·0	2·8	2·8	2·7	2·5
New Brunswick	2·6	3·5	2·6	2·3	2·7	2·5	2·3	2·0
Quebec	28·4	30·1	30·2	31·1	31·6	32·4	32·9	34·7
Ontario	49·6	50·1	50·4	49·6	48·4	48·3	48·5	47·6
Manitoba	3·6	3·2	2·7	3·0	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·3
Saskatchewan	1·0	0·8	0·8	1·1	1·2	1·0	1·0	1·0
Alberta	2·1	1·6	1·8	2·0	2·1	2·0	1·9	1·9
British Columbia and Yukon	7·3	6·0	8·1	7·8	8·0	7·6	7·4	6·9
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	14·8	14·3	12·9
Animal products	8·9	7·6	7·0	6·1	6·2	6·9	6·4	6·2
Textiles and textile products	8·2	10·4	9·4	9·0	9·1	9·5	9·6	9·0
Wood and paper products	23·0	26·5	28·9	28·8	27·2	26·4	25·0	22·1
Iron and its products	29·8	24·8	20·4	20·6	18·8	19·1	20·4	23·2
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	3·7	6·3	7·5	8·1	9·5	10·4	11·1
Non-metallic mineral products	6·2	7·4	7·8	7·9	9·0	8·0	7·6	6·7
Chemicals and allied products	7·5	4·2	4·2	4·1	4·7	4·7	5·2	7·3
Miscellaneous industries	1·4	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·5

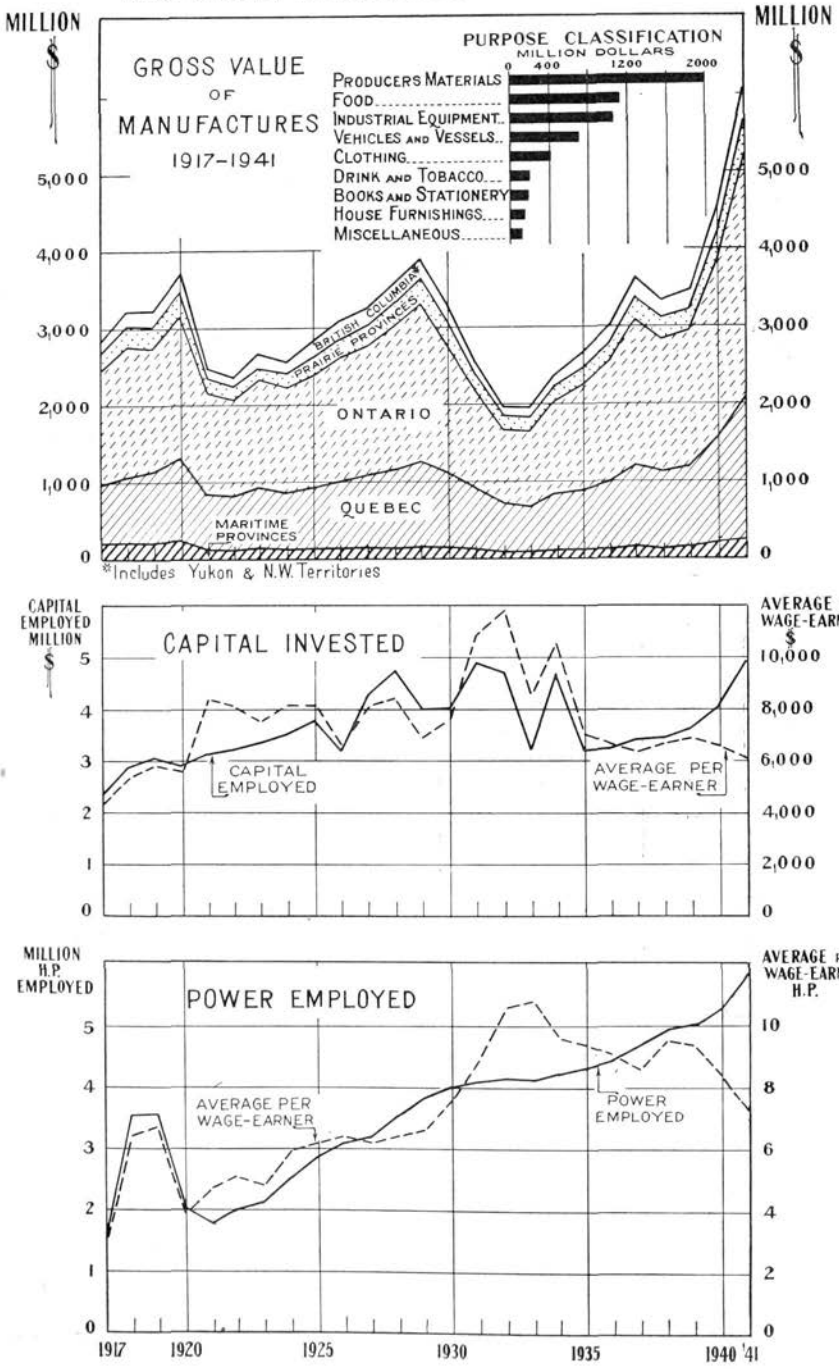
15.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941, with Totals for Significant Years, 1924-40

Year, Province or Group	Establishments	Fixed Capital	Working Capital			Total Capital
		Land, Buildings, Fixtures, Machinery, Tools and Other Equipment	Inventory Value of Raw Materials, Stocks in Process, Fuel, and Miscellaneous Supplies on Hand	Inventory Value of Finished Products on Hand	Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses, etc.	
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1924	**20,709**	**1,717,122,081**	**658,360,445**		**519,834,982**	**2,895,317,508**
Totals, 1926	**21,301**	**1,905,620,436**	**707,413,136**		**595,037,625**	**3,208,071,197**
Totals, 1929	**22,216**	**2,356,913,335**	**867,689,319**		**780,289,355**	**4,004,892,009**
Totals, 1932	**23,102**	**2,218,729,234**	**597,939,060**		**563,807,215**	**3,380,475,509**
Totals, 1933	**23,780**	**2,151,091,557**	**573,587,617**		**554,580,664**	**3,279,259,838**
Totals, 1934	**24,209**	**2,109,729,523**	**598,110,478**		**541,508,863**	**3,249,348,864**
Totals, 1935	**24,034**	**2,080,221,792**	**610,814,942**		**525,366,393**	**3,216,403,127**
Totals, 1936	**24,202**	**2,061,610,260**	**651,771,457**		**557,881,814**	**3,271,263,531**
Totals, 1937	**24,834**	**2,126,929,809**	**757,322,293**		**580,975,729**	**3,465,227,831**
Totals, 1938	**25,200**	**2,149,402,173**	**739,226,808**		**597,054,037**	**3,485,683,018**
Totals, 1939	**24,805**	**2,168,887,084**	**784,543,558**		**693,593,807**	**3,647,024,449**
Totals, 1940	**25,513**	**2,266,087,512**	**992,988,598**		**836,640,726**	**4,095,716,836**
PROVINCE, 1941						
Prince Edward Island	213	1,777,501	381,105	137,964	809,799	3,106,369
Nova Scotia	1,177	67,016,833	22,680,936	8,599,437	26,112,585	124,409,791
New Brunswick	791	59,375,232	15,426,220	5,118,420	18,032,927	97,952,799
Quebec	8,711	881,762,365	317,877,334	107,476,405	393,411,301	1,700,527,405
Ontario	10,250	1,152,051,958	467,089,529	197,971,638	519,666,442	2,336,779,567
Manitoba	1,184	94,590,398	26,153,622	17,069,343	25,683,514	163,496,877
Saskatchewan	945	22,880,009	6,130,664	4,689,535	8,458,530	42,158,738
Alberta	1,108	57,200,587	11,701,053	11,960,578	14,814,100	95,676,318
British Columbia	1,905	186,094,313	61,574,491	24,995,984	67,946,302	340,611,090
Yukon and the Northwest Territories	9	464,460	36,402	90,658	193,492	785,012
Totals, 1941	**26,293**	**2,523,213,656**	**929,051,356**	**378,109,962**	**1,075,128,992**	**4,905,503,966**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1941						
Vegetable products	5,948	278,299,533	126,089,141	89,128,825	141,211,261	634,728,760
Animal products	4,240	134,326,775	66,164,110	34,834,647	68,331,841	303,657,373
Textiles and textile products	2,104	187,580,616	111,721,665	29,431,979	110,344,515	439,078,775
Wood and paper products	9,420	725,483,053	126,896,235	39,916,687	193,726,571	1,086,022,546
Iron and its products	1,759	501,740,964	276,707,482	84,061,299	276,191,924	1,138,701,669
Non-ferrous metal products	579	266,160,319	103,728,608	27,791,772	148,181,728	545,862,427
Non-metallic mineral products	773	209,608,132	40,801,607	32,742,554	41,879,745	325,032,038
Chemicals and allied products	849	192,176,624	57,435,084	35,822,827	72,994,994	358,429,529
Miscellaneous industries	621	27,837,640	19,507,424	4,379,372	22,266,413	73,990,849

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. 371 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,

FACTORS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION



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 1917-30 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.

16.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in Manufacturing Industries, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1931-41.

(1935-39=100)

NOTE.—Figures, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are published at p. 421 of the 1939 Canada Year Book.

Year	Salaried Employees	Wage-Earners	Total Employees	Percentages Relative to 1935-39		Index Number of Volume of Mf'd. Products	Indexes of Efficiency of Production	
				Of Wage-Earners	Of Total Employees		Per Wage-Earner	Per Employee
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	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	67·6	90·3	89·8
1933.....	86,636	382,022	468,658	75·0	75·3	67·7	90·3	89·9
1934.....	92,095	427,717	519,812	83·9	83·5	79·6	94·9	95·3
1935.....	97,930	458,734	556,664	90·0	89·5	87·9	97·7	98·2
1936.....	104,417	489,942	594,359	96·1	95·5	96·2	100·1	100·7
1937.....	115,827	544,624	660,451	106·9	106·1	108·9	101·9	102·6
1938.....	120,589	521,427	642,016	102·3	103·2	100·8	98·5	97·7
1939.....	124,772	533,342	658,114	104·7	105·8	106·3	101·5	100·5
1940.....	135,760	626,484	762,244	122·9	122·5	125·2	101·9	102·2
1941.....	158,944	802,234	961,178	157·4	154·5	155·9	99·0	100·9

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. With the outbreak of war the improvement in employment became increasingly rapid. A new high record was attained in September, 1941, when 861,774 wage-earners were employed, an increase of 53 p.c. over the same month in 1939.

17.—Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and Sex, Significant Years, 1922-41

Month	1922	1929	1933	1937	1939	1940	1941
	TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS						
January	324,257	502,644	340,027	484,480	490,337	560,093	700,133
February	336,729	519,423	347,777	502,635	496,160	570,169	719,822
March	349,110	536,866	355,888	518,663	503,475	578,317	739,680
April	360,248	555,711	358,759	536,691	509,739	590,221	757,658
May	382,504	574,905	377,659	558,205	530,864	611,678	787,137
June	393,935	575,693	392,196	569,613	531,245	622,561	806,635
July	391,186	573,554	393,464	564,685	529,575	635,124	819,732
August	389,511	567,022	402,249	559,760	543,605	651,923	843,252
September	392,423	564,796	410,954	582,305	562,355	675,381	861,774
October	385,262	553,338	405,757	564,493	568,564	672,603	859,591
November	378,992	527,213	396,384	546,473	563,117	668,883	858,832
December	367,724	499,893	380,612	521,565	544,817	652,486	842,848
	MALE						
January	243,682	397,459	257,445	380,314	381,997	436,221	549,976
February	253,178	410,865	260,728	392,475	385,955	443,947	564,176
March	263,849	426,713	267,259	406,202	391,623	450,941	579,757
April	274,821	443,569	271,348	422,678	398,982	463,870	597,256
May	294,095	459,783	285,705	440,211	416,963	483,027	621,396
June	304,395	460,294	296,937	450,121	417,975	493,555	636,633
July	304,020	459,051	300,329	448,991	417,987	504,422	646,237
August	301,234	449,721	302,969	440,123	421,895	512,538	654,782
September	298,918	441,510	304,908	449,011	431,509	523,781	662,465
October	291,973	432,576	301,315	438,890	437,220	524,875	661,454
November	286,511	412,114	294,945	425,171	432,920	523,380	659,011
December	277,854	391,903	285,690	408,663	422,538	514,079	649,766
	FEMALE						
January	80,575	105,185	82,582	104,166	108,340	123,872	150,157
February	83,551	108,558	87,049	110,160	110,205	126,222	155,646
March	85,261	110,153	88,629	112,461	111,852	127,376	159,923
April	85,427	112,142	87,411	114,013	110,757	126,351	160,402
May	88,409	115,122	91,954	117,994	113,901	128,651	165,741
June	89,540	115,399	95,259	119,492	113,270	129,006	170,002
July	87,166	114,503	93,135	115,694	111,588	130,702	173,495
August	88,277	117,301	99,280	119,637	121,710	139,385	188,470
September	93,505	123,286	106,046	133,294	130,846	151,600	199,309
October	93,289	120,762	104,442	125,603	131,344	147,728	198,137
November	92,481	115,099	101,439	121,302	130,197	145,553	199,821
December	89,870	107,990	94,922	112,902	122,279	138,407	193,082

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—From 1932, the first year for which figures on hours worked per week by wage-earners are available, to 1941, each firm was required to report the number of hours worked by all its wage-earners during the month in which the greatest number had been employed, the only exception being the years 1938 and 1939 when one week in a month of normal employment was reported. In 1938 the number of hours worked per week was broken down by sex, and a change was also made in the subdivision of the weekly hours worked. Since 1940 the hours worked per week include overtime while prior to that overtime was excluded. These changes make it impossible to measure accurately the changes in the number of hours worked per week. In any case, the figures in Tables 18 to 21 do not refer to any particular month, since the month of highest employment might be May for one firm and October for another; they represent the summation of the different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. For a given industry, however, the month of highest employment is more significant as in this case it coincides for a great number of firms engaged in the same industry.

For all wage-earners, the hours worked per week declined from 48·9 in 1932 to 47·2 in 1939, then rose sharply to 50·5 in 1941, some of this increase no doubt being due to the inclusion of overtime. Female wage-earners in 1941 worked an average 4·4 hours per week less than their male co-workers.

18.—Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, Working Specified Numbers of Hours[1] per Week in the Month of Highest Employment, 1938-41

NOTE.—For hours worked per week in 1932-37, see Canada Year Book, 1942, p. 386.

Hours Worked per Week	Total Wage-Earners[1]				Male				Female			
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1938	1939	1940	1941	1938	1939	1940	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
30 or less	24,073	19,849	29,313	36,064	15,439	12,868	19,307	23,635	8,634	6,981	10,006	12,429
31-43	99,125	85,597	72,856	77,461	75,842	64,780	53,422	50,969	23,283	20,817	19,434	26,492
44	83,763	81,128	70,526	85,040	59,983	57,667	48,028	60,062	23,780	23,461	22,498	24,978
45-47	66,268	64,031	61,293	69,844	47,877	45,703	42,128	43,554	18,391	18,328	19,165	26,290
48	121,625	130,506	149,321	190,437	97,287	103,636	120,253	149,612	24,338	26,870	29,068	40,825
49-50	62,294	65,822	79,808	92,931	45,981	48,378	55,596	63,541	16,313	17,444	24,212	29,390
51-54	39,596	46,165	80,611	120,645	33,744	37,439	61,992	90,044	5,852	8,726	18,619	30,601
55	20,575	24,316	37,775	55,701	16,493	19,766	28,893	43,431	4,082	4,550	8,882	12,270
56-64	60,755	61,067	144,474	187,184	56,171	56,837	128,100	165,242	4,584	4,230	16,374	21,942
65 or over	8,755	8,478	47,341	63,913	8,224	8,036	43,878	59,250	531	442	3,463	4,663
Totals, Wage-Earners	**586,829**	**586,959**	**773,318**	**979,220**	**457,041**	**455,110**	**601,597**	**749,340**	**129,788**	**131,849**	**171,721**	**229,880**
Average Hours per Week	**46·7**	**47·2**	**50·1**	**50·5**	**47·3**	**48·1**	**50·9**	**51·5**	**44·6**	**45·2**	**47·3**	**47·1**

[1] For 1938 and 1939, the hours worked do not include overtime, while for 1940 and 1941 overtime is included.

19.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1941

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											
Province	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	22	17	52	24	122	46	106	39	111	51	590	51·9
Nova Scotia	684	892	1,191	721	4,395	855	3,447	1,282	6,800	1,769	22,036	53·2
New Brunswick	641	766	1,485	323	1,812	1,188	3,518	484	7,109	1,766	19,092	54·0
Quebec	6,495	13,099	13,955	10,191	39,821	23,408	32,221	15,984	58,681	26,742	240,597	53·0
Ontario	12,846	28,738	19,864	26,764	63,720	33,140	40,644	23,657	81,912	26,601	357,886	51·4
Manitoba	624	2,253	5,544	1,187	7,083	2,162	2,132	1,088	3,697	1,016	26,786	48·9
Saskatchewan	262	615	563	221	971	413	1,191	312	2,513	375	7,436	52·2
Alberta	453	1,095	1,577	671	2,512	886	3,864	366	3,096	355	14,875	50·4
British Columbia	1,608	3,494	15,831	3,452	29,168	1,396	2,920	219	1,305	559	59,952	46·3
Yukon and the Northwest Territories	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	47	1	Nil	18	16	90	55·1
Totals[2]	**23,635**	**50,969**	**60,062**	**43,554**	**149,612**	**63,541**	**90,044**	**43,431**	**165,242**	**59,250**	**749,340**	**51·5**
Industrial Group												
Vegetable products	5,063	5,114	3,501	3,686	12,141	6,937	12,696	4,229	16,957	9,912	80,236	52·0
Animal products	1,260	2,960	1,944	2,963	3,193	5,559	6,374	3,670	6,025	1,761	35,709	50·8
Textiles and textile products	1,547	4,450	6,567	3,843	8,582	17,342	7,442	4,636	8,234	2,320	64,963	49·9
Wood and paper products	5,089	8,247	11,092	9,732	37,399	8,386	18,257	10,192	54,201	10,112	172,707	52·5
Iron and its products	6,807	21,645	28,339	14,818	44,451	17,245	28,177	12,943	52,038	27,451	253,914	51·7
Non-ferrous metal products	1,094	1,873	2,283	3,525	19,294	3,382	5,611	5,546	10,841	3,753	57,202	51·8
Non-metallic mineral products	700	3,477	2,592	1,022	6,040	1,875	2,629	976	5,328	1,563	26,202	50·0
Chemicals and allied products	1,641	2,447	2,042	3,240	16,984	1,836	7,362	667	7,735	1,831	45,785	50·1
Miscellaneous industries	434	756	1,702	725	1,528	979	1,496	572	3,883	547	12,622	51·5

[1] Including overtime. [2] Exclusive of "dairy factories" and "fish-curing and packing" plants.

19.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1941
—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		
	FEMALE											
Province	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	10	20	~	16	50	7	5	2	24	12	146	48·8
Nova Scotia	92	184	192	354	696	789	682	268	583	36	3,876	50·1
New Brunswick	176	356	139	107	349	382	796	137	591	13	3,046	49·2
Quebec	3,823	9,826	9,296	11,740	21,707	12,877	14,286	4,846	7,676	1,154	97,231	47·8
Ontario	7,201	14,150	11,157	12,149	15,431	14,687	13,383	6,795	12,239	3,226	110,418	47·6
Manitoba	199	621	2,140	717	644	311	882	85	245	32	5,876	45·8
Saskatchewan	62	48	77	60	185	11	21	14	50	32	560	46·4
Alberta	93	127	702	208	350	75	187	28	84	9	1,863	45·6
British Columbia	773	1,160	1,275	939	1,413	251	359	95	449	147	6,861	44·2
Yukon and the Northwest Territories	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	3	66·7
Totals[2]	**12,429**	**26,492**	**24,978**	**26,290**	**40,825**	**29,390**	**30,601**	**12,270**	**21,942**	**4,663**	**229,880**	**47·1**
Industrial Group												
Vegetable products	4,932	5,640	3,940	4,836	7,336	4,036	5,293	1,883	6,177	3,219	47,292	47·7
Animal products	701	1,725	1,496	2,118	2,210	3,601	2,289	745	1,661	301	16,847	47·5
Textiles and textile products	3,193	10,924	11,777	9,738	17,484	15,636	11,101	5,591	4,400	275	90,119	47·0
Wood and paper products	1,172	1,851	3,283	1,872	3,408	1,616	1,709	863	1,657	208	17,639	46·7
Iron and its products	809	2,300	683	1,552	2,568	1,649	2,080	886	3,338	198	16,063	48·8
Non-ferrous metal products	539	1,409	1,052	1,309	1,313	1,701	1,877	1,754	1,799	372	13,125	49·4
Non-metallic mineral products	67	213	147	362	379	158	145	60	88	11	1,630	46·0
Chemicals and allied products	763	1,847	1,630	3,784	5,436	604	5,453	225	1,584	34	21,360	47·8
Miscellaneous industries	253	583	970	719	691	389	654	263	1,238	45	5,805	48·6

[1] Including overtime. [2] Exclusive of "dairy factories" and "fish-curing and packing" plants.

20.—Male Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in the Month of Highest Employment, 1941

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.	No.
1	Sawmills	970	1,013	1,502	1,162	15,622	1,810	6,999	2,742	33,315	1,418	66,553	54·7	1
2	Pulp and paper	1,021	1,449	408	1,095	13,060	1,279	3,453	821	8,444	4,442	35,472	53·0	2
3	Railway rolling-stock	332	4,597	10,713	841	8,967	1,074	1,301	449	883	509	29,666	45·6	3
4	Primary iron and steel	590	1,706	614	810	9,609	1,119	2,126	699	6,800	1,575	25,648	51·7	4
5	Aircraft	370	1,226	208	408	8,082	445	5,946	318	7,691	2,144	26,838	53·4	5
6	Shipbuilding and repairs	805	1,372	9,183	842	1,655	1,500	1,494	1,886	3,974	5,873	28,584	52·4	6
7	Automobiles	1,023	5,962	1,112	3,220	3,158	1,697	2,644	227	1,724	221	20,988	45·2	7
8	Electrical apparatus and supplies	440	853	665	1,062	2,246	1,513	2,713	4,741	4,993	2,198	21,424	54·1	8
9	Machinery	710	1,048	1,372	691	829	1,903	2,952	1,776	5,574	4,982	21,837	55·8	9
10	Miscellaneous chemical products	1,019	1,070	408	2,047	11,099	851	5,884	398	5,236	1,009	29,021	50·6	10
11	Bread and other bakery products	582	339	327	275	2,762	1,574	5,771	1,448	4,661	612	18,351	52·8	11
12	Cotton yarn and cloth	157	378	30	198	1,590	11,543	661	779	1,044	332	16,712	50·2	12
13	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	125	83	114	977	12,359	475	678	21	634	40	15,506	48·4	13
14	Castings, iron	346	712	726	1,449	1,345	1,731	2,889	638	4,382	1,839	16,057	53·7	14
15	Automobile supplies	501	1,126	330	979	976	1,080	2,171	1,061	4,248	1,798	14,270	53·8	15
16	Slaughtering and meat packing	462	957	255	986	1,073	938	2,656	1,397	3,236	904	12,864	52·2	16
17	Furniture	334	432	1,253	2,551	844	1,118	1,076	2,340	1,615	506	12,069	50·6	17
18	Brass and copper products	289	501	398	1,037	3,100	951	861	357	3,850	981	12,325	52·8	18
19	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	363	1,402	601	1,043	1,703	1,211	1,369	976	1,901	655	11,224	50·1	19
20	Sheet metal products	480	879	1,325	959	1,382	944	1,501	1,012	2,664	922	12,068	51·3	20
21	Planing mills, sash and door factories	434	574	820	897	1,279	944	2,311	912	3,577	609	12,357	52·4	21
22	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	421	1,117	419	962	1,835	579	906	312	4,312	2,099	12,962	54·3	22
23	Boots and shoes, leather	420	882	505	1,343	732	2,086	1,626	909	1,300	259	10,062	49·4	23
24	Hardware and tools	261	486	372	476	489	949	1,134	1,276	3,247	1,633	10,323	55·4	24
25	Printing and publishing	566	2,086	1,390	1,333	2,048	440	419	60	369	139	8,850	44·2	25
26	Clothing, men's factory	172	616	3,713	677	1,566	554	624	136	235	27	8,320	45·7	26
27	Hosiery and knitted goods	200	402	186	557	1,541	1,172	1,586	1,107	959	281	7,991	50·9	27
28	Agricultural implements	47	95	125	1,611	3,440	605	518	823	801	300	8,365	50·3	28
29	Printing and bookbinding	373	612	2,982	868	1,441	390	473	137	691	275	8,242	45·9	29
30	Silk and artificial silk	237	436	136	269	782	1,576	728	566	1,146	273	6,149	50·9	30
31	Bridge and structural steel	274	308	1,092	558	510	1,203	266	288	1,093	1,390	6,982	52·8	31
32	Clothing, women's factory	218	1,462	1,339	494	1,039	291	615	182	328	24	5,992	44·9	32
33	Heating and cooking apparatus	122	316	173	260	885	1,168	740	549	1,264	288	5,765	52·0	33
34	Acids, alkalies, and salts	71	424	297	189	3,805	226	274	31	1,133	79	6,529	49·4	34
35	Wire and wire goods	154	305	165	398	657	567	602	800	1,594	341	5,583	52·9	35
36	Fruit and vegetable preparations	2,499	1,103	188	331	407	442	858	246	2,565	4,892	13,531	53·4	36
37	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	235	162	191	338	399	963	748	427	1,361	487	5,311	53·0	37
38	Aerated and mineral waters	258	172	146	367	775	527	1,606	227	1,204	383	5,665	52·2	38
39	Woollen cloth	116	189	45	144	382	636	1,090	694	1,163	402	4,861	53·8	39
40	Petroleum products	88	2,026	1,239	53	712	98	206	70	198	58	4,748	42·9	40
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	**18,085**	**40,878**	**47,067**	**34,757**	**126,185**	**50,172**	**72,475**	**33,838**	**135,409**	**47,199**	**606,065**	**51·6**	
	Totals, All Industries[2]	**23,635**	**50,969**	**60,062**	**43,554**	**149,612**	**63,541**	**90,044**	**43,431**	**165,242**	**59,250**	**749,340**	**51·5**	

[1] Including overtime.

[2] Figures are exclusive of those for "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and packing"; these are among the leading industries, but figures are not available.

21.—Female Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in the Month of Highest Employment, 1941

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.	No.	No.	
1	Clothing, men's factory	538	1,879	5,761	1,757	4,863	2,396	1,994	915	563	55	20,721	46·4	1
2	Clothing, women's factory	777	2,660	2,969	2,568	4,912	1,265	2,112	254	684	24	18,225	45·7	2
3	Hosiery and knitted goods	603	1,938	589	2,028	3,205	2,671	2,733	1,433	503	49	15,752	47·5	3
4	Cotton yarn and cloth	257	611	36	224	1,465	5,786	611	495	434	2	9,921	48·7	4
5	Boots and shoes, leather	304	698	358	939	761	2,319	1,133	406	992	188	8,098	49·2	5
6	Electrical apparatus and supplies	356	1,076	399	795	866	1,093	1,257	1,596	1,334	296	9,068	50·0	6
7	Miscellaneous chemical products	577	1,257	530	3,110	5,152	480	5,047	91	1,261	12	17,517	48·2	7
8	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	412	680	602	1,089	1,603	1,192	1,198	295	1,236	62	8,369	48·4	8
9	Fruit and vegetable preparations	3,186	2,176	559	941	790	977	1,851	443	3,836	2,974	17,733	49·2	9
10	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	181	700	1,177	1,015	1,541	348	388	155	196	4	5,705	45·8	10
11	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	229	697	379	754	348	584	813	629	544	105	5,082	45·4	11
12	Bread and other bakery products	413	259	280	289	1,523	348	723	152	177	25	4,189	46·4	12
13	Boxes and bags, paper	196	340	348	561	722	595	598	311	633	71	4,375	48·9	13
14	Printing and bookbinding	275	354	1,436	369	944	189	287	96	345	43	4,338	45·8	14
15	Silk and artificial silk	193	819	78	425	438	854	264	244	331	1	3,647	46·2	15
16	Woollen cloth	98	264	92	200	155	679	835	463	535	46	3,367	50·8	16
17	Hats and caps	109	984	318	442	330	229	391	217	316	28	3,364	45·8	17
18	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	360	878	112	457	140	231	213	56	1,543	80	4,070	48·6	18
19	Miscellaneous leather goods	96	129	474	660	453	142	199	67	195	8	2,423	46·9	19
20	Woollen yarn	130	245	23	180	244	461	459	90	244	11	2,087	48·2	20
21	Miscellaneous paper products	66	293	192	267	469	303	232	78	169	13	2,082	46·9	21
22	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc.	15	70	38	109	122	179	278	1,034	194	3	2,072	52·8	22
23	Aircraft	39	177	15	53	732	81	517	131	646	21	2,412	51·4	23
24	Sheet metal products	114	322	199	259	268	325	259	126	302	16	2,190	47·5	24
25	Automobile supplies	50	260	96	327	238	199	455	66	215	44	1,950	48·7	25
26	Corsets	24	288	99	820	301	35	172	46	22	–	1,807	45·6	26
27	Slaughtering and meat packing	123	238	155	302	200	160	303	84	178	40	1,783	47·2	27
28	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	92	321	750	311	106	32	163	13	86	16	1,890	44·3	28
29	Printing and publishing	354	222	371	146	275	80	77	18	76	3	1,622	41·3	29
30	Hardware and tools	59	134	48	122	310	409	311	210	269	8	1,880	49·9	30
31	Foods, miscellaneous	90	339	310	487	320	68	182	20	86	–	1,902	44·9	31
32	Gloves and mittens, leather	63	38	208	76	373	588	187	45	21	–	1,599	47·6	32
33	Fur goods	72	542	174	61	325	154	188	44	214	62	1,836	46·3	33
34	Jewellery and electroplated ware	24	59	384	159	129	204	314	82	101	9	1,465	48·4	34
35	Brass and copper products	111	108	94	183	188	254	184	47	239	8	1,416	48·1	35
36	Miscellaneous cotton goods	89	144	238	117	262	114	167	7	106	26	1,270	46·4	36
37	Clothing contractors, men's	27	152	399	84	148	75	98	20	46	7	1,056	45·5	37
38	Machinery	56	133	83	84	271	237	166	45	240	26	1,341	49·2	38
39	Glass products	53	167	109	182	296	66	78	50	53	3	1,057	45·8	39
40	Tobacco processing and packing	71	327	361	109	932	411	4	1	–	–	2,216	45·2	40
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	10,882	22,978	20,843	23,061	36,720	26,813	27,441	10,605	19,165	4,389	202,897	47·7	
	Totals, All Industries[2]	12,429	26,492	24,978	26,290	40,825	29,390	30,601	12,270	21,942	4,663	229,880	47·1	

[1] Including overtime. figures are not available.

[2] These figures are exclusive of those for "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and packing"; these are among the leading industries, but

Subsection 3.—Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries

In 1941 the 26,293 establishments covered employed 158,944 salaried employees and 802,234 wage-earners, a total of 961,178 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 163 were classed as salary earners and 837 as wage-earners; the former earned 22·6 p.c. and the latter 77·4 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. Ontario had a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than the other provinces. The same situation prevails in Quebec with regard to 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, 44·9 p.c. were found in the textile group.

The average salary in 1941 amounted to $1,801 which was $55 or 3·2 p.c. higher than in 1939. Salaried employees in Ontario with $1,898 received the highest salary. British Columbia came second with $1,854 and Quebec third with $1,736. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tend to raise the average salaries in the provinces in which these cities are located.

The average wage in 1941 amounted to $1,220 which was $245 or 25·1 p.c. higher than in 1939. Manufacturing industries in British Columbia paid the highest average wages of $1,359, followed by Ontario with $1,309, Manitoba $1,181, Alberta $1,118, Quebec $1,103, etc. The high figures shown for Yukon and the Northwest

22.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-40

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	899
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
1939	98,165	26,607	217,839,334	1,746	415,488	117,854	519,971,819	975
1940	104,267	31,493	241,599,761	1,780	491,439	135,045	679,273,104	1,084

[1] The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1931 to 1941 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.

22.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-40—concluded

Year, Province or Industrial Group	Salaries				Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
PROVINCE, 1941[1]	No.	No.	$	$	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	237	59	228,832	773	572	237	452,051	559
Nova Scotia	2,384	636	4,337,041	1,436	18,166	3,391	23,190,298	1,076
New Brunswick	2,033	600	4,386,813	1,666	14,321	2,646	17,331,594	1,021
Quebec	38,569	12,607	88,836,742	1,736	199,739	76,676	304,982,929	1,103
Ontario	57,457	23,374	153,447,285	1,898	306,368	81,031	507,274,993	1,309
Manitoba	4,583	1,356	9,799,218	1,650	21,561	4,762	31,095,049	1,181
Saskatchewan	2,015	433	3,287,564	1,343	5,579	519	6,692,410	1,097
Alberta	2,967	779	5,604,442	1,496	11,442	1,573	14,547,263	1,118
British Columbia	6,990	1,849	16,384,683	1,854	49,036	4,572	72,871,795	1,359
Yukon and the Northwest Territories	16	–	24,241	1,515	41	2	87,400	2,033
Totals, 1941	**117,251**	**41,693**	**286,336,861**	**1,801**	**626,825**	**175,409**	**978,525,782**	**1,220**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1941[1]								
Vegetable products	18,080	5,799	41,674,374	1,745	61,109	28,765	89,391,719	994
Animal products	13,047	3,520	24,956,045	1,506	48,982	16,582	65,228,992	995
Textiles and textile products	11,721	5,843	35,542,721	2,024	60,539	78,789	123,796,307	889
Wood and paper products	27,128	7,530	60,416,988	1,743	130,995	14,314	167,404,751	1,152
Iron and its products	22,794	9,120	58,290,799	1,826	210,772	11,015	349,773,336	1,577
Non-ferrous metal products	8,466	3,669	24,850,649	2,048	50,806	10,509	84,044,351	1,371
Non-metallic mineral products	3,863	1,076	10,160,334	2,057	22,592	1,298	32,215,880	1,349
Chemicals and allied products	9,138	3,826	23,324,430	1,799	31,149	9,901	52,310,311	1,274
Miscellaneous products	3,014	1,310	7,120,521	1,647	9,881	4,236	14,360,135	1,017

[1] For a subdivision of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Table 25.

Territories in regard to average wages are due to the unusual conditions under which industry is carried on in these regions and are not representative. Statistics on the distribution of employees by provinces and groups as well as average annual earnings are given in Table 22, and for a subdivision of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Table 25.

Average Annual Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—In only three industries did the average salaries exceed $2,500 in 1941 petroleum products, breweries and pulp and paper. In eleven they ranged between $2,000 and $2,500, in twenty they averaged $1,500 to $2,000, and in the remaining six they were below $1,500. The lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling and butter and cheese industries each of which includes a large proportion of small establishments.

The highest wages, those above $1,600, were paid in seven industries, in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is high and the proportion of female workers is low. The automobile industry with $1,963 was the highest in this group, and railway rolling-stock, with $1,615, the lowest. In nine other industries average wages ranged between $1,400 to $1,600 in all of which the proportion of female workers is low. In twelve other industries average wages ranged between $1,000 and $1,400, while in the remaining twelve they were below $1,000. This last group includes industries made up of a large number of small establishments and in which the proportion of female workers is high. Employment by sex and average annual earnings in the forty leading industries is given in Table 23, and annual earnings by sex in Tables 26 and 27.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1941, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1940

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid. For a subdivision of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Tables 26 and 27.

	Industry	Salaries					Wages				
		Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries		Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages	
		Male	Female		1941	1940	Male	Female		1941	1940
		No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	3,994	976	12,924,964	2,601	2,526	31,493	691	50,752,854	1,577	1,475
2	Electrical apparatus and supplies	4,583	2,175	13,503,883	1,998	1,887	19,115	7,213	33,707,003	1,280	1,123
3	Railway rolling-stock	1,987	270	4,352,092	1,928	2,080	25,803	66	41,774,740	1,615	1,459
4	Primary iron and steel	1,236	464	4,163,580	2,449	2,582	21,894	141	40,873,515	1,855	1,566
5	Automobiles	2,079	725	6,318,607	2,253	2,263	19,377	220	38,464,457	1,963	1,781
6	Sawmills	5,810	366	5,664,986	933	935	38,603	325	35,800,447	920	851
7	Aircraft	2,742	1,846	4,675,227	1,019	1,117	20,418	1,655	35,266,790	1,598	1,379
8	Machinery	2,992	1,224	7,966,347	1,890	1,758	18,263	897	29,709,708	1,551	1,345
9	Miscellaneous chemical products	2,862	1,123	5,282,824	1,326	1,916	17,766	6,806	31,040,182	1,263	1,034
10	Clothing, men's factory	2,774	1,211	7,651,303	1,920	1,766	7,685	17,791	22,313,465	876	809
11	Shipbuilding and repairs	1,123	290	2,400,481	1,699	2,016	19,804	23	29,941,345	1,510	1,591
12	Printing and publishing	6,253	2,408	13,568,262	1,567	1,559	8,428	1,454	14,272,479	1,444	1,397
13	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	1,478	272	4,117,398	2,353	2,350	14,264	.....	23,365,291	1,638	1,520
14	Cotton yarn and cloth	763	427	2,956,997	2,485	2,309	16,006	9,179	24,221,145	962	920
15	Bread and other bakery products	2,890	1,032	4,642,716	1,184	1,190	17,288	3,759	21,277,270	1,011	948
16	Automobile supplies	1,205	621	3,611,375	1,978	1,913	12,680	1,632	22,152,897	1,548	1,359
17	Clothing women's factory	2,402	1,211	6,744,764	1,875	1,672	5,208	15,724	17,918,958	856	774
18	Castings, iron	1,179	448	3,180,771	1,955	1,916	14,035	208	21,230,382	1,491	1,244
19	Slaughtering and meat packing	3,004	681	6,767,469	1,836	1,817	11,007	1,568	16,487,015	1,311	1,223
20	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	1,994	910	5,451,172	1,877	1,768	10,048	4,239	17,341,204	1,214	1,052
21	Hosiery and knitted goods	1,445	904	4,683,481	1,994	1,923	7,638	14,375	17,740,258	806	781
22	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	1,543	537	3,217,661	1,547	2,082	9,711	2,069	18,319,327	1,555	1,227
23	Butter and cheese	4,903	1,221	6,189,450	1,011	937	11,972	826	13,601,229	1,063	996
24	Brass and copper products	1,247	550	3,702,857	2,061	1,860	10,342	1,051	15,857,496	1,392	1,300
25	Printing and bookbinding	3,207	1,045	7,510,347	1,766	1,637	7,451	3,297	11,931,644	1,110	1,051
26	Sheet metal products	1,478	625	4,113,159	1,956	1,877	9,994	1,653	14,400,753	1,236	1,110
27	Boots and shoes, leather	1,662	608	4,127,173	1,818	1,711	9,280	7,291	13,560,153	818	693
28	Hardware and tools	987	643	3,282,160	2,014	2,014	8,834	1,438	13,666,416	1,330	1,108
29	Furniture	1,394	427	3,362,233	1,846	1,692	10,967	567	11,981,312	1,039	921
30	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	2,279	742	5,703,609	1,888	1,826	4,638	6,764	9,108,027	799	740
31	Planing mills, sash and door factories	1,523	325	2,765,498	1,496	1,430	9,969	163	10,058,904	993	909
32	Bridge and structural steel	986	220	2,657,323	2,203	2,212	5,956	Nil	9,909,215	1,664	1,550
33	Agricultural implements	879	340	2,084,052	1,710	1,670	7,476	109	10,093,708	1,331	1,199
34	Acids, alkalies and salts	1,165	225	2,821,901	2,030	2,549	5,059	33	8,347,383	1,639	1,454
35	Silk and artificial silk	570	303	1,977,921	2,266	2,161	5,975	3,292	9,027,849	974	910
36	Breweries	1,484	196	4,387,176	2,611	2,385	4,202	50	6,125,629	1,441	1,309
37	Petroleum products	874	190	2,824,399	2,655	2,533	4,326	16	7,502,447	1,728	1,503
38	Fruit and vegetable preparations	1,205	547	2,819,164	1,609	1,572	4,873	5,318	7,345,952	721	605
39	Boxes and bags, paper	885	446	3,087,513	2,320	2,184	3,805	3,477	6,828,536	938	878
40	Woollen cloth	517	236	1,840,039	2,444	2,316	4,583	3,067	7,445,826	973	931
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**83,583**	**29,010**	**199,102,334**	**1,768**	**–**	**496,236**	**128,447**	**790,763,211**	**1,266**	**–**
	Grand Totals, All Industries	**117,251**	**41,693**	**286,336,861**	**1,801**	**1,780**	**626,825**	**175,409**	**978,525,782**	**1,220**	**1,084**

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 **22** and **23** will be of value to the student.

Comparing 1941 with 1939, average annual earnings of male wage-earners increased by 26 p.c., weekly earnings 25 p.c., and hourly earnings 16 p.c. For female wage-earners the increases were 19, 18 and 13 p.c., respectively.

24.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners, 1934-41

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]
1937	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
1938	1,055	21·49	0·454	47·3
1939	1,076	22·23	0·462	48·1
1940	1,202	24·83	0·488	50·9
1941	1,355	27·72	0·538	51·5
	FEMALE			
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]
1937	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
1938	594	12·10	0·271	44·6
1939	619	12·78	0·283	45·2
1940	655	13·52	0·286	47·3
1941	736	15·05	0·320	47·1

[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. [2] Figures not available.

25.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners, Classified by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1941

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
	MALE			
	$	$	cts.	No.
Prince Edward Island	645	16·70	32·2	51·9
Nova Scotia	1,171	24·42	45·9	53·2
New Brunswick	1,104	22·81	42·2	54·0
Quebec	1,260	26·14	49·3	53·0
Ontario	1,450	29·39	57·2	51·4
Manitoba	1,291	26·56	54·3	48·9
Saskatchewan	1,136	22·81	43·7	52·2
Alberta	1,173	24·32	48·3	50·4
British Columbia	1,417	28·99	62·6	46·3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,081	31·97	58·0	55·1
Canada[1]	**1,355**	**27·72**	**53·8**	**51·5**
Vegetable products	1,150	23·55	45·3	52·0
Animal products	1,116	24·71	48·6	50·8
Textiles and textile products	1,111	23·74	47·6	49·9
Wood and paper products	1,203	24·25	46·2	52·5
Iron and its products	1,615	32·01	61·9	51·7
Non-ferrous metal products	1,492	31·28	60·4	51·8
Non-metallic mineral products	1,384	27·88	55·8	50·0
Chemicals and allied products	1,419	28·38	56·6	50·1
Miscellaneous industries	1,167	25·41	49·3	51·5
	FEMALE			
	$	$	cts.	No.
Prince Edward Island	352	9·10	18·6	48·8
Nova Scotia	566	11·80	23·6	50·1
New Brunswick	573	11·84	24·1	49·2
Quebec	697	14·46	30·3	47·8
Ontario	780	15·82	33·2	47·6
Manitoba	684	14·09	30·8	45·8
Saskatchewan	687	13·81	29·8	46·4
Alberta	716	14·83	32·5	45·6
British Columbia	743	15·18	34·3	44·2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1,259	19·33	29·0	66·7
Canada[1]	**736**	**15·05**	**32·0**	**47·1**
Vegetable products	665	13·62	28·6	47·7
Animal products	637	14·11	29·7	47·5
Textiles and textile products	718	15·33	32·6	47·0
Wood and paper products	685	13·79	29·5	46·7
Iron and its products	853	16·91	34·7	48·8
Non-ferrous metal products	786	16·49	33·4	49·4
Non-metallic mineral products	734	14·78	32·1	46·0
Chemicals and allied products	820	16·40	34·3	47·8
Miscellaneous industries	666	14·51	29·9	48·6

[1] Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and packing" plants.

26.—The Forty Leading Industries Employing the Greatest Numbers of Male Wage-Earners, Ranked According to the Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings, 1941.

NOTE.—For the rank of these industries as regards the average annual employment of male wage-earners, see Table 20.

	Industry	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Annual Earnings		Average Hours Worked per Week
		Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	
		$		cts.		$		No.
1	Automobiles	40·57	1	89·8	1	1,973	1	45·2
2	Automobile supplies	35·09	2	65·2	8	1,631	9	53·8
3	Bridge and structural steel	34·65	3	65·6	7	1,664	5	52·8
4	Petroleum products	34·27	4	79·9	2	1,731	4	42·9
5	Aircraft	33·74	5	63·2	10	1,634	8	53·4
6	Pulp and paper	33·53	6	63·3	9	1,596	11	53·0
7	Railway rolling-stock	33·19	7	72·8	3	1,617	10	45·6
8	Shipbuilding and repairs	32·09	8	61·2	11	1,511	14	52·4
9	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	32·01	9	66·1	5	1,638	7	48·4
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies	31·75	10	58·7	16	1,470	16	54·1
11	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	31·61	11	58·2	18	1,733	3	54·3
12	Machinery	31·50	12	56·5	21	1,588	12	55·8
13	Brass and copper products	31·21	13	59·1	14	1,453	17	52·8
14	Primary iron and steel	29·80	14	57·6	19	1,807	2	51·7
15	Castings, iron	29·68	15	55·3	22	1,502	15	53·7
16	Miscellaneous chemical products	29·57	16	58·4	17	1,435	18	50·6
17	Clothing, women's factory	29·53	17	65·8	6	1,236	28	44·9
18	Printing and publishing	29·52	18	66·8	4	1,578	13	44·2
19	Acids, alkalies and salts	29·10	19	58·9	15	1,644	6	49·4
20	Wire and wire goods	28·67	20	54·2	24	1,382	21	52·9
21	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	28·52	21	56·9	20	1,395	20	50·1
22	Slaughtering and meat packing	28·50	22	54·6	23	1,377	22	52·2
23	Hardware and tools	27·78	23	50·1	26	1,422	19	55·4
24	Printing and bookbinding	27·71	24	60·4	12	1,318	24	45·9
25	Clothing, men's factory	27·34	25	59·8	13	1,292	26	45·7
26	Sheet metal products	27·22	26	53·1	25	1,307	25	51·3
27	Heating and cooking apparatus	25·98	27	50·0	27	1,253	27	52·0
28	Furniture	23·97	28	47·4	28	1,058	36	50·6
29	Agricultural implements	23·79	29	47·3	29	1,333	23	50·3
30	Woollen cloth	23·16	30	43·0	33	1,112	30	53·8
31	Silk and artificial silk	22·83	31	44·9	30	1,131	29	50·9
32	Hosiery and knitted goods	22·25	32	43·7	31	1,068	34	50·9
33	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	22·24	33	42·0	36	1,060	35	53·0
34	Aerated and mineral waters	22·12	34	42·4	34	1,106	31	52·2
35	Bread and other bakery products	22·01	35	41·7	37	1,105	32	52·8
36	Cotton yarn and cloth	21·68	36	43·2	32	1,071	33	50·2
37	Fruit and vegetable preparations	21·41	37	40·0	39	883	40	53·4
38	Planing mills, sash and door factories	21·22	38	40·5	38	996	37	52·4
39	Boots and shoes, leather	20·78	39	42·1	35	993	38	49·4
40	Sawmills	19·03	40	34·8	40	923	39	54·7
	Averages, Forty Leading Industries	**28·31**	–	**54·9**	–	**1,404**	–	**51·6**
	Averages, All Industries[1]	**27·72**	–	**53·8**	–	**1,355**	–	**51·5**

[1] Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and packing" plants.

27.—The Forty Leading Industries Employing the Greatest Numbers of Female Wage-Earners, Ranked According to the Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings, 1941.

NOTE.—For the rank of these industries as regards the average annual employment of female wage-earners, see Table 21.

	Industry	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Annual Earnings		Average Hours Worked per Week
		Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	
		$		cts.		$		No.
1	Aircraft	23·66	1	46·0	1	1,145	1	51·4
2	Fur goods	19·67	2	42·5	2	877	2	46·3
3	Automobile supplies	18·75	3	38·5	3	871	3	48·7
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	17·53	4	37·1	6	846	4	47·2
5	Clothing, women's factory	17·45	5	38·2	4	730	16	45·7
6	Brass and copper products	16·99	6	35·3	10	790	8	48·1
7	Clothing contractors, men's	16·91	7	37·2	5	687	23	45·5
8	Sheet metal products	16·87	8	35·5	8	810	6	47·5
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	16·81	9	33·6	12	778	10	50·0
10	Miscellaneous chemical products	16·78	10	34·8	11	814	5	48·2
11	Hats and caps	16·38	11	35·8	7	743	14	45·8
12	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	16·06	12	35·4	9	785	9	45·4
13	Woollen cloth	15·93	13	31·4	18	765	13	50·8
14	Machinery	15·70	14	31·9	15	791	7	49·2
15	Cotton yarn and cloth	15·62	15	32·1	14	771	11	48·7
16	Hardware and tools	14·96	16	30·0	26	766	12	49·9
17	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc	14·94	17	28·3	31	681	24	52·8
18	Woollen yarn	14·92	18	31·0	22	708	18	48·2
19	Tobacco processing and packing	14·92	19	33·0	13	618	35	45·2
20	Jewellery and electro-plated ware	14·88	20	30·7	23	690	21	48·4
21	Clothing, men's factory	14·73	21	31·7	16	696	20	46·4
22	Miscellaneous paper products	14·63	22	31·2	20	700	19	46·9
23	Miscellaneous cotton goods	14·47	23	31·2	21	639	31	46·4
24	Glass products	14·37	24	31·4	19	732	15	45·8
25	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	14·03	25	31·7	17	671	25	44·3
26	Silk and artificial silk	13·91	26	30·1	25	689	22	46·2
27	Hosiery and knitted goods	13·89	27	29·2	29	666	28	47·5
28	Fruit and vegetable preparations	13·87	28	28·2	32	572	39	49·2
29	Miscellaneous leather goods	13·81	29	29·4	27	617	36	46·9
30	Boxes and bags, paper	13·81	30	28·2	33	668	27	48·9
31	Printing and bookbinding	13·47	31	29·4	28	641	30	45·8
32	Gloves and mittens, leather	13·27	32	27·9	35	624	32	47·6
33	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	13·10	33	27·0	36	717	17	48·6
34	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	13·01	34	26·9	37	620	34	48·4
35	Miscellaneous food products	12·93	35	28·8	30	662	29	44·9
36	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	12·87	36	28·1	34	621	33	45·8
37	Printing and publishing	12·51	37	30·3	24	669	26	41·3
38	Boots and shoes, leather	12·47	38	25·3	39	596	37	49·2
39	Corsets	11·97	39	26·3	38	568	40	45·6
40	Bread and other bakery products	11·55	40	24·9	40	580	38	46·4
	Averages, Forty Leading Industries	15·04	–	31·5		723		47·7
	Averages, All Industries[1]	15·05	–	32·0		736		47·1

[1] Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and packing" plants.

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 1941 are given in Table 28. In 1933, the height of the depression, real wages were 88·3 on the 1935-39 base. From then on they rose steadily and stood at 117·2 in 1941, an increase of about 33 p.c.

28.—Average Yearly Earnings, and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living and Real Wages of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1931-41

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
1940	679,273,104	626,484	1,084	116·3	105·6	110·1
1941	978,525,782	802,234	1,220	130·9	111·7	117·2

Percentages of Salaries and Wages to Net Value of Products.—Table 29 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 declined steadily with the increasing manufacturing production from 1924 to 1929, while from 1931 to 1935 and again in 1938 and 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 127·0 p.c. during the period 1924-41 while wage-earners increased but 92·1 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.

29.—Percentages of Salaries and Wages Paid to the Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1924-41

Year	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture[1]	Salaries Paid	Wages Paid	Percentage— of Salaries to Value Added	Percentage— of Wages to Value Added	Percentage— 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	1,428,286,778	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
1940	1,942,471,238	241,599,761	679,273,104	12·0	35·0	47·0
1941	2,605,119,788	286,336,861	978,525,782	11·0	37·6	48·6

[1] Equivalent to "net value of products"; see footnote 1, Table 1, p. 363.

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.

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. With the increased production resulting from war needs, the number of plants with a production of $1,000,000 or over jumped to 1,052 in 1941 and their output was about 70 p.c. of the total value of manufactures.

30.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Value of Products, with Totals and Average Values of Products in each Class, 1929, 1939, 1940 and 1941

Group	1929[1]			1939[2]		
	Establishments	Total Production	Average per Establishment	Establishments	Total Production	Average per Establishment
	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Under $25,000	14,024	106,735,470	7,611	15,623	120,903,054	7,738
$ 25,000 but under $ 50,000	2,802	99,529,725	35,521	2,803	99,358,383	35,519
50,000 " 100,000	2,209	156,308,744	70,760	2,215	156,410,769	70,614
100,000 " 200,000	1,688	237,532,492	140,718	1,584	225,582,130	142,413
200,000 " 500,000	1,519	504,218,217	331,941	1,285	390,626,844	303,990
500,000 " 1,000,000	636	443,597,677	697,481	689	466,441,130	676,983
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	601	1,217,866,089	2,026,400	520	1,091,293,939	2,098,642
5,000,000 or over	118	1,298,198,865	11,001,685	81	923,724,311	11,404,004
Totals and Averages	**23,597**	**4,063,987,279**	**172,225**	**24,800**	**3,474,540,560**	**140,102**
	1940			1941		
Under $25,000	15,478	130,757,382	8,448	14,663	121,460,112	8,283
$ 25,000 but under $ 50,000	2,954	104,449,542	35,359	3,279	116,296,047	35,467
50,000 " 100,000	2,361	168,140,151	71,216	2,639	187,363,631	70,998
100,000 " 200,000	1,719	243,427,566	141,610	2,042	290,446,373	142,236
200,000 " 500,000	1,512	473,212,862	312,971	1,771	557,268,585	314,663
500,000 " 1,000,000	689	484,350,355	702,976	847	588,516,985	694,825
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	677	1,376,330,546	2,032,984	854	1,755,739,034	2,055,901
5,000,000 or over	123	1,548,504,912	12,589,470	198	2,459,217,357	12,420,290
Totals and Averages	**25,513**	**4,529,173,316**	**177,524**	**26,293**	**6,076,308,124**	**231,109**

[1] Includes central electric stations, dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments. [2] Exclusive of 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 1941 stood at 38·3 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 1941, 70·0 p.c.

31.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1929, 1939, 1940 and 1941

Group	1929[1]			1939[2]		
	Establishments	Employees	Average per Establishment	Establishments	Employees	Average per Establishment
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	12,273	30,446	2·5	13,002	28,020	2·2
5 to 20 employees	6,160	62,310	10·1	6,985	68,151	9·8
21 " 50 "	2,531	81,846	32·3	2,330	75,324	32·3
51 " 100 "	1,262	90,238	71·5	1,158	81,646	70·5
101 " 200 "	745	103,944	139·5	695	97,063	139·7
201 " 500 "	444	136,397	307·2	458	139,687	305·0
501 or over	182	189,253	1,040·0	172	168,168	977·7
Totals and Averages	**23,597**	**694,434**	**29·4**	**24,800**	**658,059**	**26·5**

[1] Includes central electric stations, dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments. [2] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

31.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1929, 1939, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Group	1940			1941		
	Establishments	Employees	Average per Establishment	Establishments	Employees	Average per Establishment
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	13,142	31,788	2·4	12,908	28,885	2·2
5 to 14 employees	5,884	48,223	8·2	6,177	50,872	8·2
15 " 49 "	3,764	102,274	27·2	3,993	108,735	27·2
50 " 99 "	1,234	87,028	70·5	1,436	100,160	69·7
100 " 199 "	752	105,607	140·4	863	119,731	138·7
200 " 499 "	515	157,021	304·9	612	185,054	302·4
500 or over	222	230,303	1,037·4	304	367,741	1,209·7
Totals and Averages	**25,513**	**762,244**	**29·9**	**26,293**	**961,178**	**36·6**

Size of Establishment in Leading Industries.—Table 32 summarizes the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries of Canada. This concentration is analysed in detail for each of these twenty-five industries at pp. 61 to 64 of the Summary Report of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1941, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, price 50 cents. Concentration is extremely marked as regards automobiles, railway rolling-stock, aircraft, cotton yarn and cloth, shipbuilding and repairs, miscellaneous chemical products, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and pulp and paper; whereas in the case of bread and other bakery products, women's factory clothing, butter and cheese, and sawmills, the degree of concentration is low.

32.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, each Employing 200 or More Persons in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1941

	Industry	Number of Such Establishments	Percentage of Total Number in the Industry	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	12	85·7	90·9
2	Pulp and paper	58	54·7	90·0
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	24	16·4	78·4
4	Automobiles	6	60·0	97·8
5	Butter and cheese	11	0·5	19·4
6	Electrical apparatus and supplies	24	11·4	75·9
7	Primary iron and steel	27	45·0	88·7
8	Sawmills	38	0·8	27·5
9	Petroleum products	7	14·3	67·2
10	Flour and feed mills	5	0·4	27·7
11	Cotton, yarn and cloth	27	69·2	95·3
12	Automobile supplies	22	21·6	83·2
13	Machinery	30	12·1	59·9
14	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	18	32·1	89·3
15	Railway rolling-stock	22	64·7	97·5
16	Clothing, men's factory	37	9·7	50·6
17	Shipbuilding and repairs	20	30·8	91·5
18	Brass and copper products	15	10·5	71·5
19	Miscellaneous chemical products	16	9·6	91·0
20	Sheet metal products	23	13·5	69·6
21	Clothing, women's factory	15	2·2	18·2
22	Bread and other bakery products	13	0·4	18·1
23	Aircraft	14	58·3	97·3
24	Castings, iron	25	12·3	67·2
25	Hosiery and knitted goods	41	22·7	70·2

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 1941 amounted to $4,963,000,000 or over 81 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.

Table 1 shows the outstanding predominance of Ontario and Quebec in each industrial group. Quebec leads in the manufacture of textiles, but in each of the other groups Ontario has the greater production. The standing of these two provinces is most nearly approached by British Columbia in the case of the wood and paper products group, where the latter province accounts for 16·8 p.c. of the gross production compared with 37·4 p.c. for Ontario and 33·3 p.c. for Quebec; in each of the other groups the positions of Ontario and Quebec lead by a wide margin. Previous to 1941, Table 1 showed the value of production in each province, by industry. With the establishment of many vital war plants throughout Canada, it is not now possible to publish this detail, and the provincial distribution by groups instead of by industries is now given. In this way the publication of figures relating to individual establishments has, in many cases, been avoided.

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industrial Groups, 1941

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada—						
Vegetable products	5,948	634,728,760	113,753	131,066,093	532,876,217	897,978,448
Animal products	4,240	303,657,373	82,131	90,185,037	534,909,242	708,220,447
Textiles and textile products	2,104	439,078,775	156,892	159,339,028	367,149,392	666,438,539
Wood and paper products	9,420	1,086,022,546	179,967	227,821,739	386,999,813	892,936,114
Iron and its products	1,759	1,138,701,669	253,701	408,064,135	715,595,982	1,483,169,765
Non-ferrous metal products	579	545,862,427	73,450	108,895,000	406,132,161	726,348,447
Non-metallic mineral products	773	325,032,038	28,829	42,376,214	183,140,990	324,289,898
Chemicals and allied products	849	358,429,529	54,014	75,634,741	134,924,947	304,400,569
Miscellaneous industries	621	73,990,849	18,441	21,480,656	34,818,275	72,525,897
Totals, Canada	**26,293**	**4,905,503,966**	**961,178**	**1,264,862,643**	**3,296,547,019**	**6,076,308,124**
Prince Edward Island—						
Vegetable products	41	569,539	215	139,770	498,382	796,515
Animal products	94	727,285	423	203,604	2,023,730	2,504,989
Textiles and textile products	[1]	–	–	–	–	–
Wood and paper products	68	746,633	324	216,372	173,612	547,815
Iron and its products	6	637,312	85	69,230	198,033	361,596
Non-metallic mineral products	[1]	–	–	–	–	
Chemicals and allied products[2]	4	425,600	58	51,907	335,676	438,561
Totals, P.E.I.	**213**	**3,106,369**	**1,105**	**680,883**	**3,229,433**	**4,649,476**

[1] Less than three establishments.

[2] Includes textiles and non-metallic mineral products.

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industrial Groups, 1941—continued

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—						
Vegetable products	179	14,245,965	3,302	3,025,708	12,514,060	20,416,983
Animal products	199	6,268,656	2,958	2,345,899	10,044,441	15,850,349
Textiles and textile products	25	7,467,227	2,609	2,204,340	5,278,326	9,709,325
Wood and paper products	673	24,553,269	6,168	5,153,867	8,859,455	19,957,915
Iron and its products	58	49,173,906	7,794	12,221,679	20,089,089	42,742,111
Non-metallic mineral products	25	19,485,031	1,335	2,074,766	18,040,248	21,454,897
Chemicals and allied products	13	3,078,928	339	436,591	1,828,634	3,494,947
Miscellaneous industries	5	136,809	72	64,489	125,568	246,901
Totals, N.S.	**1,177**	**124,409,791**	**24,577**	**27,527,339**	**76,779,821**	**133,873,428**
New Brunswick—						
Vegetable products	160	11,636,853	2,528	2,447,455	16,999,720	23,751,874
Animal products	147	6,207,809	1,890	1,446,843	7,089,202	10,369,790
Textiles and textile products	22	10,854,497	1,924	1,740,157	3,723,565	7,615,145
Wood and paper products	401	48,913,612	8,593	9,480,718	20,610,360	46,625,241
Iron and its products	28	14,081,958	3,474	5,212,965	7,902,492	16,667,810
Non-ferrous metal products	[1]	-	-	-	-	
Non-metallic mineral products	22	1,584,203	261	272,736	393,608	1,405,695
Chemicals and allied products	7	2,577,890	200	231,775	1,688,962	2,506,078
Miscellaneous industries[2]	4	2,095,977	730	885,758	826,198	2,492,093
Totals, N.B.	**791**	**97,952,799**	**19,600**	**21,718,407**	**59,234,107**	**111,433,726**
Quebec—						
Vegetable products	1,670	191,330,043	35,183	37,201,584	143,600,834	247,411,759
Animal products	1,709	74,414,160	28,987	27,520,500	126,000,252	172,085,239
Textiles and textile products	1,044	210,355,632	84,401	82,651,192	199,560,091	359,323,559
Wood and paper products	3,177	450,836,470	55,579	67,375,884	124,818,314	297,594,135
Iron and its products	349	271,648,151	62,183	96,311,001	118,597,574	291,673,076
Non-ferrous metal products	130	225,927,092	22,054	31,240,065	131,526,930	243,712,826
Non-metallic mineral products	172	93,302,152	7,383	10,417,402	53,072,764	90,549,465
Chemicals and allied products	275	167,502,850	26,784	35,679,217	54,932,208	120,569,492
Miscellaneous industries	185	15,210,855	5,037	5,422,826	9,052,242	18,168,972
Totals, Quebec	**8,711**	**1,700,527,405**	**327,591**	**393,819,671**	**961,162,209**	**1,841,088,523**
Ontario—						
Vegetable products	2,590	312,371,894	56,964	70,408,717	268,136,197	463,261,689
Animal products	1,497	137,788,834	31,272	37,531,079	215,129,996	284,462,887
Textiles and textile products	839	195,071,954	61,821	67,069,131	140,235,061	262,018,982
Wood and paper products	2,819	383,859,968	67,272	90,963,453	147,797,712	334,248,664
Iron and its products	966	703,181,119	155,830	257,006,519	517,722,020	1,012,490,163
Non-ferrous metal products	380	268,062,919	46,108	68,745,323	230,103,619	418,392,444
Non-metallic mineral products	384	146,061,501	15,437	23,211,335	76,664,526	151,156,954
Chemicals and allied products	444	140,437,946	22,083	32,205,689	66,005,344	150,534,865
Miscellaneous industries	331	49,952,749	11,443	13,581,032	22,117,741	45,189,920
Totals, Ontario	**10,250**	**2,336,788,884**	**468,230**	**660,722,278**	**1,683,912,216**	**3,121,756,568**

[1] Less than three establishments.

[2] Includes non-ferrous metal products.

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industria Groups, 1941—concluded

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Manitoba—						
Vegetable products	268	27,458,177	4,320	4,924,826	21,567,413	35,139,405
Animal products	183	21,006,011	5,035	6,589,824	56,692,602	69,749,265
Textiles and textile products	83	8,984,402	3,891	3,496,828	12,208,614	17,632,690
Wood and paper products	435	27,714,002	5,728	6,883,840	8,721,775	22,516,555
Iron and its products	79	32,108,116	8,693	13,026,046	13,283,622	33,314,891
Non-ferrous metal products	25	8,061,200	674	988,060	10,671,173	12,954,560
Non-metallic mineral products	41	15,618,680	849	1,032,705	3,314,358	7,098,305
Chemicals and allied products	36	19,212,321	2,358	3,072,714	4,087,522	9,696,105
Miscellaneous industries	34	3,326,562	714	879,424	1,783,744	3,432,975
Totals, Manitoba	**1,184**	**163,489,471**	**32,262**	**40,894,267**	**132,330,823**	**211,534,751**
Saskatchewan—						
Vegetable products	217	13,164,339	1,747	2,115,240	14,929,989	22,539,025
Animal products	93	7,702,785	2,221	2,873,605	25,772,262	32,135,726
Textiles and textile products	4	319,453	46	44,727	774,883	960,027
Wood and paper products	555	5,861,937	2,961	2,489,148	2,572,274	7,639,254
Iron and its products	29	3,137,552	658	912,582	4,646,494	6,671,087
Non-ferrous metal products	[1]	-	-	-	-	
Non-metallic mineral products	30	7,129,025	615	1,088,557	9,739,173	15,097,977
Chemicals and allied products	8	455,595	61	83,908	135,257	403,489
Miscellaneous industries[2]	9	4,388,052	237	372,207	7,265,976	10,574,390
Totals, Saskatchewan	**945**	**42,158,738**	**8,546**	**9,979,974**	**65,836,308**	**96,020,975**
Alberta—						
Vegetable products	327	26,134,301	3,156	3,724,634	20,630,127	33,809,992
Animal products	152	17,608,727	4,053	5,280,935	51,663,180	62,791,413
Textiles and textile products	24	1,681,395	748	716,923	1,548,342	2,790,515
Wood and paper products	464	10,893,322	4,535	4,436,521	5,801,952	13,981,714
Iron and its products	62	11,652,227	2,214	3,302,052	3,258,969	7,568,862
Non-ferrous metal products	6	445,039	73	91,386	267,938	493,834
Non-metallic mineral products	43	17,474,085	1,545	2,103,419	10,223,768	19,213,240
Chemicals and allied products	17	9,229,516	233	240,557	423,395	1,072,222
Miscellaneous industries	13	557,706	204	255,278	359,216	929,701
Totals, Alberta	**1,108**	**95,676,318**	**16,761**	**20,151,705**	**94,176,887**	**142,651,493**
British Columbia—						
Vegetable products	495	37,813,758	6,337	7,077,809	33,996,593	50,845,206
Animal products	166	31,933,106	5,292	6,392,748	40,493,577	58,270,789
Textiles and textile products	61	4,247,708	1,423	1,395,629	3,669,337	6,177,942
Wood and paper products	823	132,570,283	28,788	40,808,174	67,633,633	149,784,048
Iron and its products	181	52,851,970	12,740	19,923,632	29,846,826	71,542,924
Non-ferrous metal products	35	38,184,120	3,843	6,956,972	25,993,425	39,204,986
Non-metallic mineral products	54	23,876,268	1,389	2,149,032	11,620,607	18,125,227
Chemicals and allied products	48	15,631,770	1,934	3,659,896	5,645,472	15,927,185
Miscellaneous industries	42	3,500,196	701	892,586	856,268	3,079,500
Totals, B.C	**1,905**	**340,609,179**	**62,447**	**89,256,478**	**219,755,738**	**412,957,807**
Yukon and N.W.T.—						
Vegetable products	1					
Wood and paper products	5					
Iron and its products	1	785,012	59	111,641	129,477	341,377
Non-metallic mineral products	1					
Miscellaneous industries	1					
Totals, Yukon and N.W.T.	**9**	**785,012**	**59**	**111,641**	**129,477**	**341,377**

[1] Less than three establishments.

[2] Includes non-ferrous metal products.

The degree of concentration of manufacturing production in large units is illustrated in the statement below. As will be seen in the right-hand column, Quebec Province shows the greatest degree of concentration with 43·5 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing employed in establishments having 300 or more persons.

CONCENTRATION OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION IN EACH PROVINCE, 1941

Province	Number of Establishments Employing 500 or More Persons	Percentage of Total Number of Establishments in Province	Provincial Percentage of Number of Employees Accounted for by these Establishments
Prince Edward Island	Nil	–	–
Nova Scotia	5	0·4	20·5
New Brunswick	7	0·9	27·7
Quebec	112	1·3	43·5
Ontario	155	1·5	39·9
Manitoba	7	0·6	25·8
Saskatchewan	Nil	–	–
Alberta	3	0·3	11·8
British Columbia	15	0·8	27·9
CANADA	304	1·2	38·3

Section 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1941

In Prince Edward Island the predominant agricultural and fishery resources make butter and cheese, fish-curing and packing, 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-curing and packing, shipbuilding and repairs, sawmills, pulp and paper, and butter and cheese. The forests of New Brunswick give a leading place to its pulp and paper and sawmilling 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, 1941

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Butter and cheese	29	419,940	129	86,327	1,019,732	1,226,211
2	Fish-curing and packing	63	141,100	237	62,314	450,648	639,233
3	Printing and publishing	4	239,173	110	92,837	28,795	195,068
4	Fruit and vegetable preparations	5	96,801	64	24,413	133,525	190,834
5	Bread and other bakery products	13	114,465	52	31,423	97,987	176,291
6	Starch and glucose	4	98,767	21	17,979	107,149	154,490
7	Sawmills	53	122,098	99	24,367	60,370	130,977
8	Planing mills	3	171,515	44	51,008	44,488	103,987
9	Castings, iron	3	327,367	47	40,649	29,984	102,145
10	All other leading industries[2]	4	715,008	109	98,511	1,029,462	1,233,119
	Totals, Leading Industries	**181**	**2,446,234**	**912**	**529,828**	**3,002,140**	**4,152,355**
	Totals, All Industries	**213**	**3,106,369**	**1,105**	**680,883**	**3,229,433**	**4,649,476**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 412.

2.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1941—concluded

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		NOVA SCOTIA					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Primary iron and steel	6	26,615,501	3,257	5,504,542	14,161,236	24,403,239
2	Fish-curing and packing	152	4,059,017	2,279	1,633,727	6,143,910	10,075,085
3	Shipbuilding and repairs	14	7,433,459	2,150	3,388,348	2,347,103	8,475,299
4	Sawmills	490	3,140,559	2,659	1,304,605	3,542,085	6,291,112
5	Pulp and paper	5	14,895,927	833	1,409,330	2,237,304	6,209,610
6	Butter and cheese	28	1,553,097	439	493,204	3,059,264	4,471,065
7	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	6	2,627,547	1,079	967,194	1,987,031	3,848,515
8	Bread and other bakery products	94	1,208,127	684	656,194	1,724,104	3,172,294
9	Hosiery and knitted goods	3	2,428,189	940	740,845	1,509,945	2,890,409
10	Clothing, men's factory	7	834,505	662	450,277	1,567,754	2,324,090
11	Printing and publishing	35	1,504,341	772	878,012	391,423	2,162,109
12	Fruit and vegetable preparations	21	990,669	695	441,584	1,195,201	2,071,743
13	All other leading industries[2]	6	28,772,712	1,891	2,849,663	23,661,270	31,918,383
	Totals, Leading Industries	**867**	**96,063,650**	**18,340**	**20,717,525**	**63,527,630**	**108,312,953**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,177**	**124,409,791**	**24,577**	**27,527,339**	**76,779,821**	**133,873,428**
		NEW BRUNSWICK					
1	Pulp and paper	6	37,665,234	2,914	4,867,097	11,035,449	28,613,150
2	Sawmills	292	5,147,551	3,763	2,618,311	6,304,626	11,235,582
3	Foods, miscellaneous	7	3,021,644	309	360,360	4,548,292	5,705,804
4	Cotton yarn and cloth	3	9,612,833	1,167	1,152,284	2,351,229	5,128,437
5	Fish-curing and packing	95	3,661,384	1,043	606,748	2,666,437	4,165,168
6	Butter and cheese	35	1,227,685	312	280,915	2,051,098	2,917,059
7	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	6	1,572,584	728	598,278	1,298,379	2,463,001
8	Slaughtering and meat packing	4	703,675	245	317,885	1,879,460	2,450,837
9	Heating and cooking apparatus	3	1,448,481	582	710,760	739,611	2,323,270
10	Bread and other bakery products	80	1,114,754	583	505,831	1,289,815	2,288,445
11	Planing mills, sash and door factories	19	1,523,593	652	649,094	1,176,817	2,155,442
12	All other leading industries[2]	4	13,397,615	2,427	3,850,406	12,232,924	19,330,654
	Totals, Leading Industries	**554**	**80,097,033**	**14,725**	**16,517,969**	**47,574,137**	**88,776,849**
	Totals, All Industries	**791**	**97,952,799**	**19,600**	**21,718,407**	**59,234,107**	**111,433,726**

[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, cotton yarn and cloth, wire and wire goods, coke and gas, and petroleum products; in New Brunswick, sugar refineries, railway rolling-stock, and shipbuilding.

Section 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1941

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 a large labour force is required.

The most notable change among the manufactures of Quebec in recent years has been the development of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry. This industry first appeared among the forty leading industries of the Province in nineteenth place in 1927; it has been in second place since 1935. The petroleum-refining industry has also expanded and risen in importance during the same period; it was in twenty-sixth place in 1927 and eleventh in 1941.

Quebec with about 30 p.c. of the Dominion output is the second largest manufacturing province. The production of pulp and paper is the dominant industry. In addition to supplying about 9 p.c. of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, it furnishes about 50 p.c. of the Dominion total for this industry. The value of tobacco products forms approximately 87 p.c., cotton yarn and cloth 72 p.c., women's factory clothing 68 p.c., leather boots and shoes 61 p.c., men's factory clothing 58 p.c., and railway rolling-stock 47 p.c. of the Dominion totals for these products. The Province of Quebec is thus an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of its large individual industries than because of the diversification of its industrial activities.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1941

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	47	359,437,012	18,670	30,580,539	63,057,485	166,578,687
2	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	4	159,710,988	5,502	8,344,710	81,438,892	150,281,059
3	Cotton yarn and cloth	15	51,456,142	18,031	18,298,177	52,285,808	92,823,043
4	Clothing, men's factory	216	31,611,786	15,684	15,542,983	41,473,937	67,353,152
5	Clothing, women's factory	382	25,923,550	16,469	15,870,045	38,530,342	64,366,368
6	Miscellaneous chemical products	55	106,850,254	19,049	24,096,162	24,862,656	60,140,852
7	Railway rolling-stock	9	48,747,009	13,850	23,179,593	28,960,669	55,346,274
8	Slaughtering and meat packing	29	13,890,394	2,678	3,494,020	43,152,194	49,764,770
9	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	54	56,984,341	7,929	7,621,451	22,692,886	46,918,972
10	Butter and cheese	1,120	18,059,488	5,458	4,357,071	36,828,220	46,175,003
11	Petroleum products	7	26,656,036	1,142	2,192,092	37,820,739	44,455,163
12	Electrical apparatus and supplies	29	34,827,334	9,262	12,977,550	18,034,131	40,600,754
13	Brass and copper products	36	23,159,454	4,710	6,947,327	23,783,386	38,651,457
14	Shipbuilding	10	37,879,878	7,380	10,062,681	18,107,428	38,292,265
15	Boots and shoes, leather	124	18,061,896	12,130	10,705,656	19,965,830	34,830,992
16	Machinery	41	33,259,413	6,660	10,832,927	14,514,751	32,668,972
17	Aircraft	6	16,405,056	9,626	15,610,564	8,080,841	30,893,500
18	Sawmills	1,829	17,781,350	10,063	6,108,758	17,063,772	30,000,903
19	Silk and artificial silk	22	27,819,663	7,287	7,617,203	12,601,666	29,788,071
20	Hosiery and knitted goods	64	19,556,242	9,426	8,028,778	14,334,185	28,003,408
21	Bread and other bakery products	992	13,812,438	6,749	6,539,812	11,730,878	24,308,222
22	Breweries	8	27,976,115	2,196	3,786,515	13,843,348	23,562,333
23	Bridge and structural steel	5	11,086,831	2,646	4,886,811	6,859,522	22,543,780
24	Primary iron and steel	16	24,412,005	4,907	7,596,337	9,485,453	22,538,137
25	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	17	10,564,111	4,891	4,776,985	9,822,280	21,620,263
26	Foods, miscellaneous	68	12,310,772	1,457	1,791,006	13,447,416	20,878,573
27	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	54	11,489,826	3,721	3,596,931	11,044,423	19,764,445
28	Sheet metal products	32	18,143,611	3,203	4,077,750	10,865,174	19,081,193
29	Hardware and tools	34	13,480,482	2,955	4,043,349	4,372,291	16,916,933
30	Aerated and mineral waters	163	10,663,648	2,255	2,604,835	5,809,866	16,619,160
31	Printing and publishing	74	13,392,143	4,740	6,843,807	3,970,166	16,490,564
32	Paints, pigments and varnishes	26	15,015,803	1,594	2,572,290	9,090,717	16,305,885
33	Castings, iron	50	18,019,385	3,326	4,842,127	6,766,925	15,966,696
34	Flour and feed mills	184	6,549,214	888	1,205,582	13,019,259	15,927,640
35	Acids, alkalies and salts	9	20,149,969	2,161	3,584,759	7,998,726	14,542,579
36	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	68	11,672,573	2,028	2,801,499	5,805,970	14,190,260
37	Miscellaneous textiles	10	11,669,429	1,403	1,976,120	6,919,657	13,431,367
38	Furniture	91	8,931,573	3,827	4,203,341	5,564,603	13,013,540
39	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	47	28,644,917	2,939	4,367,230	2,608,415	12,986,101
40	Fur goods	159	8,088,242	2,057	2,606,946	9,078,075	12,821,676
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	**6,206**	**1,424,150,373**	**260,949**	**321,172,319**	**785,692,982**	**1,501,443,012**
	Totals, All Industries	**8,711**	**1,700,527,405**	**327,591**	**393,819,671**	**961,162,269**	**1,841,088,523**
	Percentage of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the Province	71·2	83·7	79·7	81·6	81·7	81·6

[1] See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 412. [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, 1941

The gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario in 1941 represented about 51 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. With the recovery since 1933 and the expansion in production resulting from the present war 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 1941 increased the relative value to 51·4 p.c.

Ontario also has the greatest diversification of manufacturing production of any province. Outstanding among industries in which this Province is pre-eminent are those of the manufacture of automobiles, agricultural implements and starch which are carried on practically in this Province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario leads, with the percentage which the production of each bears to that of the Dominion total in 1941, are as follows: leather tanneries 87·9, rubber goods 81·8, electrical apparatus and supplies 76·1, primary iron and steel 68·7, iron castings 68·0, fruit and vegetable preparations 66·0, flour and feed mills 60·7, hosiery and knitted goods 57·8, and furniture 56·5.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1941

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Automobiles	5	96,681,386	21,619	43,501,523	196,059,059	273,129,363
2	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	7	102,556,896	6,595	11,998,657	109,878,833	171,099,809
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies	155	92,399,331	23,399	33,709,360	58,582,624	135,383,812
4	Automobile supplies	66	60,107,899	15,719	25,237,265	72,703,682	122,870,244
5	Slaughtering and meat packing	66	43,904,700	6,262	9,317,408	100,084,648	116,414,929
6	Primary iron and steel	27	114,287,236	14,596	30,512,248	53,670,927	113,108,878
7	Pulp and paper	39	197,808,578	10,814	19,886,238	39,424,567	100,925,739
8	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	34	61,369,597	12,263	17,986,110	49,498,981	97,458,412
9	Flour and feed mills	707	30,581,505	3,539	4,209,213	70,942,112	87,523,051

[1] See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 412.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1941—concluded

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
10	Machinery	164	72,337,470	15,281	24,491,092	28,064,005	85,999,461
11	Butter and cheese	906	30,372,330	7,955	8,941,402	53,948,624	73,420,256
12	Sheet metal products	89	43,643,813	8,932	12,359,594	35,168,376	62,087,940
13	Brass and copper products	89	32,512,711	7,693	11,611,866	34,343,772	58,868,770
14	Petroleum products	15	29,262,451	2,344	4,520,461	43,269,989	54,453,303
15	Castings, iron	90	33,215,878	9,815	15,477,191	22,826,093	52,762,175
16	Fruit and vegetable preparations	172	39,104,980	6,979	6,307,095	28,916,370	49,872,981
17	Aircraft	13	36,603,983	14,345	20,854,084	9,929,642	45,028,153
18	Hosiery and knitted goods	101	35,392,218	13,428	13,209,700	22,393,239	44,577,422
19	Bread and other bakery products	1,180	26,298,299	11,990	12,938,751	20,378,978	43,414,878
20	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	85	26,690,832	7,590	8,395,174	20,059,873	42,527,696
21	Hardware and tools	145	34,874,032	8,652	12,542,561	12,277,526	41,304,297
22	Clothing, men's factory	107	19,102,875	10,116	11,438,367	20,403,557	35,954,270
23	Railway rolling-stock	14	27,062,506	6,776	11,371,036	19,180,322	35,925,466
24	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	81	45,422,009	10,373	16,344,665	12,908,033	35,752,569
25	Agricultural implements	24	57,837,705	8,473	11,827,821	13,795,618	33,227,465
26	Printing and publishing	299	25,405,110	8,044	12,784,579	7,865,719	32,294,093
27	Miscellaneous chemicals	85	39,168,295	7,405	9,346,140	16,956,194	32,271,121
28	Acids, alkalies, and salts	18	31,904,259	3,906	6,617,410	8,511,352	30,828,361
29	Leather tanneries	27	25,056,954	3,894	4,911,219	20,662,491	29,562,946
30	Printing and bookbinding	580	25,560,012	8,076	10,769,579	11,980,969	29,302,616
31	Boxes and bags, paper	90	17,884,737	5,141	6,321,160	17,287,572	29,068,204
32	Coke and gas products	16	55,418,370	2,552	3,790,781	14,353,519	28,712,757
33	Woollen cloth	34	19,730,028	5,283	6,186,414	16,815,610	28,497,195
34	Cotton yarn and cloth	20	29,916,626	6,709	7,178,535	13,620,629	28,094,221
35	Shipbuilding	16	10,829,110	4,434	7,064,487	6,616,852	26,101,314
36	Miscellaneous paper products	86	18,644,365	3,541	4,967,620	14,917,675	26,013,026
37	Foods, miscellaneous, including coffee, tea, etc.	100	16,636,268	2,379	3,284,733	17,112,336	25,981,482
38	Wire and wire goods	50	22,069,686	4,332	6,269,367	7,944,468	24,927,158
39	Furniture	198	18,656,281	7,693	9,172,386	11,027,042	24,181,554
40	Clothing, women's factory	236	10,228,772	6,419	7,254,890	13,535,247	24,027,982
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**6,236**	**1,756,540,093**	**345,356**	**504,908,182**	**1,347,917,125**	**2,432,955,369**
	Totals, All Industries	**10,250**	**2,336,788,884**	**468,230**	**660,722,278**	**1,683,912,216**	**3,121,756,568**
	Percentage of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the Province	60·8	75·2	73·8	76·4	80·0	77·9

[1] See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 412.

Section 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1941

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 1941, amounting to $112,951,716, followed by butter and cheese with $44,062,012, and flour and feed mills with $38,575,041. These three industries for the processing of the agricultural products of the Provinces accounted for 43 p.c. of their total manufacturing production.

5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1941

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		MANITOBA					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	10	12,833,044	2,428	3,594,030	41,995,026	48,944,278
2	Butter and cheese	90	4,953,926	1,395	1,763,001	11,225,859	15,323,940
3	Railway rolling-stock	4	16,101,668	4,494	6,962,778	7,135,653	14,615,785
4	Flour and feed mills	38	6,055,494	573	598,331	7,966,683	9,749,916
5	Clothing, men's factory	28	3,168,693	1,840	1,497,382	4,480,217	6,781,886
6	Miscellaneous chemical products	7	14,246,954	1,767	2,336,231	1,894,275	5,131,206
7	Foods, miscellaneous	16	3,150,762	300	382,571	3,627,385	4,579,364
8	Bags, cotton and jute	4	2,873,009	204	267,182	3,780,529	4,515,963
9	Clothing, women's factory	26	1,815,863	1,202	1,130,575	2,858,969	4,317,259
10	Bread and other bakery products	137	2,797,968	1,221	1,274,880	1,972,803	4,242,770
11	Printing and publishing	78	3,560,976	1,084	1,588,417	821,396	4,160,031
12	Printing and bookbinding	92	4,372,662	1,238	1,558,095	1,403,850	3,546,362
13	Breweries	6	2,878,452	427	711,222	1,518,299	3,490,279
14	Primary iron and steel	4	2,346,005	721	1,041,583	1,195,320	3,438,024
15	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	15	1,660,380	645	605,276	1,480,810	3,259,220
16	All other leading industries[2]	5	19,130,442	1,021	1,715,249	10,920,371	17,635,364
	Totals, Leading Industries	**560**	**101,946,298**	**20,560**	**27,026,803**	**104,277,445**	**153,721,647**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,184**	**163,489,471**	**32,262**	**40,894,267**	**132,330,823**	**211,534,751**
		SASKATCHEWAN					
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	8	3,854,515	1,059	1,509,190	14,515,142	17,352,026
2	Flour and feed mills	58	7,729,791	587	816,059	11,640,163	15,386,235
3	Butter and cheese	69	3,541,341	1,072	1,254,003	11,056,482	14,417,702
4	Petroleum products	9	5,446,340	474	863,797	9,427,910	14,162,758
5	Sawmills	358	1,715,895	1,498	685,584	1,004,437	3,010,671
6	Breweries	5	2,541,030	215	359,410	1,171,509	2,742,167
7	Bread and other bakery products	112	1,813,079	656	640,627	1,326,269	2,629,943
8	Printing and publishing	128	2,112,759	837	1,161,088	501,804	2,533,997
9	Aerated and mineral waters	23	861,630	195	218,083	480,188	1,234,895
10	Planing mills, sash and door factories	15	838,118	279	309,020	565,914	1,055,630
11	All other leading industries[2]	3	5,949,119	527	792,972	12,310,201	16,869,062
	Totals, Leading Industries	**788**	**36,403,617**	**7,399**	**8,609,833**	**64,000,019**	**91,395,086**
	Totals, All Industries	**945**	**42,158,738**	**8,546**	**9,979,974**	**65,836,308**	**96,020,975**
		ALBERTA					
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	13	11,628,072	2,630	3,664,173	39,169,683	46,655,412
2	Petroleum products	7	6,574,472	455	849,600	8,902,106	14,329,999
3	Butter and cheese	110	4,972,705	1,198	1,366,185	11,264,164	14,320,370
4	Flour and feed mills	97	8,193,155	793	943,855	10,487,035	13,438,890
5	Sawmills	250	2,923,893	2,196	1,489,316	1,842,865	4,928,517
6	Bread and other bakery products	159	2,471,236	965	1,087,555	1,967,718	4,142,629
7	Railway rolling-stock	3	7,778,427	1,256	1,953,183	1,853,511	3,905,472
8	Breweries	5	4,538,006	274	496,992	2,120,454	3,893,716
9	Printing and publishing	87	3,000,277	838	1,206,485	493,974	2,857,671
10	Clothing, men's factory	6	1,224,835	514	513,408	1,201,662	2,170,047
11	Planing mills, sash and door factories	27	1,042,294	502	515,249	866,030	1,661,203
12	Aerated and mineral waters	22	827,782	222	267,325	452,612	1,295,620
13	Castings, iron	12	1,142,901	369	527,954	280,963	1,258,637
14	Printing and bookbinding	53	1,493,788	407	550,590	399,463	1,202,209
15	Fruit and vegetable preparations	6	372,359	131	108,359	610,904	1,074,950
16	All other leading industries[2]	8	15,808,061	957	1,146,885	5,878,665	12,115,899
	Totals, Leading Industries	**865**	**73,992,263**	**13,707**	**16,687,114**	**87,791,809**	**129,251,241**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,108**	**95,676,318**	**16,761**	**20,151,705**	**94,176,887**	**142,651,493**

[1] See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 412. [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, 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 mills, sugar refining, wood preservation, glass and cement products.

Section 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1941

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 1941, accounted for 20 p.c. of the manufacturing production of the Province and for 50 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 fourth. Second in importance was shipbuilding and repairs with a value of production of $32,421,032. This industry advanced from sixth place in 1940 when the output was valued at only $9,943,941. Third in importance was fish-curing and packing, based principally on the estuarial salmon fisheries. British Columbia accounted for 66 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, 1941

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Sawmills	370	47,883,525	16,541	22,980,137	41,510,929	82,364,174
2	Shipbuilding and repairs	21	25,168,915	6,314	10,196,097	13,475,414	32,421,032
3	Fish-curing and packing	71	18,836,306	2,734	3,069,230	19,936,424	31,757,945
4	Pulp and paper	7	58,237,083	3,574	6,377,993	8,719,072	28,873,327
5	Slaughtering and meat packing	11	6,655,326	868	1,264,671	12,035,523	13,717,234
6	Petroleum products	4	4,247,973	338	687,299	10,107,981	12,333,758
7	Fruit and vegetable preparations	74	6,747,352	1,682	1,453,264	6,897,774	10,427,899
8	Sheet metal products	20	9,360,315	717	1,082,630	6,758,356	10,098,710
9	Planing mills, sash and door factories	63	5,634,802	2,162	2,775,569	4,781,614	10,029,526
10	Foods, miscellaneous	27	4,651,118	443	525,556	8,292,938	9,649,197
11	Butter and cheese	40	3,366,067	964	1,248,571	5,157,199	7,952,027
12	Bread and other bakery products	266	3,839,123	2,068	2,244,563	3,681,474	7,734,835
13	Printing and publishing	78	5,223,967	1,664	2,727,247	1,266,804	6,066,112
14	Fertilizers	5	9,118,535	896	1,674,326	2,325,259	5,243,755
15	Breweries	11	5,101,956	338	638,809	2,290,627	4,576,014
16	Acids, alkalies and salts	3	787,523	283	836,088	392,889	4,287,095
17	Other leading industries[2]	4	48,074,765	4,422	8,004,247	32,699,948	55,535,721
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,075**	**262,734,651**	**46,008**	**67,786,297**	**180,330,225**	**333,068,361**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,905**	**340,609,179**	**62,447**	**89,256,478**	**219,755,738**	**412,957,807**
	Percentage of leading industries to total of all industries in the Province	56·4	77·2	73·7	75·9	82·1	80·7

[1] See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 412. [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 refining, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and bridge and structural steel.

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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 1941 accounted for 94·6 p.c. and 93·2 p.c., respectively, of the totals for those provinces, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportions fell to 70·6 p.c. and 71·9 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, 1941.

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	36	2,014,732	4,649,476	43·3
Nova Scotia	13	313	93,084,525	133,873,428	69·5
New Brunswick	12	279	81,466,637	111,433,726	73·1
Quebec	87	4,294	1,715,966,651	1,841,088,523	93·2
Ontario	131	6,998	2,952,454,772	3,121,756,568	94·6
Manitoba	6	775	182,269,882	211,534,751	86·2
Saskatchewan	5	264	71,768,624	96,020,975	74·7
Alberta	6	467	118,279,702	142,651,493	82·9
British Columbia	14	1,284	297,237,932	413,299,184	71·9
Canada	**275**	**14,710**	**5,514,543,457**	**6,076,308,124**	**90·8**

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-41

NOTE.—The dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry is included for the years prior to 1936.

City and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Montreal 1933	2,226	363,342,078	80,212	74,150,933	148,504,215	300,636,197
1934	2,360	373,098,770	88,131	84,228,834	185,459,720	361,058,212
1935	2,346	382,332,791	94,612	89,934,540	201,022,033	383,547,072
1936	2,372	389,225,593	95,420	96,705,020	228,676,144	427,270,916
1937	2,474	415,816,451	105,931	112,652,112	281,407,645	511,481,054
1938	2,469	409,578,419	103,254	111,431,966	253,277,569	474,534,092
1939	2,501	423,234,648	105,315	114,602,118	254,188,246	483,246,583
1940	2,519	475,575,804	118,774	138,118,813	334,350,566	604,806,394
1941	2,669	556,538,023	147,917	187,239,445	444,557,884	803,685,931
Toronto 1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
1934	2,627	392,080,083	81,629	89,569,170	174,820,861	357,706,747
1935	2,689	386,898,652	86,226	97,144,947	190,370,255	385,883,455
1936	2,762	396,257,696	89,056	102,217,057	209,340,347	417,724,888
1937	2,797	423,350,508	96,247	115,530,050	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
1940	2,911	500,559,305	112,136	145,538,148	306,675,426	595,913,172
1941	3,045	554,317,600	133,099	184,267,132	391,328,916	756,923,939
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
1940	474	230,821,923	39,081	54,139,253	106,595,186	212,587,274
1941	491	255,862,917	45,421	72,845,604	136,403,197	283,670,019
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
1940	215	102,896,682	20,916	37,260,970	112,991,063	194,174,159
1941	223	138,929,934	29,486	57,653,986	175,847,231	289,027,790
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
1940	849	101,429,495	20,767	26,502,084	70,468,864	120,981,388
1941	864	115,960,608	25,223	34,132,996	90,720,812	162,982,858
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
1940	657	79,684,791	19,026	22,673,057	56,496,847	98,266,933
1941	677	105,406,381	23,831	30,169,726	73,427,543	127,913,351

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity. For cost of fuel and electricity in 1941, 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, 1941

Province and Municipality	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island—							
Charlottetown	36	1,736,764	427	357,274	29,959	1,334,511	2,014,732
Nova Scotia—							
Amherst	25	5,122,811	1,029	1,014,677	108,713	1,960,835	3,464,826
Halifax	105	20,035,169	5,474	7,093,181	387,421	11,947,672	26,933,018
Lunenburg	14	990,511	424	400,740	40,682	1,074,271	1,809,147
New Glasgow	27	2,106,429	790	913,647	159,226	1,083,466	2,620,048
North Sydney	14	593,574	275	235,456	19,690	597,732	1,030,404
Pictou	8	632,254	286	355,437	20,012	443,843	1,013,912
Sydney	35	34,622,909	3,014	5,180,376	2,007,841	16,130,994	30,606,032
Truro	23	3,899,541	1,241	1,082,257	86,965	2,349,977	4,310,354
Windsor	15	1,109,214	428	315,212	26,003	1,294,235	1,873,612
Yarmouth	30	3,474,317	864	875,871	77,028	1,617,514	3,619,138
New Brunswick—							
Fredericton	24	1,280,297	439	403,189	39,024	818,755	1,504,190
Moncton	48	8,032,412	2,563	3,264,425	237,329	8,417,585	12,953,392
Newcastle	13	841,366	334	291,956	13,070	974,381	1,416,111
Saint John	123	21,316,260	4,809	5,899,099	617,266	18,749,941	31,588,775
St. Stephen	12	2,031,745	621	561,246	55,274	1,379,859	2,545,422
Sussex	12	634,382	218	216,598	10,231	708,936	1,379,538
Quebec—							
Acton Vale	11	1,441,547	696	549,555	44,688	1,457,184	2,895,298
Asbestos	9	712,271	92	109,302	40,139	624,590	1,079,626
Beauharnois	12	8,948,019	1,321	1,823,137	871,799	4,019,099	9,620,980
Berthier	9	3,758,371	397	317,710	62,129	955,946	1,889,549
Brownsburg	6	6,357,144	2,783	3,556,684	104,197	4,207,144	9,055,302
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	18	11,605,560	1,173	1,396,077	257,475	3,403,892	4,076,460
Chambly Canton	4	790,601	364	394,712	56,245	759,491	1,469,594
Chicoutimi	24	999,162	389	356,701	40,817	513,945	1,197,241
Coaticook	15	2,418,615	883	672,091	41,522	4,667,531	3,461,455
Drummondville	25	19,710,037	5,892	6,240,367	916,958	7,855,613	23,037,989
Farnham	17	4,186,258	969	866,874	134,615	2,357,412	4,292,601
Granby	36	14,268,825	3,852	3,629,145	247,791	8,245,568	17,096,597
Grand 'Mère	19	18,952,461	1,934	2,122,814	803,056	4,290,577	9,805,275
Hull	47	19,397,398	3,277	4,025,324	927,533	12,083,314	20,774,840
Huntingdon	9	1,207,240	440	510,052	39,153	1,281,139	2,266,500
Joliette	43	3,129,101	1,367	1,185,175	183,984	2,665,944	5,135,552
Jonquière	14	1,341,310	330	467,521	95,705	975,401	2,002,706
Lachine	34	32,635,748	5,532	10,371,857	568,181	15,245,978	40,000,595
La Pérade	8	499,349	167	127,749	22,653	772,397	1,016,285
Laprairie	14	2,695,522	503	553,968	270,978	370,276	1,742,690
LaSalle	13	13,261,525	1,234	1,538,385	314,959	7,208,071	14,223,922
Lennoxville	9	991,126	226	281,269	77,947	600,165	1,622,339
Loretteville	17	672,951	455	353,006	8,350	573,011	1,077,438
Marieville	14	1,113,615	485	344,116	17,090	1,242,201	1,790,605
Mégantic	11	695,968	581	385,126	5,965	575,040	1,075,635
Montmagny	28	3,089,626	1,124	1,038,531	61,329	2,042,914	4,074,289
Montreal	2,669	556,538,023	147,917	187,239,445	12,332,295	444,557,884	803,685,931
Montreal East	11	51,887,596	3,117	5,073,043	3,444,175	76,083,857	93,346,346
Nicolet	11	912,592	382	286,654	10,422	855,827	1,501,795
Outremont	16	7,742,368	1,092	1,432,598	60,581	5,784,930	10,889,882
Plessisville	16	1,745,748	745	594,916	31,194	1,520,738	2,622,195
Princeville	8	402,748	135	114,778	8,955	820,485	1,021,770
Quebec	307	82,674,306	16,742	19,385,584	2,120,435	27,249,540	61,396,297
Richmond	7	887,948	492	427,600	20,396	735,230	1,430,975
Rimouski	17	2,118,658	724	562,163	14,523	1,667,128	2,922,311
Rivière-du-Loup	18	1,325,625	308	371,472	562,713	508,556	1,115,003
St. Georges Est	12	1,076,328	555	377,576	32,552	650,407	1,322,052
St. Hyacinthe	67	11,918,661	4,998	4,153,029	333,565	10,935,234	18,781,120
St. Jérôme	30	8,862,786	2,851	2,435,992	222,691	5,605,036	11,685,306
St. Jean	50	12,512,201	3,728	4,293,253	456,730	6,882,817	15,021,836
St. Lambert	7	454,969	212	223,874	9,020	413,499	1,206,194
St. Laurent	15	11,884,156	4,321	5,376,193	281,946	6,322,838	15,324,637
Ste. Thérèse	20	13,269,673	1,551	1,417,172	81,915	2,299,282	3,911,638
Shawinigan Falls	36	113,057,252	6,499	9,638,016	8,527,193	25,989,607	69,015,639
Sherbrooke	74	27,006,202	7,644	8,278,081	662,029	16,652,156	35,943,105

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

9.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, Each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1941—continued

Province and Municipality	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Quebec—concluded							
Three Rivers	58	94,650,777	6,623	8,534,950	3,954,505	18,082,974	43,866,962
Valleyfield	31	32,739,391	6,406	7,305,218	1,511,818	12,489,723	24,483,813
Victoriaville	27	3,218,835	1,665	1,680,045	68,040	2,876,545	6,110,650
Warwick	12	1,109,547	356	304,008	40,628	992,555	1,687,302
Waterloo	13	1,878,436	771	782,083	55,821	1,046,119	3,446,017
Westmount	11	2,555,841	1,313	1,750,455	199,755	2,335,212	6,585,431
Windsor	10	4,184,824	820	1,117,816	398,231	2,249,480	5,569,297
Ontario—							
Acton	17	4,188,865	936	956,300	87,764	3,877,237	5,728,838
Almonte	10	1,008,352	402	400,493	31,081	1,221,552	2,072,954
Amherstburg	9	3,200,698	436	742,404	602,356	1,027,788	5,236,610
Aurora	9	1,827,414	400	485,237	28,591	1,850,448	2,697,306
Barrie	14	1,494,920	432	494,531	45,844	2,570,998	3,488,991
Belleville	44	11,851,650	2,199	2,546,343	430,199	3,839,187	10,097,091
Brampton	20	3,307,869	911	1,305,353	49,223	2,696,526	4,734,933
Brantford	111	40,431,382	10,429	13,339,504	876,540	22,356,167	49,621,578
Brockville	33	6,895,114	1,442	1,777,409	204,132	11,160,351	16,059,083
Burlington	9	1,514,271	297	348,506	43,607	1,673,856	2,837,643
Caledonia	13	1,043,947	173	226,569	63,882	949,820	1,859,943
Campbellford	13	1,051,395	416	394,129	52,265	1,566,950	2,271,995
Carleton Place	11	2,876,229	858	980,474	74,320	1,933,046	3,729,498
Chatham	57	19,293,174	2,492	3,416,656	461,573	17,257,351	24,285,467
Cobourg	23	3,288,315	652	826,525	105,250	2,003,124	4,151,137
Collingwood	18	3,131,960	1,413	2,295,309	58,968	2,494,411	6,340,413
Cornwall	44	33,977,880	5,279	6,795,884	1,511,614	9,958,303	28,120,891
Dundas	20	9,404,583	1,665	2,510,772	62,521	2,246,667	8,485,426
Dunnville	19	3,943,795	844	1,003,701	62,449	1,609,426	3,459,305
Eastview	11	831,210	299	373,847	43,984	1,885,226	2,531,816
Elmira	17	1,517,509	338	435,243	31,588	922,730	2,104,651
Fort Erie	28	9,703,160	2,237	3,551,000	80,607	3,886,241	11,123,338
Fort William	41	35,362,807	6,602	8,850,322	1,130,818	9,195,541	32,942,553
Frankford	10	2,716,345	762	825,037	43,531	938,802	2,162,295
Galt	74	18,613,367	5,831	7,266,347	439,193	10,005,174	24,717,150
Gananoque	14	3,622,303	738	922,210	104,140	2,032,801	5,646,120
Georgetown	14	3,851,893	715	899,041	138,927	2,591,760	4,686,044
Goderich	16	2,294,369	337	411,719	137,431	3,331,504	4,671,786
Gravenhurst	6	790,729	298	312,598	14,787	578,299	1,175,226
Grimsby	14	1,000,705	474	445,057	22,181	956,531	1,882,025
Guelph	90	17,405,639	6,109	7,072,329	519,361	15,031,019	29,986,611
Hagersville	5	804,372	84	105,349	35,363	591,142	1,223,772
Hamilton	491	255,862,917	45,421	72,845,604	9,830,559	136,403,197	283,670,019
Hanover	17	2,927,657	931	1,022,187	53,197	1,951,213	3,504,923
Harrow	3	550,085	100	102,118	19,892	692,890	1,040,381
Hespeler	16	4,956,226	1,476	1,705,077	216,363	4,077,662	7,108,827
Humberstone	9	4,908,290	634	630,009	50,696	4,261,710	6,149,395
Ingersoll	23	5,708,587	1,424	1,869,670	143,568	4,520,222	8,529,913
Kincardine	11	956,581	451	382,747	35,016	990,620	1,645,592
Kingston	54	24,087,993	4,046	5,117,432	585,682	9,804,349	19,781,008
Kitchener	151	42,060,163	12,261	15,059,833	883,813	41,047,253	73,818,892
Leamington	15	7,019,180	1,028	1,030,497	136,862	5,440,535	10,520,515
Leaside	39	40,738,415	5,846	8,521,147	355,211	19,700,458	39,500,930
Lindsay	30	4,566,025	1,490	1,728,864	234,534	3,222,663	6,191,029
Listowell	13	1,215,236	451	459,598	66,650	1,740,878	2,748,802
London	234	45,757,598	12,016	15,641,963	1,056,396	34,431,649	68,565,946
Meaford	14	785,871	336	325,108	34,763	723,905	1,351,435
Merritton	12	8,456,124	1,614	2,702,474	458,874	6,486,225	14,083,844
Midland	16	3,613,797	671	461,033	38,983	2,425,240	4,003,367
Milton	14	2,428,844	429	530,064	158,910	851,688	2,684,705
Napanee	18	1,269,313	260	260,472	47,087	592,383	1,139,554
New Liskeard	17	1,901,862	565	701,027	30,706	1,345,044	2,573,377
Newmarket	11	4,564,515	940	1,220,822	66,946	2,392,070	4,231,765
New Toronto	28	46,343,023	5,470	9,660,811	913,322	38,828,932	65,683,663
Niagara Falls	58	42,219,399	6,353	9,405,815	3,307,782	15,990,316	45,040,066
North Bay	26	1,133,409	301	334,489	31,664	700,801	1,434,155
Oakville	18	1,394,507	479	537,557	37,953	1,282,486	2,450,191
Orillia	39	4,709,352	1,609	1,816,623	155,146	2,640,628	6,035,676
Oshawa	47	31,919,789	9,319	15,283,971	814,105	78,364,118	108,756,736
Ottawa	203	37,702,926	9,974	13,823,792	920,185	18,772,117	43,359,820
Owen Sound	41	6,957,410	2,212	2,399,619	136,243	3,996,409	8,700,539
Paris	21	7,128,594	1,389	1,501,500	84,473	3,179,748	6,171,326
Pembroke	32	3,754,208	1,315	1,347,061	52,987	2,616,672	5,078,365

[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, 1941—concluded

Province and Municipality	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Ontario—concluded							
Penetanguishene	12	1,297,242	449	428,563	24,377	753,201	1,486,117
Perth	16	3,746,066	808	1,060,300	64,338	1,981,157	4,686,515
Peterborough	75	27,349,729	7,062	9,724,524	580,923	30,837,808	48,238,602
Petrolia	10	2,660,210	285	412,849	257,528	3,834,682	4,840,174
Port Arthur	28	18,734,978	2,198	3,582,642	879,158	5,135,096	15,211,978
Port Hope	20	5,424,865	1,073	1,485,941	155,695	2,249,423	6,177,617
Prescott	16	1,134,054	553	503,020	20,937	571,767	1,436,186
Preston	30	8,777,906	2,455	3,003,031	150,480	5,282,635	10,806,354
Renfrew	22	2,964,297	922	1,003,061	96,221	2,083,082	4,407,123
St. Catharines	87	40,821,862	9,463	14,017,171	798,524	38,478,232	64,747,804
St. Marys	16	5,367,786	469	572,752	450,136	2,106,815	4,550,634
St. Thomas	37	4,179,833	1,297	1,562,886	103,895	3,344,538	6,127,352
Sarnia	44	22,873,024	3,826	6,372,703	2,268,653	31,482,452	44,752,711
Sault Ste. Marie	49	58,625,543	5,574	9,486,497	3,749,385	20,892,289	44,056,386
Simcoe	24	9,792,588	1,197	1,314,497	111,057	9,129,416	13,550,781
Smith's Falls	18	4,515,817	788	866,108	63,082	868,424	1,807,948
Southampton	7	496,397	329	401,380	21,046	629,916	1,263,027
Stratford	56	9,163,053	2,955	4,030,645	246,237	7,961,518	13,735,901
Strathroy	17	1,516,287	356	299,017	25,224	1,106,146	1,767,296
Streetsville	9	574,219	168	213,935	33,701	1,350,511	1,752,771
Sudbury	37	3,128,729	695	829,212	73,005	1,914,323	3,442,588
Tavistock	10	495,989	211	191,519	16,181	1,026,048	1,409,865
Thorold	16	16,069,970	1,742	3,259,092	1,789,406	6,744,922	16,344,227
Tilbury	7	1,005,590	358	497,216	47,981	1,061,242	2,147,281
Tillsonburg	18	1,682,439	413	451,261	70,696	2,651,360	3,783,462
Timmins	25	2,589,711	819	612,395	40,758	946,983	2,088,513
Toronto	3,045	554,317,600	133,099	184,267,132	10,145,129	391,328,916	756,923,939
Trenton	26	4,784,805	1,127	1,337,142	234,077	3,512,754	7,069,149
Walkerton	14	1,159,626	397	425,686	18,104	592,468	1,227,713
Wallaceburg	17	6,103,487	1,627	2,085,466	372,850	3,099,862	7,414,782
Waterloo	44	10,715,764	2,235	2,814,551	146,192	4,771,958	10,466,259
Welland	51	49,343,108	7,724	11,777,347	3,314,234	31,547,973	62,671,436
Wellington	10	652,377	136	110,277	28,719	669,804	1,072,985
Weston	24	6,978,505	1,905	2,534,493	145,152	3,166,918	6,548,788
Whitby	11	1,357,610	328	350,295	27,705	794,657	1,386,509
Windsor	223	138,929,934	29,486	57,653,986	3,063,021	175,847,231	289,027,790
Wingham	12	749,791	327	347,342	21,107	930,958	1,481,895
Woodstock	55	8,810,336	2,929	3,443,227	225,760	7,114,791	14,292,304
Manitoba—							
Brandon	29	2,385,809	446	510,478	72,859	2,491,484	3,841,916
St. Boniface	47	13,134,345	2,246	3,154,575	395,274	30,825,874	38,753,448
Selkirk	8	2,669,113	730	1,045,876	332,582	1,347,739	3,781,404
Winnipeg	677	105,406,381	23,831	30,169,726	2,273,298	73,427,543	127,913,351
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw	43	7,498,011	1,148	1,674,875	352,313	15,917,704	21,093,766
Prince Albert	23	2,516,364	634	809,444	81,592	5,282,164	7,176,651
Regina	106	11,611,660	2,269	3,272,297	679,004	17,023,588	25,938,113
Saskatoon	77	8,425,701	1,463	1,966,312	285,677	10,790,394	16,477,678
Yorkton	15	644,634	150	150,575	36,819	689,745	1,082,416
Alberta—							
Calgary	207	40,492,678	5,239	7,291,833	931,431	32,582,536	49,869,493
Edmonton	198	23,583,365	5,518	7,301,021	546,883	37,778,295	52,114,637
Lethbridge	30	2,410,698	488	594,173	53,228	2,085,724	4,025,855
Medicine Hat	23	6,561,772	822	885,428	62,912	5,139,015	7,341,612
British Columbia—							
Duncan	12	595,018	452	618,198	5,717	704,748	1,677,378
Kelowna	22	1,613,419	452	473,849	38,093	1,190,492	2,112,802
Mission	17	713,702	168	160,978	19,073	780,885	1,202,636
Nanaimo	21	451,191	232	304,453	34,424	484,727	1,103,551
Nelson	25	1,321,183	291	377,798	29,249	679,540	1,254,184
New Westminster	87	16,244,990	3,765	5,301,327	313,206	13,687,221	24,274,569
North Vancouver	22	11,400,563	3,819	6,246,917	216,013	9,915,623	22,724,348
Port Alberni	9	3,848,536	917	1,409,017	3,641	2,500,981	5,314,233
Port Moody	3	1,472,852	395	543,285	228	1,014,979	2,186,735
Prince Rupert	24	6,309,507	1,227	1,800,302	85,776	2,873,750	7,856,727
Vancouver	864	115,960,608	25,223	34,132,996	1,951,068	90,720,812	162,982,858
Vernon	20	1,023,940	246	272,761	36,064	677,790	1,188,843
Victoria	142	15,123,864	3,557	5,071,750	341,385	9,262,671	17,062,999

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1 of this chapter deals with the effects of Dominion Government expenditures on civil construction 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 1943, 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 1942 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. 431-432.

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 1943, less than one per cent were for amounts of $2,500 or under, about 14 p.c. for $3,000 or under and about 86 p.c. for $3,500 or under; the maximum loan was $4,000 and the average unit loan $3,171. Altogether 476 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, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Figures for 1935 and 1936 are given at p. 469 of the 1940 Year Book, and for 1937 and 1938 at p. 415 of the 1942 edition. In the figures as published in earlier editions withdrawals of loans approved have not been deducted, but in the figures given below such deductions have been made.

Province	Loans		Family Units Provided		Amounts	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	14	4	14	4	48,820	12,800
New Brunswick	7	Nil	7	–	23,120	–
Quebec	91	246	91	246	327,730	815,678
Ontario	686	1,170	678	1,170	2,017,116	3,695,642
Manitoba	61	164	61	164	187,554	516,144
Saskatchewan	1	Nil	1	–	3,600	–
Alberta	Nil	"	–	–	–	–
British Columbia	147	136	147	136	420,956	410,869
Totals	**1,007**	**1,720**	**999**	**1,720**	**3,028,896**	**5,451,133**

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 or the 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 by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the powers of the Priorities officer in this field were conferred upon him.

A policy of curtailment has been followed and a licensing system established. Applications for licences are scrutinized to ascertain whether projects are essential, or 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.

By the end of 1941, acute shortages of metals and other critical materials were developing. In January, 1942, broadened powers gave the Controller of Construction jurisdiction over all construction, repair, remodelling and installation projects involving all types of housing, and all commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, excepting only those owned or financed by the Dominion Government. Included in these powers was control over the installation of machinery and equipment. In general, projects at a cost exceeding $5,000 could not be started or continued without a licence from the Controller.

In the autumn of 1942 a further tightening of restrictions reduced the minimum cost of various types of projects that could be undertaken without a licence.

* Prepared in the office of the Director of Publicity, Department of Munitions and Supply.

Thus, by the end of 1942 the Construction Control had virtually eliminated all non-essential building projects and had also restricted the use of building materials containing steel, copper, zinc, and rubber and other material in short supply.

During 1943 the already existing restrictions on the construction of dwellings were tightened, but continued construction of low-cost housing in crowded areas was permitted. At the turn of the year, 1943-44, it was announced that, to meet changing requirements, consideration would be given to applications for licences for slightly larger dwellings.

Early in 1944 the Construction Control licence limits were revised upwards as follows:—

Type of Construction	Limit
	$
Installation of equipment in any plant	5,000
Construction, repairs, etc., to any plant	5,000
Construction, repairs, etc., and/or installation of equipment in any building other than a plant	1,500
Construction, repairs or alterations, or installation of equipment in commercial grain storage warehouses, longitude 90° to British Columbia boundary	500

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. 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.

* Prepared in the office of the Director-General, Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

2.—Construction Contracts (Commitments) Awarded for War Purposes Through the Department of Munitions and Supply, 1940-43

NOTE.—In addition to the totals shown, orders have been placed by the Department of Transport for defence construction work on account of the U.S. Forces and other agencies. The Department of National Defence had incurred expenditures for war projects not included above, largely where Service labour has been used. In addition, substantial construction work has been undertaken by private companies, notably the Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd.

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943
Air Force Projects—					
Contracts	No.	630	898	1,012	738
Airfields	$'000	12,590	13,039	11,027	6,388
Barracks	"	19,585	20,229	26,857	15,724
Works and buildings	"	37,770	39,416	45,051	27,026
Totals	$'000	69,945	72,684	82,935	49,138

2.—Construction Contracts (Commitments) Awarded for War Purposes Through the Department of Munitions and Supply, 1940-43—concluded

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943
Army Projects—					
Contracts	No.	98	220	496	212
Arsenals	$'000	1,000	2,972	8,942	2,000
Barracks	"	5,273	2,112	19,840	5,000
Coastal defence batteries	"	700	1,903	1,130	1,091
Works and buildings	"	7,277	6,959	23,213	14,884
Totals	$'000	14,250	13,946	53,125	22,975
Naval Projects—					
Contracts	No.	28	90	225	230
Harbour defence	$'000	259	2,963	7,233	4,837
Works and buildings	"	384	4,403	19,231	12,817
Barracks	"	317	3,543	9,966	6,529
Totals	$'000	960	10,909	36,430	24,183
Housing Projects[1]	$'000		35,837	34,108	8,560
Contracts awarded on behalf of Combined Training Organization for Airfield Construction[2]	$'000	16,691	16,693	12,128	4,500
Grand Totals	$'000	**101,846**	**150,069**	**218,726**	**109,356**

[1] Awarded by Wartime Housing Limited. [2] Awarded by the Civil Aviation Division, Department of Transport.

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 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 50, is carried out jointly by 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 or Government-owned companies (e.g., Dominion Arsenals, National Railways Munitions Ltd., Toronto Shipbuilding Co., Victory Aircraft Ltd., and Research Enterprises Ltd.), while in others the projects are Government-owned and privately operated (e.g., Defence Industries Ltd., and Canada Strip Mill Ltd. 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. Housing expenditures to Dec. 31, 1942, amounted to $39,730,590 and unexpended commitments to $29,332,016. It is estimated that Wartime Housing expenditures in 1943 will amount to approximately $20,000,000.

Government expenditures on construction amounted to $260,000,000 for the calendar year 1942, compared with $189,000,000 for 1941, divided as follows: Armed Services, $189,000,000; that part of capital assistance to private enterprise

earmarked for construction, $42,000,000; and Wartime Housing Limited $29,000,000. Commitments have been made for the continued expansion of war projects during 1943.

Regarding employment on defence projects, it was estimated that approximately 94,000 workers were employed in on-site construction work at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with 80,000 in August, 1941. In addition, the number of persons engaged in the production of construction materials and in the manufacture of machinery and equipment for installation in new plants and plant extension exceeds the on-site employment. The off-site employment is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 100,000 workers, exclusive of employment provided in the production of materials and machinery imported from the United States.

In August, 1943, the number of persons engaged in on-site construction work for war purposes is estimated to have been 90,000 persons.

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 those 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.—The value of construction contracts awarded during 1943 showed a decrease of 26·8 p.c. from the 1942 total. By the end of 1941, Canada had passed the peak of her war-construction period and, while construction jobs have gone ahead since that time, the volume has continued to taper off.

Industrial construction for 1943 was considerably less than half the 1942 total and about one-quarter of the total for 1940, the peak year for this classification. This is explained by the fact that Canada has built about all the war factories she has the labour to staff or the raw materials to supply. Reflecting the same trend, government and business building was less than half the total volume of a year ago. The dollar volume of residential construction has been maintained better than any other classification throughout the war years. Only the 1941 volume exceeded the totals achieved in 1942 and 1943. This record is all the more noteworthy since the residential construction of the past two years does not include any large apartment buildings, especially of the luxury type, which contributed heavily to the volume in pre-war years.

Engineering construction in 1943 showed a slight increase over the 1942 total. Actually, these figures do not give a true picture of the extensive construction carried on by Canadian engineering companies during the past two years. Some of the largest war jobs are not included in the figures, such as large naval and airport projects in Newfoundland and Labrador and also the Alaska Highway and Canol oil projects in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, contracts for which were let by the United States Government.

In all, the construction industry has been busy considering the depletion in its labour forces and the serious shortages of materials.

3.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-43

(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	1942	281,594,100
1921	240,133,300	1932	132,872,400	1943	206,103,900

4.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, by Provinces and Types of Construction, 1938-43

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Province and Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Province	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,781,400	946,100	2,135,100	413,800	566,100	719,300
Nova Scotia	10,537,600	9,505,400	12,106,900	25,309,300	19,780,500	7,535,500
New Brunswick	7,203,800	5,694,800	6,900,100	11,013,300	5,958,900	6,620,600
Quebec	65,778,900	62,846,600	96,326,300	154,541,200	92,235,500	61,816,700
Ontario	73,070,100	82,605,500	146,806,100	145,598,600	108,679,500	83,025,300
Manitoba	6,115,200	5,374,400	28,003,700	11,701,600	13,914,300	10,083,900
Saskatchewan	3,969,000	3,246,100	12,566,700	11,098,700	5,480,200	3,970,000
Alberta	8,180,000	5,234,900	23,940,100	15,598,800	14,401,100	18,529,300
British Columbia	10,641,900	11,724,700	17,224,800	18,716,000	20,578,000	13,803,300
Grand Totals	**187,277,900**	**187,178,500**	**346,009,800**	**393,991,300**	**281,594,100**	**206,103,900**
Type of Construction						
RESIDENTIAL—						
Apartments	7,807,900	9,829,000	8,530,700	6,177,300	868,200	913,400
Residences	47,217,700	57,622,200	59,139,200	86,222,100	78,411,600	78,195,700
TOTALS, RESIDENTIAL	55,025,600	67,451,200	67,669,900	92,399,400	79,279,800	79,109,100
BUSINESS—						
Churches	4,440,100	4,697,700	2,523,300	2,808,900	1,250,700	1,198,400
Public garages	3,418,100	3,755,600	2,564,500	3,347,900	959,200	1,269,900
Hospitals	7,027,600	7,468,700	8,760,200	6,445,100	5,037,600	6,144,600
Hotels and clubs	2,899,600	3,187,400	3,844,200	2,220,200	5,211,300	2,370,400
Office buildings	5,076,900	4,773,300	4,974,100	5,464,700	5,090,300	2,826,700
Public buildings	13,118,600	9,889,500	57,903,500	50,870,100	65,856,300	30,660,400
Schools	11,141,600	7,375,300	6,139,600	5,743,600	3,261,200	4,304,800
Stores	10,069,800	7,160,600	8,080,700	9,406,100	2,994,600	1,813,100
Theatres	1,867,100	1,418,500	1,290,000	2,115,300	302,200	244,200
Warehouses	4,267,700	5,218,600	8,519,400	12,130,200	8,201,400	10,185,400
TOTALS, BUSINESS	63,327,100	54,945,200	104,599,500	100,552,100	98,164,800	61,017,900
INDUSTRIAL	15,982,200	22,753,000	121,760,800	92,805,300	74,084,500	32,857,000
ENGINEERING—						
Bridges	4,273,100	3,067,300	2,639,200	3,550,900	1,351,200	2,059,200
Dams and wharves	5,285,800	8,441,700	3,834,800	12,440,900	6,950,900	3,708,200
Sewers and watermains	3,428,500	4,133,800	3,880,900	6,772,400	3,567,800	1,795,200
Roads and streets	16,732,600	23,565,400	28,844,400	25,093,000	12,414,200	11,222,600
General engineering	23,223,000	2,820,900	12,780,300	60,377,300	5,780,900	14,334,700
TOTALS, ENGINEERING	52,943,000	42,029,100	51,979,600	108,234,500	30,065,000	33,119,900

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 1943 registered a decrease of 23·1 p.c. compared with 1942, while construction contracts awarded decreased by 26·8 p.c.

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Statistics for these series covering years previous to 1942 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 o were added in 1920.

Province and Municipality	1942	1943
	$	$
Prince Edward Island	**52,840**	**36,430**
o Charlottetown	52,840	36,430
Nova Scotia	**2,139,930**	**1,683,716**
Amherst	46,575	22,050
Bridgewater	12,500	3,850
Dartmouth	188,585	83,526
Glace Bay	183,434	119,190
• Halifax	873,925	798,531
Liverpool	32,900	94,300
Lunenburg	Nil	Nil
o New Glasgow	86,118	121,069
New Waterford	14,350	19,435
North Sydney	4,650	21,175
• Sydney	526,808	256,170
Sydney Mines	22,700	15,750
Truro	118,725	111,265
Yarmouth	28,660	17,405
New Brunswick	**1,296,143**	**1,390,930**
Campbellton	23,150	20,106
Chatham	17,200	11,900
Dalhousie	27,811	4,210
o Fredericton	141,925	11,890
• Moncton	558,292	272,748
Newcastle	28,435	14,480
• Saint John	496,830	1,055,146
St. Stephen	2,500	450
Quebec	**28,304,162**	**20,845,245**
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	176,313	274,325
Chicoutimi	338,825	275,257
Coaticook	8,250	7,380
Drummondville	165,710	132,415
Granby	263,037	504,748
Grand 'Mère	47,300	38,275
Hampstead	106,650	19,150
Hull	413,004	591,770
Iberville	52,525	22,300
Joliette	102,380	181,625
Jonquière	527,895	329,425
Lachine	754,017	558,934
Laprairie	7,770	40,805
La Tuque	3,569,865	83,445
Lévis	83,748	85,355
Longueuil	289,080	146,500
Mégantic	31,092	18,290
• Montreal (• Maisonneuve)	11,729,596	9,721,140
Montreal East	238,515	149,610
Montreal North	85,510	129,865
Quebec—concluded		
Montreal West	3,000	13,840
Mount Royal	668,018	1,080,490
Noranda	16,868	8,465
Outremont	365,550	218,075
Point-aux-Trembles	68,975	102,660
Pointe Claire	62,955	42,045
• Quebec	1,601,913	1,975,444
Rimouski	74,125	43,975
Rivière-du-Loup	37,587	24,011
Rouyn	60,272	37,555
Ste. Agathe-des-Monts	18,225	10,400
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue	61,945	15,030
St. Hyacinthe	340,660	140,265
St. Jean	254,770	157,425
St. Jérôme	273,955	270,350
St. Joseph-de-Grantham	15,000	17,675
St. Lambert	114,457	97,700
St. Laurent	206,925	215,229
o Shawinigan Falls	1,940,700	808,726
• Sherbrooke	535,850	643,299
Sorel	543,338	192,535
• Three Rivers	289,740	183,053
Val d'Or	14,425	27,445
Valleyfield	173,373	242,763
Verdun	1,239,300	878,136
• Westmount	331,154	88,040
Ontario	**48,896,937**	**35,199,510**
Amherstburg	39,517	11,982
Barrie	122,365	138,673
o Belleville	185,640	211,444
Bowmanville	4,900	5,597
Bracebridge	4,000	8,900
Brampton	96,247	47,207
• Brantford	795,890	240,410
Brockville	27,550	60,287
Burlington	121,365	58,972
Campbellford	6,050	600
o Chatham	156,583	159,188
Cobourg	7,035	1,985
Cochrane	8,650	2,350
Collingwood	25,693	19,160
Cornwall	191,101	138,319
Dundas	30,249	63,811
Eastview	134,865	146,055
Etobicoke Twp	2,176,290	1,113,200
Forest Hill	475,465	363,560
Fort Erie	91,453	22,525
Fort Frances	31,901	42,061
• Fort William	1,747,175	694,994
o Galt	292,766	199,081
Gananoque	23,900	30,185
Gloucester Twp	107,210	63,030
Goderich	31,450	31,536

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1942-43—conc.

Province and Municipality	1942	1943	Province and Municipality	1942	1943
	$	$		$	$
Ontario—concluded			**Manitoba**	**3,965,550**	**2,644,895**
• Guelph	128,576	124,297	• Brandon	270,120	190,259
Haileybury	1,600	855	Brooklands	15,975	9,715
• Hamilton	3,304,442	2,217,114	Dauphin	60,830	28,357
Hanover	22,665	20,500	North Kildonan	51,965	18,140
Hawkesbury	3,400	6,450	Portage la Prairie	43,440	68,330
Huntsville	24,395	6,285	o St. Boniface	468,886	343,924
Ingersoll	21,518	6,405	Selkirk	26,475	19,430
Kapuskasing	3,650	5,255	The Pas	2,365	12,235
Kenora	36,053	32,290	Transcona	75,744	42,005
• Kingston	627,269	822,772	• Winnipeg	2,949,750	1,912,500
Kirkland Lake (Twp. of Teck)	29,389	18,606			
• Kitchener	540,202	675,335	**Saskatchewan**	**2,096,619**	**1,369,951**
Leamington	24,900	44,750			
Leaside	2,269,841	1,373,552	Biggar	300	86,800
Lindsay	14,475	4,250	Estevan	27,885	7,725
Listowel	1,125	Nil	Melville	12,550	8,155
• London	715,775	789,965	• Moose Jaw	248,105	97,813
Long Branch	102,847	39,715	North Battleford	66,665	54,490
Mimico	359,150	346,865	Prince Albert	626,628	136,306
Napanee	14,400	23,950	• Regina	755,349	470,458
New Liskeard	59,160	21,490	• Saskatoon	199,255	383,464
Newmarket	13,162	13,125	Swift Current	64,144	42,235
New Toronto	295,175	359,755	Weyburn	15,715	13,000
o Niagara Falls	166,285	117,101	Yorkton	80,023	69,505
North Bay	74,270	95,941			
North York Twp	3,464,397	2,385,670			
Oakville	73,983	52,790			
Orillia	103,559	123,962	**Alberta**	**7,283,563**	**9,321,306**
o Oshawa	297,240	313,732			
• Ottawa	7,174,250	3,316,783	• Calgary	3,362,122	1,991,084
o Owen Sound	138,068	72,630	Drumheller	11,560	18,465
Paris	10,915	12,270	• Edmonton	3,368,370	6,716,495
Parry Sound	51,505	10,210	o Lethbridge	368,305	363,842
Pembroke	92,553	57,795	o Medicine Hat	173,206	231,420
Perth	2,800	12,560			
• Peterborough	309,712	310,117			
Petrolia	Nil	Nil			
• Port Arthur	591,175	405,785	**British Columbia**	**10,200,534**	**7,698,140**
Port Colborne	66,715	64,925			
Preston	122,160	152,774	Chilliwack	53,135	20,615
Renfrew	14,450	11,975	Cranbrook	20,194	22,711
o Riverside	141,515	138,735	Fernie	9,212	6,633
• St. Catharines	711,833	622,760	o Kamloops	163,200	127,727
St. Mary's	1,835	6,260	Kelowna	130,115	47,248
• St. Thomas	83,137	82,109	o Nanaimo	62,919	31,456
o Sarnia	337,015	1,342,114	Nelson	33,559	53,960
o Sault Ste. Marie	486,668	338,622	• New Westminster	400,705	493,390
Scarboro Twp	662,020	651,335	o North Vancouver	1,236,052	391,888
Simcoe	20,300	19,900	Prince George	76,535	140,715
Smith's Falls	16,900	6,900	o Prince Rupert	497,390	471,190
• Stratford	56,560	56,874	Revelstoke	19,390	20,343
Sudbury	498,410	521,840	Rossland	11,385	7,912
Swansea	72,118	123,973	Trail	53,940	28,689
Tillsonburg	25,550	14,800	• Vancouver	5,996,015	4,663,734
Timmins	56,946	28,468	Vernon	420,736	85,276
• Toronto	7,661,869	5,914,237	• Victoria	1,016,052	1,084,653
Trenton	42,835	57,528			
Wallaceburg	15,225	18,100	**Totals—204 Municipalities**	**104,236,278**	**80,190,123**
Waterloo	157,239	172,203			
o Welland	442,214	449,361	**Totals—58 Municipalities (• o)**	**76,640,596**	**61,537,956**
Weston	209,322	260,640			
Whitby	47,665	41,625	**Totals—35 Municipalities (•)**	**64,571,168**	**51,646,345**
• Windsor	4,613,352	2,375,372			
o Woodstock	137,203	220,264			
o York Twp	2,043,640	1,808,700			
o York East Twp	2,053,050	1,581,077			

The indexes given in Table 6 show, as far as possible, the fluctuations in building costs and their effect upon construction work and employment. At various times attempts have been made to determine the relative proportions of material and wage costs in general building; such proportions vary with the type of building and

the centres studied, and accurate and representative data are difficult to obtain. Experience, the result of a study made in fifteen cities, indicates that the average proportions in all types of construction were 63·6 p.c. for materials and 36·4 p.c. for labour. The reduction in the cost of building operations in the depression years 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 War of 1914-18.

6.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 35 Cities and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries, 1926-43

NOTE.—These cities are the 35 referred to (•) in Table 5. Figures for the years 1910-25 will be found at p. 422 of the 1942 Year Book.

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)
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	132·9	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	160·1	184·6	139·5
1942	64,571,168	171·9	195·7	157·9
1943	51,646,345	180·7	[3]	160·2

[1] Compiled by the Department of Labour. [2] As reported by employers. [3] Not available.

Employment in Building Construction, 1943.—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 1,075 employers, averaged 160·2 in 1943; the slight increase over the 1942 index was largely due to continued activity in defence projects.

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 this work is done by employees but, as a proportion is also done by contractors, some duplications would result if these totals were added to the value of general construction as shown in Tables 7 to 10.

EXPENDITURES BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ON MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT, 1939-42.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$
Steam Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures	52,241,502[1,2]	57,727,847[1,2]	66,896,972	71,204,046
Maintenance of equipment	55,620,131[1]	60,298,209[1]	70,591,242	78,784,947
Totals, Steam Railways	107,861,633[1]	118,026,056[1]	137,488,214	149,988,993
Electric Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures	1,865,187[1]	1,956,014[1]	2,540,985	2,831,429
Maintenance of equipment	3,327,217[1]	3,473,720[1]	4,847,588	5,990,038
Totals, Electric Railways	5,192,404[1]	5,429,734[1]	7,388,573	8,821,467
Telegraph maintenance	663,869	660,331	736,431	718,007
Telephone maintenance	12,369,344	13,327,823	14,352,345[3]	14,805,097[3]
GRAND TOTALS	126,087,250[1]	137,443,944[1]	159,965,563	174,333,564

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book to exclude depreciation and non-cash items.
[2] Includes work done by contractors. [3] Includes value of additions and extensions.

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 1942 figures, comparable statistics are now available covering the years 1935-42. Summary statistics are given in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

No relationship exists between the total value of construction as shown in these tables, and the value of contracts awarded as indicated in Table 3 of Section 2, p. 428. In the latter case all values are included as soon as awards are made, irrespective of whether the contract is completed or even begun in that year, whereas the tables following cover construction work carried on and actually performed in the calendar year.

* Revised in the Construction Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, 1939-42

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1940 edition.

Item		1939	1940	1941	1942
Firms reporting	No.	13,595	12,849	15,031	13,754
Salaried employees	"	26,809	25,810	28,428	26,596
Salaries paid	$	34,841,305	35,781,693	43,424,113	43,871,755
Wage-earning employees (average)	No.	121,605	124,020	147,930	148,671
Wages paid	$	118,601,138	144,447,805	192,207,668	218,171,716
Employees	No.	148,414	149,830	176,358	175,267
Salaries and wages paid	$	153,442,443	180,229,498	235,631,781	262,043,471
Cost of materials used	$	189,497,342	267,228,786	370,188,739	324,732,380
Value of work performed[1]	$	373,203,680	474,122,778	639,750,624	635,649,570
New construction[1]	$	*258,662,409*	*352,301,695*	*491,396,828*	*490,317,917*
Alterations, maintenance and repairs[1]	$	*114,541,271*	*121,821,083*	*148,353,796*	*145,331,653*
Subcontract work performed	$	59,354,069	95,863,364	128,852,198	124,023,873
New construction	$	*49,980,711*	*84,837,043*	*114,979,136*	*110,162,964*
Alterations, maintenance and repairs	$	*9,373,358*	*11,026,321*	*13,873,062*	*13,860,909*

[1] Includes subcontract work indicated in the lower part of the table.

8.—Value of Work Performed by the Construction Industry in Canada, 1939-42

Province or Group	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$
Province				
Prince Edward Island	1,948,054	4,147,583	1,938,721	1,468,348
Nova Scotia	19,890,449	28,637,404	33,152,991	54,259,398
New Brunswick	14,886,121	13,002,828	18,550,864	14,194,800
Quebec	118,529,680	127,438,996	181,859,687	205,400,748
Ontario	144,829,394	192,304,380	261,238,765	217,829,022
Manitoba	14,848,706	25,232,785	29,609,648	22,091,947
Saskatchewan	13,429,064	21,243,412	20,668,374	15,602,922
Alberta	17,856,669	27,350,018	35,295,959	33,389,725
British Columbia and Yukon	26,985,533	34,765,372	57,435,615	71,412,660
Totals	**373,203,680**	**474,122,778**	**639,750,624**	**635,649,570**
Group				
Contractors, builders, etc.	286,712,459	379,654,887	563,977,340	575,215,433
Municipalities	23,723,692	19,618,187	21,494,113	19,608,132
Harbour Commissions	1,407,686	1,263,090	1,460,472	1,454,960
Provincial Government Departments	46,249,892	35,860,979	34,848,840	33,157,163
Dominion Government Departments	15,109,951	37,725,635	17,969,659	6,213,882
Type of Work Performed				
Building construction	159,041,080	257,800,560	374,491,173	351,774,680
Street, highway, power, water, etc., construction	150,362,784	154,293,950	185,199,892	199,432,471
Harbour and river construction	17,940,155	10,537,595	15,456,146	17,846,591
Trade construction	45,859,661	51,490,673	64,603,413	66,595,828

9.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Year and Province or Group	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Values of Work Performed		
				New Construction	Alterations and Repairs	Total
1941	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Province						
Prince Edward Island	613	703,399	1,095,088	1,604,338	334,383	1,938,721
Nova Scotia	9,064	12,539,632	19,268,104	26,813,958	6,339,033	33,152,991
New Brunswick	6,382	6,994,712	10,020,432	14,672,513	3,878,351	18,550,864
Quebec	56,410	73,373,678	105,307,131	144,492,627	37,367,060	181,859,687
Ontario	68,226	93,829,105	153,067,279	192,536,182	68,702,583	261,238,765
Manitoba	7,729	10,560,715	18,867,006	22,698,440	6,911,208	29,609,648
Saskatchewan	5,402	6,686,801	11,112,022	15,282,781	5,385,593	20,668,374
Alberta	7,993	11,072,062	19,497,518	26,752,604	8,543,355	35,295,959
British Columbia and Yukon	14,539	19,871,677	31,954,159	46,543,385	10,892,230	57,435,615
Totals, 1941	**176,358**	**235,631,781**	**370,188,739**	**491,396,828**	**148,353,796**	**639,750,624**
Group						
Contractors, builders, etc.	139,587	195,020,399	342,114,511	459,850,930	104,126,610	563,977,540
Municipalities	11,415	12,718,111	7,435,966	7,434,638	14,059,475	21,494,113
Harbour Commissions	755	886,915	441,742	203,048	1,257,424	1,460,472
Provincial Govt. Depts.	17,341	17,972,042	11,502,042	12,416,907	22,431,933	34,848,840
Dominion Govt. Depts.	7,260	9,034,314	8,694,478	11,491,305	6,478,354	17,969,659
1942						
Province						
Prince Edward Island	388	502,066	749,447	1,106,441	361,907	1,468,348
Nova Scotia	18,715	19,571,153	29,238,099	45,927,647	8,331,751	54,259,398
New Brunswick	4,743	5,972,713	7,831,286	10,683,353	3,511,447	14,194,800
Quebec	60,449	94,031,142	94,610,394	168,186,071	37,214,677	205,400,748
Ontario	57,144	86,854,556	119,386,879	152,788,521	65,040,501	217,829,022
Manitoba	5,626	8,295,036	12,546,655	15,022,670	7,069,277	22,091,947
Saskatchewan	4,032	5,647,247	7,478,755	10,730,734	4,872,188	15,602,922
Alberta	7,214	10,931,748	16,481,229	26,060,745	7,328,980	33,389,725
British Columbia and Yukon	16,956	30,237,810	36,409,636	59,811,735	11,600,925	71,412,660
Totals, 1942	**175,267**	**262,043,471**	**324,732,380**	**490,317,917**	**145,331,653**	**635,649,570**
Group						
Contractors, builders, etc.	141,234	226,641,122	308,185,527	470,381,508	104,833,925	575,215,433
Municipalities	10,048	12,429,116	5,978,043	5,512,386	14,095,746	19,608,132
Harbour Commissions	711	926,543	412,055	214,671	1,240,289	1,454,960
Provincial Govt. Depts.	20,526	18,430,087	8,381,407	11,726,776	21,430,387	33,157,163
Dominion Govt. Depts.	2,748	3,616,603	1,775,348	2,482,576	3,731,306	6,213,882

Table **10** classifies the various types of construction carried out in 1941 and 1942. 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 reports on the construction industry for 1941 and 1942.

10.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Year and Type of Construction	New Construction	Repairs, Alterations and Maintenance	Total Value
1941	$	$	$
Building Construction—			
Dwellings and apartments	75,323,225	12,263,115	87,586,340
Hotels, clubs and restaurants	2,415,032	1,778,774	4,193,806
Churches, hospitals, etc.	11,873,482	3,300,982	15,174,464
Office buildings, stores, theatres and amusement halls	13,195,473	10,587,690	23,783,163
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings	163,040,545	23,903,076	186,943,621
Garages and service stations	2,375,068	2,684,698	5,059,766
Radio stations	167,801	Nil	167,801
Armouries	32,133,392	2,083,698	34,217,090
Aeroplane hangars	15,066,211	257,517	15,323,728
All other building construction	551,439	1,489,955	2,041,394
Totals, Building Construction	**316,141,668**	**58,349,505**	**374,491,173**
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks	38,221,264	31,896,820	70,118,084
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.	5,280,439	2,844,541	8,124,980
Water, sewage and drainage systems	11,189,719	4,392,368	15,582,087
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs, transmission lines and underground conduit	28,826,502	2,309,781	31,136,283
Railway construction, steam and electric	1,219,547	386,892	1,606,439
Aerodromes or landing fields	27,882,299	539,684	28,421,983
Telephone and telegraph lines	Nil	478,477	478,477
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery	24,100,573	5,630,986	29,731,559
Totals, Street, etc., Construction	**136,720,343**	**48,479,549**	**185,199,892**
Harbour and River Construction	**11,111,702**	**4,344,444**	**15,456,146**
Trade Construction	**27,423,115**	**37,180,298**	**64,603,413**
Grand Totals	**491,396,828**	**148,353,796**	**639,750,624**
1942			
Building Construction—			
Dwellings and apartments	65,352,286	10,993,804	76,346,090
Hotels, clubs and restaurants	1,225,141	1,088,469	2,313,610
Churches, hospitals, etc.	9,813,242	4,432,783	14,246,025
Office buildings, stores, theatres and amusement halls	13,152,481	8,667,529	21,820,010
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings	137,934,970	25,625,828	163,560,798
Garages and service stations	1,260,375	2,088,652	3,349,027
Radio stations	219,055	32,635	251,690
Armouries	52,226,231	1,093,266	53,319,497
Aeroplane hangars	13,582,588	85,790	13,668,378
All other building construction	1,666,503	1,233,052	2,899,555
Totals, Building Construction	**296,432,872**	**55,341,808**	**351,774,680**
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks	32,500,059	28,802,940	61,302,999
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.	3,487,916	2,938,846	6,426,762
Water, sewage and drainage systems	12,453,704	4,085,309	16,539,013
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs, transmission lines and underground conduit	64,142,264	5,942,921	70,085,185
Railway construction, steam and electric	2,108,214	1,278,081	3,386,295
Aerodromes or landing fields	34,820,573	425,072	35,245,645
Telephone and telegraph lines	Nil	587,885	587,885
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery	3,731,529	2,127,158	5,858,687
Totals, Street, etc., Construction	**153,244,259**	**46,188,212**	**199,432,471**
Harbour and River Construction	**14,838,495**	**3,008,096**	**17,846,591**
Trade Construction	**25,802,291**	**40,793,537**	**66,595,828**
Grand Totals	**490,317,917**	**145,331,653**	**635,649,570**

In Tables **11** and **12** the employment figures, shown on a monthly basis, reflect the fact that the industry is not as decidedly seasonal as is sometimes thought. The month of highest employment in the industry as a whole, in 1942, was October with 178,399 wage-earners and the lowest was February with 110,249.

11.—Employment of Wage-Earners in the Construction Industry and Their Remuneration, by Months, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Year and Month	General and Trade Contractors and Sub-contractors	Municipalities	Harbours Board	Provincial Government Departments	Dominion Government Departments	Total
1941	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	85,660	6,173	499	4,137	4,364	100,833
February	84,824	6,006	489	4,547	4,861	100,727
March	87,712	6,411	625	6,757	5,533	107,038
April	96,482	9,005	811	7,271	6,791	120,360
May	114,428	11,412	673	18,603	6,906	152,022
June	127,488	12,319	642	20,034	6,602	167,085
July	134,173	12,907	699	26,007	7,317	181,103
August	138,319	12,715	702	22,576	6,987	181,299
September	139,271	11,872	722	20,714	7,055	179,634
October	141,292	10,949	688	20,548	6,745	180,222
November	132,481	9,500	606	17,648	6,143	166,378
December	113,659	8,111	500	10,737	5,449	138,456
Monthly Averages	116,316	9,782	638	14,965	6,229	147,930
Wages Paid during Year	$ 158,527,967	$ 10,305,631	$ 667,059	$ 14,691,750	$ 8,015,261	$ 192,207,668
1942	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	97,020	6,270	480	6,058	1,356	112,084
February	96,853	6,333	551	5,048	1,464	110,249
March	97,078	6,723	617	7,503	1,578	113,499
April	100,733	8,187	607	11,428	1,759	122,714
May	113,840	9,686	600	18,869	2,094	145,089
June	125,907	10,399	611	25,135	2,336	164,388
July	135,873	10,732	627	23,755	2,748	173,735
August	138,442	10,634	640	25,263	2,894	177,873
September	135,149	9,797	620	26,800	2,730	175,096
October	138,144	9,252	621	27,831	2,551	178,399
November	133,251	8,188	586	25,380	2,343	169,748
December	119,603	7,038	517	12,046	1,971	141,175
Monthly Averages	119,399	8,604	590	17,926	2,152	148,671
Wages Paid during Year	$ 189,375,057	$ 10,117,583	$ 692,634	$ 15,042,316	$ 2,944,126	$ 218,171,716

12.—Average Wage-Earners Employed in the Construction Industry and Total Wages Paid, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	1941		1942	
	Monthly Average of Wage-Earners Employed	Total Wages Paid During Year	Monthly Average of Wage-Earners Employed	Total Wages Paid During Year
	No.	$	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	542	568,633	322	388,861
Nova Scotia	8,014	10,842,902	17,538	17,365,607
New Brunswick	5,827	6,187,490	4,261	5,119,579
Quebec	49,153	61,280,388	53,812	81,087,395
Ontario	55,210	74,546,335	45,279	68,131,253
Manitoba	6,329	8,266,876	4,461	6,352,387
Saskatchewan	4,582	5,507,029	3,333	4,517,586
Alberta	6,788	9,210,029	6,095	9,056,710
British Columbia and Yukon	11,485	15,797,986	13,570	26,152,338

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. The 1942 Year Book, at pp. 427-428, traces the development from Confederation to the adoption of the present form of preferential tariff in 1904.

Subsection 2.—Tariff Relationships with Other Countries*

BRITISH EMPIRE COUNTRIES

Trade agreements entered into by Canada with the United Kingdom, Eire, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and British West Indies, are summarized at pp. 383-386 of the 1941 Year Book. Under their original terms, the United Kingdom, Eire, Australian and South African Agreements have continued in force, subject to termination on six months' notice. It was arranged in 1939 that the Trade Agreement with the British West Indies would remain in operation, but could be terminated on six months' notice instead of the former twelve months. The one-year Trade Agreement of 1932 with New Zealand, kept in force by annual renewals, was extended on Sept. 30, 1941, with a six months' notice provision substituted for a fixed date of expiry. Although the Trade Agreement between Canada and Southern Rhodesia made in 1932 came to an end in 1938, each country, in its own legislation, still grants tariff preferences to the products of the other. Enemy occupation of the Channel Islands from July 1, 1940, Hong Kong from Dec. 24, 1941, British Malaya from Feb. 15, 1942, and British Borneo from Mar. 7, 1942, with consequent prohibition of Canadian trade with them, nullified for the time being the tariff preferences in these areas provided by the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Agreement.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Reciprocal tariff arrangements of Canada with Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador are reviewed in the 1942 Year Book at pp. 429-431. Since that review, the Trade Agreement with Argentina was approved by the Argentine Senate on June 12, 1942. Pending exchange of ratifications it continues in force provisionally subject to termination on three months' notice. The Government of Brazil having, by a Decree-Law of Apr. 15, 1942, ratified that country's Agreement, ratifications were exchanged at Ottawa on Mar. 17, 1943, bringing the Agreement definitely into force 30 days later. It was promulgated in the Brazilian Official Gazette of May 13, 1943. Provisional operation of the Trade Agreement between Canada and Chile, first arranged for one year from Oct. 15, 1941, was continued for another year by notes exchanged on Oct. 9 and 12, 1942. A Canadian Modus Vivendi of Apr. 9, 1941, with Venezuela was extended by Exchange of Notes on Apr. 6, 1942, and again on Apr. 9, 1943, for one year on each occasion, subject to termination on three months' notice. Canada's trading position as affected by commercial agreements in respect of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States and Uruguay, continues as outlined in the 1941 Year Book at pp. 387-393. Canadian Trade Agreements and similar commercial treaty relationship, as defined in the 1941 Year Book, were terminated automatically with several countries by application of Enemy Trading Regulations. See p. 441.

The Canadian Trade Agreement with France was not suspended as regards other French Colonies. Reduced rates of the Canadian Tariff resulting from the Trade Agreements with France and Poland apply as formerly to goods from countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada, in addition to the benefits of the intermediate tariff and any lower duties of the Canada-United States Trade Agreement.

* Revised by W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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 July 1, 1943. Cable address of Trade Commissioners is "Canadian" unless otherwise stated. Bentley's second phrase code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentine Republic—(Territory includes Uruguay.)	J. A. Strong, Commercial Attaché, Bartolome Mitre 478, Buenos Aires (1).
Australia—	
Sydney (territory includes Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies).	K. F. Noble, Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box No. 3952V. Office—City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets.
Melbourne (territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania).	Frederick Palmer, 44 Queen St., Melbourne, C.1.
Brazil.....	L. S. Glass, Commercial Attaché. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Metropole, 7th Floor, Av. Presidente Wilson 165.
British India—(Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.)	Paul Sykes. Address for letters—P.O. Box 886. Bombay. Office—Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay.

* Revised by C. M. Croft, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded

British West Indies—	
Trinidad (territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana and Dutch Guiana).	G. A. Newman. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Life Insurance Building.
Jamaica (territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras).	F. W. Fraser, P.O. Box 225, Kingston. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers.
Chile—(Territory includes Bolivia)	M. J. Vechsler, Commercial Attaché. Address for letters—Casilla 771, Santiago. Office—Bank of London and South America Ltd. Building.
Colombia—(Territory includes Venezuela, Republic of Panama, Canal Zone, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the Netherlands West Indies.)	M. T. Stewart, Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Bogota.
Cuba—(Territory includes Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.)	J. L. Mutter. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Calle Aguiar 267, Havana.
Egypt—(Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Iran and Turkey.)	Richard Grew. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr et Nil, Cairo.
Ireland	E. L. McColl, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Ireland; and 36 Victoria Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
Mexico—(Territory includes Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.)	C. S. Bissett. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-Bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City.
Newfoundland	R. P. Bower, Acting Trade Commissioner, Circular Road, St. John's.
New Zealand—(Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.)	C. B. Birkett, Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland.
Peru—(Territory includes Ecuador.)	W. G. Stark, Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, Lima.
South Africa—	
Cape Town (territory includes Cape Province and Southwest Africa, Natal, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, Angola and Madagascar).	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.
Johannesburg (territory includes Transvaal, Orange Free State, the Rhodesias, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo).	H. L. Brown, Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 715, Johannesburg. Office— Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Cable address—Cantracom.
United Kingdom—	
London	Frederic Hudd, Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Sleighing, London.
London (territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties and East Anglia; also British West Africa).	J. A. Langley, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Sleighing, London.
London	W. B. Gornall, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Cable address —Canfrucom.
London	G. R. Paterson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Agrilson.
Liverpool (territory includes North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands and North Wales).	A. E. Bryan, Martins Bank Building, Water Street, Liverpool.
Bristol (territory includes West of England, South Wales and South Midlands).	James Cormack, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave., Bristol.
Glasgow (territory covers Scotland)	G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Cable address—Cantracom.
United States—	
Washington	H. A. Scott, Commercial Attaché. Office—Canadian Legation, Washington.
Chicago (territory covers the Middle States of the United States).	M. B. Palmer, Tribune Tower Building, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Los Angeles (territory covers the Mid-Western and Western States of the United States).	J. C. Britton, Acting Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.
New York City (territory includes Bermuda)	D. S. Cole, Senior Trade Commissioner in the United States, 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:—

Enemy or Proscribed Territory		*Date*
German Reich	Enemy	Sept. 2, 1939
Austria	"	"
Moravia, Bohemia and Slovakia	"	"
Poland	"	"
Czechoslovakia	"	"
Danzig	"	"
Denmark	"	Apr. 9, 1940
Norway	"	"
Netherlands	Proscribed	May 10, 1940
Belgium	"	"
Luxembourg	"	"
Italy and its Possessions	Enemy	June 10, 1940
Italian Colonial Possessions	"	"
Zara	"	"
Albania	"	"
France—All French territory in Europe, the contiguous territories of Andorra and Monaco and the French Zone of Morocco, Algeria, Corsica and Tunisia	Proscribed	June 21, 1940
Channel Islands	Enemy	July 1, 1940
Roumania	Proscribed	Oct. 12, 1940
Bulgaria	"	Mar. 1, 1941
Hungary	"	"
Yugoslavia	Enemy	Apr. 15, 1941
Greece	"	May 1, 1941

* 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.

Enemy or Proscribed Territory		*Date*
Syria, Lebanon and French Somaliland	Proscribed	May 27, 1941
Syria and Labanon revoked		Sept. 15, 1941
Finland	Enemy	Aug. 2, 1941
Estonia	"	"
Latvia	"	"
Memel	"	"
Lithuania	"	"
Japan (including Karafuto), Korea, Manchuria, Kwangtung Leased Territory, Formosa, Japanese Mandated Islands, Japanese Occupied China (including the whole of the Chinese Coast Line), Indo-China, International and French Concessions at Shanghai, and any other territory occupied by Japan at the time	"	Dec. 7, 1941
Thailand	"	Dec. 22, 1941
Hong Kong	"	Dec. 24, 1941
Philippine Islands	"	Jan. 14, 1942
Singapore	"	Feb. 15, 1942
Malay Peninsula	"	"
Netherlands East Indies	"	Mar. 7, 1942
Burma	"	Mar. 18, 1942
State of North Borneo	"	Mar. 7, 1942
State of Sarawak	"	"
French Somaliland revoked		Mar. 10, 1943

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.—The main purposes of export control during war-time are: (1) to prevent Canadian exports falling into enemy hands; (2) to conserve critical or strategic materials and supplies needed by Canada and the Allied Nations; (3) to aid in distributing available materials in the manner most advantageous to the carrying on of the War; and (4) to serve as a positive weapon in economic warfare—not only to help force the enemy to his knees by cutting off as many vital supplies as possible, but also to use as a bargaining power to secure supplies Canada lacks in exchange for commodities offered.

As the War has progressed, shortages, loss of established foreign sources of supply, shipping difficulties and other abnormal conditions of widely varied nature have made necessary the control of an ever-widening range of exports until at present

all commodities are under some degree of export control. Several Government Departments are concerned with various supplies but, in order to avoid delay and confusion, export control is centred in the Department of Trade and Commerce in its Export Permit Branch, which, before issuing permits, consults Departments or agencies especially interested in particular exports.

To co-ordinate policy in matters of economic warfare and international commercial relations, it was provided that the Export Permit Branch should consult the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy regarding principles to be followed in granting or refusing permits. Later, the Executive Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee was established for the purpose of passing on applications for export permits involving matters of policy. This Sub-Committee meets usually once a week and provides a convenient and authoritative consulting body for the Export Permit Branch. In addition, there has been appointed recently the Export Planning Committee, the object of which, as the name suggests, is to make a survey of supplies available for export and the relative needs of importing countries, then in accordance with these surveys to lay out a definite program for Canadian exports.

During the past two years, a number of developments have made the problem of export control increasingly more complicated. Ocean transport and shipping difficulties have constituted major problems, making it necessary to allocate available shipping space in order of the essentiality of exports. Shipping priority ratings (to South American countries mainly) are given along with export permits granted, with a view to seeing that every inch of available space is utilized for essential exports only. Exports to blockade areas also are checked closely from every angle, and require communication with agencies in the United Kingdom as well as in this continent, while exports to neutral countries require careful checking of consignees. The application of price ceilings in Canada has brought with it the problem of higher prices abroad, offering a considerable inducement to Canadian firms to sell abroad rather than at home, making some form of export control unavoidable. The Canadian Government, in order to keep domestic prices as near normal as possible, has been paying substantial subsidies on many products which come, in the final analysis, from the Canadian taxpayer, and would be lost if these goods were exported without any check. As a result, several foods and other commodities have been placed under export control in order that subsidies may be recovered before export is allowed. Certain grains on which a drawback or equalization fee is payable on exports have also been placed under control for the purpose of collecting such fees.

Co-operation with the United States in the field of export control has also played an important part. Because Canada depends on the United States for a great percentage of her imports, expecially since many foreign sources of supply have been cut off by the War, it is necessary that Canadian export control conform closely with that of the United States, in order that these imported supplies may not be exported from Canada to third countries in evasion of United States Export Control Regulations. During the past year, the inauguration of Decentralization Plan A by the United States with regard to Latin American destinations has also involved Canada, since practically all Canadian exports to Latin America pass through United States or travel by United States ships. The plan is to have the government of each importing Latin American country decide exactly what goods and quantities are essential and to issue 'Certificates of Necessity' accordingly to their importing firms. The government of the importing country then notifies United States export authorities, and arrangements are made for United States

and Canadian exporters to supply these orders. Thus, under Plan A, the furnishing of a Certificate of Necessity from the importing country by the Canadian exporter on application for a permit to export to Latin America is obligatory.

In addition to the above, a number of agreements regarding the pooling and allocation of food supplies by the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada have been arranged by the Combined Foods Board. A good example of this is the allocation of the combined stocks of dried, salted and pickled fish from these three countries under the direction of the Board. The United States, Canada and Newfoundland have also made arrangements whereby the United States and Canada will each supply certain of Newfoundland's needs. Here again export control is necessary in order to see that the agreement is properly carried out.

In actual practice, the procedure in the case of Export Permit applications is as follows: When applications for permits to export are received, the Export Permit Branch either submits them for direct checking to the appropriate Controller or Administrator of other Departments *re* supply, or, as in an increasing number of cases, checks the application against definite export quotas established for the particular product. These quotas are the result of careful study of available stocks, the military, civil and industrial requirements of Canada and the Allied Nations, normal pre-war trade with the countries concerned, special commitments to the United Kingdom (as in foods, for example) and various Allied Nations Supply Agreements. The application is also considered with regard to destination, in order to prevent any possibility of goods falling into enemy hands, and carefully checked as to consignee against existing lists of persons with whom trade is forbidden. If necessary, authorities abroad are consulted about the standing of the consignee.

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. There has been some relaxation of these restrictions, mainly in regard to consumer goods in short supply. 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

The War automatically terminated Canadian trade with enemy or enemy-occupied countries. With the rest of the world, the outgoing commerce of Canada is to a large extent affected by controls in force in many countries which subject imports to the requirement of licence from governmental authorities, quota limitations, restrictions on issue of exchange for payment of merchandise and related official supervision of purchases from abroad. Restrictive measures of this kind vary in different territories and, taken on the whole, undergo frequent modifications.

EMPIRE COUNTRIES

United Kingdom.—The United Kingdom passed the Import, Export and Customs Powers Defence Act on Sept. 1, 1939. Two days later, when war was declared, specified goods were prohibited to be imported except under licence of the Board of Trade. The object was to conserve shipping and financial resources by refusing permission to import non-essential goods. Motor-cars, furs, jewellery, perfumery, toys, electric-light fittings and certain chemicals were, at the outset, among the articles not to be licensed until further notice. Thirty-three licensing

orders were issued during the ensuing nine months. Then, a consolidating order of June 10, 1940, subjected all imports (except live quadruped animals) to the requirement of licence. The intensified control thus created was relaxed to some extent by "open general licences" which permitted importation of specified goods without licence for each shipment. Many of these open licences were later withdrawn. For example, cod-liver oil, wet-salted fish, asbestos, undressed fur skins, natural and artificial graphite, gold, nickel and silver ores and concentrates, raw rubber, canvas hose pipes, wood tool handles, and some classes of chemicals and also, if imported from British Empire countries, biscuits, buttons, essential oils, mica and hard soap were at first under open licence, but by June 30, 1942, this list was reduced to gold and Empire nickel. Control exercised over exports necessitated about 154 orders to the end of 1943. Under the Emergency Powers Defence Act, 1939, numerous orders were made regulating or prohibiting production, distribution, consumption and prices of goods and services.

Eire.—Quota restrictions in Eire imposed under the Control of Imports Acts 1934-37 were temporarily suspended during the calendar year 1943 as regards rubber-proofed apparel, tires and tubes, rubber footwear, silk and rayon stockings, certain cotton and wool fabrics, laminated springs, brushes, brooms, mops, sparking plugs, perambulators, electric filament lamps and specified fertilizers, and were continued on leather boots and shoes, hats and caps, metal screws and motor-vehicles. Under an Emergency Powers Order, 1939, imports of timber, salt, coffee, wine, linen fabrics, and yarns and fabrics of cotton, wool, silk or artificial silk, became subject to licence by the Minister of Supplies. Scheduled banks are authorized to allow payments abroad to meet reasonable requirements, subject to any direction given by the Minister of Finance.

Australia.—In administering an import licensing system adopted in Australia on Dec. 1, 1939, the general tendency has been to permit imports according to degrees of essentiality of the goods. Due to lack of shipping facilities, newsprint supplies, which in the case of large publications had been rationed on July 1, 1940, to 35 p.c. of the previous year's consumption, were reduced on Nov. 15, 1942, by 15 p.c. of the consumption during the second and third quarters of that year. During 1942 and 1943 many articles were placed under "administrative control" to obtain more flexibility in licensing. The Division of Import Procurement in the Department of Trade and Customs controls issue of licences and the distribution of commodities rationed for civilian purposes and determines shipping priorities.

New Zealand.—Licence control over imports instituted in New Zealand, on Dec. 7, 1938, to conserve overseas exchange has continued with modifications. Regulations announced in September, 1943, to operate during 1944 established three categories of goods to be admitted up to 50 p.c. of the 1940 level. One category was made up of goods to be admitted from the United Kingdom and Crown Colonies only; another from British countries only; and a third from any country. A fourth group was to be licensed from all sources up to 100 p.c., and a fifth when each individual importation could be approved on its merits. Goods normally prohibited constituted a sixth class, of which examples were leather gloves, vacuum cleaners, sewing-machines, washing-machines, long-handled shovels, veneers and plywood. Due to scarcity abroad of essential articles, whose release called for government sponsorship, certain goods were to be imported through the Ministry of Supply, created at the outbreak of war, and which opened Missions abroad to procure supplies.

Union of South Africa.—Import restrictions adopted in the Union of South Africa on Sept. 15, 1941, subjected imports from non-sterling countries to licence control and listed goods under some 40 of the 335 items of the tariff as not eligible for licence. These restrictions were extended on May 7, 1942, by enlargement of the non-eligible list to 66 items and by limiting essentiality certificates necessary to obtain shipping space to goods bearing priority from 1 to 8 in ratings which ran up to 17. About 200 articles were specified as essential for general sale and, as regards imports from Canada or the United States, it was stated licences would be confined to these. During 1942, acquisition and use of many basic materials and essential articles were brought under supervision of various controllers. Most existing economic controls were superseded on Feb. 1, 1943, by a National Council of Supplies whose functions are to advise on production, supply, import, export and priority in which goods were to be shipped to the Union.

India.—The character of India's import trade was much affected by the spread of licensing control, first applied by a regulatory measure of May 20, 1940. Non-sterling exchange is released for payment of purchases only when import permits are available. The Import Trade Controller at Bombay on June 22, 1942, cancelled various licences for importation from the United States, Canada and Newfoundland unless they were revalidated by the licensing authorities. It was announced that licences would be issued or renewed only in cases where imports were essential, either for direct war purposes or to maintain the civil population. For the guidance of traders, numerous articles were designated as being considered non-essential except under special circumstances.

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.

Colonial Empire.—Import trade of nearly all Crown Colonies has been under licence control since the early days of the War. Prevailing policy has been to confine imports to vital requirements. In several instances the Colonies have issued schedules of goods regarded as unnecessary imports. Instructions of June 5, 1941, from London to Colonial administrations emphasized the need for strict exclusion of goods not of an essential nature. A West Indian Conference held in August, 1941, resulted in introducing stricter import regulations in that area. At another conference in May, 1942, British West Indian authorities met British, Canadian and United States shipping and supply officers to discuss the problem of obtaining supplies of essential goods. A system of commodity priorities in shipping space was developed and enforced through the medium of the British Colonies Supply Mission at Washington. In most West Indian Colonies, government bulk purchasing, as already applied to semi-manufactured iron and steel, was extended to machine tools, non-ferrous metals, rubber products, lubricants, drugs and chemicals.

THE UNITED STATES

A General Import Control Order (M-63) of Dec. 28, 1941, in the United States was extended on July 2, 1942, so that only a Government agency was allowed to import certain specified materials without authority of the Director of Industry Operations. Lists I and II enumerated many previously controlled strategic

materials and List III numerous articles for civilian use. The War Production Board stated that the purpose of List III was to halt waste of shipping space on unessential commodities. If shipped overland, by air or by internal waterways from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala or El Salvador, such goods were exempted from this import control. A Presidential Proclamation of Apr. 29, 1943, removed purchases by the War Food Administrator or any agency designated by him from the scope of an import quota limitation created by a Presidential Proclamation of May 29, 1941, of 800,000 bu. of wheat and 4,000,000 lb. of flour per year. Of these quotas, 795,000 bu. of wheat and 3,815,000 lb. of flour were allocated to Canada each year. Export of defence materials had been governed by an Act of July 2, 1940. The Board of Economic Warfare on Dec. 23, 1941, applied export control to all goods, although general licences had been issued covering practically all shipments to Canada. On Oct. 6, 1942, the Board removed its licence requirements affecting Canada. This action limited control of goods for Canadian destinations to arms, ammunition and implements of war as listed in the President's Proclamation of Apr. 9, 1942, and to tinplate scrap, helium gas, gold and narcotics.

CERTAIN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Argentina.—More favourable rates of exchange are granted in Argentina for primary or secondary essentials than for luxury and semi-luxury goods. The Central Bank reported that a little more than half the imports in 1942 were purchased at the most favourable rate for the peso, about 27 United States cents, and over one-third at about 24 cents. Six per cent of the imports were made through a Trade Promotion Corporation for which the peso had a varying purchasing power, that went as low as 21 cents. Two per cent were paid for by auctioned exchange, the peso averaging 20 cents. A prohibition against certain luxury goods from countries in the dollar area was removed on May 12, 1942.

Brazil.—After being in operation for three years a Brazilian decree-law creating a National Economic Defence Commission with power, among other things, to regulate imports and exports, was abolished by a decree-law of Sept. 28, 1942, which appointed a Co-ordinator of Economic Mobilization in the person of Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, former Minister to Canada. The Co-ordinator was given power to control, through the Export-Import Department of the Bank of Brazil, imports and exports of raw materials and manufactured goods, as well as prices of goods and related matters. Foreign exchange control in Brazil, the subject of various regulatory measures in the decade before the War, was, by a decree of Dec. 23, 1937, made a monopoly of the Bank of Brazil. This control lasted until Apr. 8, 1939, when another decree authorized purchase of exchange in the open market for payment of imported goods. The latter decree has governed exchange transactions since the outbreak of war. Supervision is exercised by the Bank of Brazil. One of its requirements in regard to imports is presentation of documentary evidence of actual importation of any goods for which foreign exchange is to be released.

Chile.—As in former years, imports into Chile continued subject to an exchange permit being issued through local banks, under the supervision of the Exchange Control Commission. The prevailing or so-called 'free' rate of exchange was 31 pesos to the United States dollar but on a few essential articles the exchange, or a percentage of it, was issued at 25 pesos to the dollar. In the early part of 1943 it was reported that commercial banks had been able, at all times, to satisfy demands for the necessary exchange to import goods.

Colombia.—In Colombia, under a Decree of Apr. 8, 1940, exchange was provided at an official or comparatively low rate for goods of prime necessity. Other goods were graded into three groups in order of essentiality to be purchased at exchange premiums ranging from 2½ p.c. to 12 p.c. over the official rate. The Colombian Office of Exchange and Export Control on Apr. 7, 1943, lowered these premiums so that the highest was less than 2 p.c.

Ecuador.—A system of strict exchange control re-introduced in Ecuador on June 3, 1940, required importers to make application for exchange before placing orders abroad. The customs and parcel-post offices will not deliver imported goods unless proof is furnished that the covering exchange has been obtained through the Central Bank of Ecuador. When this is granted, the Central Bank makes exchange available to the order of the importer for payment against shipping documents.

Peru.—Through a semi-voluntary system, Peruvian exporters turn over their foreign exchange to the Central Reserve Bank which allocates it to commercial banks in a rough proportion to their normal dealings. From July 14, 1942, authority from the Ministry of Finance was necessary to obtain imported steel, iron and tinplate, and soon afterwards the Ministry of Public Works ordered an inventory of all scrap iron in Peru. In compliance with a Decree of Oct. 9, 1942, possessors of rubber and its derivatives were called upon to report stocks of these products to a Corporation with exclusive authority to buy and sell. A Decree of May 28, 1943, required authorization of the Ministry of Finance for import of raw cattle hides.

Uruguay.—The Government of Uruguay allots quotas of foreign exchange based on purchases from Uruguay. Approved essentials were given a preferred rate. Other goods were imported at a 'free' rate. Up to 1941 the free rate was as much as 16 p.c. higher than the preferred rate but afterwards came down to near the same level. On June 4, 1942, the Central Bank of Uruguay announced that imports from Canada, the sterling areas, United States, other American countries, and also non-American countries with agreements in force, so long as they have quotas at their disposal, would be financed at the preferred rate.

Venezuela.—Exchange regulations, adopted in Venezuela in November, 1937, were extended on Oct. 25, 1940, subjecting all imports to licence, issue of which at a controlled rate depended on importance of the article and amount of exchange available. Permission to import at an uncontrolled or free rate of exchange, without import licence, was authorized on July 23, 1941. Free exchange at that time cost the importer about 15 p.c. more than controlled exchange. Early in 1942 the controlled and free rate approached the same level. The controlled exchange market and exchange licensing were terminated on May 18, 1942, with the reservation that certain goods to be designated by the Minister of Finance might continue to require licences.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF EXTERNAL COMMODITY TRADE*

Important changes have been made in the arrangement of the material dealing with commodity trade in recent editions 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

* Statistics were revised under the supervision of L. A. Kane, Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a complete list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXX, Sect. 1, under "External Trade".

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. 451-452.

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. The statistics in the present edition of the Year Book, which bring the analyses down to the end of 1942, reflect the changing conditions in the trade economy of Canada, as exemplified by the increase in exports of foodstuffs to the United Kingdom and the importation of machine tools, followed later by the export of munitions and transport vehicles to the United Nations.

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 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 transhipment 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.

Disturbed currency relations between countries introduces an additional element of difference in valuations. Thus imports from the United Kingdom have been valued all along at $4·86⅔ 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.

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 (38·6 in 1942) 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.

Treatment of Gold in Trade Statistics.—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. 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.

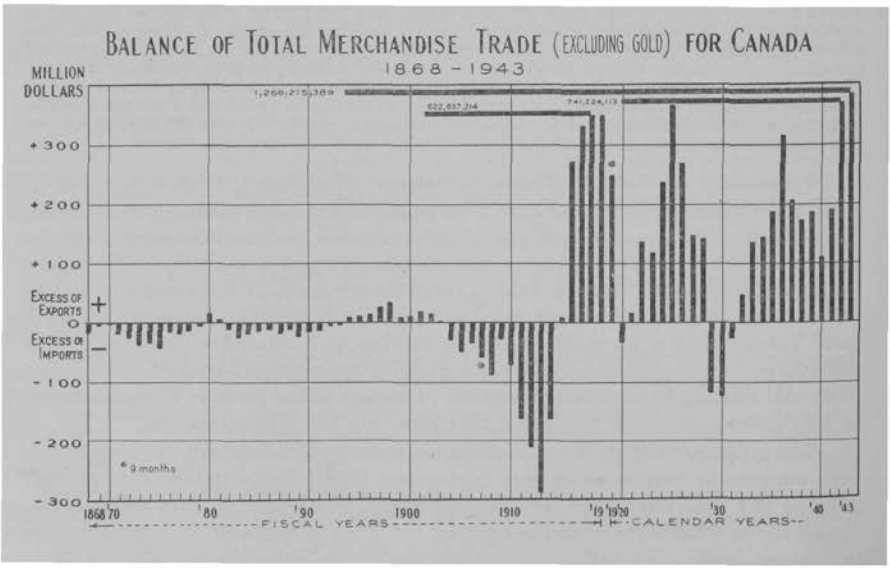
In previous years a historical table was published showing the movement of coin and bullion in each year since 1868. In the 1940 Year Book this table appears at p. 528. Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, information as to the movement of gold has not been available.

NET EXPORTS OF NON-MONETARY GOLD, 1939-43

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
January	18·1	21·6	19·2	15·1	13·9
February	12·9	12·4	14·7	16·6	12·8
March	15·5	16·2	19·7	16·1	12·8
April	10·6	18·0	14·3	14·1	13·5
May	15·9	16·9	16·1	15·5	12·5
June	17·2	15·1	18·4	16·8	12·2
July	15·2	15·9	17·3	16·3	10·0
August	9·0	17·6	12·6	13·1	10·2
September	17·3	16·5	21·2	15·0	11·8
October	22·8	18·9	17·4	19·3	11·3
November	15·0	16·6	15·4	12·6	8·8
December	14·9	17·3	17·4	13·9	12·2
TOTALS	184·4	203·0	203·7	184·4	142·0

Section 1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade

In editions of the Year Book prior to that of 1941, figures for Tables 1 and 2 are given for each year since Confederation. Table 1 now starts with 1919, the first year for which statistics are available on a calendar-year basis, and Table 2 commences with the statistics for 1911. Figures for earlier years are given at pp. 526 and 529 of the 1940 Year Book.



1.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold) with All Countries, 1919-43

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, p. 526.

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	53,833,452[1]	1,289,791,935[1]	+348,778,322[1]
1920....	890,847,353	446,073,668	1,336,921,021	1,268,014,533	30,147,672	1,298,162,205	− 38,758,816
1921....	546,863,395	252,615,088	799,478,483	800,149,296	13,994,461	814,143,757	+ 14,665,274
1922....	513,330,771	249,078,538	762,409,309	880,408,645	13,815,268	894,223,913	+131,814,604
1923....	594,098,589	308,931,926	903,030,515	1,002,401,467	13,584,849	1,015,986,316	+112,955,801
1924....	528,912,308	279,232,265	808,144,573	1,029,699,449	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
1942....	715,018,745	929,223,188	1,644,241,933	2,363,773,296	21,692,750	2,385,466,046	+741,224,113
1943....	836,548,673	898,528,217	1,735,076,890	2,971,475,277	29,877,002	3,001,352,279	+1,266,275,389

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

2.—Duties Collected on Imports, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, Fiscal Years 1911-43

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 XXIII 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.....	115,063,687	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....	143,933,110	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....	89,362,465[2]	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	1942....	161,939,188	1·31
1921.....	179,667,683[1]	3·36	1932....	113,997,851	4·87	1943....	146,191,676	1·23

[1] Includes war tax. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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.

Subsection 1.—Canada's Place in the World Economy

An outline of Canada's place in the world economy before the outbreak of war is given at pp. 404-408 of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Changes in Distribution Brought About by the War*

The War has altered the structure of world trade and Canada, being a leading trading nation, has been immediately affected. The Government controls of trade and the exchange restrictions that it has been found necessary to impose (see pp. 441-445) indicate some of the impediments that exist in the international trade field under present war conditions.

The main transformation has, of course, taken place in trade with belligerent countries. With the Allied Nations, especially with the United Kingdom (exports) and the United States (imports and exports) trade has bounded forward, and with neutral countries within the present trading area a satisfactory level has been maintained considering all existing conditions. With enemy countries, however, including all the extensive occupied areas, trade is entirely cut off and the resulting situation is one of great abnormality.

The relaxation, early in 1944, of censorship restrictions (in force since the beginning of the War) concerning the publication of information regarding the destination of exports from Canada and the sources of imports into Canada makes it possible to secure a more detailed picture of the phenomenal expansion of Canadian trade, particularly of exports, during the war period. While the great bulk of exports goes to the countries most definitely engaged in the United Nations war effort, there are approximately fifty countries to which the Dominion is exporting goods in varying but steady quantities, in spite of war handicaps.

In 1943 Canada's export trade amounted to $3,001,352,279: this was two and one-half times greater than in any year of the War of 1914-18 and three times greater than in 1939. Exports alone during 1943 were considerably higher than total external trade in 1939 and total trade was three times higher than in the last pre-war year. Trade figures by months from January, 1940, to the latest month available in 1944, together with summaries of exports by principal commodities and by countries for 1943 are given in Appendix I to this volume.

Marked changes have characterized the trade of the Dominion since 1939. The Minister of Munitions and Supply has thus described the industrial changes and adjustments of the war years: "The first year of war, 1940, was a year of planning

* All figures for 1943 given in this Subsection are preliminary and subject to revision.

and small beginnings with the first trickle of war supplies from a few sources only in evidence towards the end of that year. The next year, 1941, was one of construction, conversion and expansion—of vastly broadened plans and quickened output. Then followed a year of steadily rising production, of objectives reached and passed in the face of perils, problems and confusion. The year 1943 recorded an output so heavy that industrial capacity and manpower were strained to the limit, employment reached an all-time high even though under the altered tide of war shifts and changes had to be made in the production flood."

These changes are reflected in the trade returns, and the following statement, which summarizes the expansion of exports and war industries from 1939 to 1943 lists those foods, munitions and war materials that have mainly influenced the result. The twenty-two items listed comprise 85 p.c. of the total value of all Canada's exports during 1943.

EXPORTS OF FOODS, MUNITIONS AND WAR MATERIALS, 1939-43

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	924·9	1,179·0	1,621·0	2,363·8	2,971·7
Wheat	109·0	119·5	161·9	121·8	234·4
Flour	16·4	26·4	44·8	45·8	66·3
Fish, canned	9·3	9·8	16·4	20·0	18·4
Bacon	32·7	58·8	77·5	100·6	116·2
Cheese	12·2	15·7	13·6	26·9	26·8
Milk, processed	3·3	4·3	7·2	6·8	5·2
Eggs, fresh and powdered	0·3	2·8	4·2	9·8	14·7
Planks and boards	48·8	67·7	74·2	80·1	74·1
Pulpwood	11·9	12·5	15·9	20·3	18·6
Wood-pulp	31·0	60·9	85·9	95·3	100·1
Newsprint	115·7	151·4	154·4	141·1	144·7
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	5·2	12·9	21·8	20·5	21·9
Motor-vehicles and parts (including trucks, bren-gun carriers, universal carriers, tanks, etc.)	25·9	65·6	153·7	328·7	472·0
Guns	0·0	2·7	13·0	73·7	143·9
Non-ferrous metals	182·9	194·7	244·0	308·9	332·3
Non-metallic minerals	29·3	33·8	45·2	56·6	62·2
Explosives	0·6	2·8	20·2	24·3	17·2
Other chemicals and products	23·7	28·4	38·5	53·0	69·2
Ships	0·5	0·1	2·0	106·8	82·9
Aircraft and parts	0·4	6·0	20·2	27·0	44·7
Canadian Army and Navy stores	0·0	2·5	40·3	55·1	48·7
Cartridges and shells	0·8	12·5	41·9	300·4	353·8

[1] Subject to revision.

In the year, 1943, 75 p.c. of all exports were declared as war materials. A further interesting insight into Canada's present-day economic and industrial development is that prior to the War of 1914-18 a large proportion of Canadian exports were raw or only semi-manufactured goods, whereas to-day the larger bulk of exports are fully finished. In this year 34 p.c. of all exports went to the United Kingdom and 13 p.c. to other countries of the British Commonwealth: 39 p.c. to the United States and 14 p.c. to other countries.

The percentage analysis of imports for the same year shows that only 8 p.c. came from the United Kingdom and 6 p.c. from other Empire countries. The vast proportion of Canada's imports in that year came from the United States, amounting

to 82 p.c., and only 4 p.c. came from other foreign countries. As the War has progressed the trend of imports from the United Kingdom has been definitely downwards, and upwards from the United States.

An analysis of the exports to countries outside of the actual war zone indicates that as compared with 1939 there has actually been little slackening—and in some cases an increase—in the exports. This is particularly true in connection with most of the Latin American countries, as the following statement shows.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1939-43, AND FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, 1939 AND 1944

Country	Canadian Exports						
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	January, 1939	January, 1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Argentina	4,117,000	6,107,000	7,172,000	4,165,000	3,677,000	120,000	412,000
Brazil	4,407,000	5,063,000	8,097,000	3,738,000	4,964,000	192,000	227,000
Chile	957,000	1,436,000	1,788,000	1,059,000	1,028,000	56,000	20,000
Colombia	1,781,000	1,438,000	1,792,000	1,215,000	1,338,000	100,000	69,000
Mexico	3,004,000	4,328,000	4,255,000	5,584,000	8,330,000	250,000	424,000
Cuba	1,497,000	1,859,000	2,529,000	2,117,000	2,416,000	245,000	512,000
Panama	263,000	532,000	740,000	765,000	735,000	32,000	33,000
Peru	1,245,000	1,527,000	1,942,000	1,026,000	766,000	69,000	60,000
Uruguay	138,000	610,000	931,000	884,000	843,000	3,000	217,000
Venezuela	1,702,000	1,720,000	1,734,000	797,000	735,000	126,000	125,000

It would appear that Canada, in addition to making a tremendous contribution to the needs of the United Nations, is, in the meantime, endeavouring to fill many of the most urgent needs of the neutral countries.

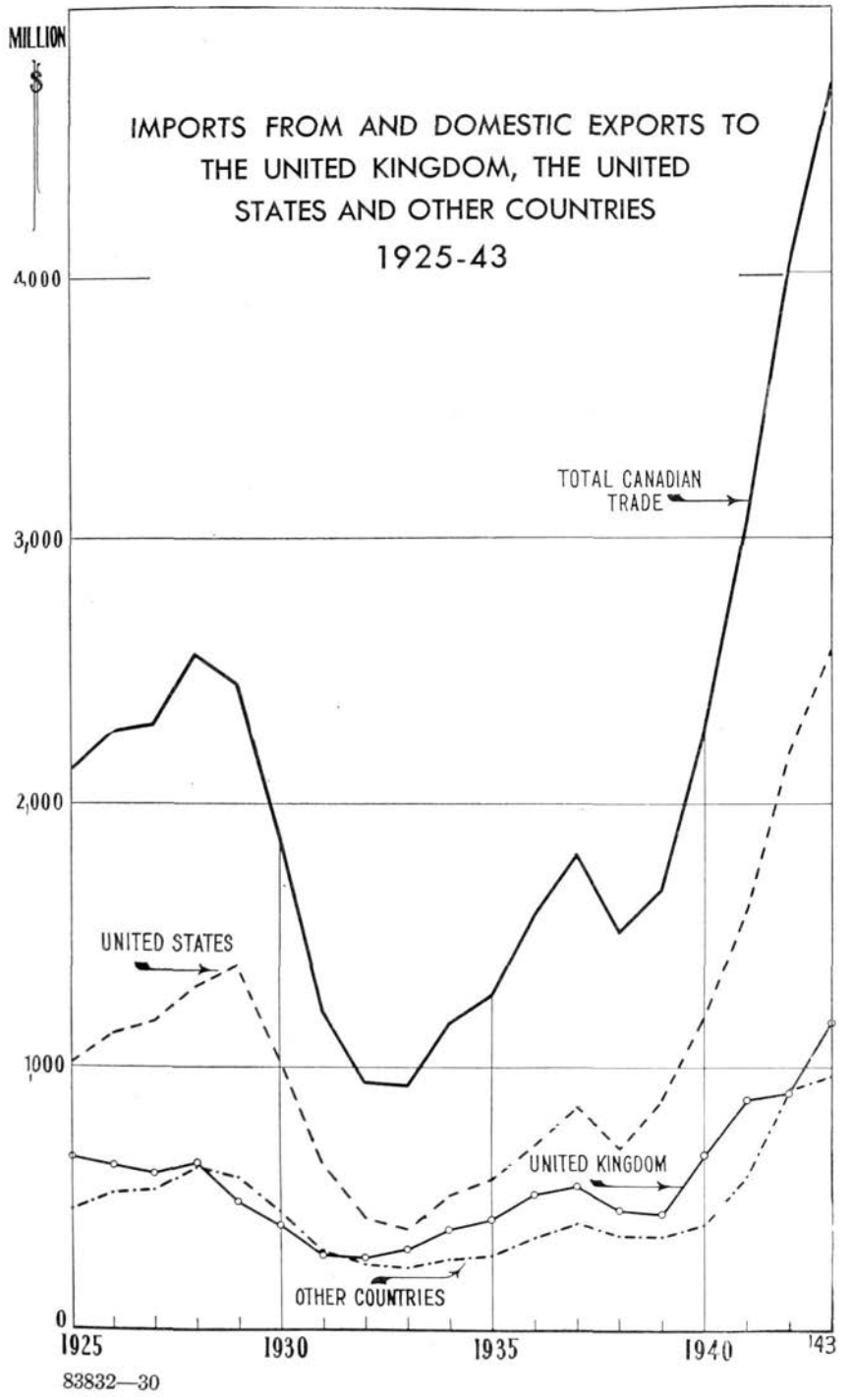
Trade figures are not, of course, available for many countries for the war years. Table 3, however, gives figures, so far as possible, for twelve principle trading countries and shows Canada's high position among these countries in per capita trade.

3.—Trade of Twelve Principal Trading Countries, 1940, 1941 and 1942

(In millions of dollars)

Country	1940				1941				1942			
	Imports	Exports	Total	Per Capita	Imports	Exports	Total	Per Capita	Imports	Exports	Total	Per Capita
Argentina	494·6	537·8	1,032·4	75	421·3	541·3	962·6	70	421·1	652·5	1,073·6	78
Australia	448·2	532·5	980·7	137	426·4	492·0	918·4	129	[1]	[1]	–	–
Brazil	332·6	332·8	665·4	16	369·4	450·9	820·3	20	312·5	504·4	816·9	20
British India	504·9	690·2	1,195·1	3	549·3	723·9	1,273·2	3	351·5	690·1	1,041·6	3
Canada	**1,082·0**	**1,179·0**	**2,261·0**	**198**	**1,448·8**	**1,621·0**	**3,069·8**	**267**	**1,644·2**	**2,363·8**	**4,008·0**	**344**
Denmark	289·0	318·5	607·5	158	275·2	268·1	543·3	141	[1]	[1]	–	
New Zealand	162·4	246·0	408·4	250	172·5	237·5	410·0	251	190·0	287·9	477·9	293
Norway	236·1	153·0	389·1	132	[1]	[1]	–	–	[1]	[1]	–	–
Spain	[1]	[1]	–	–	55·0	52·1	107·1	4	[1]	[1]	–	
Sweden	519·8	347·7	867·5	136	434·6	351·3	785·9	123	[1]	[1]	–	
Switzerland	463·5	328·8	792·3	186	526·3	380·3	906·6	213	[1]	[1]	–	
United Kingdom	4,883·6	1,950·5	6,834·1	143	[1]	[1]	–		[1]	[1]	–	
United States	2,794·4	4,327·0	7,121·4	54	3,544·2	5,520·2	9,064·4	69	3,078·5	8,566·5	11,645·0	88

[1] Not available.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IMPORTS FROM AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES
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Subsection 3.—Trade by Continents and Leading Countries

Trade by Continents.—The large increase in Canada's imports in 1942 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 0·3 p.c. in 1942. On the other hand, North America supplied 81·4 p.c. of Canada's imports in 1942 as compared with 68·4 p.c. in 1939. In spite of the submarine menace, the United Kingdom managed to supply 9·8 p.c. of Canada's imports as compared with 15·2 p.c. in the previous year; the dollar value of such imports decreased from $219,400,000 to $161,100,000 or by 26·6 p.c.

As regards exports, United States, which led in 1939, gave place to the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941, owing largely to the export of munitions of war, but resumed first place in 1942. The same traffic accounted for the increases in the percentages of Canada's exports to Africa, Asia and Oceania. Other North America (chiefly Newfoundland), after reaching a high point of 4·8 p.c. in 1941, declined to 4·0 p.c. in 1942 and exports to South America declined from 1·9 p.c. of the total in 1941 to 0·8 p.c. in the latest year.

4.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Continents, 1938-42

Item and Continent	Values (Millions of Dollars)					Percentages of Total				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Imports										
Europe—										
United Kingdom	119·3	114·0	161·2	219·4	161·1	17·6	15·2	14·9	15·2	9·8
Other Europe	39·9	37·1	19·2	6·9	5·2	5·9	4·9	1·8	0·5	0·3
North America—										
United States	424·8	496·9	744·2	1,004·5	1,304·7	62·7	66·1	68·8	69·3	79·4
Other North America	17·4	17·1	24·6	36·6	32·9	2·6	2·3	2·3	2·5	2·0
South America	21·8	21·1[1]	36·2	56·8	44·1	3·2	2·8	3·3	3·9	2·7
Asia	32·6	38·1	63·2	74·8	46·2	4·8	5·1	5·8	5·2	2·8
Oceania	16·2	18·6	25·8	36·9	36·2	2·4	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·2
Africa	5·5	8·2	7·6	12·9	13·8	0·8	1·1	0·7	0·9	0·8
Totals, Imports	**677·5**	**751·1[1]**	**1,082·0**	**1,448·8**	**1,644·2**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Exports (Domestic)										
Europe—										
United Kingdom	339·7	328·1	508·1	658·2	741·7	40·6[1]	35·5	43·1	40·6	31·4
Other Europe	78·1	57·9	28·7	11·6	53·3	9·3[1]	6·3	2·4	0·7	2·3
North America—										
United States	270·5[1]	380·4	443·0	599·7	885·5	32·3[1]	41·1	37·6	36·9	37·5
Other North America	27·0	28·7	41·4	77·6	95·9	3·2[1]	3·1	3·5	4·8	4·0
South America	14·0[1]	16·2	21·0	29·8	19·8	1·7[1]	1·8	1·8	1·9	0·8
Asia	36·3[1]	44·8	35·7	69·6	202·1	4·3[1]	4·8	3·0	4·3	8·5
Oceania	51·2	46·1	45·2	49·1	110·6	6·1[1]	5·0	3·8	3·0	4·7
Africa	20·8	22·7	55·9	125·4	254·9	2·5[1]	2·4	4·8	7·8	10·8
Totals, Exports	**837·6[1]**	**924·9**	**1,179·0**	**1,621·0**	**2,363·8**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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 4 and 5 of this Section.

5.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1939-42

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1942.

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1942 compared with—		
1939	1940	1941	1942		1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941
				Imports							
1	1	1	1	United States	496,898	744,231	1,004,498	1,304,680	+162·6	+75·3	+30·0
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	114,007	161,216	219,419	161,113	+41·3	−0·1	−26·6
5	4	6	3	British India and Burma	10,358	16,613	18,148	21,414	+106·7	+28·9	+18·0
14	11	7	4	New Zealand	4,266	5,738	13,552	19,891	+366·3	+246·7	+46·8
3	3	3	5	British Straits Settlements	13,145	27,076	38,737	14,651	+11·5	−45·9	−62·2
4	5	5	6	Australia	11,269	16,571	19,235	12,889	+14·4	−22·2	−33·0
29	9	4	7	Brazil	1,111	6,243	19,444	11,166	+905·0	+78·9	−42·6
12	8	14	8	Argentina	4,406	6,542	4,764	9,738	+121·0	+48·9	+104·4
27	21	11	9	Venezuela	1,943	3,118	6,527	9,274	+377·3	+197·4	+42·1
18	13	12	10	Ceylon	3,562	4,640	6,064	6,784	+90·5	+46·2	+11·9
7	7	9	11	British Guiana	6,891	8,965	8,429	6,091	−11·6	−32·1	−27·7
31	29	16	12	Cuba	889	1,431	4,330	5,913	+565·1	+313·2	+36·6
13	15	10	13	Jamaica	4,357	4,178	6,782	5,572	+27·9	+33·4	−17·8
26	24	17	14	Newfoundland	1,955	3,075	4,273	5,116	+161·7	+66·4	+19·7
41	38	30	15	Mexico	479	734	1,896	4,970	+937·6	+577·1	+162·1
15	19	18	16	British South Africa	3,991	3,443	4,182	4,732	+18·6	+37·4	+13·2
19	18	19	17	Switzerland	3,459	3,547	4,004	3,898	+12·7	+9·9	−2·6
23	26	29	18	British East Africa	2,626	1,739	2,115	3,477	+32·4	+99·9	+64·4
20	23	22	19	Fiji Islands	2,777	3,100	3,849	3,091	+11·3	−0·3	−19·7
48	34	28	20	Gold Coast	251	1,004	2,157	2,653	+957·0	+164·2	+23·0
22	22	21	21	Trinidad and Tobago	2,668	3,111	3,899	2,009	−24·7	−35·4	−48·5
				Totals, the Above 21 Countries	**691,308**	**1,026,315**	**1,396,304**	**1,619,122**	**+134·2**	**+57·8**	**+16·0**
				Grand Totals, Imports	**751,055**	**1,081,950**	**1,448,792**	**1,644,242**	**+118·9**	**+52·0**	**+13·5**
				British Empire	188,900	267,383	359,942	273,777	+44·9	+2·4	−23·9
				Foreign Countries	562,155	814,567	1,088,850	1,370,465	+143·8	+68·2	+25·9
				Exports (Domestic)							
1	2	2	1	United States	380,392	442,984	599,713	885,523	+133·6	+99·9	+47·7
2	1	1	2	United Kingdom	328,099	508,096	658,228	741,717	+126·1	+46·0	+12·7
48	10	3	3	Egypt	369	8,396	79,195	213,128	+57,669·1	+2,438·4	+169·1
13	7	4	4	British India and Burma	5,396	11,603	40,750	168,318	+3,019·3	+1,350·6	+313·1
3	4	5	5	Australia	32,029	33,860	37,290	78,866	+146·2	+132·9	+111·5
8	5	7	6	Newfoundland	8,506	12,640	31,873	50,832	+497·6	+302·2	+59·5
51	107	16	7	Russia	275	[1]	5,331	36,603	+13,210·1	–	+586·6
6	9	9	8	New Zealand	11,954	9,786	9,981	30,336	+153·8	+210·0	+203·9
5	3	6	9	British South Africa	17,965	37,874	36,095	27,543	+53·3	−37·5	−23·7
90	74	37	10	Iraq (Mesopotamia)	42	99	1,175	20,159	+47,897·6	+20,262·6	+1,615·7
17	11	8	11	Trinidad and Tobago	4,211	7,423	15,152	14,756	+250·4	+98·8	−2·6
22	21	14	12	China	2,636	2,504	6,599	7,803	+196·0	+211·6	+18·2
15	14	11	13	Jamaica	4,313	5,717	8,465	6,881	+59·5	+20·4	+18·7
24	40	32	14	Switzerland	1,850	744	1,497	6,270	+238·9	+742·7	+318·8
31	20	15	15	British Guiana	1,586	2,579	5,543	6,132	+286·6	+137·8	+10·6
20	17	17	16	Mexico	3,004	4,328	4,255	5,584	+85·9	+29·02	+31·2
42	16	18	17	British East Africa	793	4,790	3,898	5,067	+539·0	+6·0	+30·0
19	13	27	18	Eire	3,597	5,776	1,932	4,816	+36·7	−16·6	+149·3
18	12	13	19	Argentina	4,117	6,107	7,172	4,165	+1·2	−31·8	−41·9
14	15	12	20	Brazil	4,407	5,063	8,097	3,738	−17·9	−26·2	−53·8
63	57	49	21	Netherlands West Indies	179	223	424	3,474	+1,840·8	+1,457·8	+719·3
21	18	10	22	British Straits Settlements	2,782	4,281	9,630	3,168	+13·9	−26·0	−67·1
				Totals, the Above 22 Countries	**818,502**	**1,114,873**	**1,572,295**	**2,324,879**	**+184·0**	**+108·5**	**+47·9**
				Grand Totals, Domestic Exports	**924,926**	**1,178,954**	**1,621,003**	**2,363,773**	**+155·6**	**+100·5**	**+45·8**
				British Empire	430,806	655,957	878,641	1,153,817	+167·8	+75·9	+31·3
				Foreign Countries	494,120	522,997	742,362	1,209,956	+144·9	+131·4	+63·0

[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 the United States, 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, 1939-42

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$
British Empire				
United Kingdom	114,007,409	161,216,352	219,418,957	161,112,706
Eire	133,102	372,277	157,044	69,903
Aden	2,862	792	3,188	24,154
Africa—British East	2,626,308	1,738,890	2,115,309	3,476,502
British South	3,990,881	3,443,466	4,182,286	4,731,610
Southern Rhodesia	717	139,684	493,814	300,761
British West—Gold Coast	250,940	1,003,753	2,156,838	2,653,084
Nigeria	54,395	78,860	722,537	579,482
Sierra Leone	5,007	4,941	1,653	2,536
Other	243	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bermuda	65,244	61,406	89,803	208,677
British East Indies—British India	9,807,576	16,042,369	17,867,306	21,346,332
Burma	550,850	570,230	280,899	67,354
Ceylon	3,562,391	4,640,673	6,063,998	6,784,420
Straits Settlements	13,144,970	27,076,156	38,737,309	14,651,235
Other	112,031	166,835	140,591	29,559
British Guiana	6,891,319	8,965,041	8,428,892	6,091,298
British Honduras	97,178	187,852	342,392	272,371
British Sudan	19,218	25,701	31,128	67,744
British West Indies—Barbados	3,874,026	3,582,302	3,948,241	699,588
Jamaica	4,357,494	4,177,534	6,781,685	5,572,255
Trinidad and Tobago	2,668,420	3,111,311	3,899,197	2,009,336
Other	1,579,563	1,413,472	2,183,646	713,565
Falkland Islands	23	Nil	Nil	272,518
Gibraltar	179	"	"	312
Hong Kong	782,062	861,631	916,075	410,305[1]
Malta	5,758	6,484	Nil	31,907
Newfoundland	1,955,307	3,075,036	4,272,689	5,115,771
Oceania—Australia	11,268,594	16,570,676	19,235,081	12,889,201
Fiji	2,777,401	3,099,664	3,849,075	3,091,474
New Zealand	4,266,131	5,737,817	13,552,398	19,891,750
Other British Oceania	Nil	Nil	Nil	281,639
Palestine	42,677	11,930	70,039	327,197
Totals, British Empire	**188,900,276**	**267,383,135**	**359,942,070**	**273,776,546**
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia	2,020	203	Nil	Nil
Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	"	7,041
Argentina	4,406,456	6,541,862	4,763,752	9,738,479
Belgium	6,778,343	3,392,958	75,826	5,499
Belgian Congo	469	2,561	305,949	504,376
Bolivia	2,510	34,415	9,848	25,729
Brazil	1,111,291	6,243,342	19,443,946	11,165,826
Bulgaria	2,669	3,816	70	Nil
Chile	226,158	174,688	233,471	791,794
China	2,775,861	4,524,113	2,548,954	117,006
Colombia	5,437,078	9,850,734	12,912,526	1,996,535
Costa Rica	124,471	112,587	546,095	1,492,991
Cuba	888,649	1,430,735	4,329,619	5,912,717
Czechoslovakia	191,291	Nil	Nil	Nil
Denmark	197,169	67,776	4,342	461
Greenland	255,350	1,415,300	477,209	1,471,411
Ecuador	17,891	25,676	169,713	47,477
Egypt	1,030,102	980,664	2,658,266	1,061,096
Estonia	20,287	820	Nil	Nil
Finland	87,707	11,445	11	60
France	6,027,204	4,698,843	334,674	20,473
French Africa	67,203	30,888	3,102	Nil
French East Indies	189,649	44,189	8,154	"
French Guiana	1,424	Nil	Nil	"
French Oceania	7,631	4,053	177,447	47,025
French West Indies	Nil	5,833	Nil	1,998

[1] Ex-bond.

6.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1939-42—concluded

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—concluded				
France—concluded				
Madagascar	36,115	6,365	Nil	69,927
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5,338	7,956	8,811	16,841
Germany	8,947,155	349,037[1]	10,617[1]	2,064[1]
Greece	39,676	120,026	28,679	13,114
Guatemala	163,698	59,011	607,840	1,098,308
Haiti	51,579	227,441	330,744	221,191
Honduras	16,502	45,976	78,461	167,862
Hungary	154,552	96,961	Nil	Nil
Iceland	9,132	25,549	64,539	101,843
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	479,398	515,221	253,732	17,697
Italy	2,354,135	1,342,971	43,718[1]	1,338[1]
Tripoli	549	340	Nil	Nil
Italian Africa, other	31	Nil	"	"
Japan	4,864,090	5,887,330	2,338,473	1,045,014[1]
Korea	1,291	Nil	125	Nil
Latvia	9,571	15,946	Nil	1,235
Liberia	32,348	Nil	500	933
Lithuania	5,496	"	Nil	Nil
Mexico	479,150	733,797	1,896,412	4,970,432
Morocco	38,087	39,613	Nil	Nil
Netherlands	3,795,085	1,170,442	135,388	36,132
Netherlands East Indies	775,388	1,811,233	4,595,693	1,141,150
Netherlands Guiana	596	77,732	635,651	1,920,369
Netherlands West Indies	269,533	851,576	911,601	877,329
Nicaragua	315	1,805	664	10,248
Norway	680,345	268,241	3,177	Nil
Panama	72,660	23,322	387,902	155,677
Paraguay	100,170	63,843	105,708	558,816
Persia (Iran)	71,471	83,937	176,074	70,731
Peru	601,224	712,418	2,833,002	936,159
Poland and Danzig	178,978	3,466	236	299
Portugal	274,726	581,304	569,592	450,013
Azores and Madeira	152,926	207,115	155,089	105,433
Portuguese Africa	2,845	51,308	187,615	355,479
Portuguese Asia	1,737	43	Nil	Nil
Roumania	30,498	10,626	"	"
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	442,948	98,779	78,038	108
Salvador	44,945	44,420	431,152	794,437
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	16,011	3,791,690	4,831,663	612,453
Spain	662,516	1,110,777	519,766	406,270
Canary Islands	8,718	11,872	5,574	1,122
Sweden	2,289,220	1,586,823	669,945	78,943
Switzerland	3,459,279	3,547,119	4,003,867	3,898,103
Syria	3,074	3,397	7,575	5,708
Thailand (Siam)	41,640	57,204	30,489	2,495
Turkey	404,938	175,084	42,459	40,130
United States	496,898,466	744,231,156	1,004,498,152	1,304,679,665
Alaska	153,560	143,163	285,116	461,579
American Virgin Islands	52	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hawaii	287,770	389,366	82,668	4,290
Philippine Islands	450,867	690,523	761,059	105,950
Puerto Rico	6,547	84,918	1,401	24,422
Uruguay	307,711	431,157	688,378	1,322,340
Venezuela	1,943,103	3,118,309	6,526,784	9,273,744
Yugoslavia	188,620	62,375	22,477	Nil
Totals, Foreign Countries	**562,155,258**	**814,567,584**	**1,088,849,580**	**1,370,465,387**
Grand Totals	**751,055,534**	**1,081,950,719**	**1,448,791,650**	**1,644,241,933**

[1] Ex-bond.

Exports to Principal Countries.—The United States and the United Kingdom together took 68·8 p.c. of Canada's exports in 1942. While exports to countries in the belligerent zones were curtailed after the outbreak of war, the subsequent dispatching of munitions and other supplies of war to Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Egypt, Iraq and Russia resulted in vast increases being shown in Canadian exports to those countries. 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, 1939-42

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$
British Empire				
United Kingdom	328,099,242	508,095,949	658,228,354	741,716,647
Eire	3,596,563	5,775,895	1,932,025	4,816,343
Aden	140,015	102,107	84,147	50,460
Africa—British East	792,868	4,790,012	3,898,219	5,066,925
British South	17,965,280	37,874,145	36,094,938	27,543,400
Southern Rhodesia	1,136,469	1,865,067	3,041,445	1,247,404
British West—Gambia	18,510	13,923	67,591	413,622
Gold Coast	224,210	329,615	721,960	983,826
Nigeria	64,231	103,118	348,250	1,146,865
Sierra Leone	149,057	155,485	482,574	1,851,425
Other	Nil	Nil	465	Nil
Bermuda	1,369,015	1,566,952	2,903,204	2,802,092
British East Indies—British India	5,165,873	11,241,674	38,037,046	167,883,730
Burma	229,765	361,492	2,713,204	433,816
Ceylon	438,379	392,017	340,564	1,325,431
Straits Settlements	2,782,401	4,281,111	9,630,178	3,167,694
Other	5,803	8,005	5,305	Nil
British Guiana	1,586,489	2,579,192	5,542,906	6,131,509
British Honduras	222,868	317,770	279,354	163,110
British Sudan	34,548	99,210	39,433	127,662
British West Indies—Barbados	1,604,425	1,999,004	3,210,742	1,761,008
Jamaica	4,313,025	5,716,705	8,464,555	6,880,652
Trinidad and Tobago	4,210,742	7,422,510	15,152,179	14,756,161
Other	1,608,058	2,223,036	3,736,374	2,931,130
Falkland Islands	14	759	1,916	26,607
Gibraltar	9,472	7,749	19	5,921
Hong Kong	1,463,307	1,718,829	3,056,530	44
Malta	381,571	22,425	9,824	40,430
Newfoundland	8,506,242	12,640,233	31,873,447	50,832,382
Oceania—Australia	32,028,744	33,860,272	37,289,830	78,865,637
Fiji	455,777	337,798	433,091	324,283
New Zealand	11,953,931	9,785,502	9,980,713	30,336,344
Other British Oceania	19,671	3,087	2,098	4,590
Palestine	229,981	266,491	1,038,427	179,597
Totals, British Empire	**430,806,546**	**655,957,139**	**878,640,907**	**1,153,816,747**
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia	Nil	Nil	46	Nil
Afghanistan	"	2,672	Nil	"
Albania	339	Nil	"	"
Argentina	4,116,923	6,107,215	7,172,104	4,164,516
Belgium	7,260,981	1,289,803	Nil	Nil
Belgian Congo	108,467	153,380	683,069	2,612,086
Bolivia	121,987	237,053	429,844	260,939
Brazil	4,406,789	5,062,829	8,097,143	3,737,892
Bulgaria	8,037	69,602	Nil	Nil
Chile	956,592	1,436,333	1,788,426	1,058,667
China	2,636,386	2,503,512	6,598,592	7,802,549
Colombia	1,780,851	1,437,709	1,791,755	1,215,251
Costa Rica	145,526	210,810	289,877	218,024
Cuba	1,497,352	1,858,853	2,528,972	2,117,428
Czechoslovakia	180,632	Nil	Nil	Nil

7.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1939-42—concluded

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—concluded				
Denmark	1,580,940	117,140	Nil	Nil
Greenland	Nil	33,880	280,779	413,695
Ecuador	61,045	130,721	162,147	249,930
Egypt	369,018	8,395,558	79,194,596	213,127,850
Estonia	12,689	10,865	Nil	Nil
Finland	317,544	89,393	83,494	"
France	6,973,358	11,924,203	Nil	"
French Africa	105,501	44,856	159,260	611,564
French East Indies	361,714	44,325	5,887	Nil
French Guiana	420	39,495	31,380	63,390
French Oceania	82,902	24,773	23,657	140,369
French West Indies	74,797	230,886	180,848	40,191
Madagascar	15,879	1,045	Nil	Nil
St. Pierre and Miquelon	256,182	277,842	373,675	585,477
Germany	7,868,966	Nil	Nil	Nil
Greece	270,803	737	176,323	2,423,445
Guatemala	190,165	203,705	248,675	243,146
Haiti	105,107	128,159	121,319	390,482
Honduras	193,495	127,751	275,545	242,446
Hungary	683	91,752	Nil	Nil
Iceland	74,795	547,827	1,836,426	2,708,313
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	41,990	99,051	1,175,473	20,158,668
Italy	2,231,342	942,850	Nil	Nil
Italian Africa, other	208	Nil	"	"
Japan	28,167,607	11,366,892	1,501,901	"
Korea	113	17	69	"
Latvia	666,298	Nil	Nil	"
Liberia	24,328	20,206	13,515	11,568
Lithuania	64,325	5,898	Nil	Nil
Mexico	3,003,750	4,328,406	4,254,767	5,583,644
Morocco	92,853	37,859	28,538	4,988
Netherlands	7,356,924	1,395,652	Nil	Nil
Netherlands East Indies	1,057,121	1,532,897	3,651,732	547,828
Netherlands Guiana	42,490	70,703	139,549	128,458
Netherlands West Indies	179,033	222,923	424,054	3,474,011
Nicaragua	90,288	130,667	213,480	184,952
Norway	10,903,889	3,210,222	Nil	Nil
Panama	262,706	532,246	740,405	764,609
Paraguay	5,748	13,897	21,353	2,397
Persia (Iran)	135,281	32,837	38,679	124,140
Peru	1,244,776	1,527,210	1,941,909	1,026,049
Poland and Danzig	1,280,489	Nil	Nil	Nil
Portugal	169,532	1,356,546	491,843	343,396
Azores and Madeira	7,316	101,883	2,047	781
Portuguese Africa	1,630,508	1,985,288	616,839	185,385
Portuguese Asia	1,234	1,144	1,583	Nil
Roumania	13,412	61,160	Nil	"
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	275,314	591	5,331,405	36,602,778
Salvador	77,445	194,141	252,462	196,325
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	111,616	191,574	260,222	151,638
Spain	210,819	346,824	239,679	10,609
Canary Islands	22	1,212	168	Nil
Spanish Africa	Nil	2,047	Nil	"
Sweden	4,283,892	586,920	28,166	8,832
Switzerland	1,849,761	744,157	1,497,012	6,269,559
Syria	58,284	13,064	2,295	28,013
Thailand (Siam)	44,107	264,201	122,860	Nil
Turkey	244	1,066	17,200	411,829
United States	380,392,047	442,984,157	599,713,463	885,523,203
Alaska	125,828	133,673	231,144	245,699
American Virgin Islands	43,365	52,617	86,135	53,822
Guam	785	4,710	15,584	1,056
Hawaii	1,607,951	1,160,411	1,374,836	932,838
Philippine Islands	1,819,075	1,517,536	1,548,490	Nil
Peurto Rico	548,441	656,526	1,184,740	870,315
Uruguay	138,126	610,077	930,610	884,125
Venezuela	1,702,267	1,719,511	1,733,952	797,384
Yugoslavia	19,743	1,128	270	Nil
Totals, Foreign Countries	**494,119,558**	**522,997,281**	**742,362,268**	**1,209,956,549**
Grand Totals	**924,926,104**	**1,178,954,420**	**1,621,003,175**	**2,363,773,296**

Subsection 4.—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; this position was retained in 1941, but in 1942 the United States became Canada's best customer. War-time demand for foodstuffs, wood products, military vehicles and munitions was the chief cause for the increase of nearly 13 p.c. in 1942 over 1941.

The values and proportions 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 1941-42 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	62,286,934[1]	148,342,626[1]	257,064,584[1]	1,041,928,108[1]
1930	162,632,466	653,676,496	65,183,140[1]	126,987,377[1]	227,815,606[1]	780,663,873[1]
1931	109,468,081	393,775,289	42,531,841	82,323,175	151,999,922	476,098,464
1932	93,508,143	263,549,346	34,549,472	61,007,296	128,057,615	324,556,642
1933	97,878,232	217,291,498	34,806,405	51,238,176	132,684,637	268,529,674
1934	113,415,984	293,779,813	43,650,726	62,622,974	157,066,710	356,402,787
1935	116,670,227	312,416,604	57,218,583	64,009,137	173,888,810	376,425,741
1936	122,971,264	369,141,513	66,347,757	76,730,310	189,319,021	445,871,823
1937	147,291,551	490,504,678	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
1941	219,418,957	1,004,498,152	140,523,113	84,351,428	359,942,070	1,088,849,580
1942	161,112,706	1,304,679,665	112,863,840	65,785,722	273,776,546	1,370,465,387

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

8.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries—continued

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	83,546,306	10,964,757	13,516,428	138,421,222	97,062,734
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	16,810,518	21,233,288	148,967,442	125,349,111
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	30,677,334	57,974,417	482,529,733	259,080,905
1921	312,844,871	542,322,967	90,607,348	243,388,515	403,452,219	785,711,482
Ended Dec. 31—						
1926	459,223,468	457,877,594	95,700,986	248,439,477	554,924,454	706,317,071
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
1941	658,228,354	599,713,463	220,412,553	142,648,805	878,640,907	742,362,268
1942	741,716,647	885,523,203	412,100,100	324,433,346	1,153,816,747	1,209,956,549
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
1941	15·1	69·4	9·7	5·8	24·8	75·2
1942	9·8	79·3	6·9	4·0	16·7	83·3
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	41·2
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

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)—conc.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
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
1941	40·6	37·0	13·6	8·8	54·2	45·8
1942	31·4	37·5	17·4	13·7	48·8	51·2

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. 468, 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. 509-510 of the 1937 Year Book.

9.—Dutiable and Free Imports from Principal British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—This table and that at pp. 418–419 of the 1941 Year Book and pp. 457–458 of the 1942 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, 1941			Imports, 1942		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire						
United Kingdom	43,644,721	175,774,236	219,418,957	38,765,542	122,347,164	161,112,706
Eire	13,868	143,176	157,044	16,211	53,692	69,903
Africa—British East	208,234	1,907,075	2,115,309	141,874	3,334,628	3,476,502
British South	291,240	3,891,046	4,182,286	495,483	4,236,127	4,731,610
Southern Rhodesia	5,038	488,776	493,814	43,656	257,105	300,761
Gold Coast	1,422,192	734,646	2,156,838	2,298,344	354,740	2,653,084
Bermuda	11,724	78,079	89,803	4,443	204,234	208,677
British East Indies—						
British India	7,609,167	10,258,139	17,867,306	10,225,888	11,120,444	21,346,332
Burma	179,257	101,642	280,899	[1]	67,354	67,354
Ceylon	4,201,638	1,862,360	6,063,998	3,450,103	3,334,317	6,784,420
Straits Settlements	906,764	37,830,545	38,737,309	71,575	14,579,660	14,651,235
British Guiana	3,421,562	5,007,330	8,428,892	1,832,943	4,258,355	6,091,298
British West Indies—						
Barbados	2,123,491	1,824,750	3,948,241	447,415	252,173	699,588
Jamaica	2,662,115	4,119,570	6,781,685	2,018,265	3,553,990	5,572,255
Trinidad and Tobago	2,880,838	1,018,359	3,899,197	705,569	1,303,767	2,009,336
Other	1,226,838	956,808	2,183,646	238,755	474,810	713,565
Hong Kong	819,106	96,969	916,075	111,244	299,061	410,305[3]
Newfoundland	24,690	4,247,999	4,272,689	33,617	5,082,154	5,115,771
British Oceania—						
Australia	3,998,227	15,236,854	19,235,081	2,317,123	10,572,078	12,889,201
Fiji	3,783,471	65,604	3,849,075	1,374,457	1,717,017	3,091,474
New Zealand	388,797	13,163,601	13,552,398	184,837	19,706,913	19,891,750
Totals, British Empire[2]	**80,526,776**	**279,415,294**	**359,942,070**	**65,236,555**	**208,539,991**	**273,776,546**
Foreign Countries						
Argentina	2,378,872	2,384,880	4,763,752	3,725,630	6,012,849	9,738,479
Belgium	72,565	3,261	75,826	5,443	56	5,499
Brazil	2,684,911	16,759,035	19,443,946	2,058,201	9,107,625	11,165,826
China	2,216,532	332,422	2,548,954	96,668	20,338	117,006
Colombia	323,431	12,589,095	12,912,526	67,963	1,928,572	1,996,535
Cuba	3,960,670	368,949	4,329,619	1,112,621	4,800,096	5,912,717
Denmark	3,293	1,049	4,342	228	233	461
Greenland	[1]	477,209	477,209	1,000	1,470,411	1,471,411
Egypt	315	2,657,951	2,658,266	145	1,060,951	1,061,096
France	329,528	5,146	334,674	19,272	1,201	20,473
Germany	10,139	478	10,617[3]	2,064	[1]	2,064[3]
Iraq	253,732	[1]	253,732	7,698	9,999	17,697
Italy	42,953	765	43,718[3]	1,338	[1]	1,338[3]
Japan	2,011,454	327,019	2,338,473	110,164	934,850	1,045,014[3]
Mexico	878,667	1,017,745	1,896,412	1,479,076	3,491,356	4,970,432
Netherlands	135,325	63	135,388	36,132	[1]	36,132
Netherlands East Indies	3,450,192	1,145,501	4,595,693	643,417	497,733	1,141,150
Norway	2,998	179	3,177	Nil	Nil	-
Peru	23,765	2,809,237	2,833,002	61,404	874,755	936,159
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	66,302	11,736	78,038	[1]	108	108
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	4,816,953	14,710	4,831,663	332,381	280,072	612,453
Spain	329,409	190,357	519,766	271,004	135,266	406,270
Sweden	600,248	69,697	669,945	74,400	4,543	78,943
Switzerland	3,494,998	508,869	4,003,867	3,481,674	416,429	3,898,103
Turkey	42,459	[1]	42,459	38,842	1,288	40,130
United States	620,588,836	383,909,316	1,004,498,152	630,871,712	673,807,953	1,304,679,665
Philippine Islands	42,879	718,180	761,059	[1]	105,950	105,950
Venezuela	96,673	6,430,111	6,526,784	46,104	9,227,640	9,273,744
Totals, Foreign Countries[2]	**652,264,257**	**436,585,323**	**1,088,849,580**	**649,782,190**	**720,683,197**	**1,370,465,387**
Grand Totals	**732,791,033**	**716,000,617**	**1,448,791,650**	**715,018,745**	**929,223,188**	**1,644,241,933**

[1] None recorded. [2] Includes minor countries not specified. [3] Ex-bond.

10.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and from the United States to Totals of Dutiable and Free, 1919-42

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	83·5	78·6
1920	20·1	11·7	17·3	64·1	78·6	68·9
1921	18·5	8·6	15·4	63·7	82·0	69·4
1922	22·3	9·1	18·0	61·3	78·4	66·9
1923	21·1	9·4	17·1	61·0	80·4	67·6
1924	23·4	9·0	18·4	56·8	80·3	64·9
1925	23·5	9·2	18·2	57·2	78·4	65·0
1926	21·0	8·1	16·3	59·2	78·8	66·3
1927	21·1	9·1	16·8	58·6	76·3	65·0
1928	19·4	8·8	15·6	62·4	76·9	67·5
1929	18·1	9·2	15·0	64·7	76·5	68·8
1930	18·6	11·7	16·1	62·3	69·4	64·8
1931	19·6	13·1	17·4	60·8	66·3	62·7
1932	22·0	18·2	20·7	56·5	61·2	58·2
1933	22·4	27·2	24·4	55·0	53·0	54·2
1934	20·5	24·2	22·1	58·7	55·2	57·2
1935	18·4	24·7	21·2	61·0	51·4	56·8
1936	16·6	22·8	19·4	63·4	51·6	58·1
1937	15·7	21·2	18·2	66·6	53·7	60·6
1938	14·5	21·6	17·6	66·9	57·4	62·7
1939	12·3	19·0	15·2	70·7	60·1	66·2
1940	9·3	21·4	14·9	78·0	58·0	68·8
1941	6·0	24·5	15·1	84·7	53·6	69·3
1942	5·4	13·2	9·8	88·2	72·5	79·3

11.—Average Ad Valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable[1] and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and all Countries, 1919-42

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
Ended Mar. 31—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Ended Mar. 31—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1919	22·3	15·3	20·9	11·6	21·5	12·3	1933	25·8	16·6	28·1	17·4	30·1	19·0
1920	22·1	16·2	22·5	14·0	22·5	14·7	1934	26·2	14·2	28·6	16·8	29·2	16·9
1921	20·9	16·6	20·3	12·9	20·6	14·1	1935	26·2	13·8	27·4	16·3	28·1	16·2
1922	24·8	20·1	23·0	13·9	24·5	16·2	1936	26·7	12·7	26·3	15·6	26·7	14·7
1923	24·5	20·1	22·5	13·8	24·9	16·7	1937	25·8	12·0	23·8	14·3	24·9	13·7
1924	22·3	18·3	22·3	13·2	22·9	15·1	1938	23·8	11·0	22·9[2]	13·6	23·9	13·0
1925	22·1	18·2	23·1	13·0	23·3	15·1	1939	25·3	11·7	22·9	13·8	24·2	13·6
1926	21·6	18·4	23·9	13·2	24·7	15·5							
1927	23·9	19·7	23·1	13·2	24·1	15·4	Ended Dec. 31—						
1928	25·6	20·6	23·3	13·5	24·2	15·5	1939	27·0	12·4	21·3	13·0	24·2	13·8
1929	25·9	20·6	23·4	14·1	24·4	15·8	1940	24·8	8·4	20·3	12·4	23·9	12·9
1930	25·5	20·0	23·3	14·4	24·3	15·9	1941	23·4	4·7	18·8	11·6	21·9	11·1
1931	26·9	19·5	24·8	15·2	26·0	16·4	1942	24·2	5·8	19·0	9·2	21·5	9·4
1932	29·2	21·9	27·4	17·9	29·3	19·7							

[1] See text at p. 466.

[2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 5.—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 enchanced the national income with the result that the greater demands for consumer 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 as great as in the case of imports, the percentage increases for 1942 as compared with 1939 being 162·6 for imports and 133·6 for exports. The exchange situation as it has developed since the War is described in the section on the balance of international payments (see p. 494).

A record of the value and proportion of trade with the United States since 1886 is given in Table 8, pp. 464-466. The commodities of Canadian export and import trade with the United States are shown in Tables **16** and **17**, pp. 478-480.

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries via the United States have declined steadily 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., to 8·8 p.c. in 1941 and to 15·7 p.c. in 1942.

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. and to 22·1 p.c. and 38·6 p.c., in 1941 and 1942, respectively.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries via the United States, 1941 and 1942

Year and Country	Imports via United States		Domestic Exports via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
1941	$		$	
British Empire				
United Kingdom	81,935	[1]	34,647,821	5·3
Eire	Nil	-	350,268	18·1
Australia	455,931	2·4	11,410,815	30·6

[1] Less than 0·1 p.c.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries via the United States, 1941 and 1942—continued

Year and Country	Imports via United States		Domestic Exports via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
	$		$	
British Empire—concluded				
1941—concluded				
Bermuda	647	0·7	127,357	4·4
British East Africa	571,877	27·0	3,654,110	93·7
British South Africa	1,827,071	43·7	23,927,124	66·3
British Guiana	1,313,072	15·6	676,180	12·2
British Honduras	226,117	66·0	109,655	39·3
British India	2,696,474	15·1	29,012,728	76·3
British West Indies	108,026	0·6	1,595,551	5·2
Burma	Nil	–	2,516,818	92·8
Ceylon	500,236	8·2	115,916	34·0
Gold Coast	1,442,579	66·9	399,398	55·3
Hong Kong	51,733	5·6	877,611	28·7
Malta	Nil	-	9,695	98·7
Newfoundland	"	–	1,180,155	3·7
New Zealand	3,055	[1]	1,756,020	17·6
Palestine	22,358	31·9	69,734	6·7
Southern Rhodesia	Nil	–	2,134,999	70·2
Straits Settlements	7,448,417	19·2	7,788,925	80·9
Totals, British Empire[2]	**17,001,479**	**4·7**	**123,174,828**	**14·0**
Foreign Countries				
Argentina	2,356,353	49·5	6,346,870	88·5
Brazil	7,397,609	38·0	7,197,537	88·9
Chile	14,290	6·1	1,667,117	93·2
China	994,087	39·0	2,194,726	33·3
Colombia	161,700	1·3	1,632,226	91·1
Costa Rica	335,298	61·4	277,895	95·9
Cuba	873,480	20·2	1,871,583	74·0
Egypt	1,131,423	42·6	55,796,729	70·5
Guatemala	373,011	61·4	211,963	85·2
Haiti	121,822	36·8	110,573	91·1
Honduras	30,922	39·4	259,755	94·3
Iraq	69,749	27·5	1,159,604	98·6
Japan	181,494	7·8	798,093	53·1
Mexico	588,649	3·1	3,869,876	91·0
Netherlands East Indies	1,239,952	27·0	1,946,459	53·3
Panama	27,425	7·1	605,632	81·8
Peru	375,683	13·3	1,432,672	73·8
Philippine Islands	94,240	12·4	525,403	33·9
Portugal	336,579	59·1	488,134	99·2
Portuguese Africa	116,692	62·2	208,018	33·7
Puerto Rico	1,117	79·7	1,067,278	90·1
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	39,968	51·2	5,331,394	100·0
Spain	232,231	44·7	239,659	100·0
Sweden	569,911	58·1	27,314	97·0
Switzerland	2,795,159	69·8	1,495,212	99·9
Turkey	Nil	–	17,200	100·0
Uruguay	385,030	55·9	851,417	91·5
Venezuela	393,351	6·0	1,698,297	97·9
Totals, Foreign Countries[2]	**22,296,142**	**26·4**[3]	**102,870,667**	**72·1**[3]
Grand Totals, 1941	**39,297,621**	**8·8**[3]	**226,045,495**	**22·1**[3]
1942				
British Empire				
United Kingdom	81,342	[1]	112,170,135	15·1
Eire	Nil	–	138,645	3·0
Australia	2,166,290	16·8	39,929,267	50·6
Bermuda	18,535	8·9	1,670,807	59·6
British East Africa	1,759,788	50·6	5,014,759	99·0
British South Africa	2,295,252	48·5	9,664,412	35·1
British Guiana	3,288,345	54·0	4,017,761	65·5
British Honduras	187,286	68·8	156,583	96·0
British India	5,340,414	25·0	88,993,098	53·0
British West Indies	2,341,265	26·0	12,833,178	48·7
Burma	Nil	-	407,245	93·9

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 471.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries via the United States, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Country	Imports via United States		Domestic Exports via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
1942—concluded	$		$	
British Empire—concluded				
Ceylon	1,965,024	29·0	531,307	40·1
Gold Coast	1,458,333	55·0	800,384	81·4
Hong Kong	31,146	7·6	44	100·0
Malta	30,700	96·2	21,114	52·2
Newfoundland	15	[1]	196,691	0·4
New Zealand	2,429,182	12·2	13,793,548	45·5
Palestine	520	0·2	132,927	74·0
Southern Rhodesia	Nil	–	820,738	65·8
Straits Settlements	6,303,794	43·0	2,736,606	86·4
Totals, British Empire[2]	**29,989,030**	**11·0**	**296,732,180**	**25·7**
Foreign Countries				
Argentina	3,705,252	38·0	3,862,723	92·8
Brazil	2,491,670	22·3	3,712,457	99·3
Chile	40,415	5·1	1,033,121	97·6
China	43,305	37·0	7,800,230	100·0
Colombia	646,097	32·4	1,093,690	90·0
Costa Rica	699,354	46·8	176,508	81·0
Cuba	3,431,598	58·0	1,747,894	82·5
Egypt	339,397	32·0	176,897,106	83·0
Guatemala	476,061	43·3	215,771	88·7
Haiti	123,877	56·0	382,961	98·1
Honduras	20,129	12·0	220,594	91·0
Iraq	Nil	–	19,708,025	97·8
Mexico	1,784,028	35·9	5,139,084	92·0
Netherlands	1,072	3·0	Nil	–
Netherlands East Indies	397,563	3·5	452,901	82·7
Panama	10,742	6·9	660,894	86·4
Peru	166,812	17·8	783,766	76·4
Philippine Islands	7,658	7·2	Nil	-
Portugal	428,419	95·2	245,339	71·4
Portuguese Africa	107,423	30·2	58,111	31·3
Puerto Rico	Nil	–	558,966	64·2
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	"	–	36,003,272	98·4
Spain	255,300	62·8	10,541	99·4
Sweden	34,907	44·2	8,832	100·0
Switzerland	2,752,046	70·6	4,685,619	74·7
Turkey	2,419	6·0	369,174	89·6
Uruguay	634,637	48·0	820,775	92·8
Venezuela	1,837,222	19·8	791,746	99·3
Totals, Foreign Countries[2]	**23,257,566**	**35·4**[3]	**273,473,717**	**84·3**[3]
Grand Totals, 1942	**53,246,596**	**15·7**[3]	**570,205,897**	**38·6**[3]

[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. 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; war-time exports to Egypt, Iraq and Russia caused the percentage to rise to 13·7 in 1942. A record of the value and proportion of trade with other foreign countries since 1886 is given in Table 8, pp. 464-466.

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. In 1941 imports showed increases in both value and volume in all groups except animals and products and wood and paper; in 1942, decreases were shown in the value of agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products and non-ferrous metals, and in the volume of animals and products, wood and paper and chemicals and allied products, in addition to the three groups whose value had decreased.

Exports showed increases in both value and volume for all classes in 1941 (see Table 18, p. 480); in 1942, decreases were shown in the value of agricultural and vegetable products and in fibres and textiles, also in volume for these two groups and in wood and paper and chemicals and allied products. The group "miscellaneous commodities", which includes such items as aircraft, ships and shells, increased by 307 p.c. over 1941 and accounted for 22·2 p.c. of the total value of exports in 1942.

In the export trade the relative positions of the groups altered considerably, the miscellaneous commodities group advancing from sixth to first place and the iron and products group advancing to second place from fourth, the wood and paper group fell to third from first place, the non-ferrous metals group to fourth from third, the agricultural and vegetable products group to fifth from second, and the animals and products group to sixth from fifth. Chemicals and allied products, non-metallic minerals and fibres and textiles occupied the seventh, eighth and ninth places, respectively, in both years.

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1941 and 1942

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914[1]	1926	1932	1941	1942	1914[1]	1926	1932	1941	1942
All Countries										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97·6	210·7	97·6	171·8	147·7	201·2	588·9	204·1	285·7	257·8
Animals and Products	41·1	53·5	17·5	34·9	34·9	76·6	168·0	55·6	201·7	256·7
Fibres and Textiles	109·2	184·2	69·0	161·1	189·1	1·9	7·1	4·8	30·8	28·9
Wood and Paper	37·4	46·4	22·8	36·7	38·2	63·2	286·3	134·0	387·1	389·8
Iron and Its Products	143·8	219·6	67·3	431·6	377·8	15·5	75·6	16·3	239·9	467·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	35·6	50·8	22·0	94·8	82·4	53·3[2]	74·7	44·2	244·0	308·9
Non-Metallic Minerals	85·3	152·7	95·3	190·0	221·3	9·3	27·1	9·7	45·2	56·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	17·1	31·3	27·9	65·4	66·8	4·9	16·5	11·0	58·7	77·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	52·1	59·1	33·2	262·5	486·0	5·7	17·0	10·2	127·9	520·6
Totals, All Countries	**619·2**	**1,008·3**	**452·6**	**1,448·8**	**1,644·2**	**431·6**	**1,261·2**	**489·9**	**1,621·0**	**2,363·8**

[1] Year ended Mar. 31, 1914. [2] Includes gold.

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914[1]	1926	1932	1941	1942	1914[1]	1926	1932	1941	1942
United Kingdom										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	16·2	37·7	21·5	7·3	6·5	146·8	339·3	108·8	165·4	111·2
Animals and Products	5·7	6·2	2·5	5·2	4·7	35·4	73·3	28·8	115·0	158·6
Fibres and Textiles	60·6	72·1	27·2	61·1	63·2	0·2	0·9	1·2	3·2	2·1
Wood and Paper	3·7	3·8	3·5	2·5	2·0	12·8	16·4	12·1	57·5	57·8
Iron and Its Products	17·3	15·4	12·5	18·4	8·1	1·4	6·9	5·2	70·3	120·7
Non-Ferrous Metals	4·8	5·7	3·7	8·8	4·3	16·6[2]	13·8	15·1	131·7	118·0
Non-Metallic Minerals	6·3	10·4	12·3	17·3	14·2	0·4	1·8	1·3	5·0	6·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	4·3	5·0	4·7	9·0	7·8	0·6	3·3	2·9	26·4	31·1
Miscellaneous Commodities	13·2	8·4	5·6	89·8	50·3	1·0	3·5	2·8	83·7	136·2
Totals, United Kingdom	**132·1**	**164·7**	**93·5**	**219·4**	**161·1**	**215·2**	**459·2**	**178·2**	**658·2**	**741·7**
United States										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	44·1	97·0	33·7	55·6	67·5	34·1	61·1	4·7	75·0	79·2
Animals and Products	23·3	35·0	9·7	16·4	15·1	32·3	69·7	15·3	64·7	71·9
Fibres and Textiles	32·5	70·4	25·5	49·2	77·0	1·2	3·3	0·9	6·5	9·6
Wood and Paper	31·7	39·9	17·2	33·0	35·5	45·2	244·1	105·2	286·0	308·8
Iron and Its Products	121·4	196·8	51·6	410·3	368·1	2·0	10·1	2·1	14·2	33·0
Non-Ferrous Metals	27·7	40·3	16·3	65·9	60·3	34·2[2]	33·1	14·8	92·3	159·9
Non-Metallic Minerals	74·2	126·8	69·5	150·1	193·6	7·2	17·5	5·5	32·3	38·9
Chemicals and Allied Products	9·6	20·2	17·3	53·8	56·7	3·2	8·4	4·7	15·5	29·2
Miscellaneous Commodities	31·8	42·3	22·7	170·2	430·9	4·0	10·6	5·5	13·2	155·0
Totals, United States	**396·3**	**668·7**	**263·5**	**1,004·5**	**1,304·7**	**163·4**	**457·9**	**158·7**	**599·7**	**885·5**

[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, 82·9 in 1940, 90·0 in 1941 and 95·7 in 1942. 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.

At pp. 463-464 of the 1942 Year Book, the impact of the War on the trade of 1940 was discussed. In that year the five leading imports were machinery, (except farm) rolling-mill products, coal, crude petroleum and automobile parts. In 1942 the five leading imports were composed of the same groups, although the order had changed, coal advancing to first place, followed by rolling-mill products, automobile parts, machinery and crude petroleum. This would indicate that Canada's requirements in the way of machine tools required for war production

had been met and that production for war purposes was in full swing in 1942, a fact further proved by the increase in value, amounting to 60·6 p.c., of automobile parts between 1940 and 1942. The increase in the second group, rolling-mill products, was less than 46 p.c., while the fourth group, machinery (except farm) registered an increase of only a little over 0·1 p.c. Although normal civilian driving was severely restricted in 1942, military and commercial requirements of gasoline necessitated the importing of crude petroleum to a point 19 p.c. above the value recorded in 1940. Cotton goods and raw cotton advanced to sixth and seventh places from twelfth and tenth, respectively, in 1940, showing increases in value of 149·5 p.c. for cotton goods and 61·1 p.c. for raw cotton.

Of the remaining commodities, imports of which were valued at $5,000,000 and over in 1942, all registered increases with the following exceptions, arranged in order of value in 1942 and showing the percentage decrease as compared with 1940 in parentheses: farm implements (22·9); rubber products (34·1); sugar and products (38·4); books and printed matter (3·7); flax, hemp and jute (12·8); noils, tops and waste wool (25·8); furs (27·5); and unmanufactured wood (22·5).

14.—Leading Imports Over Four Decades, 1910-42

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1942, and include only those valued at $5,000,000 or more.

No.	Commodity	Fiscal Years		Calendar Years			
		1910	1920	1930	1940	1941	1942
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Coal	27,516,678	60,072,629	56,694,366	49,630,132	61,588,041	81,851,219
2	Rolling-mill products	15,692,052	39,985,746	46,508,984	55,610,396	60,743,246	81,137,616
3	Automobile parts	269,586	12,674,823	23,358,763	47,580,369	71,545,314	76,420,704
4	Machinery, except farm	14,690,873	36,716,791	50,434,725	71,496,542	130,436,631	71,602,594
5	Petroleum, crude	1,189,081	20,305,693	41,362,227	48,373,401	56,506,795	57,526,771
6	Cotton goods	17,928,093	49,088,060	21,924,835	19,417,177	33,984,942	48,443,357
7	Cotton, raw	9,384,801	33,854,457	14,216,310	25,057,813	31,766,975	40,358,275
8	Fruits	8,316,462	33,463,270	30,973,926	27,942,504	30,600,162	31,769,375
9	Electrical apparatus	3,688,538	15,550,254	30,281,152	21,250,135	28,177,952	28,174,113
10	Wool, raw	1,587,175	2,672,211	3,194,583	13,174,896	16,495,947	24,518,510
11	Farm implements, etc.	2,661,207	14,578,106	21,944,231	30,673,217	30,972,047	23,643,799
12	Rubber products	6,151,157	18,059,435	12,842,452	35,114,831	39,136,544	23,136,069
13	Woollen goods, carpets	20,767,010	45,545,127	27,930,638	17,047,437	20,710,157	22,162,027
14	Petroleum, refined	2,326,681	10,566,592	22,638,611	13,837,540	14,777,050	19,888,064
15	Engines and boilers	2,019,558	12,997,757	10,827,352	12,385,134	32,733,875	19,581,827
16	Sugar and products	14,962,770	73,618,354	26,496,027	29,114,803	29,505,830	17,915,490
17	Books and printed matter	4,127,179	11,228,018	16,827,309	16,655,462	14,844,972	16,052,269
18	Clay and products	3,418,844	6,371,567	10,746,681	11,125,118	14,620,756	14,918,338
19	Aluminium	794,490	2,747,385	6,296,272	8,945,554	10,208,156	14,541,289
20	Flax, hemp and jute	5,340,312	15,923,836	11,807,906	14,993,003	13,762,437	13,070,140
21	Tea	5,347,854	8,336,163	12,659,556	10,805,144	11,536,218	11,444,930
22	Glass and glassware	2,932,104	6,926,459	8,284,741	10,140,591	12,088,654	11,112,005
23	Oils, vegetable	1,872,265	15,973,417	11,517,903	10,049,902	14,018,310	10,766,881
24	Silk, artificial	[1]	[1]	13,780,922	6,692,400	10,315,142	10,731,278
25	Paper	4,567,810	9,949,574	12,907,658	8,858,180	9,341,390	10,675,315
26	Noils, tops, waste wool	599,446	5,830,957	2,812,234	13,176,253	11,618,209	9,756,065
27	Stone and products	1,773,953	3,687,702	7,059,423	7,584,272	7,547,271	9,743,410
28	Coke	1,695,603	2,476,450	5,635,212	5,899,180	6,963,158	9,484,469
29	Vegetables	1,751,265	5,722,600	9,363,138	7,711,990	7,100,407	9,244,953
30	Dye, tanning materials	1,412,099	5,623,720	3,372,435	7,265,081	10,000,343	8,868,510
31	Grain and grain products	7,806,665	9,806,073	16,627,636	7,387,511	8,189,444	8,609,593
32	Leather	4,202,934	17,102,702	9,728,114	5,658,836	6,401,413	7,431,166
33	Beverages, alcoholic	4,459,566	9,135,536	37,936,640	6,030,721	6,329,974	7,180,980
34	Hides and skins, raw	8,235,819	22,654,661	6,046,567	6,180,839	6,799,210	6,700,266
35	Furs	5,768,075	12,887,520	9,585,433	8,885,540	9,120,337	6,448,861
36	Paints and varnishes	1,376,023	3,821,880	4,663,681	5,500,622	7,695,413	6,420,095
37	Iron ore	3,345,550	4,601,716	3,324,190	5,513,215	7,134,765	6,230,197
38	Wood, manufactured	3,085,079	7,893,284	9,209,556	5,652,744	6,217,541	6,077,397
39	Wood, unmanufactured	8,324,585	14,112,391	11,028,838	6,933,760	6,335,168	5,372,002

[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. The effect of the first year of war on Canada's exports is treated at p. 465 of the 1942 Year Book. In comparing the trade of 1942 with that of 1940, the most notable item is the advance in the export of automobiles from sixth to first place, the increase in value being no less than 257·8 p.c., an indication of the way in which Canadian-made transport is finding its way to the battlefronts of the world. Newsprint and wheat, the two leaders in 1940, were in second and third places, with a decrease of 6·8 p.c. and an increase of 1·1 p.c., respectively, in value. Meats and wood-pulp, as in 1940, occupied fourth and fifth places, the former showing an increase of 74·5 p.c. in the two years, reflecting the continued and increasing overseas demand for foodstuffs, and the latter increasing by 56·4 p.c. Planks and boards, which occupied third place in 1940, fell to sixth in 1942, but showed an increase in value of 18·3 p.c. Automobile parts, in sixteenth place in 1940, rose to seventh in 1942, showing an increase of 511·9 p.c. All other commodities in Table **15** registered increases with the exception of paper board, silver ore and bullion, unmanufactured leather and sodium compounds.

15.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Four Decades, 1910-42

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1942 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			
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Automobiles	405,011	14,883,607	18,798,783	54,306,062	128,760,269	194,311,611
Newsprint	2,612,243	53,640,122	133,370,932	151,360,196	154,356,543	141,065,618
Wheat	52,609,351	185,045,806	185,786,026	119,530,365	161,856,075	121,817,692
Meats	8,013,680	96,161,234	7,569,023	63,289,240	84,177,848	110,428,586
Wood-pulp	5,204,597	41,383,482	39,059,979	60,930,149	85,897,736	95,266,873
Planks and boards	33,100,387	75,216,193	36,743,267	67,736,934	74,205,325	80,115,443
Automobile parts	[1]	3,097,466	1,587,571	10,289,580	20,239,344	62,960,913
Fish	15,179,015	40,687,172	30,097,635	29,843,173	39,512,299	47,928,971
Wheat flour	14,859,854	94,262,922	37,540,495	26,351,695	44,807,353	45,814,133
Cheese	21,607,692	36,336,863	13,207,021	15,723,486	13,554,911	26,903,714
Iron: pigs, ingots, etc.	228,183	6,595,688	2,761,587	12,899,923	21,787,767	20,507,182
Pulpwood	6,076,638	8,454,863	13,611,617	12,521,880	15,928,826	20,314,253
Cattle, all kinds	10,792,156	46,064,631	3,398,076	12,442,420	16,809,458	17,586,412
Furs, raw	3,749,005	20,628,109	15,202,168	15,617,244	15,447,661	17,381,846
Machinery, except farm	924,510	6,416,591	6,108,818	13,457,598	16,116,867	16,147,568
Abrasives	[1]	1,474,177	2,899,424	7,734,459	11,083,719	14,994,398
Whisky	1,010,657	1,504,132	21,746,593	7,886,707	9,452,690	12,174,393
Shingles, wood	2,331,443	10,818,602	4,132,181	7,606,118	10,370,972	10,714,159
Fertilizers	373,315	6,094,037	5,606,400	8,584,098	10,284,190	9,992,020
Platinum or platinum metals, in concentrates, etc.	61,717	39,058	1,610,945	5,898,616	6,424,214	9,831,127
Tires and tubes, rubber	[1]	7,395,172	14,352,652	5,460,675	8,008,262	9,425,397
Farm implements, etc.	4,319,385	11,614,400	10,302,404	9,537,256	11,872,880	9,121,748
Paper board	[1]	4,568,056	2,250,458	8,791,893	11,831,473	7,853,991
Oats	1,566,612	9,349,455	1,061,147	6,177,281	3,295,148	6,832,920
Silver ore and bullion	15,009,937	14,255,601	9,581,752	7,165,504	6,585,443	5,952,640
Leather, unmanufactured	1,296,480	11,742,268	4,722,852	6,521,486	4,194,764	5,742,492
Sodium compounds	[1]	[1]	3,139,883	5,935,442	7,483,690	5,409,577
Vegetables	1,534,228	11,656,483	9,941,890	5,174,687	5,292,441	5,409,478

[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 1941 and 1942 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.

* Since this chapter was prepared, the restrictions referred to have been lifted and the 1945 Year Book will give individual figures.

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Comparable totals for the year 1940 and itemized figures for the pre-war years 1937-39 will be found at pp. 482-487 of the 1942 Year Book. War-time restrictions preclude the publication of details for years since the outbreak of war but see footnote above.

Item	All Countries		United Kingdom		United States	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products						
A. MAINLY FOOD						
Fresh fruits	19,979	24,476	Nil	Nil	15,669	22,168
Dried fruits	7,248	5,199	"	"	1,820	2,536
Preserved fruits	1,793	242	59	1	85	3
Nuts	3,999	4,212	1	1	89	77
Vegetables	7,100	9,245	179	9	5,898	8,176
Grains and products	8,189	8,610	116	2	6,594	7,160
Oils, vegetable, for food	1,758	316	2	Nil	523	183
Sugar and its products	29,506	17,915	187	31	356	522
TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD[2]	103,837	96,278	1,176	61	35,224	47,106
B. OTHER THAN FOOD						
Beverages, alcoholic	6,330	7,181	4,628	5,361	74	97
Oils, vegetable, not food	12,260	10,451	151	57	5,997	3,306
Rubber and products	39,137	23,136	528	503	6,568	8,554
Seeds	1,166	1,297	26	47	851	1,052
Tobacco	1,526	1,161	466	151	634	561
TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD[2]	67,999	51,462	6,121	6,411	20,377	20,367
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[2]	**171,835**	**147,740**	**7,297**	**6,472**	**55,601**	**67,472**
II. Animals and Animal Products						
Fish	1,648	1,645	13	1	296	215
Furs	9,120	6,449	1,971	945	4,112	3,306
Leather, unmanufactured	3,881	4,193	1,715	2,167	2,067	1,863
Leather, manufactured	2,520	3,239	827	1,219	1,660	2,000
Meats	1,865	1,841	40	3	755	962
Milk and its products	505	1,176	2	1	195	664
Oils, fats, greases	2,485	4,071	186	77	964	973
Totals, Animals and Animal Products[2]	**34,846**	**34,931**	**5,238**	**4,687**	**16,390**	**15,096**

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Totals include other items not specified.

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Item	All Countries		United Kingdom		United States	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
III. Fibres and Textiles						
Cotton and its products	65,752	88,802	13,615	15,908	31,392	62,086
Flax, hemp and jute	13,762	13,070	4,578	4,870	1,835	1,778
Silk and its products	4,167	1,735	524	416	3,419	1,301
Wool and its products	48,824	56,437	30,351	29,716	496	1,184
Artificial silk	10,315	10,731	7,579	8,267	2,535	2,433
Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	**161,139**	**189,066**	**61,104**	**63,213**	**49,234**	**77,014**
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper						
Wood, unmanufactured	6,335	5,372	12	2	5,668	5,071
Wood, manufactured	6,218	6,077	226	174	5,555	5,496
Paper	9,341	10,675	1,000	822	8,256	9,852
Books and printed matter	14,845	16,052	1,325	962	13,486	15,058
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	**36,739**	**38,177**	**2,563**	**1,959**	**32,965**	**35,476**
V. Iron and Its Products						
Rolling-mill products	60,743	81,138	2,135	91	58,582	81,042
Tubes and pipes	8,179	6,233	164	15	8,015	6,217
Engines and boilers	32,734	19,582	4,170	1,952	28,549	17,623
Farm implements	30,972	23,644	109	16	30,715	23,615
Hardware and cutlery	4,341	4,380	832	337	3,498	4,042
Machinery, except agricultural	130,437	71,603	4,017	3,275	126,375	68,281
Automobiles and parts	77,193	81,397	414	117	76,779	81,279
Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	**431,622**	**377,765**	**18,374**	**8,062**	**410,279**	**368,138**
VI. Non-ferrous Metals						
Aluminium	10,208	14,541	9	7	4,302	7,017
Precious metals	4,518	2,585	1,490	721	3,007	1,862
Electrical apparatus	28,178	28,174	1,758	1,464	26,253	26,648
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	**94,758**	**82,416**	**8,804**	**4,291**	**65,939**	**60,330**
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals						
Clay and clay products	14,621	14,918	6,532	5,883	7,985	9,029
Coal and coal products	68,988	92,002	4,375	2,701	64,613	89,297
Glass	12,089	11,112	3,656	3,508	8,244	7,589
Petroleum and asphalt	75,520	81,091	8	5	53,895	69,311
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	**189,954**	**221,353**	**17,261**	**14,279**	**150,065**	**193,556**
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products						
Drugs and medicines	5,026	5,524	916	794	3,874	4,629
Dyeing and tanning	10,000	8,869	1,374	1,471	6,885	5,732
Paints and varnishes	7,695	6,420	2,090	1,072	5,581	5,335
Soap	375	294	133	51	241	242
Chemicals, inorganic	13,114	12,465	2,587	2,662	10,503	9,775
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	**65,382**	**66,824**	**9,007**	**7,845**	**53,845**	**56,673**
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities						
Amusement and sporting goods	2,024	1,375	757	419	1,195	945
Household, etc., equipment	7,212	4,753	979	722	6,116	3,968
Scientific and educational equipment	6,652	8,357	616	552	6,001	7,794
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	**262,516**	**485,970**	**89,770**	**50,305**	**170,181**	**430,923**
Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption	**1,448,792**	**1,644,242**	**219,419**	**161,113**	**1,004,498**	**1,304,680**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Comparable totals for the year 1940 and itemized figures for the pre-war years 1937-39 will be found at pp. 488-499 of the 1942 Year Book. War-time restrictions preclude the publication of details for years since the outbreak of war but see textual footnote, p. 476.

Item	All Countries		United Kingdom		United States	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products						
A. MAINLY FOOD						
Fruits	5,762	4,583	3,436	1,303	1,161	2,159
Vegetables	5,292	5,409	1,294	367	1,523	2,549
Grains	171,463	134,801	119,488	77,899	46,934	40,491
Grains and products	231,028	188,755	154,291	100,101	54,869	47,436
Sugar	2,874	4,926	4	4	1,680	2,555
TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD[1]	247,055	206,053	159,027	101,776	59,342	54,834
B. OTHER THAN FOOD						
Beverages, alcoholic	13,155	19,733	75	63	8,327	9,508
Rubber	14,579	11,632	3,985	5,178	1,628	1,674
Seeds	4,893	12,031	1,127	874	3,132	10,423
TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD[1]	38,654	51,726	6,356	9,445	15,691	24,398
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	**285,709**	**257,778**	**165,382**	**111,220**	**75,034**	**79,232**
II. Animals and Animal Products						
Animals, living	18,433	19,250	Nil	Nil	18,110	18,822
Fish, fresh	15,185	18,858	679	486	14,441	18,365
Fish, dried, salted, etc.	5,885	7,300	2	4	2,560	4,556
Fish, preserved	18,442	21,771	14,160	18,277	1,040	1,384
Totals, Fishery Products[1]	41,178	49,787	14,845	18,768	19,702	26,157
Furs, undressed	15,448	17,382	429	156	14,533	16,709
Totals, Furs[1]	16,159	17,977	430	157	14,884	16,869
Meats	84,178	110,429	77,661	102,216	2,822	1,446
Milk and its products	21,270	34,261	14,622	24,808	180	1,527
Oils, fats, greases and waxes	2,412	2,323	849	1,085	1,207	877
Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	**201,731**	**256,725**	**114,990**	**158,646**	**64,738**	**71,911**
III. Fibres and Textiles						
Wool	2,357	3,265	18	78	1,423	1,309
Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	**30,820**	**28,932**	**3,222**	**2,090**	**6,529**	**9,611**
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper						
Logs and round timber	9,433	8,497	2,662	2,976	6,449	5,374
Planks and boards	74,205	80,115	25,069	22,495	41,397	53,141
Wood, unmanufactured	121,158	132,851	33,436	33,564	77,498	93,385
Wood-pulp	85,898	95,267	15,412	17,951	68,161	76,088
Wood, manufactured	88,497	97,788	16,233	19,029	68,451	76,521
Paper	176,184	157,838	7,779	5,146	139,106	137,952
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	**387,113**	**389,805**	**57,494**	**57,780**	**285,997**	**308,831**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Item	All Countries		United Kingdom		United States	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
V. Iron and Its Products						
Machinery	16,117	16,148	7,373	2,019	1,744	7,963
Vehicles	153,694	328,257	28,680	85,775	487	1,621
Totals, Iron and Its Products[2]	**239,901**	**467,121**	**70,251**	**120,758**	**14,246**	**32,990**
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals						
Copper	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Nickel	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Precious metals	14,027	16,660	1,716	879	11,858	15,776
Zinc	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[2]	**244,012**	**308,903**	**131,693**	**117,971**	**92,275**	**159,908**
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals						
Asbestos	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Coal and its products	4,889	6,551	93	169	3,536	3,913
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[2]	**45,172**	**56,580**	**5,043**	**6,005**	**32,260**	**38,851**
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products						
Fertilizers	10,284	9,992	19	270	7,239	7,703
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[2]	**58,676**	**77,333**	**26,426**	**31,079**	**15,451**	**29,160**
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities						
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities	**127,869**	**520,594**	**83,728**	**136,167**	**13,184**	**155,029**
Grand Totals, Exports of Canadian Produce	**1,621,003**	**2,363,773**	**658,228**	**741,717**	**599,713**	**885,523**

[1] War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1941 and 1942 but see textual footnote, p. 476. [2] Totals include other items not specified.

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 1940, 1941 and 1942, 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 an increase from $1,448,792,000 in 1941 to $1,644,242,000 in 1942, a rise of 13·5 p.c. However, if the price level of 1935-39 had prevailed in both these years, imports would have amounted to $1,105,221,000 in 1941 and $1,080,245,000 in 1942. This would represent a decrease of 2·3 p.c. and indicates that the effect of rising prices was beginning to be shown in the trade returns for 1942.

Three of the main groups of imports showed decreases in declared value in 1942, viz., agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products and non-ferrous metals; these three groups also showed decreases in volume, as did animals and animal products, wood and paper and chemicals and allied products. All groups, with the exception of iron and its products, showed advances in unit values or prices.

Exports also increased in 1942, both in value and in volume. On the basis of price levels prevailing during the period 1935-39, exports would have been valued at $1,387,900,000 in 1941 and $1,740,220,000 in 1942. This represents an increase of 25·4 p.c., as against the actual increase, on the basis of declared values, of 45·8 p.c., indicating not only a sizeable increase in the quantity of exports, but an appreciable increase in prices. The index of unit values of iron and its products continued its rapid rise, increasing from 151·5 in 1940 to 180·5 in 1941 and to 221·8 in 1942.

The index numbers of unit values of total imports increased from 130·8 in 1941 to 151·8 in 1942, while the index of unit values of exports showed a lesser increase from 115·5 to 134·3. This would indicate a slightly less favourable position of Canada's barter terms in 1942 than in 1941, as the prices of imported goods increased to a greater degree than did those of the exports exchanged for them.

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1940-42

NOTE.—In editions of the Year Books prior to 1942, 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 1935-39, inclusive, will be found at p. 118, Vol. I of "Trade of Canada, 1940".

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Values as Declared						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	157,250	171,835	147,740	218,263	285,709	257,778
Animals and Animal Products	35,366	34,846	34,931	164,724	201,731	256,726
Fibres and Textiles	147,329	161,139	189,066	22,696	30,820	28,932
Wood and Paper	38,100	36,739	38,177	348,006	387,113	389,806
Iron and Its Products	298,903	431,622	377,765	127,667	239,901	467,121
Non-Ferrous Metals	71,144	94,758	82,416	194,712	244,012	308,903
Non-Metallic Minerals	161,198	189,954	221,353	33,754	45,172	56,580
Chemicals and Allied Products	51,824	65,382	66,824	31,223	58,676	77,333
Miscellaneous	120,837	262,517	485,970	37,909	127,869	520,594
Totals, Declared Values	**1,081,951**	**1,448,792**	**1,644,242**	**1,178,954**	**1,621,003**	**2,363,778**

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1940-42—concluded

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
On the Basis of 1935-39 Average Values	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	140,452	141,631	102,726	221,678	292,520	237,622
Animals and Animal Products	33,174	30,607	25,693	158,887	186,907	205,965
Fibres and Textiles	115,694	123,693	127,440	21,254	30,286	26,620
Wood and Paper	32,407	28,473	25,712	283,694	297,017	281,938
Iron and Its Products	273,425	276,523	251,048	84,315	132,922	210,614
Non-Ferrous Metals	77,800	100,240	61,611	197,021	234,994	287,617
Non-Metallic Minerals	150,437	166,027	175,495	32,094	41,152	44,611
Chemicals and Allied Products	49,805	59,753	55,373	33,366	66,890	61,548
Miscellaneous	109,281	178,274	255,147	36,836	105,212	383,685
Totals at 1935-39 Average Values	**982,475**	**1,105,221**	**1,080,245**	**1,069,145**	**1,387,900**	**1,740,220**
Index Numbers of Declared Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	123·4	134·9	115·9	88·6	115·9	104·6
Animals and Animal Products	128·0	126·3	126·6	133·6	163·6	208·3
Fibres and Textiles	151·0	165·2	193·8	178·0	241·7	226·9
Wood and Paper	127·5	122·9	127·8	157·7	175·5	176·7
Iron and Its Products	185·8	268·4	234·9	218·9	411·4	801·0
Non-Ferrous Metals	181·3	241·5	210·1	120·6	151·1	191·3
Non-Metallic Minerals	132·1	155·6	181·3	132·8	177·7	222·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	145·5	183·6	187·6	156·8	294·7	388·4
Miscellaneous	272·2	591·3	1,094·6	233·6	788·0	3,208·0
Total Indexes of Declared Values	**158·1**	**211·6**	**240·2**	**133·3**	**183·3**	**267·2**
Index Numbers of Average Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	111·8	121·2	143·6	95·2	94·4	104·9
Animals and Animal Products	106·8	114·2	136·4	103·6	107·9	124·6
Fibres and Textiles	127·0	129·9	147·9	106·8	101·8	108·8
Wood and Paper	117·6	129·0	148·4	121·6	129·2	137·1
Iron and Its Products	110·4	157·6	151·9	151·5	180·5	221·8
Non-Ferrous Metals	88·2	91·1	129·0	99·1	104·1	107·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	107·1	114·4	126·1	105·2	109·8	126·8
Chemicals and Allied Products	103·8	109·2	120·3	94·1	88·2	126·3
Miscellaneous	107·6	143·3	185·3	101·9	120·3	134·3
Total Indexes of Average Values	**109·9**	**130·8**	**151·8**	**109·1**	**115·5**	**134·3**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	110·4	111·3	80·7	93·1	122·8	99·7
Animals and Animal Products	119·9	110·6	92·8	128·9[1]	151·6	167·1
Fibres and Textiles	119·0	127·2	131·0	166·6	237·4	208·6
Wood and Paper	108·5	95·3	86·1	129·7	135·8	128·9
Iron and Its Products	168·4	170·3	154·6	144·5	227·9	361·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	205·7	265·0	162·9	121·7	145·2	177·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	123·2	136·0	143·8	126·3	161·9	175·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	140·2	168·2	155·9	166·7	334·2	307·6
Miscellaneous	253·0	412·7	590·6	229·3	654·9	2,388·4
Total Indexes of Physical Volume	**143·8**	**161·8**	**158·2**	**122·2**	**158·7**	**198·9**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 4.—Proportions of Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products

The stage attained in the industrial development of a country is indicated by the character of the goods it imports and exports. In the early years of Canada's development, imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the beginning of the twentieth century this position has been almost reversed; a large percentage of imports into

Canada now consists of raw material and semi-manufactured products to be used in Canadian manufacturing industries, while exports consist, to a great degree, of products that have undergone some process of manufacture. With the growth of population and the establishment of industries using mass-production methods, it has become profitable to import raw materials such as rubber, cotton and sugar for processing in Canadian factories; such industries can easily produce more finished products than the domestic market can absorb and, therefore, an export trade in these finished goods has become established.

In trade with countries possessing highly developed manufacturing industries, Canada's imports consist of manufactured products and her exports to those countries are made up largely of raw materials and semi-manufactured products. On the other hand, in trade with countries of South America and Africa, whose industrial development is not so advanced, the reverse is true, imports being predominantly raw materials, while by far the larger part of exports are fully manufactured goods.

Analyses of Canada's trade, from the angle of degree of manufacture of imports and exports with leading countries, are of value to the student of economic relationships because they present, in summary, a picture with significant meaning in the complementary relationship existing in manufacturing and commerce between continents and countries.

The data of Table **19** have been specially tabulated to show at a glance this information for all countries of any importance that trade with Canada. Table **20**, on the other hand, gives historical statistics that clearly indicate the fluctuations in imports for home consumption of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacture, irrespective of their source. In a broad way, the data reflect the development of Canadian manufactures, although the dislocations in trade caused by the Axis invasions that cut off supplies of essential commodities 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, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the values are too small to be expressed.

Year, Continent and Country	Imports						Domestic Exports (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	
1941												
EUROPE												
Belgium	19	25·7	3	4·3	53	70·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Denmark	1	34·3	Nil	–	3	65·7	"	–	"	–	"	–
Eire	137	87·1	"	–	20	12·9	1,216	62·9	117	6·0	599	31·1
France	3	0·9	"	–	332	99·1	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Germany	–	1·5	3[1]	32·3	7[1]	66·2	"	–	"	–	"	
Italy	Nil	–	–	–	44[1]	100·0	"	–	"	–	"	
Netherlands	124	91·6	Nil	–	11	8·4	"	–	"	–	"	
Norway	Nil	–	"	–	3	100·0	"	–	"	–	"	–
Spain	14	2·7	132	25·3	374	72·0	11	4·7	44	18·5	184	76·8
Sweden	Nil	–	Nil	–	670	100·0	2	5·7	20	71·2	7	23·1
Switzerland	5	0·1	"	–	3,999	99·9	220	14·7	1	0·1	1,275	85·2
United Kingdom	7,891	3·6	18,254	8·3	193,274	88·1	143,648	21·8	184,313	28·0	330,267	50·2
TOTALS, EUROPE[2]	8,484	3·7	18,399	8·1	199,413	88·2	145,475	21·7	188,915	28·2	335,467	50·1

[1] Ex-bond. [2] Totals include other countries not specified.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1941 and 1942—continued

Year, Continent and Country	Imports						Domestic Exports (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
1941—con.	$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000	
NORTH AMERICA												
Bermuda	31	34·9	1	1·0	58	64·1	593	20·4	83	2·9	2,227	76·7
Br. West Indies—												
Barbados	–	–	2,041	51·7	1,907	48·3	222	6·9	330	10·3	2,659	82·8
Jamaica	3,976	58·6	2,536	37·4	270	4·0	448	5·3	561	6·6	7,455	88·1
Trinidad and Tobago	742	19·0	2,865	73·5	293	7·5	1,093	7·3	583	3·8	13,476	88·9
Other B.W.I.	765	35·0	1,232	56·4	187	8·6	182	5·0	134	3·6	3,420	91·4
Cuba	509	11·8	2,864	66·1	957	22·1	369	14·6	336	13·3	1,824	72·1
Mexico	1,722	90·8	12	0·6	162	8·6	240	5·6	887	20·9	3,128	73·5
Newfoundland	2,916	68·3	24	0·6	1,332	31·1	4,293	13·5	779	2·5	26,801	84·0
United States	172,072	17·1	41,690	4·2	790,736	78·7	163,280	27·2	213,714	35·6	222,719	37·2
TOTALS, NORTH AMERICA[1]	186,058	17·9	58,202	5·6	796,880	76·5	171,156	25·3	217,802	32·2	288,322	42·5
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	1,957	41·1	376	7·9	2,431	51·0	189	2·6	809	11·3	6,174	86·1
Brazil	17,248	88·7	1,008	5·2	1,188	6·1	230	2·8	1,863	23·0	6,004	74·2
British Guiana	4,804	57·0	2,630	31·2	995	11·8	287	5·2	27	0·5	5,229	94·3
Colombia	12,899	0·3	4	0·7	9	99·0	52	2·9	174	9·7	1,566	87·4
Peru	2,188	77·3	26	0·9	619	21·8	111	5·7	497	25·6	1,334	68·7
Venezuela	6,270	96·1	Nil	–	257	3·9	96	5·5	138	8·0	1,500	86·5
TOTALS, SOUTH AMERICA[1]	46,818	82·5	4,238	7·5	5,696	10·0	1,071	3·6	3,980	13·4	24,734	83·0
ASIA												
British India	2,792	15·6	638	3·6	14,437	80·8	418	1·1	2,543	6·7	35,077	92·2
Burma	10	3·6	102	36·2	169	60·2	24	0·9	18	0·6	2,672	98·5
Br. Str. Settlements	30,289	78·2	7,504	19·4	944	2·4	114	1·2	129	1·3	9,387	97·5
Ceylon	1,441	23·8	405	6·7	4,218	69·5	1	0·3	112	32·8	228	66·9
China	993	38·9	719	28·2	837	32·9	1,539	23·3	524	7·9	4,535	68·8
Netherlands East Indies	1,403	30·5	2,060	44·8	1,133	24·7	19	0·5	96	2·6	3,537	96·9
Hong Kong	375	40·9	88	9·7	453	49·4	263	8·6	176	5·8	2,617	85·6
Japan	83	3·6	72	3·1	2,183	93·3	176	11·7	1,091	72·7	235	15·6
Philippine Is.	684	89·9	69	9·1	8	1·0	2	0·2	65	4·2	1,481	95·6
TOTALS, ASIA[1]	38,151	51·0	11,683	15·6	25,008	33·4	2,560	3·7	4,767	6·9	62,243	89·4
OCEANIA												
Australia	4,922	25·6	7,214	37·5	7,099	36·9	411	1·2	5,985	16·0	30,894	82·8
Fiji	Nil	–	3,823	99·3	26	0·7	Nil	–	244	56·4	189	43·6
Hawaii	6	7·7	4	4·8	72	87·5	14	1·0	22	1·6	1,339	97·4
New Zealand	11,775	86·9	1,270	9·4	507	3·7	43	0·4	441	4·4	9,496	95·2
TOTALS, OCEANIA[1]	16,881	45·8	12,312	33·4	7,704	20·8	469	1·0	6,703	13·6	41,948	85·4
AFRICA												
British E. Africa	1,784	84·4	15	0·7	316	14·9	1	0·0	23	0·6	3,875	99·4
British S. Africa	3,776	90·3	33	0·8	373	8·9	346	1·0	3,549	9·8	32,200	89·2
British W. Africa	2,732	94·8	149	5·2	Nil	–	5	0·3	86	5·3	1,530	94·4
Egypt	2,645	99·5	11	0·4	2	0·1	547	0·6	235	0·3	78,413	99·1
S. Rhodesia	470	95·1	Nil	–	24	4·9	90	3·0	466	15·3	2,486	81·7
TOTALS, AFRICA[1]	11,888	92·4	255	2·0	721	5·6	996	0·8	4,645	3·7	119,750	95·5
Grand Totals, 1941	**308,280**	**21·3**	**105,090**	**7·3**	1,035,423	**71·4**	**321,728**	**19·8**	**426,812**	**26·3**	**872,464**	**53·9**

[1] Totals include other countries not specified.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1941 and 1942—continued

Year, Continent and Country	Imports						Domestic Exports (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
1941—concl.	$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000	
BRITISH EMPIRE												
United Kingdom	7,891	3·6	18,254	8·3	193,274	88·1	143,648	21·8	184,313	28·0	330,267	50·2
Other	74,028	52·7	32,688	23·3	33,807	24·0	10,059	4·6	16,397	7·4	193,957	88·0
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE	81,919	22·8	50,942	14·2	227,081	63·0	153,707	17·5	200,710	22·8	524,224	59·7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES												
United States	172,072	17·1	41,690	4·2	790,736	78·7	163,280	27·2	213,714	35·6	222,719	37·2
Other	54,289	64·4	12,458	14·8	17,605	20·8	4,741	3·3	12,388	8·7	125,521	88·0
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES	226,361	20·8	54,148	5·0	808,341	74·2	168,021	22·6	226,102	30·5	348,240	46·9
1942												
EUROPE												
Belgium	5	97·7	Nil	–	[1]	2·3	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Eire	53	76·5	"	–	16	23·5	4,264	88·5	113	2·4	440	9·1
France	Nil	–	[1]	0·4	20	99·6	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Germany	"	–	Nil	–	[2]	100·0	"	–	"	–	"	
Italy	"	–	"	–	[1]	100·0	"	–	"	–	"	
Netherlands	36	98·6	"	–	[1]	1·4	"	–	"	–	"	–
Spain	9	2·3	3	0·6	394	97·1	1	7·8	10	91·5	[1]	0·7
Sweden	Nil	–	Nil	–	79	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	9	100·0
Switzerland	"	–	"	–	3,898	100·0	181	2·9	4	–	6,085	97·1
United Kingdom	4,879	3·0	11,811	7·3	144,433	89·7	96,881	13·1	170,379	23·0	474,457	63·9
TOTALS, EUROPE[2]	5,035	3·0	11,868	7·1	149,433	89·9	104,112	13·1	186,295	23·4	504,539	63·5
NORTH AMERICA												
Bermuda	29	13·9	Nil	–	180	86·1	424	15·1	51	1·8	2,326	83·1
Br. West Indies—												
Barbados	[1]	0·1	428	61·1	272	38·8	145	8·2	116	6·6	1,500	85·2
Jamaica	1,896	34·0	3,258	58·5	418	7·5	468	6·8	327	4·8	6,086	88·4
Trinidad and Tobago	167	8·3	1,744	86·8	98	4·9	1,006	6·8	281	1·9	13,469	91·3
Other B.W.I.	383	53·7	185	26·0	145	20·3	107	3·7	42	1·4	2,782	94·9
Cuba	469	7·9	5,237	88·6	206	3·5	285	13·5	249	11·8	1,583	74·7
Mexico	4,619	92·9	26	0·5	325	6·6	459	8·2	1,220	21·9	3,904	69·9
Newfoundland	2,800	54·7	35	0·7	2,281	44·6	8,189	16·1	1,191	2·3	41,452	81·6
United States	234,383	18·0	40,219	3·1	1,030,077	78·9	174,228	19·7	281,239	31·8	430,057	48·5
TOTALS, NORTH AMERICA[2]	250,590	18·7	51,664	3·9	1,035,307	77·4	185,709	18·9	285,118	29·1	510,599	52·0
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	4,181	42·9	1,428	14·7	4,129	42·4	295	7·1	651	15·6	3,218	77·3
Brazil	9,351	83·7	473	4·2	1,342	12·1	27	0·7	767	20·5	2,944	78·8
British Guiana	4,084	67·0	1,467	24·1	541	8·9	342	5·6	53	0·9	5,736	93·5
Colombia	1,985	99·4	4	0·2	8	0·4	20	1·6	151	12·4	1,044	86·0
Peru	924	98·7	Nil	–	12	1·3	114	11·1	163	15·8	749	73·0
Venezuela	8,999	97·0	"	–	275	3·0	100	12·5	72	9·1	625	78·4
TOTALS, SOUTH AMERICA[2]	33,438	75·8	3,711	8·4	6,992	15·8	1,116	5·7	2,219	11·2	16,411	83·1

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Totals include other countries not specified [3] Ex-bond.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year, Continent and Country	Imports						Domestic Exports (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
1942—concl.	$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000	
ASIA												
British India	3,244	15·2	2,049	9·6	16,053	75·2	42	–	2,965	1·8	164,876	98·2
Burma	Nil	–	67	100·0	Nil	–	1	0·2	Nil	–	433	99·8
Br. Str. Settlements	10,680	72·9	3,872	26·4	100	0·7	1	–	–	–	3,167	**100·0**
Ceylon	2,479	36·5	850	12·5	3,455	51·0	16	1·2	55	4·2	1,253	94·6
China	41	35·2	5	4·0	71	60·8	1	–	106	1·4	7,696	98·6
Netherlands East Indies	800	70·1	237	20·8	104	9·1	Nil	–	8	1·5	540	98·5
Hong Kong	35	8·6	Nil	–	375	91·4	"	–	Nil	–	[1]	100·0
Japan	Nil	–	"	–	1,045[3]	100·0	"	–	"	–	Nil	–
Philippine Is.	83	78·4	13	11·9	10	9·7	"	–	"	–	"	
TOTALS, ASIA[2]	17,455	37·8	7,097	15·4	21,641	46·8	2,012	1·0	3,671	1·8	196,431	97·2
OCEANIA												
Australia	4,838	37·5	4,010	31·1	4,042	31·4	48	–	6,843	8·7	71,974	91·3
Fiji	Nil	–	3,062	99·0	30	1·0	Nil	–	166	51·1	158	48·9
Hawaii	966	22·5	Nil	–	3,324	77·5	"	–	Nil	–	933	100·0
New Zealand	18,145	91·2	1,328	6·7	420	2·1	66	0·2	630	2·1	29,640	97·7
TOTALS, OCEANIA[2]	23,030	63·6	8,681	24·0	4,495	12·4	114	0·1	7,658	6·9	102,833	93·0
AFRICA												
British E. Africa	3,295	94·8	13	0·4	169	4·8	2	–	30	0·6	5,035	99·4
British S. Africa	4,032	85·2	39	0·8	660	14·0	209	0·8	1,937	7·0	25,397	92·2
British W. Africa	2,982	92·2	252	7·8	1	–	112	2·5	10	0·2	4,274	97·3
Egypt	1,056	99·5	Nil	–	6	0·5	6,102	2·9	419	0·2	206,607	96·9
S. Rhodesia	301	100·0	"	–	Nil	–	15	1·2	96	7·7	1,136	91·1
TOTALS, AFRICA[2]	12,204	88·4	753	5·5	848	6·1	6,477	2·5	2,597	1·0	245,860	96·5
Grand Totals, 1942	**341,753**	**20·8**	**83,774**	**5·1**	**1,218,715**	**74·1**	**299,541**	**12·7**	**487,560**	**20·6**	**1,576,673**	**66·7**
BRITISH EMPIRE												
United Kingdom	4,879	3·0	11,811	7·3	144,423	89·7	96,881	13·1	170,379	23·0	474,457	63·9
Other	59,706	53·0	23,087	20·5	29,870	26·5	15,471	3·8	14,954	3·6	381,674	92·6
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE	64,585	23·6	34,898	12·7	174,293	63·7	112,352	9·7	185,333	16·1	856,131	74·2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES												
United States	234,383	18·0	40,219	3·1	1,030,077	78·9	174,228	19·7	281,239	31·8	430,057	48·5
Other	42,785	65·0	8,656	13·2	14,345	21·8	12,961	4·0	20,987	6·5	290,485	89·5
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES	277,168	20·2	48,875	3·6	1,044,422	76·2	187,189	15·5	302,226	25·0	720,542	59·5

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Totals include other countries not specified. [3] Ex-bond.

20.—Imports of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, 1926-42

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....	476,983	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	11,665,678[1]	177,638	1,177,854	3,857,310	440,215	2,271,449	874	2,392,833
1941....	535,920	10,613,994	224,313	1,493,046	2,006,423	453,238	2,685,221	Nil	807,371
1942 ...	304,786	3,420,531	101,244	738,235	1,452,330	356,540	2,802,545	"	106,015

Year	Wool, Raw[2]	Noils and Worsted Tops	Artificial Silk Rovings, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico	Rags, Waste Paper, and Other Waste	Iron Ore	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	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	53,587	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	444,613	895,206	1,302,430	7,494,629	52,752	1,228,091
1939....	190,777	123,051	3,128,339	556,842	1,330,024	1,764,844	10,210,575	58,257	1,297,060
1940....	355,618	180,170	3,482,255	877,626	1,845,171	2,418,237	13,963,054	118,378	1,491,072
1941....	486,223	153,664	4,690,108	931,427	1,299,646	3,254,655	23,232,943	174,381	1,637,465
1942....	739,494	126,369	3,541,497	788,081	1,036,298	2,701,968	26,679,928	72,051	1,542,597

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc.

Subsection 5.—Origin and Purpose Groupings of Imports and Exports

In the origin classification of imports and exports appearing in Tables **21** and **21A** 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 **22A**, 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 1941 and 1942; the only previous compilations of this nature, on a calendar-year basis, were those for 1939 and 1940 and appear at pp. 506-507 of the 1942 Year Book.

Since the Bureau of Statistics analyses manufacturing production and wholesale prices in Canada according to origin and purpose, the statistics given here for external trade provide a basis for a study of production, prices and trade according to origin or purpose.

21.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1941

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin						
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	316,393	17,440,873	19,959,550	123,684,175	56,072,555	188,933,554
Partly manufactured	2,104	773,534	861,345	1,055,787	1,091,430	3,048,950
Fully or chiefly manufactured	6,681,510	4,476,474	12,770,651	37,880,908	16,441,209	80,443,397
Totals, Field Crops	7,000,007	22,690,881	33,591,546	162,620,870	73,605,194	272,425,901
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	2,188,323	5,490,569	28,039,002	6,379,171	26,635,798	35,762,841
Partly manufactured	11,361,633	3,561,464	19,364,045	735,462	2,277,138	4,687,821
Fully or chiefly manufactured	21,230,526	3,803,158	27,519,919	92,114,135	1,516,581	104,503,475
Totals, Animal Husbandry	34,780,482	12,855,191	74,952,966	99,228,768	30,429,517	144,954,137
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials	2,504,716	22,931,442	48,028,552	130,063,346	82,708,353	224,696,395
Partly manufactured	11,363,737	4,334,998	20,225,390	1,791,249	3,368,568	7,736,771
Fully or chiefly manufactured	27,912,036	8,279,632	40,290,570	129,995,043	17,957,790	184,946,872
TOTALS, CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS	41,780,489	35,546,072	108,544,512	261,849,638	104,034,711	417,380,038
FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS—[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	171,581	30,249,157	100,672,630	Nil	16,008	23,295
Partly manufactured	46,811	5,660,779	37,270,080	"	395,589	415,917
Fully or chiefly manufactured	21,034,724	33,907,368	89,857,334	6,052,243	4,567,889	31,583,420
Totals, Field Crops	21,253,116	69,817,304	227,800,044	6,052,243	4,979,486	32,022,632
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	56,081	3,323,622	4,786,296	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	3,612	29,211	33,613	"	"	"
Fully or chiefly manufactured	817,846	1,039,758	2,078,144	344	9,673	2,800,652
Totals, Animal Husbandry	877,539	4,392,591	6,898,053	344	9,673	2,800,652
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials	227,662	33,572,779	105,458,926	Nil	16,008	23,295
Partly manufactured	50,423	5,689,990	37,303,693	"	395,589	415,917
Fully or chiefly manufactured	21,852,570	34,947,126	91,935,478	6,052,587	4,577,562	34,384,072
TOTALS, FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS	22,130,655	74,209,895	234,698,097	6,052,587	4,989,159	34,823,284

[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, 1941—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	487,974	47,690,030	120,632,180	123,684,175	56,088,563	188,956,849
Partly manufactured	48,915	6,434,313	38,131,425	1,055,787	1,487,019	3,464,867
Fully or chiefly manufactured	27,716,234	38,383,842	102,627,985	43,933,151	21,009,098	112,026,817
Totals, All Field Crops	28,253,123	92,508,185	261,391,590	168,673,113	78,584,680	304,448,533
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	2,244,404	8,814,191	32,855,298	6,379,171	26,635,798	35,762,841
Partly manufactured	11,365,245	3,590,675	19,397,658	735,462	2,277,138	4,687,821
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,048,372	4,842,916	29,598,063	92,114,479	1,526,254	107,304,127
Totals, All Animal Husbandry	35,658,021	17,247,782	81,851,019	99,229,112	30,439,190	147,754,789
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials	**2,732,378**	**56,504,221**	**153,487,478**	**130,063,346**	**82,724,361**	**224,719,690**
Partly manufactured	**11,414,160**	**10,024,988**	**57,529,083**	**1,791,249**	**3,764,157**	**8,152,688**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**49,764,606**	**43,226,758**	**132,226,048**	**136,047,630**	**22,535,352**	**219,330,944**
Totals, Farm Origin	**63,911,144**	**109,755,967**	**343,242,609**	**267,902,225**	**109,023,870**	**452,203,322**
Wild Life Origin						
Raw materials	132,106	2,080,840	2,730,864	428,836	14,607,902	15,526,013
Partly manufactured	210,247	37,985	255,849	1,397	171,374	458,252
Fully or chiefly manufactured	374,358	13,575	410,685	195	179,557	253,120
Totals, Wild Life Origin	**716,711**	**2,132,400**	**3,397,398**	**430,428**	**14,958,833**	**16,237,385**
Marine Origin						
Raw materials	7,824	448,407	1,393,875	679,381	14,793,078	15,538,619
Partly manufactured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured	107,280	936,974	2,052,183	14,669,491	6,065,005	27,445,590
Totals, Marine Origin	**115,104**	**1,385,381**	**3,446,058**	**15,348,872**	**20,858,083**	**42,984,209**
Forest Origin						
Raw materials	1,197	839,448	1,028,394	2,061,309	23,116,627	25,510,763
Partly manufactured	19,849	7,007,100	7,494,322	46,604,914	110,902,093	170,310,912
Fully or chiefly manufactured	2,548,986	27,918,127	31,943,836	8,839,015	151,998,109	191,411,564
Totals, Forest Origin	**2,570,032**	**35,764,675**	**40,466,552**	**57,505,238**	**286,016,829**	**387,233,239**
Mineral Origin						
Raw materials	5,017,278	112,156,336	149,596,566	10,415,599	28,038,369	40,432,478
Partly manufactured	6,436,272	20,893,613	35,176,550	135,910,478	97,518,344	246,496,960
Fully or chiefly manufactured	38,755,719	519,900,297	565,041,388	67,004,410	20,906,644	264,496,518
Totals, Mineral Origin	**50,209,269**	**652,950,246**	**749,814,504**	**213,330,487**	**146,463,357**	**551,425,956**
Mixed Origin						
Raw materials	Nil	42,318	42,341	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	173,560	3,726,716	4,633,823	5,115	1,358,060	1,392,789
Fully or chiefly manufactured	101,723,137	198,740,449	303,748,365	103,705,989	21,034,431	169,526,275
Totals, Mixed Origin	**101,896,697**	**202,509,483**	**308,424,529**	**103,711,104**	**22,392,491**	**170,919,064**
Recapitulation						
Raw materials	**7,890,783**	**172,071,570**	**308,279,518**	**143,648,471**	**163,280,337**	**321,727,563**
Partly manufactured	**18,254,088**	**41,690,402**	**105,089,627**	**184,313,153**	**213,714,028**	**426,811,601**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**193,274,086**	**790,736,180**	**1,035,422,505**	**330,266,730**	**222,719,098**	**872,464,011**
Grand Totals	**219,418,957**	**1,004,498,152**	**1,448,791,650**	**658,228,354**	**599,713,463**	**1,621,003,175**

21A.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1942

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin						
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	300,693	25,630,346	27,694,498	82,430,975	58,375,867	161,299,074
Partly manufactured	Nil	764,802	856,318	1,298,346	1,251,810	2,953,177
Fully or chiefly manufactured	6,725,901	5,553,331	13,406,098	23,917,939	18,520,305	83,210,956
Totals, Field Crops	7,026,594	31,948,479	41,956,914	107,647,260	78,147,982	247,463,207
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	1,263,928	2,978,487	34,214,184	3,584,343	22,672,483	30,807,505
Partly manufactured	10,044,071	3,946,913	18,306,961	526,700	3,482,679	5,958,104
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,808,737	6,018,289	31,162,112	134,605,164	3,253,254	153,390,038
Totals, Animal Husbandry	34,116,736	12,943,689	83,683,257	138,716,207	29,408,416	190,155,647
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials	1,564,621	28,608,833	61,908,682	86,015,318	81,048,350	192,106,579
Partly manufactured	10,044,071	4,711,715	19,163,279	1,825,046	4,734,489	8,911,281
Fully or chiefly manufactured	29,534,638	11,571,620	44,568,210	158,523,103	21,773,559	236,600,994
TOTALS, CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS	41,143,330	44,892,168	125,640,171	246,363,467	107,556,398	437,618,854
FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS—[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	60,477	52,957,883	96,763,633	Nil	70	516
Partly manufactured	21,522	4,128,141	26,728,437	"	165,102	175,143
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,245,407	46,378,636	96,338,016	5,568,336	7,620,521	28,630,311
Totals, Field Crops	22,327,406	103,464,660	219,830,086	5,568,336	7,785,693	28,805,970
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	15,423	1,469,335	2,723,103	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	131	326	457	"	"	"
Fully or chiefly manufactured	566,406	1,084,114	1,670,148	207	3,018	282,934
Totals, Animal Husbandry	581,960	2,553,775	4,393,708	207	3,018	282,934
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials	75,900	54,427,218	99,486,736	Nil	70	516
Partly manufactured	21,653	4,128,467	26,728,894	"	165,102	175,143
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,811,813	47,462,750	98,008,164	5,568,543	7,623,539	28,913,245
TOTALS, FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS	22,909,366	106,018,435	224,223,794	5,568,543	7,788,711	29,088,904
ALL FARM PRODUCTS—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials	361,170	78,588,229	124,458,131	82,430,975	58,375,937	161,299,590
Partly manufactured	21,522	4,892,943	27,584,755	1,298,346	1,416,912	3,128,320
Fully or chiefly manufactured	28,971,308	51,931,967	109,744,114	29,486,275	26,140,826	111,841,267
Totals, All Field Crops	29,354,000	135,413,139	261,787,000	113,215,596	85,933,675	276,269,177

[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.

21A.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1942—concluded

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin—concluded						
ALL FARM PRODUCTS—conc.						
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	1,279,351	4,447,822	36,937,287	3,584,343	22,672,483	30,807,505
Partly manufactured	10,044,202	3,947,239	18,307,418	526,700	3,482,679	5,958,104
Fully or chiefly manufactured	23,375,143	7,102,403	32,832,260	134,605,371	3,256,272	153,672,972
Totals, All Animal Husbandry	34,698,696	15,497,464	88,076,965	138,716,414	29,411,434	190,438,581
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials	**1,640,521**	**83,036,051**	**161,395,418**	**86,015,318**	**81,048,420**	**192,107,095**
Partly manufactured	**10,065,724**	**8,840,182**	**45,892,173**	**1,825,046**	**4,899,591**	**9,086,424**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**52,346,451**	**59,034,370**	**142,576,374**	**164,091,646**	**29,397,098**	**265,514,239**
Totals, Farm Origin	**64,052,696**	**150,910,603**	**349,863,965**	**251,932,010**	**115,345,109**	**466,707,758**
Wild Life Origin						
Raw materials	72	1,337,751	1,851,775	156,257	16,733,008	17,406,034
Partly manufactured	163,450	4,962	168,971	184	77,739	443,282
Fully or chiefly manufactured	182,573	4,505	187,330	145	82,594	151,487
Totals, Wild Life Origin	**346,095**	**1,347,218**	**2,208,076**	**156,586**	**16,893,341**	**18,000,803**
Marine Origin						
Raw materials	6,161	337,777	1,341,667	486,223	18,861,122	19,361,113
Partly manufactured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured	62,118	740,688	2,123,506	19,365,734	8,357,761	32,774,998
Totals, Marine Origin	**68,279**	**1,078,465**	**3,465,173**	**19,851,957**	**27,218,883**	**52,136,111**
Forest Origin						
Raw materials	1,414	1,192,119	1,199,022	1,252,041	26,053,196	27,426,610
Partly manufactured	11,786	6,736,209	7,048,172	49,301,653	131,054,120	187,494,504
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,952,630	29,704,053	33,067,504	7,246,556	151,766,912	175,101,282
Totals, Forest Origin	**1,965,830**	**37,632,381**	**41,314,698**	**57,800,250**	**308,874,228**	**390,022,396**
Mineral Origin						
Raw materials	3,230,333	148,452,992	175,938,461	8,970,897	31,532,025	43,239,972
Partly manufactured	1,441,816	21,658,494	27,323,502	119,252,137	144,092,358	289,413,959
Fully or chiefly manufactured	27,305,036	478,061,787	510,680,054	123,218,847	65,340,554	521,266,923
Totals, Mineral Origin	**31,977,185**	**648,173,273**	**713,942,017**	**251,441,881**	**240,964,937**	**853,920,854**
Mixed Origin						
Raw materials	Nil	26,632	26,632	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	127,963	2,979,287	3,340,989	"	1,114,820	1,121,344
Fully or chiefly manufactured	62,574,658	462,531,806	530,080,383	160,533,963	175,111,885	581,864,030
Totals, Mixed Origin	**62,702,621**	**465,537,725**	**533,448,004**	**160,533,963**	**176,226,705**	**582,985,374**
Recapitulation						
Raw materials	**4,878,501**	**234,383,322**	**341,752,975**	**96,880,736**	**174,227,771**	**299,540,824**
Partly manufactured	**11,810,739**	**40,219,134**	**83,773,807**	**170,379,020**	**281,238,628**	**487,559,513**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**144,423,466**	**1,030,077,209**	**1,218,715,151**	**474,456,891**	**430,056,804**	**1,576,672,959**
Grand Totals	**161,112,706**	**1,304,679,665**	**1,644,241,933**	**741,716,647**	**885,523,203**	**2,363,773,296**

22.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 22, p. 470 of the 1941 Year Book for changes that have been made in the classification. In editions of the Year Book prior to 1942 this table was compiled on a fiscal-year basis; the 1942 Year Book, at pp. 508-510, gives the calendar-year figures for 1939 and 1940.

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Materials						
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders	1,446	2,529,164	2,864,242	110,077	15,096,566	17,356,677
Fertilizers	32,083	3,532,513	3,780,901	32,799	8,954,371	12,014,215
Seeds	21,970	773,661	1,054,457	1,127,260	2,177,962	3,937,967
Other	487,456	1,308,954	1,824,756	Nil	1,426,915	1,535,346
TOTALS, FARM	542,955	8,144,292	9,524,356	1,270,136	27,655,814	34,844,205
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages	73,293	5,452,175	7,249,596	118,384,003	39,741,378	161,977,859
Tobacco, smokers supplies	79,623	619,938	1,109,620	990,176	4,701	1,721,569
Textiles, clothing cordage	52,050,886	47,785,634	149,611,670	2,148,692	2,063,558	9,133,666
Fur and leather goods	2,446,715	8,782,989	19,385,617	1,193,234	20,591,377	24,329,760
Sawmills	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,293,226	4,658,209	6,617,701
Rubber industries	93,978	3,874,672	35,796,839	181,148	422,084	613,465
Other manufactures	17,673,395	229,962,745	297,972,837	181,503,524	347,447,895	580,152,134
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS	72,417,890	296,478,153	511,126,179	305,694,003	414,929,202	784,596,154
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	6,297,858	24,903,887	31,348,383	29,189,749	55,056,403	101,507,649
Totals, Producers Materials[1]	**79,270,319**	**330,368,316**	**552,852,518**	**336,506,254**	**497,788,848**	**922,035,372**
Producers Equipment						
Farm	437,622	31,302,435	31,898,791	5,125,229	8,594,780	16,124,930
Commerce and industry	10,083,855	173,710,164	184,189,804	12,788,507	12,358,104	37,773,651
Totals, Producers Equipment	**10,521,477**	**205,012,599**	**216,088,595**	**17,913,736**	**20,952,884**	**53,898,581**
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel	4,314,937	67,216,596	72,274,978	4,966,866	3,033,548	12,331,963
Electricity	Nil	89,293	89,293	Nil	6,418,324	6,420,009
Lubricants	3,493	4,648,974	4,652,656	1,953	53,476	301,890
Totals, Fuel, etc	**4,318,430**	**71,954,863**	**77,016,927**	**4,968,819**	**9,505,348**	**19,053,862**
Transport						
Road	936,879	84,426,270	85,374,771	30,358,433	1,527,012	161,609,057
Rail	4,835	2,403,296	2,408,131	Nil	47,614	456,676
Water	270,227	6,135,185	6,410,296	616,335	71,961	1,980,579
Aircraft	4,576,477	36,280,969	40,872,854	18,150,837	957,743	20,185,360
Totals, Transport	**5,788,418**	**129,245,720**	**135,066,052**	**49,125,605**	**2,604,330**	**184,231,672**

[1] Totals include other items not stated.

22.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1941—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	90,354	1,172,869	1,267,888	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers	1,080,245	7,098,908	8,576,554	182,037	605,834	6,106,341
Other	123,826	2,085,261	2,219,691	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials	**1,294,425**	**10,357,038**	**12,064,133**	**182,037**	**605,834**	**6,106,341**
Consumer Goods						
Foods	925,797	28,914,744	84,085,892	152,781,290	26,655,011	219,527,185
Beverages	4,907,804	1,761,775	24,053,859	450,114	8,457,459	13,924,097
Smokers supplies	656,502	417,456	1,165,801	6,047	18,665	143,355
Clothing	5,554,597	2,037,660	8,048,514	1,569,880	1,262,646	13,509,023
Household goods	11,178,465	12,670,040	25,037,922	270,219	162,612	7,851,154
Jewellery, timepieces, etc	1,372,299	2,456,473	6,572,004	61,105	6,512	447,617
Books, educational supplies, etc	1,738,003	10,925,467	12,710,142	165,512	1,078,834	2,272,232
Recreation equipment, etc	1,057,905	3,506,161	4,673,280	20,606	2,399,594	3,389,104
Medical supplies, etc	1,193,313	9,758,310	11,871,352	365,377	488,520	2,485,439
Other	676,845	1,578,751	2,302,435	6,580	4,900	1,533,301
Totals, Consumer Goods	**29,261,530**	**74,026,837**	**180,521,201**	**155,696,730**	**40,534,753**	**265,082,567**
Totals, Munitions and War Stores	**82,444,426**	**108,519,705**	**191,038,331**	**51,973,721**	**5,357,043**	**74,421,535**
Totals, Live Animals for Food	**Nil**	**3,423**	**3,423**	**Nil**	**14,537,937**	**14,732,636**
Totals, Unclassified	**6,519,932**	**75,009,651**	**84,140,470**	**41,861,452**	**7,826,486**	**81,440,669**
Grand Totals	**219,418,957**	**1,004,498,152**	**1,448,791,650**	**658,228,354**	**599,713,463**	**1,621,003,175**

22A.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1942

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 22, p. 491.

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Materials						
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders	167	2,724,020	2,755,860	17,103	15,332,955	17,458,896
Fertilizers	179,874	3,453,270	3,919,084	270,342	9,419,174	11,708,275
Seeds	46,419	968,574	1,107,562	873,502	2,989,746	4,597,745
Other	238,257	1,428,367	1,670,414	Nil	2,780,477	2,781,635
TOTALS, FARM	464,717	8,574,231	9,452,920	1,160,947	30,522,352	36,546,551
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages	22,367	7,804,331	10,026,029	77,518,820	29,234,531	121,946,524
Tobacco, smokers supplies	36,171	560,160	1,020,657	3,190,900	13,244	3,791,153
Textiles, clothing, cordage	53,243,782	75,664,859	177,622,732	1,394,350	2,487,017	9,203,945
Fur and leather goods	2,606,403	6,013,731	17,611,040	708,314	21,015,025	24,577,181
Sawmills	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,335,310	2,809,294	4,343,915
Rubber industries	90,613	6,767,928	20,916,543	147,061	206,171	353,891
Other manufacturers	8,611,395	267,496,858	316,111,773	164,547,438	413,448,597	628,443,680
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS	64,610,731	364,307,867	543,308,774	248,842,193	469,213,879	792,660,289
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	5,217,903	21,655,705	26,911,898	26,171,170	67,714,482	102,479,948
Totals, Producers Materials[1]	**70,303,328**	**395,373,162**	**580,518,928**	**276,561,644**	**567,891,425**	**932,787,495**

[1] Totals include other items not stated.

22A.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1942—concluded

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Equipment						
Farm	307,000	24,462,631	24,797,971	4,790,728	8,409,448	15,056,511
Commerce and industry	8,071,805	115,005,422	123,351,311	9,360,387	45,778,206	67,278,062
Totals, Producers Equipment	**8,378,805**	**139,468,053**	**148,149,282**	**14,151,115**	**54,187,654**	**82,334,573**
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel	2,693,367	94,313,805	97,955,060	4,586,654	4,609,007	18,222,652
Electricity	Nil	70,546	70,546	Nil	7,862,866	7,864,393
Lubricants	1,632	5,127,657	5,129,886	5,103	17,920	389,974
Totals, Fuel, etc	**2,694,999**	**99,512,008**	**103,155,492**	**4,591,757**	**12,489,793**	**26,477,019**
Transport						
Road	313,501	95,632,003	95,948,366	90,254,428	3,131,085	336,952,970
Rail	1,880	2,466,759	2,468,781	2,073	153,662	1,933,713
Water	236,842	3,241,666	3,478,791	6,622	96,319,271	99,438,324
Aircraft	2,770,832	42,504,851	45,286,157	21,534,577	4,965,376	27,010,443
Totals, Transport	**3,323,055**	**143,845,279**	**147,182,095**	**111,797,700**	**104,569,394**	**465,335,450**
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry						
Advertising material	101,212	888,369	991,366	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers	726,374	6,733,245	7,804,724	719,761	1,038,532	5,730,525
Other	91,569	1,818,195	1,915,463	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials	**919,155**	**9,439,809**	**10,711,553**	**719,761**	**1,038,532**	**5,730,525**
Consumer Goods						
Foods	68,029	38,757,314	74,383,550	179,728,745	38,723,400	271,569,092
Beverages	5,373,865	2,234,799	24,941,794	485,122	9,697,782	20,649,800
Smokers supplies	291,295	770,557	1,086,870	12,298	160,612	668,762
Clothing	6,233,521	2,113,231	8,473,726	1,745,062	2,989,527	13,964,788
Household goods	10,351,070	10,713,136	21,549,188	82,146	197,757	5,293,188
Jewellery, timepieces, etc	754,751	1,773,350	5,849,684	43,914	15,612	322,461
Books, educational supplies, etc	1,271,103	13,231,054	14,534,243	297,578	1,583,499	2,873,196
Recreation equipment, etc	599,391	3,602,411	4,225,866	16,711	1,327,586	2,184,102
Medical supplies, etc	913,272	10,864,458	12,767,964	436,855	353,389	2,597,785
Other	496,747	1,589,995	2,155,034	2,065	14,108	1,255,202
Totals, Consumer Goods	**26,353,044**	**85,650,305**	**169,967,919**	**182,850,496**	**55,063,272**	**321,378,376**
Totals, Munitions and War Stores	**45,299,049**	**361,045,272**	**407,134,840**	**97,235,457**	**49,199,522**	**398,035,741**
Totals, Live Animals for Food	**Nil**	**6,158**	**6,158**	**Nil**	**13,738,627**	**14,042,954**
Totals, Unclassified	**3,841,271**	**70,339,619**	**77,415,666**	**53,808,717**	**27,344,984**	**117,651,163**
Grand Totals	**161,112,706**	**1,304,679,665**	**1,644,241,933**	**741,716,647**	**885,523,203**	**2,363,773,296**

PART III.—SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Section 1.—Canadian Balance of International Payments*

When the statements of Canadian international balance of payments for the pre-war years are contrasted with the three war-time years, the comparison shows that the war-time developments have, in many respects, been an accentuation of a single pattern. But underlying the similarity in structure there have been outstanding differences in the mechanism of making international settlements which have been at the core of the financial problems arising out of developments in international payments during the War.

Before the War, particularly in the trade between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States, free exchange markets were the characteristic channel of international settlements between the principal trading nations of the world. Canada's international accounts provide an excellent example of how the system of multilateral settlements operated. In the years before the War Canada's balance of sterling income, which mainly originated from Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, was freely convertible into United States dollars, so that the Dominion was able to settle the deficit arising out of commercial and financial relations with the United States. Triangular settlements such as those arising from Canada's trade with the United Kingdom and the United States were a basic part of the framework of world trade and had the effect of broadening the sphere of trading between nations by going far beyond the limited scope of bilateral trade.

The War, however, has interrupted the operation of the system of multilateral settlements by creating conditions under which sterling is no longer freely convertible into United States dollars. In addition, the current accounts of the belligerent nations have become distorted by war-time demands which have produced greatly augmented current balances for which new methods of settlement have had to be devised. In the case of Canada the new conditions have produced problems with respect to the balances of payments with both the Sterling Area and the Non-sterling Area.

With the Sterling Area, the problem has been one of finding means of financing the growing British shortage of Canadian dollars as the needs of the United Kingdom for Canadian munitions, food and raw materials increased to unprecedented proportions. (See Finance Chapter.)

In the case of the balance of payments with Non-sterling Area, the central problem has also been one of scarcity—in this case a Canadian shortage of United States dollars. The customary deficits in Canada's current account with the United States has been greatly augmented by the War, principally because of the rapid rise in Canadian imports from the United States. At the same time, net credits from other foreign countries whose currencies are convertible into United States dollars have sharply contracted with the decline in exports to Continental Europe and Asia. It has therefore been necessary to conserve United States dollars for the more essential purposes of the War, and to develop new sources of United States dollars. Exchange control (with the control of capital movements) has provided the principal means of conserving United States dollars. Government measures have also limited expenditures on Canadian pleasure travel and non-essential commodities in non-Empire countries. As a result of the Agreements entered into at Hyde Park in April, 1941, new sources of United States dollars

* Summarized from the Report "Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1937-42" prepared by C. D. Blyth, B.A., Chief, International Payments Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

were produced with the sale of munitions on a large scale to the United States Government and further development of the production of raw materials in Canada. The sale in the United States of gold and United States dollars purchased from the United Kingdom has also been a factor in meeting deficits in the United States. Another factor of increasing importance in alleviating Canada's shortage of United States dollars has been the growing volume of imports of capital arising, mainly, from the purchase of outstanding Canadian bonds by United States investors.

Current Account Transactions.—Current account transactions between Canada and all countries are given in Table 1. In order to reveal the financial and foreign exchange aspects of the international accounts produced by war-time changes, it is necessary to divide the balance of payments statements into two clearly defined divisions; the balance of payments between Canada and Empire countries, and the balance of payments between Canada and the rest of the world, with which Canada's dealings are on a United States dollar basis. In the period before the introduction of exchange control by the nations of the British Commonwealth in September, 1939, the division into the two areas had less significance from a currency point of view, being only a division between Empire and non-Empire countries.

Empire Countries.—The dominant characteristic of the balance of payments between Canada and the Sterling Area—a large excess of Canadian exports and other sources of balance of payments credits over imports and other debits—was even more pronounced in 1942 than in the earlier years of the War (see Table 2). The expansion in British expenditures was mainly due to much heavier payments for munitions. Payments for raw materials and food continued at very high levels also, while expenditures on various war activities, including air training in Canada, increased substantially. Expenditures in Canadian ports in connection with shipping and payments for inland freight on exports were also higher.

The moderate gain in British receipts was due almost entirely to the higher level of Canadian expenditures abroad in connection with the Canadian Armed Forces overseas. Total overseas expenditures of the Canadian Government were $191 million in 1942 compared with $97 million in 1941. Imports from both the United Kingdom and the rest of the Sterling Area, amounting to $116 million and $110 million, respectively, in 1942, were lower than in 1941 but still higher than in 1939. Net payments of interest and dividends by Canada to the Sterling Area declined from $75 million in 1939 to $63 million in 1941 and $44 million in 1942. This decline was mainly a reflection of the elimination of interest payments on Canadian bonds which have been repatriated since the start of the War.

Non-Empire Countries.—Net debits from current account transactions between Canada and non-Empire countries in 1942 amounted to $168 million, compared with $314 million in 1941 and $270 million in 1940. In each year from 1937 to 1942 there have been large deficits with the United States which have been partly offset by credit balances from transactions with other foreign countries. These credit balances, arising from trade with other foreign countries, have been greatly reduced, however, by the elimination of exports to most areas of Continental Europe and Asia.

The rapid and continued rise in the value of imports from the United States during the War has been a primary factor in the growth of the debit balance with the United States dollar area. The demand for imports, is, of course, closely related to the war-production program. Imports of capital equipment have been an important element, especially in the earlier years of the War. As munitions pro-

duction has expanded imports of materials, fuel, and components have also grown and represent a major part of the increases. An important part of these United States dollar requirements arises from the United States dollar content of production in Canada for the United Kingdom.

While exports to the United States dollar area have increased each year during the War, there has been less regularity in the increases than in the rise in imports; the greatest expansion occurred in 1942, principally as a result of transactions under the Agreements entered into between the Canadian Prime Minister and the President of the United States at Hyde Park in April, 1941 (see p. 494), although a considerable part of the increase occurred in normal exports other than "Hyde Park items" so that the value of raw materials and other civilian commodities exported to the United States in 1942 was at a record level.

Net exports of non-monetary gold produced $184 million in 1942 compared with $204 million in 1941. Gold production in 1942 declined as a result of manpower transfers and higher costs.

Tourist and travel expenditures produced net credits of $55 million in 1942 compared with $90 million in 1941 (see Table 4) p. 500.

The reduction in net payments to the United States dollar area on account of interest and dividends was the result of increased income from Canadian-owned investments in non-Empire countries, particularly from direct investments in the United States.

Net debits on account of freight and shipping with the United States dollar area continued to grow rapidly in 1942, principally because of the large increase in ocean shipping costs brought about by the sharp rises in shipping and war risks insurance rates. Although payments for inland freight on coal and other commodities imported from the United States continued to mount, these increases were more than offset by increased receipts by Canadian railways carrying exports to the United States border.

All other current transactions resulted in a credit balance of $43 million compared with substantial debit balances in preceding years. As it includes unusual transactions, the composition of this item varies in the different years. War-time factors were particularly significant in producing the credit balance in 1942. Expenditures by the United States Government on the construction of the Alaska Highway and other developments in Canada were substantial. Newfoundland's balance of United States dollar receipts, which were also included, were particularly heavy in 1942 because of expenditures by the United States Government on defence bases there.

Capital Account Transactions.—*Empire Countries.*—Gross capital receipts by Canada from Empire countries in 1942 were $884 million. The largest element in this figure, however, is $818 million representing the net decline in 1942 in the sterling balances which had been accumulated by Canada in the earlier years of the War. The principal part of the decline, $700 million, resulted from the conversion of an equivalent amount of sterling into a special loan to the Government of the United Kingdom. Most of the remaining $66 million of capital credits is made up of $58 million expenditures by the United Kingdom on fixed capital invested in Canada for the production of munitions and for air training.

Gross capital debits, exclusive of the $1,000 million gift and the special purchase of gold, amounted to $1,129 million in 1942. Private retirements of securities, purchases of securities, repayments of mortgages and loans, settlements of estates

and trusts and insurance company transactions make up about $59 million, and the remaining amount of $1,070 million is made up of debits connected with official transactions as follows: repatriations $296 million; special loan to the United Kingdom $700 million; and miscellaneous payments to adjust previous transactions $74 million.

The principal means adopted by the Canadian Government of financing the residual needs of the United Kingdom on current and capital accounts was the $1,000 million gift to the Government of the United Kingdom. Consequently, the British Government was enabled to purchase munitions, raw materials and food, and to make other expenditures necessary for the prosecution of the War.

Non-Empire Countries.—Capital payments by Canada to non-Empire countries are, of course, subject to restrictions imposed by foreign exchange control. In general, payments were allowed only in the case of maturing contractual commitments, although certain other types of capital transfers were permitted in minor amounts.

Gross capital debits in the account with non-Empire countries in 1942 amounted to $212 million. Retirements of Canadian bonds and debentures held in the United States and repayments of mortgages, loans and advances and other contractual obligations made up most of the cash payments as in former years. In 1942, however, there were also debits in connection with changes in private balances and other short-term assets as well as debit entries reflecting an increase in Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars. An important factor contributing to this increase in reserves was the unusually high level of purchases of Canadian securities by United States investors.

Capital credits with non-Empire countries totalled $351 million in 1942. The proceeds from the purchase of securities by investors in the United States was the largest single source of capital credits. Transactions in outstanding Canadian bonds represented the largest part of this import of capital. These were heavier than in any previous year for which records are available and were concentrated in Dominion, Dominion guarantees and provincials.

The other prominent source of capital credits in 1942 was the receipt of certain prepayments and capital advances arising out of the Hyde Park Agreements. These advances in connection with the production of munitions and raw materials in Canada, of course, give rise to subsequent deliveries of exports for which no payments will be received.

Capital credits also originated in various increases in other forms of United States investments in Canada, and decreases in other forms of Canadian-owned assets in the United States and elsewhere. These credits were in connection with direct investments, insurance transactions, estates and trusts, real estate, short-term financing, repayments, etc. Expenditures by the United States Government on the Alaska Highway and other developments in Canada are covered in the current account rather than the capital account.

Credits of $23 million were also received from the sale in the United States of the gold purchased from the United Kingdom.

Statistics of the balance of international payments have been revised back to 1937 and the revisions are shown in the following tables. These replace statistics for 1937-40 appearing in earlier editions of the Year Book. A subdivision of tourist expenditures is shown in Table 5 at the end of the series.

1.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and All Countries, 1937-42

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
A. CREDITS—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	1,041	844	906	1,202	1,732	2,523
Net exports of non-monetary gold	145	161	184	203	204	184
Tourist expenditures	166	149	149	104	111	81
Interest and dividends	76	66	57	52	60	67
Freight and shipping	112	95	102	138	185	221
All other current credits	53	46	59	77	166	308
TOTALS, CURRENT CREDITS	1,593	1,361	1,457	1,776	2,458	3,384
Special Gold Transactions[1]	–	–	2	248	–	23
Capital Credits	622	458	558	283	566	1,235
B. DEBITS—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	776	649	713	1,006	1,264	1,406
Tourist expenditures	87	86	81	43	21	26
Interest and dividends	302	307	306	313	286	270
Freight and shipping	137	105	119	132	167	228
All other current debits	111	114	112	133	229	345
TOTALS, CURRENT DEBITS	1,413	1,261	1,331	1,627	1,967	2,275
Special Gold Transactions[1]	–	–	2	248	–	23
Capital Debits	794	570	694	471	1,063	1,341
Billion Dollar Contribution	–	–	–	–	–	1,000
C. NET BALANCES—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+265	+195	+193	+196	+468	+1,117
Net exports of non-monetary gold	+145	+161	+184	+203	+204	+184
Tourist expenditures	+79	+63	+68	+61	+90	+55
Interest and dividends	−226	−241	−249	−261	−226	−203
Freight and shipping	−25	−10	−17	+6	+18	−7
All other current transactions	−58	−68	−53	−56	−63	−37
TOTALS, CURRENT ACCOUNT	+180	+100	+126	+149	+491	+1,109
Special Gold Transactions[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Accounts	−172	−112	−136	−188	−497	−106
Billion Dollar Contribution	–	–	–	–	–	−1,000
Balancing Item[2]	−8	+12	+10	+39	+6	−3

[1] 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. [2] This balancing item reflects possible errors and the omission of certain factors that cannot be measured statistically.

2.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Empire Countries, 1937-42

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
A. CREDITS—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	493	442	436	599	1,098	1,549
Tourist expenditures	12	10	9	6	3	2
Interest and dividends	7	5	5	3	5	7
Freight and shipping	45	43	43	76	119	127
War services	–	–	–	20	74	130
All other current credits	8	8	9	18	22	19
TOTALS, CURRENT CREDITS	565	508	502	822	1,321	1,834
Capital Credits	118	102	97	116	181	884
B. DEBITS—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	235	184	177	236	279	226
Tourist expenditures	18	17	13	3	3	2
Interest and dividends	87	83	80	76	68	51
Freight and shipping	47	34	39	36	36	49
Canadian overseas expenditures	–	–	–	29	97	191
All other current debits	19	19	17	23	33	38
TOTALS, CURRENT DEBITS	406	337	326	403	516	557
Special Gold Transactions[1]	–	–	2	248	–	23
Capital Debits	142	155	180	330	990	1,129
Billion Dollar Contribution	–	–	–	–	–	1,000

2.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Empire Countries, 1937-42—concluded

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+258	+258	+259	+463	+819	+1,323
Tourist expenditures	−6	−7	−4	+3	−	−
Interest and dividends	−80	−78	−75	−73	− 63	−44
Freight and shipping	−2	+9	+4	+40	+ 83	+78
All other current transactions	−11	−11	−8	−14	− 34	−80
Totals, Current Account	+159	+171	+176	+419	+805	+1,277
Special Gold Transactions[1]	−	−	−2	−248	−	−23
Capital Account	−24	−53	−83	−214	−809	−245
Billion Dollar Contribution	−	−	−	−	−	1,000
Balancing Item[2]				+43	+4	−9

[1] 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. [2] This balancing item reflects possible errors and the omission of certain factors that cannot be measured statistically. In the statements of transactions with Empire countries and with non-Empire countries it reflects multilateral settlements in the period before exchange control.

3.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Non-Empire Countries, 1937-42

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
A. Credits—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	548	402	470	503	634	974
Net exports of non-monetary gold	145	161	184	203	204	184
Tourist expenditures	154	139	140	98	108	79
Interest and dividends	69	61	52	49	55	60
Freight and shipping	67	52	59	62	66	94
All other current credits	45	38	50	39	70	159
Totals, Current Credits	1,028	853	955	954	1,137	1,550
Special Gold Transactions[1]	−	−	2	248	−	23
Capital Credits	504	356	461	167	385	351
B. Debits—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	541	465	536	770	985	1,180
Tourist expenditures	69	69	68	40	18	24
Interest and dividends	215	224	226	237	218	219
Freight and shipping	90	71	80	96	131	179
All other current debits	92	95	95	81	99	116
Totals, Current Debits	1,007	924	1,005	1,224	1,451	1,718
Capital Debits	652	415	514	141	73	212
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+7	−63	−66	−267	−351	−206
Net exports of non-monetary gold	+145	+161	+184	+203	+204	+184
Tourist expenditures	+85	+70	+72	+58	+90	+55
Interest and dividends	−146	−163	−174	−188	−163	−159
Freight and shipping	−23	−19	−21	−34	−65	−85
All other current transactions	−47	−57	−45	−42	−29	+43
Totals, Current Account	+21	−71	−50	−270	−314	−168
Special Gold Transactions[1]	−	−	+2	+248	−	+23
Capital Account	−148	−59	−53	+26	+312	+139
Balancing Item[2]	−	−	−	−4	+2	+6

[1] 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. [2] This balancing item reflects possible errors and the omission of certain factors that cannot be measured statistically. In the statements of transactions with Empire countries and with non-Empire countries it reflects multilateral settlements in the period before exchange control.

4.—Estimated Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1941 and 1942

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1941			1942[1]		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
A. Canada and All Countries—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	1,732	1,264	+468	2,523	1,406	+1,117
Net exports of non-monetary gold	204	-	+204	184	-	+184
Tourist expenditures	111	21	+90	81	26	+55
Interest and dividends	60	286	−226	67	270	−203
Freight and shipping	185	167	+18	221	228	−7
All other current transactions	166	229	−63	308	345	−37
Totals, Current Account	2,458	1,967	+491	3,384	2,275	+1,109
Special Gold Transactions[2]	-	-	-	23	23	-
Capital Movements	566	1,063	−497	1,235	1,341	−106
Billion Dollar Contribution	-	-	-	-	1,000	−1,000
Balancing Item[3]	6		+6		3	−3
	3,030	3,030		4,642	4,642	
B. Canada and Empire Countries—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	1,098	279	+819	1,549	226	+1,323
Tourist expenditures	3	3	-	2	2	-
Interest and dividends	5	68	−63	7	51	−44
Freight and shipping	119	36	+83	127	49	+78
All other current transactions	96	130	−34	149	229	−80
Totals, Current Account—						
United Kingdom	1,093	359	+734	1,641	434	+1,207
Other Empire Countries	228	157	+71	193	123	+70
All Empire Countries	1,321	516	+805	1,834	557	+1,277
Special Gold Transactions[2]	-	-	-	-	23	−23
Capital Movements	181	990	−809	884	1,129	−245
Billion Dollar Contribution	-	-	-	-	1,000	−1,000
Balancing Item[3]	4		+4		9	−9
	1,506	1,506		2,718	2,718	
C. Canada and Non-Empire Countries—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	634	985	−351	974	1,180	−206
Net exports of non-monetary gold	204	-	+204	184	-	+184
Tourist expenditures	108	18	+90	79	24	+55
Interest and dividends	55	218	−163	60	219	−159
Freight and shipping	66	131	−65	94	179	−85
All other current transactions	70	99	−29	159	116	+43
Totals, Current Account—						
United States	1,045	1,363	−318	1,461	1,641	−180
Other Foreign Countries	92	88	+4	89	77	+12
All Non-Empire Countries	1,137	1,451	−314	1,550	1,718	−168
Special Gold Transactions[2]	-	-	-	23	-	+23
Capital Movements	385	73	+312	351	212	+139
Balancing Item[3]	2	-	+2	6	-	+6
	1,524	1,524		1,930	1,930	

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] 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. [3] This balancing item reflects possible errors and the omission of certain factors that cannot be measured statistically.

5.—Estimates of Tourist Expenditures Between Canada and Other Countries, 1937-42

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item and Year	All Countries	Empire			Non-Empire		
		Total	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total	United States	Other Countries
Credits (expenditures of foreign tourists in Canada)—							
1937	166	12	11	1	154	149	5
1938	149	10	8	2	139	134	5
1939	149	9	7	2	140	137	3
1940	104	6	5	1	98	98	[1]
1941	111	3	2	1	108	107	1
1942	81	2	2	[1]	79	79	[1]
Debits (expenditures of Canadian tourists abroad)—							
1937	87	18	16	2	69	65	4
1938	86	17	15	2	69	66	3
1939	81	13	11	2	68	67	1
1940	43	3	2	1	40	40	[1]
1941	21	3	2	1	18	18	[1]
1942	26	2	2	[1]	24	24	[1]
Net Credits (+) or Net Debits (−)							
1937	+79	−6	−5	−1	+85	+84	+1
1938	+63	−7	−7		+70	+68	+2
1939	+68	−4	−4		+72	+70	+2
1940	+61	+3	+3		+58	+58	−
1941	+90	−	−		+90	+89	+1
1942	+55		−		+55	+55	−

[1] Less than $500,000.

Section 2.—The Tourist Trade of Canada*

The growth of tourist travel in Canada, to the point where it has become one of the nation's great 'service' industries, was a remarkable development in pre-war years. It represents in economic terms the disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich—scenic beauty, invigorating climate, opportunties 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.

The place of the tourist trade as one of the 'invisible' items in Canada's balance of international payments is seen from the tables at pp. 498-500. 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 comparable to the import of goods from abroad.

During the past four years, it has been possible to introduce wide-spread improvements in estimating tourist expenditures. 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.

* Abridged from "Canada's Tourist Trade, 1942" and other reports published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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 through co-operation of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources in the field of non-motor travel—persons entering Canada by rail, bus, aeroplane and boat.

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 importance in the furtherance of Canada's war effort.

As a large part of the traffic from the United States customarily travels to Canada by motor-car, the curtailment in the use of automobiles in recent years has had the effect of reducing the volume of international expenditures. The effects of the decline in motor traffic first became pronounced in 1942 when the expenditures of United States motorists in Canada were $26,000,000 compared with $54,000,000 in 1941. Total United States expenditures in Canada in 1942 are estimated at $79,000,000 compared with $107,000,000 in 1941. In 1943 there were further contractions in the expenditures of motorists but these were more than offset by much heavier expenditures by persons travelling by rail than in former years. United States expenditures in Canada in 1943 totalled $87,100,000. These expenditures in the United States during the War compare with pre-war levels indicated by revised estimates of $149,000,000 in 1937, $134,000,000 in 1938 and $137,000,000 in 1939.

It should be noted that the new estimates for the pre-war years point to much lower levels of expenditures than the estimates originally published. The revisions have been made by relating the increased information on expenditures obtained during the war years to the volume of traffic in the pre-war years. Although the estimates for the pre-war years have therefore a less substantial basis than the data for the more recent years, it is believed that they are fairly representative of expenditures before the War.

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 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. Canadian expenditures in the United States in 1942 are estimated at $24,000,000 and at $33,700,000 in 1943. These expenditures compare with the pre-war level of Canadian expenditures in the United States indicated by the revised estimates of $65,000,000 in 1937, $66,000,000 in 1938 and $67,000,000 in 1939.

Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.—It is estimated that travellers from overseas countries spent approximately $2,900,000 in Canada in 1942, while Canadian expenditures overseas were $3,300,000 in the same 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 represented expenditures by persons travelling on Government or other business.

6.—Expenditures of Foreign Travellers in Canada and Canadian Travellers Abroad, 1942 and 1943

Class of Traveller	1942			1943[2]		
	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[1]	2,900	3,300	−400	2,500	3,500	−1,000
Travellers from and to the United States—						
Automobile	26,000	2,600	23,400	16,600	1,900	14,700
Rail	32,000	13,900	18,100	49,300	22,000	27,300
Boat	4,000	500	3,500	6,300	700	5,600
Bus (exclusive of local bus)	6,000	2,600	3,400	4,800	3,200	1,600
Aeroplane	3,000	1,100	1,900	2,600	1,200	1,400
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)	8,000	3,700	4,300	7,500	4,700	2,800
Totals, United States	79,000	24,400	54,600	87,100	33,700	53,400
Totals, All Countries	**81,900**	**27,700**	**54,200**	**89,600**	**37,200**	**52,400**

[1] Includes travel between Canada and Newfoundland. [2] Subject to revision.

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 11,507,000 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 value 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*

Statistics on interprovincial trade are difficult to collect because there are no barriers to this trade. The only comprehensive statistics available are the loadings and unloadings of freight carried by the railways. The railway traffic is segregated into 76 classes of freight and the differences between loadings and unloadings are the imports and exports by rail for the respective provinces. Freight might be imported by rail and exported by water, such as western grain moved to the Ontario ports of Fort William and Port Arthur. Consequently, these statistics should be used with discretion when measuring interprovincial trade.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Movement, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	Loaded		Received from Foreign Connections		Totals Originated[1]	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island	219,865	234,701	Nil	Nil	219,865	234,701
Nova Scotia	8,824,022	7,733,515	192,568	137,129	9,016,590	7,870,644
New Brunswick	3,368,507	3,878,139	571,441	730,761	3,939,948	4,608,900
Quebec	15,523,353	17,295,222	7,792,913	9,414,211	23,316,266	26,709,433
Ontario	32,956,969	35,027,762	32,371,099	40,479,501	65,328,068	75,507,263
Manitoba	5,244,799	6,025,502	283,446	474,638	5,528,245	6,500,140
Saskatchewan	7,504,660	11,083,260	218,087	453,816	7,722,747	11,537,076
Alberta	9,334,999	10,567,981	211,399	167,803	9,546,398	10,735,784
British Columbia	8,887,621	8,470,705	612,779	774,450	9,500,400	9,245,155
Totals	**91,864,795**	**100,316,787**	**42,253,732**	**52,632,309**	**134,118,527**	**152,949,096**
	Unloaded		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals Terminated[1]	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island	329,777	442,015	222	Nil	329,999	442,015
Nova Scotia	7,555,648	6,693,140	2,310,325	2,101,661	9,865,973	8,794,801
New Brunswick	2,764,335	3,094,941	3,405,725	3,978,480	6,170,060	7,073,421
Quebec	20,092,528	23,288,754	7,572,330	7,867,712	27,664,858	31,156,466
Ontario	39,736,663	39,055,774	27,874,960	40,199,050	67,611,623	79,254,824
Manitoba	5,425,186	6,422,231	1,086,046	937,837	6,511,232	7,360,068
Saskatchewan	4,253,492	4,864,205	31,856	38,711	4,285,348	4,902,916
Alberta	3,198,447	4,348,639	67,599	65,805	3,266,046	4,414,444
British Columbia	7,093,135	7,748,886	1,602,158	1,923,459	8,695,293	9,672,345
Totals	**90,449,211**	**95,958,585**	**43,951,221**	**57,112,715**	**134,400,432**	**153,071,300**

[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.—Food Consumption of the Civilian Population, 1935-43

The importance of food consumption in the war years compared with the immediately preceding five-year period has been the subject of special study in the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics due to its significance on so many aspects of internal economy and due to the fundamental value of these statistics. Such consumption figures have been desirable and for commodities such

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

as wheat, alcoholic beverages, meats, etc., have been compiled for a considerable period on a total basis. The War, however, has made it more necessary than ever to establish consumption data on a comparable basis and the foundation has now been laid to build them up on a sound foundation which can be carried into the post-war period.

The series given in Table 2 presents official estimates of supplies of food moving into civilian consumption in pounds per head per annum for the five pre-war years, 1935-39, as an average for comparison with the individual years, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 (the estimates for 1943 are preliminary and subject to later revision). For those foods rationed under Government control, the data have been checked by officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. As pointed out, the figures include supplies moving into civilian consumption only after adjusting total production for imports, exports, changes in stocks, marketing losses, industrial uses and supplies going to the Armed Forces. The per capita figures are then derived by dividing by the total civilian population. All calculations are made at the retail stage of distribution except for meats where figures are worked out at the wholesale stage. The amounts of foods actually eaten would be somewhat lower than the figures cited because of losses and wastes occurring after the products reached the hands of consumers. It should also be pointed out that there are minor discrepancies in certain of the figures since storage stocks in the hands of retailers and consumers were not available for certain commodities. In the main, however, the figures represent the best picture of food consumption data that has been compiled for Canada.

All basic foods have been classified into fourteen main commodity groups. Totals for each group have been computed by using a common denominator for that group (such as milk solids—dry weight—in the case of the milk and milk products group; fat content in the case of oils and fats; and fresh equivalent in the case of fruits). All foods have been included in their basic form, that is, as flour, fat or sugar, rather than in more highly manufactured forms.

The outstanding deduction from the statistics is that supplies of foods moving into civilian consumption throughout the war period have, with relatively few exceptions, increased over the pre-war five-year term in spite of increased exports of a number of important agricultural commodities and the huge demands for foods of all kinds by the Armed Forces stationed in Canada. It is noteworthy that the production of most foodstuffs has been adequate to meet these demands and to leave increased quantities available for the civilian population.

Thus the consumption of milk and milk products has increased substantially during the war period, particularly fluid milk. Cheese consumption has remained constant despite a sharp increase in production. All of the additional supplies have been shipped to the United Kingdom. The increase indicated for milk in ice cream overstates the true civilian consumption as it is impossible to determine the portion of ice-cream production that has been sold through military canteens. Total supplies of meats have also risen materially with the main increase occurring in beef. As meat rationing did not come into effect until May, 1943, and as consumption was heavy during the early months of the year, the effects of rationing are not reflected in the 1943 annual average figures. It will be noted that the consumption of pork was approximately the same in 1943 as during the pre-war period. The spectacular increase that has taken place in hog production has all been made available to the United Kingdom. There has been a gradual rise in the consumption of poultry meat over the war period but supplies of fish have declined

as a result of reduced landings. The civilian consumption of eggs was maintained at about the pre-war level until 1942. In 1943, however, a rather sharp rise in consumption is indicated from the preliminary figures.

In the oils and fats group, butter consumption remained relatively constant until 1942 when a marked rise occurred. Rationing came into effect in December, 1942, and the consumption in 1943 was reduced. The use of butter in hotels, restaurants and by food manufacturers accounts for the per capita consumption being greater than the ration allowance to individuals. Increased slaughtering of hogs has resulted in a substantial increase in available supplies of lard throughout the war period. After substantial increases in 1940 and 1941, the figures for sugar show the effect of rationing in 1942 and consumption has been further reduced in 1943. Again allocations to caterers and manufacturers and special allowances for home canning brought the per capita figures substantially above the ration allowance.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1935-43

Item	Pounds Per Head Per Annum					Percentages of Pre-War				
	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
Dairy Products (Excluding Butter)–										
Fluid whole milk (including cream)	403·3	413·9	408·7	433·5	456·3	100	103	101	107	113
Cheese, cheddar style	3·4	3·3	4·1	3·3	3·4	100	97	121	97	100
Cheese, other	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	100	100	100	100	100
Cottage cheese	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	100	200	200	200	200
Evaporated whole milk	6·1	8·3	8·9	11·2	12·1	100	136	146	184	198
Condensed whole milk	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·7	0·6	100	100	67	117	100
Malted milk powder	0·1	0·09	0·05	0·07	0·08	100	90	50	70	80
Dried whole milk	0·1	0·08	0·2	0·4	0·6	100	80	200	400	600
Dried skim milk	1·8	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·1	100	128	133	128	117
Condensed skim milk	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	100	100	100	125	100
Skim milk and buttermilk	2·6	2·8	3·5	5·8	5·2	100	108	135	223	200
Whole milk in ice cream	13·0	15·4	19·8	21·4	22·5	100	118	152	165	173
Totals, Dairy Products (Milk Solids)	**54·6**	**57·0**	**57·6**	**61·1**	**64·3**	**100**	**104**	**105**	**112**	**118**
Meats–										
Beef with bone	54·4	54·4	58·3	59·5	70·1	100	100	107	109	129
Veal	10·4	10·7	11·0	10·2	9·1	100	103	106	98	87
Mutton and lamb	5·5	4·4	4·7	4·9	5·0	100	80	85	89	91
Pork	40·4	42·8	42·5	44·2	40·9	100	106	105	109	101
Offal	5·9	5·5	6·1	6·2	7·1	100	93	103	105	120
Canned meat	1·4	1·1	1·8	1·3	1·0	100	79	129	93	71
Totals, Meats (Edible)	**97·3**	**97·8**	**102·6**	**104·1**	**110·3**	**100**	**101**	**105**	**107**	**113**
(Carcass)	**120·1**	**120·1**	**126·5**	**127·8**	**134·4**	**100**	**100**	**105**	**106**	**112**
Poultry, Game and Fish–										
Chickens	15·5	16·7	16·3	19·3	18·7	100	108	105	125	121
Other poultry	2·7	4·0	3·6	5·2	4·7	100	148	133	193	174
Game and rabbits[2]	4·3	4·3	4·3	4·3	4·3	100	100	100	100	100
Fresh and frozen fish	8·8	8·8	4·9	4·5	[2]	100	100	56	51	[2]
Shell fish	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·3	[2]	100	100	125	75	[2]
Canned fish	2·7	2·7	2·9	4·4	[2]	100	100	107	163	[2]
Totals, Poultry, Game and Fish (Edible Portion)	**25·8**	**27·4**	**23·3**	**26·9**	**26·2**[4]	**100**	**106**	**90**	**104**	**102**[4]
Eggs–										
Fresh	30·1	29·9	30·2	31·2	37·5	100	99	100	104	125
Dried	0·1	0·08	0·07	0·2	0·06	100	80	70	200	60
Totals, Eggs (Fresh Equivalent)	**30·5**	**30·3**	**30·5**	**32·1**	**37·8**	**100**	**99**	**100**	**105**	**124**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 509.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1935-43—continued

Item	Pounds Per Head Per Annum					Percentages of Pre-War				
	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
Oils and Fats—										
Butter	30·8	30·8	30·7	33·1	29·6	100	100	100	107	96
Lard	4·0	6·9	7·4	9·0	9·1	100	172	185	225	228
Shortening	10·5	7·4	10·1	8·8	8·4	100	70	96	84	80
Other oils and fats	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·1	2·1	100	106	106	117	117
Totals, Oils and Fats (Fat Content)	**41·2**	**41·1**	**44·3**	**46·7**	**43·6**	**100**	**100**	**108**	**113**	**106**
Sugars and Syrups—										
Refined sugar	90·6	96·2	100·3	77·7	72·1	100	106	111	86	80
Maple sugar	1·8	2·1	1·3	2·0	1·7	100	117	72	111	94
Corn and other syrups	1·0	0·6	0·7	1·7	1·4	100	60	70	170	140
Molasses	3·7	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·9	100	105	111	105	105
Honey	2·4	1·4	1·9	2·1	2·8	100	58	79	87	117
Totals, Sugars and Syrups (Sugar Content)	**97·0**	**101·9**	**106·0**	**84·8**	**79·1**	**100**	**105**	**109**	**87**	**82**
Potatoes—										
White potatoes	191·1	201·8	201·4	203·7	204·7	100	106	105	107	107
Sweet potatoes	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·4	100	100	100	117	67
Totals, Potatoes	**191·7**	**202·4**	**202·0**	**204·4**	**205·1**	**100**	**106**	**105**	**107**	**107**
Pulses and Nuts—										
Dry beans	3·6	3·9	3·8	7·8	4·9	100	108	106	217	136
Dry peas	5·6	4·7	4·5	4·1	5·4	100	84	80	73	96
Soybeans	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	100	125	200	250	225
Peanuts	2·2	2·8	3·1	1·0	1·2	100	127	141	45	55
Tree nuts	1·1	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·1	100	109	64	55	4
Totals, Pulses and Nuts	**12·6**	**12·7**	**12·2**	**13·6**	**11·7**	**100**	**101**	**97**	**108**	**93**
Tomatoes and Citrus—										
Fresh tomatoes	8·3	5·1	8·2	3·8	6·9	100	61	99	46	83
Canned tomatoes and products	9·5	10·4	12·9	15·2	8·8	100	109	136	160	93
Tomatoes, pulp, puree, etc.	0·4	3·2	0·3	1·7	1·0	100	800	75	425	250
Fresh citrus	25·0	27·3	29·8	33·3	37·6	100	109	119	133	150
Canned citrus	0·5	1·0	1·8	1·4	0·1	100	200	360	280	20
Totals, Tomatoes and Citrus (as Fresh)	**51·1**	**57·9**	**64·0**	**68·8**	**61·5**	**100**	**113**	**125**	**135**	**120**
Other Fruit—										
Fresh fruit	40·3	48·9	58·2	37·3	39·1	100	121	144	93	97
Canned fruit	6·3	6·3	6·5	7·8	3·5	100	100	103	124	56
Frozen fruit	0·2	0·1	0·4	0·1	0·2	100	50	200	50	100
Dried fruit	8·2	8·2	7·5	6·2	7·4	100	100	91	76	90
Totals, Other Fruit (Fresh Equivalent)	**79·6**	**88·1**	**95·1**	**70·0**	**72·4**	**100**	**111**	**119**	**88**	**91**
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables—										
Fresh cabbage and spinach	12·5	12·3	14·1	19·9	12·3	100	98	113	159	98
Lettuce	3·6	3·6	3·8	4·1	3·6	100	100	106	114	100
Fresh carrots	15·3	14·9	11·9	22·2	17·6	100	97	78	145	115
Fresh legumes	6·1	4·4	4·2	5·6	3·2	100	72	69	92	52
Canned (net contents)—										
Cabbage and spinach	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·4	0·2	100	125	175	100	50
Carrots	0·05	0·07	0·07	0·2	0·2	100	140	140	400	400
Legumes	5·9	6·5	8·8	9·5	6·1	100	110	149	161	103
Totals, Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	**43·9**	**42·3**	**43·6**	**61·9**	**43·2**	**100**	**96**	**99**	**141**	**98**
Other Vegetables—										
Fresh	29·6	27·6	22·9	36·3	28·1	100	93	77	123	95
Canned (net contents)	4·4	3·5	4·5	5·0	4·7	100	80	102	114	107
Totals, Other Vegetables	**34·0**	**31·1**	**27·4**	**41·3**	**32·8**	**100**	**91**	**81**	**121**	**96**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 509.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1935-43—concluded

Item	Pounds Per Head Per Annum					Percentages of Pre-War				
	1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]	1935-39	1940	1941	1492	1943[1]
Grain Products—										
Pot and pearl barley	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·5	100	100	100	133	167
Corn meal and flour	1·4	0·9	0·3	0·4	0·5	100	64	21	29	36
Corn starch	2·2	1·5	1·9	1·8	2·0	100	68	86	82	91
Buckwheat flour	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	100	50	50	50	50
Oatmeal and rolled oats	7·3	5·7	7·5	6·3	7·6	100	78	103	86	104
Rice (milled)	4·3	3·6	4·0	2·8	4·0	100	84	93	65	93
Rye (flour)	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·4	100	67	67	133	133
Wheat cereals (including other)	7·4	4·9	6·4	5·9	5·8	100	66	86	80	78
White flour	183·2	157·5	159·5	177·2	194·5	100	86	87	97	106
Tapioca, sago and arrowroot	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·03	100	100	100	33	10
Totals, Grain Products	**206·9**	**175·0**	**180·5**	**195·4**	**215·4**	**100**	**85**	**87**	**94**	**104**
Beverages—										
Tea	3·5	3·6	3·2	2·7	2·1	100	103	91	77	60
Coffee (green beans)	3·6	3·6	4·3	3·9	4·0	100	100	119	108	111
Cocoa (green beans)	3·7	4·7	5·3	3·9	4·4	100	127	143	105	119
Totals, Beverages	**10·8**	**11·9**	**12·8**	**10·5**	**10·5**	**100**	**110**	**118**	**97**	**97**

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Not available. [3] Estimate by Department of Mines and Resources. [4] Assuming no change in fish from 1942.

Section 3.—The Grain Trade

Subsection 1.—Governmental Agencies Regulating or Co-operating with the Grain Trade

The agencies exercising control of the grain trade in Canada are: the Board of Grain Commissioners, which administers the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930; and the Canadian Wheat Board, which operates under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935. An article on the Canadian Wheat Board and its operations down to February, 1939, was specially prepared for the 1939 Year Book by T. W. Grindley, Ph.D., Secretary of the Board, and appears at pp. 569–580 of that edition. 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.—Distribution, Storage and Inspection of Principal Field Crops

A feature of the disposition of Canadian wheat during the two years ended July 31, 1943, was the heavy utilization of this grain for animal feeding. A large surplus existed in the Prairie Provinces and because of the heavy demands on other feed supplies brought about by the substantial increase in the production of live stock and live-stock products, producers turned to wheat as a source of feed. The Dominion Government introduced a Freight Assistance Policy in October, 1941, which enabled farmers in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia to secure western wheat and other grains for feeding purposes. The Federal Government absorbed the freight cost in moving such grains from Fort William-Port Arthur eastward and from points in western Canada to the Pacific Coast province. Export shipments were well maintained despite the fact that many pre-war markets were closed to Canadian wheat, so that the total disposition of supplies was relatively high. Details of the distribution during the past six crop years are given in Table 3.

3.—Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Use of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1938-43

(In million of bushels)

Item	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Carryover Aug. 1	37·0	24·5	102·9	300·5	480·1	424·0
Production	180·2	360·0	520·6	540·2	314·8	556·1[1]
Imports	6·1	1·9	0·4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	**223·3**	**386·4**	**623·9**	**840·7**	**794·9**	**980·1**
Exports	95·6	160·0	192·7	231·2	222·0	211·5
Domestic use	103·2	123·5	130·7	129·4	148·9	167·1
Totals, Disposition	**198·8**	**283·5**	**323·4**	**360·6**	**370·9**	**378·6**
Carryover July 31	24·5	102·9	300·5	480·1	424·0	601·5

[1] Fourth official estimate.

The domestic and export trade in Canada's five principal grain crops is shown in some detail in Table 4. It will be noted that in the case of oats and barley a relatively small proportion of the supply was exported in 1941-42, but exports of these two grains increased sharply in 1942-43 as the result of a heavy demand from the United States. The export movement of flaxseed also increased considerably, due to the surplus resulting from the large 1942 crop, and again the United States was the principal outlet.

4.—Distribution of Canadian Grain Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1942 and 1943

(In millions of bushels)

Crop Year and Item	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1941-42					
Carryover Aug. 1, 1941	480·1	41·6	10·6	4·9	0·6
Production in 1941	314·8	305·6	110·6	11·7	5·8
Imports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	**794·9**	**347·2**	**121·2**	**16·6**	**6·4**
Exports in terms of grain	222·0	9·6	2·1	7·1	0·8
Domestic Use—					
Human consumption	48·0	5·0	0·3	0·4	Nil
Animal feed	73·5	272·0	88·0	3·6	"
Seed requirements	27·1	32·0	12·0	1·6	1·3
Industrial use	0·3	Nil	8·0	0·5	3·3
Totals, Disposition	**370·9**	**318·6**	**110·4**	**13·2**	**5·4**
Carryover July 31, 1942	424·0	28·6	10·8	3·4	1·0
1942-43—					
Carryover Aug. 1, 1942	423·7	28·6	10·8	3·4	1·0
Production in 1942	556·1	652·0	259·2	24·7	15·0
Imports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	**979·8**	**680·6**	**270·0**	**28·1**	**16·0**
Exports in terms of grain	211·5	58·9	33·7	1·7	5·2
Domestic Use—					
Human consumption	50·0	5·0	0·3	0·5	Nil
Animal feed	89·8	431·4	146·7	9·2	0·1
Seed requirements[1]	22·0	36·0	12·0	1·0	3·3
Industrial use	5·0	Nil	8·0	0·4	3·7
Totals, Disposition	**378·3**	**531·3**	**200·7**	**12·8**	**12·3**
Carryover July 31, 1943	601·5	149·3	69·3	15·3	3·7

[1] Includes dockage in flaxseed.

Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada, May 31, 1943.—In the early months of the War the total licensed capacity of grain elevators in Canada was approximately 423 million bushels, but on Dec. 1, 1940, the addition of almost 86 million bushels in the form of annexes had raised the storage capacity to 508·7 million bushels. The erection of new storage buildings continued in 1941 and included the building of a number of large annexes at Fort William-Port Arthur, with a combined capacity of nearly 53 million bushels. Some new storage was put up also in eastern Canada, and a summary of licensed elevators made at May 31, 1943, indicated that total storage in Canada had risen to 603 million bushels, an increase of 180 million bushels or approximately 43 p.c. in the storage capacity over 1939.

5.—Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada as at May 31, 1943

Elevators	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total	Elevators	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Western Division				**Eastern Division**—conc.			
Western country elevators	194,543	113,400	307,944	Lower Lake Ports—			
Private and mill elevators	15,703	223	15,926	Port Colborne, N.H.B.	3,000	Nil	3,000
Inter-public and semi-public terminals	18,500	1,300	19,800	Port Colborne Maple Leaf	2,250	"	2,250
Vancouver-New Westminster	19,467	Nil	19,466	Humberstone Robin Hood	2,000	"	2,000
Victoria	1,008	"	1,008	Toronto	4,000	"	4,000
Prince Rupert	1,250	"	1,250	Peterborough	225	"	225
Churchill	2,500	"	2,500	Kingston	2,350	"	2,350
Fort William-Port Arthur	92,567	52,463	145,030	Prescott	5,500	"	5,500
Totals, Western Division	**345,538**	**167,386**	**512,924**	Totals, Lower Lake Ports	19,325		19,325
				St. Lawrence Ports—			
				Montreal, N.H.B.	15,162	Nil	15,162
Eastern Division				Montreal Dominion Elevator	750	"	750
Eastern Elevators—				Sorel	3,000	"	3,000
Bay Ports—				Three Rivers	2,000	3,000	5,000
Collingwood	2,000	Nil	2,000	Quebec	4,000	Nil	4,000
Depot Harbour	1,600	"	1,600	Totals, St. Lawrence Ports	24,912	3,000	27,912
Midland	4,000	"	4,000				
Midland Simcoe	4,250	"	4,250	Maritime Ports—			
Midland Tiffin	4,500	"	4,500	West Saint John	2,577	Nil	2,577
Midland Aberdeen	900	"	900	Saint John	500	"	500
Owen Sound	4,000	"	4,000	Halifax	2,200	"	2,200
Port McNicoll	6,500	"	6,500	Totals, Maritime Ports	5,277		5,277
Goderich Elevator and Transit	3,000	"	3,000				
Goderich-Western Canada	600	"	600	**Totals, Eastern Division**	**83,864**	**6,072**	**89,936**
Sarnia	3,000	3,072	6,072				
Totals, Bay Ports	34,350	3,072	37,422	**Grand Totals**	**429,402**	**173,458**	**602,860**

6.—Quantities of Grain Inspected, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1942 and 1943

Grain	1942			1943		
	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	296,110,072	Nil	296,110,072	173,366,330	Nil	173,366,330
Winter wheat	639,776	752,181	1,391,957	848,213	1,229,389	2,077,602
Totals, Wheat	296,749,848	752,181	297,502,029	174,214,543	1,229,389	175,443,932
Oats	27,561,778	9,289	27,571,067	99,660,511	30,193	99,690,704
Barley	24,066,384	12,936	24,079,320	71,743,853	3,750	71,747,603
Rye	4,985,514	Nil	4,985,514	5,551,774	Nil	5,551,774
Flaxseed	4,481,934	"	4,481,934	11,758,483	"	11,758,483
Corn	1,187,681	1,308,186	2,495,867	262,709	664,742	927,451
Buckwheat	Nil	12,452	12,452	Nil	10,788	10,788
Mixed grain	374,994	Nil	374,994	443,152	Nil	443,152
Totals, Grain	**359,408,133**	**2,095,044**	**361,503,177**	**363,635,025**	**1,938,862**	**365,573,887**

7.—Lake Shipments of Grain from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1942 and 1943

Grain	1942			1943		
	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments
Wheat.....bu.	153,599,488	49,550,877	203,150,365	131,254,227	40,071,195	171,325,422
Oats..... "	1,292,586	501,182	1,793,768	7,789,530	28,514,088	36,303,618
Barley..... "	4,111,762	1,345,060	5,456,822	6,191,198	26,247,377	32,438,575
Rye..... "	8,125,982	1,766,384	9,892,366	269,518	1,320,800	1,590,318
Flaxseed..... "	1,005,943	2,870,046	3,875,989	736,598	4,932,545	5,669,143
Totals, Grain.....bu.	**168,135,761**	**56,033,549**	**224,169,310**	**146,241,071**	**101,086,005**	**247,327,076**
Screenings.....ton	19,391	38,652	58,043	822	4,650	5,472
Mixed feed (oats groats) "	7,699,190	Nil	7,699,190	Nil	Nil	Nil
Barley malt..... lb.	1,199,655	810,684	2,010,339	"	"	"

8.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1930-42

NOTE.—Figures for the crop years 1922-29 are given at p. 626 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Item and Crop Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye	Total Grain
Receipts and Carryover—	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1930	132,356,863	15,932,469	8,381,291	658,303	3,226,137	160,555,063
1931	178,120,479	20,874,442	37,555,371	1,710,059	6,226,473	244,486,824
1932	151,395,023	17,063,934	17,109,737	1,012,939	15,210,866	201,792,499
1933	233,419,639	17,367,890	7,797,343	1,116,223	3,921,887	263,622,982
1934[1]	164,248,854	17,949,649	7,496,255	631,973	837,076	191,163,807
1935[1]	116,415,429	10,851,457	10,045,694	485,990	933,244	138,731,814
1936[1]	164,427,961	20,967,752	14,403,239	582,309	2,033,088	202,414,349
1937[1]	161,828,565	12,273,485	6,247,592	586,734	2,444,583	183,380,959
1938[1]	118,582,130	7,496,487	27,610,593	482,529	1,400,923	155,572,662
1939[1]	224,541,409	16,024,099	24,845,946	547,082	891,751	266,850,287
1940[1]	240,412,659	15,204,169	14,340,317	666,436	2,163,482	272,787,063
1941[1]	294,736,497	7,958,781	8,937,925	2,206,498	906,154	314,745,855
1942[1]	282,400,393	5,468,716	7,240,814	1,912,528	785,929	297,808,380
Shipments—						
1930	111,077,966	13,372,999	6,734,676	657,101	1,654,237	133,496,979
1931	163,730,581	19,086,592	36,485,055	1,693,439	4,378,874	225,374,541
1932	133,610,498	15,706,287	16,807,097	974,649	13,738,895	180,837,426
1933	200,254,656	15,662,256	6,929,791	1,027,504	2,836,333	226,710,540
1934	166,952,408	16,824,993	6,325,712	720,692	1,204,467	192,028,272
1935	105,273,843	13,027,608	11,047,771	485,990	1,306,106	131,141,318
1936	184,120,242	19,563,798	14,652,637	582,309	2,103,700	221,022,686
1937	178,492,948	13,159,516	6,724,438	586,734	2,811,294	201,774,930
1938	119,884,101	7,358,685	27,090,701	482,529	1,180,127	155,996,143
1939	188,113,064	13,763,219	24,626,489	547,083	1,045,658	228,095,513
1940	221,558,877	17,360,438	14,784,608	613,212	1,927,316	256,244,451
1941	289,226,546	8,319,274	9,358,776	2,212,699	1,048,997	310,166,292
1942	282,022,653	5,377,665	5,658,168	1,873,895	777,623	295,710,004

[1] Receipts only.

Wheat Flour.—Per capita consumption of wheat flour in Canada has been well maintained, while export shipments have increased sharply and include a substantial movement to Russia. In 1941 there were 285 flour and feed mills operating in Canada as compared with 279 in 1940; there were also 844 chopping mills. The capacity of the flour mills in barrels per day was 98,739 in 1941 and 96,868 in 1940. During the crop year 1942-43 the mills operated very close to the limits of their capacity to produce wheat flour. Statistics of employees, power installation, value of products, etc., for flour and feed mills for 1941 are given in Table 9 of the Manufactures chapter at pp. 374-375.

Section 4.—Marketing of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products*

Since the outbreak of war there has been a great increase in the demand for live stock and live-stock products in the form of meats, dairy products, poultry and eggs. These products have not only been required in greater volume to meet requirements of Britain and other United Nations, but also the demand in Canada has expanded sharply as a result of greater purchasing power in the hands of the consumers. Live stock thus makes a very important contribution to farmers' income and also provides the basis for a large slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Canada.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1942.—Total marketings of cattle in Canada in 1942 were 1,288,617 as compared with 1,344,794 in 1941. Marketings of calves totalled 771,690 as compared with 828,639. The declines in these two classes of live stock in 1942 as compared with 1941 were largely the result of the holding back of stock on the part of farmers for the building up of herds. Marketings of hogs through commercial channels in 1942 totalled 6,232,087 as compared with 6,225,274 in 1941. Marketings of sheep and lambs were 833,147 in 1942 as compared with 829,666 in 1941.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1942 showed very little change as compared with 1941. Total shipments in 1942 with comparative figures for 1941, in parentheses, were as follows: cattle 504,971 (512,313); calves 259,272 (264,846); swine 1,177,732 (1,243,985); and sheep 252,632 (236,401).

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For more detailed information on this subject, see "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and the "Annual Market Review", published by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Statistics of live stock and poultry are given at pp. 225-226 of this volume.

9.—Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Year and Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
1941	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards....	1,518	68,857	333,383	100,767	178,979	181,138	10,900	875,542
Direct to packers.....	9,576	30,519	166,338	35,517	38,621	69,271	24,630	374,472
Direct for export.....	1,942	4,284	34,334	1,067	9,833	41,674	1,646	94,780
Totals, Cattle.....	**13,036**	**103,660**	**534,055**	**137,351**	**227,433**	**292,083**	**37,176**	**1,344,794**
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards....	18,366	161,478	187,525	45,642	62,331	31,515	966	507,823
Direct to packers.....	10,790	75,471	102,304	41,731	14,478	63,149	2,339	310,262
Direct for export.....	485	129	8,947	17	282	622	72	10,554
Totals, Calves.....	**29,641**	**237,078**	**298,776**	**87,390**	**77,091**	**95,286**	**3,377**	**828,639**

9.—Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
1941—concluded	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hogs—								
Totals to stockyards	3,689	188,054	325,100	75,850	108,958	159,087	3,094	863,832
Direct to packers	72,099	262,786	2,001,523	450,261	748,065	1,787,966	29,675	5,352,375
Direct for export	1,555	3	3,658	Nil	61	3,606	184	9,067
Totals, Hogs	**77,343**	**450,843**	**2,330,281**	**526,111**	**857,084**	**1,950,659**	**32,953**	**6,225,274**
Sheep—								
Totals to stockyards	6,110	102,482	132,584	25,208	52,989	74,290	4,368	398,031
Direct to packers	8,143	44,618	109,292	65,638	30,463	138,738	30,844	427,736
Direct for export	135	38	2,864	Nil	Nil	804	58	3,899
Totals, Sheep	**14,388**	**147,138**	**244,740**	**90,846**	**83,452**	**213,832**	**35,270**	**829,666**
Store cattle purchased	121	1,469	93,283	18,474	7,230	52,382	675	173,634
1942								
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards	939	46,341	290,058	131,776	203,550	179,977	8,441	861,082
Direct to packers	8,061	17,123	120,913	44,642	43,794	70,514	31,137	336,184
Direct for export	1,702	5,331	46,756	794	4,842	30,787	1,139	91,351
Totals, Cattle	**10,702**	**68,795**	**457,727**	**177,212**	**252,186**	**281,278**	**40,717**	**1,288,617**
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards	20,820	141,353	173,210	46,436	60,799	29,541	893	473,052
Direct to packers	8,427	67,195	88,799	44,999	15,090	62,761	3,092	290,363
Direct for export	526	792	6,542	52	75	277	11	8,275
Totals, Calves	**29,773**	**209,340**	**268,551**	**91,487**	**75,964**	**92,579**	**3,996**	**771,690**
Hogs—								
Totals to stockyards	1,003	132,823	278,041	68,102	108,090	160,500	2,197	750,756
Direct to packers	80,999	214,884	1,743,521	529,957	856,542	2,021,826	29,678	5,477,407
Direct for export	3,879	Nil	29	Nil	Nil	16	Nil	3,924
Totals, Hogs	**85,881**	**347,707**	**2,021,591**	**598,059**	**964,632**	**2,182,342**	**31,875**	**6,232,087**
Sheep—								
Totals to stockyards	5,391	102,360	121,250	23,600	56,605	42,573	2,809	354,588
Direct to packers	15,278	55,448	105,824	71,285	32,301	162,899	31,470	474,505
Direct for export	281	62	1,996	Nil	60	1,563	92	4,054
Totals, Sheep	**20,950**	**157,870**	**229,070**	**94,885**	**88,966**	**207,035**	**34,371**	**833,147**
Store cattle purchased	162	1,602	111,675	11,897	6,811	42,522	689	175,558

In Table **10** are given the statistics of the grading of animals marketed through stockyards and direct shipments to packing plants for the years 1938 to 1942. 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 in this table for hogs graded alive during that year are for nine months only.

10.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, 1938-42

Live Stock	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—					
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—					
Choice	6,803	11,402	11,893	11,901	14,711
Good	50,071	62,765	71,744	76,851	86,690
Medium	69,746	65,611	70,235	74,956	76,635
Common	42,079	28,700	36,829	45,251	30,948
Steers over 1,050 lb.—					
Choice	19,575	18,803	20,134	29,345	38,225
Good	49,149	43,945	40,531	52,277	51,084
Medium	31,032	23,392	23,310	24,878	19,912
Common	9,228	5,585	6,102	6,526	3,503
Heifers—					
Choice	6,107	10,811	8,387	8,421	12,147
Good	57,299	60,831	57,553	60,887	68,870
Medium	75,877	72,872	73,978	72,321	57,994
Common	45,275	35,929	49,032	54,814	28,690
Fed Calves—					
Choice	17,471	18,127	23,526	24,484	27,513
Good	24,755	29,136	34,776	45,508	44,118
Medium	23,730	34,562	36,941	40,616	43,468
Cows—					
Good	72,661	77,782	76,983	83,710	93,736
Medium	82,008	92,005	82,545	99,427	98,471
Common	63,746	76,673	64,429	77,106	73,674
Canners and cutters	80,872	90,923	95,754	107,164	82,580
Bulls—					
Good	17,062	19,845	19,830	24,502	26,971
Common	30,441	37,697	38,066	47,299	37,539
Stocker and Feeder Steers—					
Good	50,303	55,143	62,565	66,589	67,047
Common	45,418	55,816	69,356	71,955	60,827
Stock Cows and Heifers—					
Good	11,585	14,626	19,213	12,563	12,350
Common	7,523	7,645	8,753	8,402	6,145
Milkers and springers	7,568	8,755	10,353	11,500	10,885
Unclassified	17,519	8,157	17,143	10,761	22,533
Totals, Cattle	**1,014,903**	**1,067,538**	**1,129,961**	**1,250,014**	**1,197,266**
Calves—					
Veal—					
Good and choice	203,788	231,862	229,655	238,589	236,945
Common and medium	458,924	455,694	464,748	451,288	420,439
Grass	73,865	92,908	117,078	128,208	106,031
Totals, Calves	**736,577**	**780,464**	**811,481**	**818,085**	**763,415**
Hogs, Graded Alive—					
Select bacon	572,191	518,986	370,261[1]		
Bacon	862,647	835,532	648,703[1]		
Butchers	244,497	155,927	108,451[1]		
Heavies	49,904	37,800	21,956[1]		
Extra heavies	17,671	14,886	11,330[1]		
Lights and feeders	117,169	111,379	114,887[1]		-
Sows No. 1	20,112	20,075	21,500[1]	-	
Sows No. 2	42,675	36,511	23,606[1]	-	
Roughs	3,646	2,812	2,965[1]	-	
Stags	3,912	3,102	1,933[1]		-
Totals, Hogs Graded Alive	**1,934,424**	**1,737,010**	**1,325,592[1]**		

[1] Figures for 1940 are for nine months only; see text at bottom of p 514.

10.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, 1938-42—concluded

Live Stock	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hog Carcasses—					
"A"	418,871	600,417	1,153,726	1,959,970	1,863,491
"B"	659,442	1,091,789	2,325,684	3,379,022	3,428,636
"C"	77,672	102,126	273,490	357,946	308,761
"D"	10,662	8,662	18,135	25,092	18,715
"E"	11,867	19,504	48,104	69,371	70,901
Heavies	47,139	50,568	59,563	100,069	197,722
Extra heavies	12,072	12,915	15,628	33,790	55,957
Lights	46,215	42,292	164,800	123,946	17,636
Sows	21,434	35,778	64,904	167,001	266,344
Totals, Hog Carcasses	**1,305,374**	**1,964,051**	**4,124,034**	**6,216,207**	**6,228,163**
Lambs and Sheep—					
Lambs—					
Good handyweights	496,466	519,000	521,565	542,967	568,726
Good heavies	31,871	19,622	31,600	27,479	14,428
Common, all weights	100,539	89,049	77,123	96,964	96,238
Bucks	36,012	45,750	48,059	52,527	52,462
Sheep—					
Good heavies	11,745	8,185	10,802	13,868	16,722
Good handyweights	39,137	38,243	39,615	50,263	44,359
Common	25,742	23,913	29,040	30,955	27,127
Unclassified	14,914	5,862	11,879	10,744	9,031
Totals, Lambs and Sheep	**756,426**	**749,624**	**769,683**	**825,767**	**829,093**

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 was reported. In 1941 it was $296,240,415 (the highest on record), as compared with $228,500,487 in 1940. The principal statistics of the industry for 1941 appear in Chapter XIV, Table 9 at pp. 376-377. The slaughterings reported by establishments in the industry in 1941 were: cattle 1,052,574, calves 836,094, sheep and lambs 757,024; and hogs 6,469,323.

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.

11.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by Months, 1941 and 1942

Month	1941				1942			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	78,424	30,013	48,753	576,198	92,885	32,085	51,018	587,509
February	60,394	31,312	36,298	492,857	71,803	31,398	39,041	493,908
March	63,972	56,414	36,083	503,714	75,825	65,495	41,131	550,310
April	68,342	92,367	36,296	540,181	65,748	86,422	37,141	545,195
May	77,599	88,159	34,193	486,655	68,619	85,244	20,017	534,102
June	73,013	81,347	39,858	402,301	72,674	77,385	33,981	462,904
July	83,005	72,809	64,343	374,164	79,457	64,284	56,996	411,745
August	88,031	59,474	85,366	374,026	71,505	50,322	68,478	352,286
September	98,085	64,669	106,996	454,965	54,266	51,293	112,601	404,977
October	117,910	67,305	171,343	673,440	106,036	51,490	171,780	532,504
November	109,282	47,754	111,420	714,548	118,867	42,340	135,251	640,174
December	85,634	36,206	57,654	687,296	92,730	28,914	57,933	681,236
Totals	**1,003,691**	**727,829**	**828,603**	**6,280,345**	**970,415**	**666,672**	**825,368**	**6,196,850**

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.

12.—Production, Imports, Exports and Total and Per Capita Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1937-42

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. Imports and exports of canned and processed meats have been converted to fresh weights. For estimates of population on which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 141.

Item		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Beef—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada	'000	1,398	1,389	1,337	1,403	1,561	1,562
Estimated dressed weight	'000 lb.	623,122	639,170	615,620	643,459	720,651	736,823
On hand, Jan. 1	"	23,947	25,302	19,337	29,639	21,848	32,209
Imports	"	25,470	22,467	32,528	23,006	17,227	10,948
	"	672,539	686,939	667,485	696,104	759,726	779,980
Exports	"	17,654	5,788	4,515	3,913	7,905	15,961
	"	654,885	681,151	662,970	692,191	751,821	764,019
On hand, Dec. 31	"	25,302	19,337	29,639	21,848	32,209	29,196
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION	"	629,583	661,814	633,331	670,343	719,612	734,823
Consumption per capita	lb.	56·6	59·0	56·0	58·7	62·5	63·1

12.—Production, Imports, Exports and Total and Per Capita Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1937-42—concluded

Item		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Veal—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada	'000	1,478	1,389	1,348	1,419	1,516	1,334
Estimated dressed weight	'000 lb.	140,888	125,725	126,878	133,264	139,375	123,111
On hand, Jan. 1	"	4,505	3,206	4,153	4,201	4,004	6,237
Imports	"	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
	"	145,393	128,931	131,031	137,465	143,379	129,348
Exports	"	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
	"	145,393	128,931	131,031	137,465	143,379	129,348
On hand, Dec. 31	"	3,206	4,153	4,201	4,004	6,237	2,307
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION	"	142,187	124,778	126,830	133,461	137,142	127,041
Consumption per capita	lb.	12·8	11·1	11·2	11·7	11·9	10·9
Pork—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada	'000	5,667	5,164	5,592	7,117	8,223	8,394
Estimated dressed weight	'000 lb.	669,681	623,249	679,244	850,638	1,022,777	1,092,574
On hand, Jan. 1	"	49,604	37,261	27,237	44,880	60,975	71,562
Imports	"	1,940	5,467	26,546	37,244	5,156	937
	"	721,225	665,977	733,027	932,762	1,088,908	1,165,073
Exports	"	218,797	178,207	194,708	353,015	482,040	537,431
	"	502,428	487,770	538,319	579,747	606,868	627,642
On hand, Dec. 31	"	37,261	27,237	44,880	60,975	71,562	55,650
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION	"	465,167	460,533	493,439	518,772	535,306	571,992
Consumption per capita	lb.	41·8	41·1	43·6	45·4	46·5	49·1
Mutton and Lamb—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada	'000	1,534	1,519	1,477	1,280	1,392	1,369
Estimated dressed weight	'000 lb.	60,289	60,671	60,304	52,461	58,413	57,772
On hand, Jan. 1	"	7,197	5,277	5,420	6,356	5,462	6,861
Imports	"	40	402	1,566	921	2,627	2,010
	"	67,526	66,350	67,290	59,738	66,502	66,643
Exports	"	284	203	205	183	349	628
	"	67,242	66,147	67,085	59,555	66,153	66,015
On hand, Dec. 31	"	5,277	5,420	6,356	5,462	6,861	5,054
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION	"	61,965	60,727	60,729	54,093	59,292	60,961
Consumption per capita	lb.	5·6	5·4	5·4	4·7	5·2	5·2
Summary of Per Capita Consumption, All Meats—							
Beef	lb.	56·6	59·0	56·0	58·7	62·5	63·1
Veal	"	12·8	11·1	11·2	11·7	11·9	10·9
Pork	"	41·8	41·1	43·6	45·4	46·5	49·1
Mutton and lamb	"	5·6	5·4	5·4	4·7	5·2	5·2
Totals, Per Capita Consumption of All Meats	**lb.**	**116·8**	**116·6**	**116·2**	**120·5**	**126·1**	**128·3**
Lard—							
On hand, Jan. 1	'000 lb.	2,332	2,301	2,609	4,134	4,840	6,674
Estimated production	"	67,566	61,281	67,159	81,533	92,719	98,427
Imports	"	27	64	187	2	2	1
	"	69,925	63,646	69,955	85,669	97,561	105,102
Exports	"	30,099	16,767	7,503	2,690	6,095	1,612
	"	39,826	46,879	62,452	82,979	91,466	103,490
On hand, Dec. 31	"	2,301	2,609	4,134	4,840	6,674	2,851
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION	"	37,525	44,270	58,318	78,139	84,792	100,639
Consumption per capita	lb.	3·4	3·9	5·2	6·8	7·4	8·6

[1] Not reported.

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 calendar years 1941 and 1942, in Table 17 of the chapter on External Trade, at p. 478, and imports in Table 16 at p. 476.

Section 5.—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.

13.—Cold-Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

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.

Year and Province	Subsidized Public Warehouses				All Warehouses	
	Number	Refrigerated Space	Cost	Total Subsidy	Number	Refrigerated Space
1942		cu. ft.	$	$		cu. ft.
Prince Edward Island	5	261,246	130,674	38,746	10	314,291
Nova Scotia	12	2,424,740	2,803,995	831,918	34	3,248,892
New Brunswick	4	1,032,495	356,883	107,065	15	1,255,622
Quebec	9	401,105	365,916	109,775	96	12,036,991
Ontario	33	4,594,833	2,274,437	676,307	213	20,316,017
Manitoba	3	1,577,500	1,008,872	302,662	20	7,960,160
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	268,707	80,612	30	1,638,551
Alberta	2	315,339	242,000	72,600	14	3,548,448
British Columbia	31	7,867,560	2,798,537	839,561	90	16,193,258
Totals, 1942	**103**	**18,916,686**	**10,250,021**	**3,059,246**	**522**	**66,512,230**
1943						
Prince Edward Island	6	264,666	134,101	39,775	11	317,711
Nova Scotia	12	2,424,740	2,803,995	831,918	34	3,248,892
New Brunswick	4	1,032,495	357,274	107,182	15	1,255,622
Quebec	10	447,269	442,916	132,875	97	12,083,155
Ontario	33	4,310,285	2,120,281	630,060	213	20,031,469
Manitoba	4	1,686,048	1,063,965	319,190	21	8,068,708
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	268,707	80,612	30	1,638,551
Alberta	2	315,339	242,000	72,600	14	3,548,443
British Columbia	32	8,029,256	2,898,538	869,561	91	16,354,954
Totals, 1943	**107**	**18,951,966**	**10,331,777**	**3,083,773**	**526**	**66,547,510**

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.

14.—Stocks of Food of Canadian Origin on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1942 and 1943

Year and Commodity		As at Jan. 1	Minimum during Year	Date which Minimum Occurred	Maximum during Year	Date at which Maximum Occurred	Average, 12 Months
1942							
Butter (creamery and dairy)	'000 lb.	43,116	5,998	May 1	52,891	Oct. 1	30,690
Cheese (factory)	"	34,687	18,471	Mar. 1	72,568	"	48,030
Evaporated whole-milk[1]	"	14,349	5,046	"	21,526	Sept. 1	12,097
Skim-milk powder[1]	"	1,370	870	"	3,506	"	2,265
Eggs—							
Shell	'000 doz.	1,355	727	Dec. 1	17,852	June 1	8,260
Frozen	'000 lb.	4,312	2,745	Apr. 1	17,621	Sept. 1	9,616
Poultry (dressed)	"	20,527	4,629	Oct. 1	20,527	Jan. 1	10,906
Pork—							
Fresh	"	6,084	4,016	Sept. 1	6,852	Dec. 1	5,600
Frozen	"	34,515	4,951	Oct. 1	43,108	Mar. 1	21,340
Cured and in cure	"	30,661	17,685	Sept. 1	31,696	Feb. 1	25,495
Lard	"	6,674	2,351	Dec. 1	12,498	July 1	8,038
Beef—							
Fresh	"	7,009	3,427	Sept. 1	10,626	Feb. 1	6,127
Frozen[2]	"	24,398	3,094	Oct. 1	24,398	Jan. 1	11,890
Cured and in cure	"	627	204	"	855	Apr. 1	530
Veal	"	6,237	2,887	Apr. 1	6,237	Jan. 1	3,738
Mutton and lamb	"	6,792	867	Sept. 1	7,044	Feb. 1	3,587
Fish—							
Frozen fresh	"	27,150	14,386	May 1	36,081	Nov. 1	25,745
Frozen smoked	"	2,259	766	Apr. 1	2,259	Jan. 1	1,460
Fruit—							
Apples (fresh)	'000 bu.	2,330	6	Aug. 1	7,669	Nov. 1	1,577
Frozen fruit	'000 lb.	6,875	2,736	June 1	13,336	Sept. 1	7,426
In sulphur dioxide	"	8,744	5,536	"	15,679	Oct. 1	10,441
Potatoes	ton	159,189	2,021	Aug. 1	281,616	Nov. 1	86,326
1943							
Butter (creamery and dairy)	'000 lb.	22,013	9,088	Apr. 1	76,506	Oct. 1	39,343
Cheese (factory)	"	56,411	17,516	May 1	57,084	Oct. 1	41,403
Evaporated whole-milk[1]	"	8,370	4,723	Mar. 1	13,272	Sept. 1	9,586
Skim-milk powder[1]	"	1,982	1,154	Apr. 1	3,340	"	2,132
Eggs—							
Shell	'000 doz.	1,146	584	Dec. 1	6,709	June 1	3,365
Frozen	'000 lb.	5,343	2,606	Mar. 1	19,290	Sept. 1	10,470
Poultry (dressed)	"	14,444	1,830	July 1	15,549	Dec. 1	6,919
Pork—							
Fresh	"	6,094	6,075	Mar. 1	10,144	Nov. 1	7,450
Frozen	"	22,143	11,461	Oct. 1	28,017	Feb. 1	19,123
Cured or in cure	"	27,413	21,988	Feb. 1	36,649	Dec. 1	26,552
Lard	"	2,852	1,929	Apr. 1	3,837	Aug. 1	2,662
Beef—							
Fresh	"	6,061	3,447	Feb. 1	8,698	Dec. 1	5,961
Frozen[2]	"	22,442	7,499	Aug. 1	22,442	Jan. 1	11,404
Cured or in cure	"	662	529	Apr. 1	921	Oct. 1	709
Veal	"	2,308	838	Mar. 1	6,295	Dec. 1	3,823
Mutton and lamb	"	5,038	595	July 1	8,031	"	2,589
Fish—							
Frozen fresh	"	26,093	11,507	May 1	36,166	Nov. 1	24,509
Frozen smoked	"	1,272	857	"	1,958	Sept. 1	1,360
Fruit—							
Apples (fresh)	'000 bu.	4,684	6	Aug. 1	6,082	Dec. 1	1,624
Frozen fruit	'000 lb.	7,834	3,563	June 1	14,323	Oct. 1	7,948
In sulphur dioxide	"	13,383	7,197	"	17,694	Nov. 1	12,293
Potatoes	ton	211,502	1,571	Aug. 1	293,587	Dec. 1	88,032

[1] Owned by manufacturers.

[2] Includes fancy meats, not necessarily frozen.

Section 6.—Merchandising and Service Establishments*

A comprehensive census of the business carried on by retail and wholesale trading establishments was undertaken for the first time in 1931 in connection with the Seventh Decennial Census. This census related to the business transacted in 1930 and covered the operations of service establishments including hotels in addition to retail and wholesale trading firms. The results for 1930 are contained in Volumes X and XI of the Census of 1931. A second census of trading establishments, similar in scope to that of 1930 was taken for 1941 as part of the Eighth Decennial Census. The final results for 1941 are now available in so far as the retail trade is concerned and these serve to show the changes that have taken place in the retail marketing structure of the country during the past decade. Preliminary figures on wholesale trading establishments have been compiled and summary figures by provinces are presented herewith. More detailed statistics on the wholesale trade will be given in the next edition of the Year Book.

Subsection 1.—War-Time Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade

Controls over the distribution of consumer goods during the War became necessary as war needs cut into the available supplies, while, at the same time, civilian demand increased substantially. Various methods have been developed to ensure fair distribution—regulation of distribution at the trade level, consumer rationing, and restrictions on consumer credit, deliveries, and new business.

Equitable Distribution.—The equitable distribution policy of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, formally laid down in October, 1942, requires that manufacturers and wholesalers, who are unable to meet the full requirements of their customers, are to allocate available stocks in proportion to sales to these customers in the year 1941. This assures to individual retailers and to all parts of the country a fair share of supplies, and provides a basis for fair distribution of supplies to consumers. Allotments may be revised following substantial increases in population or changes in the number of distributors serving a certain area. When shortages have become acute the policy of equitable distribution has been supplemented by specific allocations. For instance, in the case of canned vegetables, a plan was adopted in the fall of 1943 whereby sales by wholesalers to retailers and by retailers to the public were regulated to provide an even flow to the public during the winter and spring. Supplies to essential users, such as hospitals and lumber camps, were assured by means of quotas.

Licensing.—The policy of equitable distribution has been facilitated by the fact that, since November, 1942, the establishment of a new business or the distribution of a new line of merchandise is prohibited except in cases where a permit is obtained from the Board. This control prevents unnecessary dispersion of scarce goods and conserves materials and labour.

Rationing.—Rationing has been introduced for commodities in short supply which are essential to all or certain definable groups of consumers and when a ration system is necessary to ensure fair distribution. Two types of ration schemes have been used, coupon and permit. Coupon rationing is used for articles in general use which may be purchased regularly in approximately equal quantities by all users. Other articles, particularly durable goods, which are essential only to certain

* Prepared by A. C. Steedman, B.A., Chief, Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the exception of Subsection 1 on War-time Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade, which was prepared in collaboration with the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Economics Branch, Research Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa.

groups in the community and are purchased infrequently, have been rationed by permit.

Sugar, tea, coffee, butter, meat, evaporated milk (in certain areas), "preserves" and gasoline have been rationed by coupon. Electric stoves, residential lighting fixtures, new farm machinery, tires and tubes, typewriters and office machinery, standard railroad watches, protective rubber garments and small arms ammunition have been rationed by permit.

Under rationing it is necessary to control supplies through the various stages of distribution as well as sales to consumers. Retailers and wholesalers, therefore, may obtain supplies of rationed goods only by handing back coupons, permits, or equivalent ration documents to their suppliers. The actual handling of coupons has been very much reduced by the use of bank accounts for ration coupons, introduced in March, 1943. Ration banking applied only to foods until April, 1944, when it was extended to include gasoline coupons. When primary producers sell direct to consumers they are required to collect coupons.

Rationing of automobiles, trucks, gasoline and tires is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Munitions and Supply. All other consumer rationing is administered by the Rationing Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board through its central, regional and local offices. Local ration boards, numbering about 600 in all and consisting largely of voluntary personnel, assist the Administration by dealing with consumer problems requiring knowledge of local conditions.

Permit rationing is based on the consumer's declaration of need. The conditions under which a person is entitled to purchase the commodity are defined and the prospective purchaser must show that he falls within the definition. In some cases, permits must be countersigned by the dealer and/or approved by local ration authorities. For example, during the period Aug. 10, 1942, to Mar. 17, 1943, anyone purchasing an electric stove had to certify either that an electric stove then in his possession was in an unrepairable condition or that there were no facilities in the building for the installation of a coal, wood or gas stove. In the rationing of farm machinery (introduced Oct. 6, 1942), details must be given regarding machinery already in possession of the applicant, the nature of his farming activities, etc., and the permit, countersigned by the dealer, must be approved by the local ration board.

The permit ration systems for small arms ammunition (Mar. 24, 1943), standard railway watches (Sept. 1, 1942) and protective rubber clothing (June 1-Oct. 25, 1943) have ensured that the limited supplies are reserved for certain occupational groups and, in the case of typewriters and office machinery (June 12, 1942) for priority users such as the Armed Forces and war industries. Permits also provide a record of sales by which replacement of dealers' stocks may be controlled.

Early in 1942 the production of automobiles was stopped (see Chap. XIV). To take care of the needs of physicians, nurses, fire-fighting and police departments, and other users in essential classifications, 4,480 new cars were set aside in a government "bank". Cars from this reserve pool are released only for essential purposes on a permit from the Motor Vehicle Control in the Department of Munitions and Supply. Manufacturers of trucks have been permitted to divert from military schedules certain models which are stripped of all military equipment and produced as commercial units. All new trucks for civilian purposes are released only when the prospective purchasers have proven their essentiality to the Motor Vehicle Control.

Tires and Tubes.—Within three days after Canada declared war on Japan, all civilian dealings in new tires and tubes had been prohibited, except by permit. In January, 1942, this freezing order was replaced by an order which permitted

essential users to purchase new tires and tubes on completion of an essentiality certificate. The weakness of this procedure soon became apparent, and it was superseded on May 15, 1942, by a rationing order.

Under the new order, a tire rationing representative was appointed for each of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board prices and supply offices throughout Canada. The function of the representative was to investigate all applications for new and retreaded tires, retreading services, and new or used tubes. Each such application had to be supported by a certificate from an authorized dealer to the effect that the turn-in tire was so worn that it could not perform its required service. Tire ration permits were issued only to those whose vehicles were included in a specified list of eligible vehicles.

At first, tire ration permits were required only for new tires, new tubes, retreaded tires, or retreading services. Used tires could be bought by anyone on the eligible list, merely by filling in a form in which the purchaser certified that the tire was essential in his work. However, used tires soon became scarce, and in July, 1943, dealings in such tires were placed on a permit basis.

Late in 1943, with the advent of fair supplies of buna-S rubber, it became possible to provide more camelback for retreading, and rationing of retreading services came to an end. Sales of new and used tires and tubes remain under permit.

Coupon rationing is designed to divide the available supplies among all users on an equal per capita basis. Consumers are provided with ration coupons which entitle them to purchase a specified amount of the rationed commodity, and the flow-back of these coupons, or their equivalent in other ration documents, controls the flow of the commodity through the regular channels of distribution. Special quota arrangements are made for large-scale users such as hotels, restaurants, hospitals, bakeries and other food manufacturers. In the case of sugar, tea, coffee and butter, amounts served to individual customers in restaurants have been limited.

A short résumé of the commodities rationed by coupon with the date rationing was introduced, the amount of the ration and other special features, is given below.

Gasoline.—At the height of the Battle of Britain and the Battle of the Atlantic, the necessity arose for gasoline conservation.

Gasoline stations were prohibited from selling petroleum products between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. or at any time on Sunday. As a temporary measure, quota restrictions of deliveries of gasoline to service stations were undertaken in the summer of 1941. A coupon-rationing plan was introduced effective Apr. 1, 1942, and Regional Oil Control offices established to administer it. Each vehicle owner was required to register his vehicle with the Oil Controller and to obtain a gasoline licence and ration book. Each ration book permitted the purchaser a designated number of units of gasoline, according to the category of the vehicle for which it was issued. At the outset the unit represented the right to purchase 5 gallons of gasoline. After progressive reduction, the unit value stood throughout Canada at 3 gallons on Oct. 17, 1942, and has remained at that figure ever since.

The 1942 plan classified every vehicle within one of seven categories: "A", "B", "BX", "C", "D", "E" and "Commercial" Under each category with the exception of the "Commercial", three classes, grouped by makes of cars, were provided, and to each of these classes was assigned a different number of units. This distinction between types of passenger cars was abolished in 1943.

A new plan went into effect on Apr. 1, 1943, and with only minor changes this same system remains in effect during the rationing year 1944-45. This plan provides a basic allowance for every passenger car, plus an extra allowance, tailored to meet

the proved individual needs of car owners eligible for a special category. Each passenger car is allowed a basic category "AA" ration book.

Those eligible, who can prove their need of a special category are allowed extra coupons for their vocational needs. Two cars in the same category do not necessarily receive the same allowance. Some owners in a special category may be allowed only a portion of a special ration book, others may be granted two or more books or portions of books, according to their proven needs. Tourists from outside Canada are permitted 4 units per year for a car or one and one-third units for a motorcycle.

Motorcycles are provided with gasoline under one of two categories, "motorcycle" and "commercial motorcycle".

Commercial vehicles come within two classes: "transit" and "services". In the "transit" class are included ambulances, buses, taxis and drive-yourself cars, and these are granted only enough gasoline to drive the mileage authorized from time to time by the Transit Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply. The "services" class covers all other commercial vehicles, and the Administrator of Services of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board classifies the vehicle in this group and advises upon the mileage gasoline allowance which should be granted to each type of vehicle. At the outset of a new rationing year the owner of each commercial vehicle is told how many units he will be allowed.

The ration plan also applies to watercraft. Commercial watercraft require a licence, but use the same marked gasoline that is sold for farm tractors and stationary engines and use no coupons. Non-commercial marine engines must be registered with the Oil Controller, and gasoline is purchased with coupons in the same manner as for motor-vehicles.

Sugar.—Sugar was first rationed in January, 1942, by an "honour" system which required consumers to limit their purchases to ¾ lb. per person per week. This was reduced to ½ lb. per week in May, 1942, and coupon rationing was introduced a few weeks later (July 1, 1942). There has been no subsequent change in the size of the ration. Extra sugar has been made available for home-canning purposes in each year; the average amount made available in 1943 was approximately 11 lb. per person.

Tea and Coffee.—Rationing of tea and coffee by the "honour" system was introduced on May 19, 1942, consumers being required to use no more than half the amount of tea and three-quarters the amount of coffee they formerly used. Coupon rationing, which began Aug. 3, 1942, provided persons over 12 years of age with either 1 oz. of tea or 4 oz. of coffee per week. This ration was increased by one-third in September, 1943, and by a further 40 p.c. in May, 1940.

Butter.—Butter was rationed at the weekly rate of ½ lb. per person on Dec. 21, 1942. The ration was temporarily reduced to ⅓ lb. between January and March, 1943, and a temporary reduction again occurred in the spring of 1944.

Meat.—Meat rationing went into effect on May 27, 1943. The ration included all meats, except edible offal, meats with a bone content of over 50 p.c. and some fancy cooked meats, and provided an average of 2 lb. (bone included) of meat per person per week. The rationed meats were divided into four groups and the value of the meat ration coupons, of which two became valid each week, ranged from ½ lb. for boneless meats (e.g., bacon and cooked ham) to 1½ lb. for meat with a high bone content. Poultry was not included in the meat ration nor any fish except canned salmon which was included at ¼ lb. per coupon on Jan. 17, 1944. Control of slaughter

by means of permits was established to ensure that supplies, except those consumed on the farm, moved through the regular trade channels against ration documents.

During February, 1944, the development of large surpluses of meat in Canada made advisable a temporary suspension of meat rationing at the end of that month. Announcement of the suspension in the House of Commons emphasized its temporary nature in view of the Government's determination to meet essential requirements of the United Kingdom. Reasons for the move were a continuance of heavy livestock marketings and an acute congestion of storage space coupled with limitations on physical capacity to move meat to seaboard and overseas.

Preserves.—A group rationing scheme was adopted on Sept. 2, 1943, for a number of related products which are used either as desserts or sweeteners. The ration included jams, jellies, marmalade, molasses, honey, maple syrup and most maple products, corn and other table syrups, and canned fruits. Each coupon is good for a specified quantity of each article and the consumer may choose any one available. As in other ration schemes, wholesalers and retailers may purchase supplies only in exchange for valid ration documents. Because the ration includes a variety of articles, supplies of any particular one may fall short of demand and wholesalers have been required in such cases to conform to the policy of equitable distribution.

The values of the preserves coupon have been adjusted from time to time to keep them in line with the available supplies of the various articles included in the ration. Most of the coupon values were doubled on Feb. 3, 1944. The value of one preserves coupon—a two weeks' ration—is 1 qt. of molasses, *or* 2 lb. of honey, *or* 20 fluid oz. of canned fruit, *or* 12 fluid oz. of jam, etc. As an alternative, the preserves coupon is worth ½ lb. of sugar.

Evaporated Milk.—On Oct. 4, 1943, a priority distribution scheme was put into effect for evaporated milk to ensure that supplies would be made available for consumers in areas where fluid milk supplies were deficient, for infants and invalids requiring it in their diets, and for hospitals and other essential users. Infants and invalids and certain other persons, such as trappers, obtain coupons on proof of need. In areas of adequate fluid milk supply evaporated milk is sold only against these coupons. Extra quantities are allocated to areas where fluid milk supplies are deficient and these may be sold ration free after priority needs are met. Supplies are provided for hospitals and other essential users by means of quotas.

Other Distribution Controls.—*Priorities.*—Other controls over trade that have been of particular importance under war-time conditions have been the priorities system introduced in Canada and in countries from which Canada must draw supplies. The Priorities Officers of the Department of Munitions and Supply are responsible for the supervision of all matters having to do with priorities of production, transportation and delivery of materials and commodities of every kind in Canada and assist Canadian importers, including the distributive trades, in relation with priority authorities in other countries. The Priorities Officers working in conjunction with the various Controllers of the Wartime Industries Control Board and Administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board direct the movement of many materials and products into essential channels.

Coal.—By granting delivery priorities wherever necessary to householders with less than a week's supply on hand, and by restricting sales of certain types of coal in areas of scarcity, the Coal Control has assured equitable distribution of available supplies. To accomplish this objective a number of restrictive measures have been necessary.

Alcoholic Beverages.—The Dominion Government restricted the production and importation of alcoholic beverages in December, 1942. Since that time various rationing programs have been put into effect for spirits, wine and beer by the provincial Liquor Control Boards.

Consumer Credit.—In October, 1941, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board imposed restrictions on consumer credit, as a method of curtailing demand for the diminishing supplies of consumer goods. The original restrictions were amended in December, 1941, January and August, 1942, and February, 1943. In general, minimum down payments and maximum time limits have been specified for instalment purchases of practically all goods sold at retail; charge accounts must be paid within one month of the end of the month in which the purchases are made, and personal loans for the purpose of buying articles on the instalment plan have been regulated. These restrictions have been followed by a shift from credit to cash transactions and a marked decrease in merchants' accounts receivable.

Delivery Restrictions.—Delivery and trucking restrictions have been introduced primarily to conserve trucks, gasoline and tires. Some apply generally while others have affected the retail and wholesale trades particularly. Special deliveries are prohibited and regular deliveries are limited in number; minimum load requirements have been established for ice and bread deliveries; operations of private commercial vehicles are limited to 35 miles from their registered address; and retailers are not permitted, except in special cases, to make delivery of an order under one dollar in value. In addition to savings of labour and equipment these restrictions have, to some extent, reduced costs of operation.

Subsection 2.—Wholesale Merchandising

The scope of wholesale trading as covered in the Census of Merchandising Establishments includes, in addition to regular wholesale merchants acting as intermediaries between manufacturers and the retail trade, those trading establishments engaged in the sale of equipment or supplies to industrial or institutional users. Manufacturing plants are not included but sales offices or branches maintained by manufacturers in localities apart from their plant are included. The wholesale census also includes grain elevators, bulk tank stations of petroleum distributors, marketing co-operative associations and other assemblers of primary produce. It includes commission houses and various types of agents and brokers in addition to wholesale merchants who buy and sell on their own account.

15.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail), by Provinces, 1941

NOTE.—These are census data; for 1911 Census figures, see p. 534 of the 1942 Year Book.

Province	Establishments	Net Sales			Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand End of Year	
		Total	On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		On Own Account	On Commission
	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
P.E.I.	100	13,193	12,364	829	373	70	441	1,241	74
N.S.	688	152,169	136,859	15,310	3,323	768	5,686	11,752	600
N.B.	509	89,009	81,554	7,455	2,507	666	4,393	8,432	178
Que.	5,080	1,705,243	1,368,916	336,327	26,272	6,340	54,315	102,462	5,223
Ont.	6,232	1,716,220	1,474,242	241,978	31,298	8,950	67,312	135,372	6,021
Man.	2,157	572,859	319,862	252,997	7,836	1,711	14,927	47,186	4,079
Sask.	4,835	280,683	250,679	30,004	7,243	874	11,425	85,416	3,546
Alta.	3,312	320,632	255,271	65,361	7,067	1,068	12,175	56,556	3,401
B.C.[1]	1,714	384,648	288,221	96,427	8,701	2,354	17,755	33,654	2,602
Canada	**24,627**	**5,234,656**	**4,187,968**	**1,046,688**	**94,620**	**22,801**	**188,429**	**482,071**	**25,724**

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Subsection 3.—Retail Merchandising Establishments

CENSUS STATISTICS

Final results of the Census of Merchandising for 1941 show that there were operating in Canada that year 137,343 retail stores whose annual sales totalled $3,449,247,500, an increase of 25·2 p.c. in dollar volume compared with the $2,755,569,900 sales reported by 125,003 stores in the earlier census for 1930. The scope and form of presentation of the Census of Merchandising Report for 1941 varied slightly from that for 1930, results for the earlier period including producer-distributors of dairy products, line elevators doing a small retail business and itinerant operators having no established place of business—types of enterprise not included in the regular retail tables for 1941. On excluding data for these types from the 1930 totals, an increase of 14·8 p.c. in number of stores and 25·8 p.c. in value of sales is recorded.

16.—Summary of Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces, 1930 and 1941

Province or Territory	Stores		Total Sales			P.C. of Sales for Canada	
	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41	1930	1941
	No.	No.	$'000	$ 000			
Prince Edward Island	851	863	13,774	15,936	+15·7	0·5	0·5
Nova Scotia	6,464	6,790	99,520	165,034	+65·8	3·6	4·8
New Brunswick	4,434	4,988	84,372	101,843	+20·7	3·1	3·0
Quebec	34,286	39,712	651,139	818,671	+25·7	23·6	23·7
Ontario	43,045	47,055	1,099,990	1,406,977	+27·9	39·9	40·8
Manitoba	6,859	7,219	189,244	210,833	+11·4	6·9	6·1
Saskatchewan	10,841	10,097	189,181	191,184	+1·1	6·9	5·5
Alberta	8,592	9,225	176,537	225,119	+27·5	6·4	6·5
British Columbia	9,501	11,253	248,597	309,573	+24·5	9·0	9·0
Yukon and N.W. Territories	130	141	3,216	4,078	+26·8	0·1	0·1
Canada	**125,003**	**137,343**	**2,755,570**	**3,449,248**	**+25·2**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Retail Merchandise Trade by Kinds of Business.—For census purposes retail stores are divided into ten broad groups and each group is further subdivided into individual kind-of-business classifications, these classifications depending partly upon popular designation and partly upon the kind of commodities handled. These kind-of-business classifications should not be confused with commodity sales. Grocery stores carry items that cannot be classified as grocery products and, on the other hand, grocery products are sold by country general stores, department stores

and some other lines of trade in addition to grocery stores. The figures shown in Table **17** relate to stores classified broadly according to kind of business or trade. Sales through retail outlets on a commodity basis are shown in Table **22.**

17.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Kinds of Business, 1941

Kind of Business	Stores	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Sales	Stocks at Dec. 31, 1941
		Full-time	Part-time			
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Food Group						
Bakery products stores	992	1,747	468	1,437	9,356	403
Candy and confectionery stores	11,583	5,726	2,895	3,879	67,260	5,515
Dairy products dealers	1,295	3,682	658	4,284	31,551	479
Fruit and vegetable stores	1,456	1,287	1,057	1,174	23,041	1,175
Grocery stores (without fresh meat)	21,884	13,866	6,562	11,161	266,027	30,259
Combination stores (groceries and meats)	6,101	19,214	7,880	18,431	301,351	21,077
Meat markets (including sea foods)	4,793	6,266	2,966	5,867	83,252	5,473
Other food stores	364	477	204	434	4,409	372
Totals, Food Group	**48,468**	**52,265**	**22,690**	**46,667**	**786,247**	**64,753**
Country General Stores	**11,917**	**11,273**	**4,032**	**9,309**	**214,748**	**64,809**
General Merchandise Group						
Department stores and mail-order houses or offices	504	52,167	12,128	57,720	377,806	68,173
General merchandise and dry goods stores	2,205	5,369	1,434	5,313	62,988	19,463
Variety stores	1,085	11,086	7,338	9,562	85,177	12,348
Totals, General Merchandise Group	**3,794**	**68,622**	**20,900**	**72,595**	**525,971**	**99,984**
Automotive Group						
Motor-vehicle dealers	2,835	21,885	2,246	31,959	370,957	45,114
Accessory, tire and battery shops	657	1,399	339	1,720	16,338	2,377
Garages	3,156	5,344	1,309	5,834	47,561	4,100
Filling stations	10,130	9,750	3,676	9,693	157,558	6,857
Other automotive establishments	89	163	82	252	2,306	437
Totals, Automotive Group	**16,867**	**38,541**	**7,652**	**49,458**	**594,720**	**58,885**
Apparel Group						
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	3,485	5,578	2,626	7,896	79,874	30,749
Family clothing stores	1,934	6,432	2,134	7,064	73,779	25,743
Women's apparel and accessories stores	5,508	9,809	4,484	10,280	97,522	20,103
Shoe stores	1,674	3,389	2,144	4,398	44,037	15,244
Totals, Apparel Group	**12,601**	**25,208**	**11,388**	**29,638**	**295,212**	**91,839**
Building Materials Group						
Hardware stores	3,020	5,669	1,414	7,120	73,143	26,013
Lumber and building material dealers	1,611	6,610	1,502	8,594	79,786	17,119
Other building materials	1,170	2,096	582	2,612	21,274	4,317
Totals, Building Materials Group	**5,801**	**14,375**	**3,498**	**18,326**	**174,203**	**47,449**
Furniture, Household and Radio Group						
Furniture stores	1,337	5,033	782	6,746	64,057	15,271
Household appliance or radio dealers	1,648	5,438	1,009	7,529	45,895	9,644
Other home furnishings and appliance stores	513	950	296	1,196	8,405	3,218
Totals, Furniture, Household and Radio Group	**3,498**	**11,421**	**2,087**	**15,471**	**118,357**	**28,133**

17.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Kinds of Business, 1941—concluded

Kind of Business	Stores	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Sales	Stocks at Dec. 31, 1941
		Full-time	Part-time			
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Restaurant Group						
Restaurants, cafeterias and eating places	4,457	23,800	3,409	16,987	88,033	2,387
Eating places with other merchandise	3,221	7,692	2,559	5,131	38,660	1,691
Refreshment booths and stands	1,143	1,230	846	517	4,488	154
Totals, Restaurant Group	**8,821**	**32,722**	**6,814**	**22,635**	**131,181**	**4,232**
Other Retail Stores						
Farm implement dealers	2,587	1,281	940	1,486	30,384	3,634
Feed stores	1,354	2,013	766	2,062	38,634	4,816
Harness shops	215	83	26	81	945	389
Book and stationery stores	497	1,322	372	1,278	9,367	2,769
Coal and wood yards (ice dealers)	3,319	8,314	4,729	9,799	102,797	9,806
Drug stores	3,956	10,027	4,159	10,389	101,027	23,462
Florists	691	1,157	722	1,218	8,152	602
Gift, novelty and souvenir shops	472	397	343	331	3,502	1,299
Camera and photographic supply stores	72	321	32	395	3,236	544
Jewellery stores	1,692	3,671	796	4,616	38,454	13,644
Luggage and leather goods stores	86	183	87	246	2,047	541
Musical instrument stores (without radios or pianos)	103	103	41	127	1,105	419
Newsdealers	251	460	122	349	3,402	293
Newsdealers and smallwares	42	39	17	35	496	90
Office, store and school furniture, equipment and supplies	341	2,989	115	5,273	26,290	3,965
Opticians and optometrists	583	598	125	889	5,989	823
Sporting goods stores	507	491	188	516	5,879	1,579
Scientific and medical instruments	22	61	2	125	2,270	170
Tobacco stores and stands	4,239	2,548	1,259	2,348	43,227	4,454
Government liquor stores	630	2,009	406	3,425	121,180	6,402
Brewers' warehouses	136	538	29	846	20,198	262
Taverns (not including hotels)	399	1,313	351	1,389	9,039	169
Wine stores	49	169	41	258	2,502	291
Patent medicines, perfumes, extracts, etc.	251	145	40	118	1,694	401
Miscellaneous kinds of business	1,342	1,414	436	1,789	15,723	4,179
Totals, Other Retail Stores	**23,836**	**41,646**	**16,144**	**49,388**	**597,539**	**85,003**
Second-Hand Group	**1,740**	**1,005**	**357**	**1,000**	**11,070**	**2,785**
Totals, All Stores	**137,343**	**297,078**	**95,562**	**314,487**	**3,449,248**	**547,872**

Retail Merchandise Trade by Types of Operation.—In addition to being classified according to kind of business each store was assigned to a type of operation classification, the basis of classification in this instance being whether the store was individually owned and operated or whether it belonged to some type of multiple organization. For census purposes chains are taken to mean all groups of four or more stores (except department stores) under the same ownership and management and carrying on the same kind of business. All department stores are considered as independents irrespective of the number of stores operated by any one company.

Comparative figures for 1930 and 1941 are given in Table 18 and show that the proportion of the total retail trade transacted by chains has increased but slightly from 18·3 p.c. in 1930 to 18·9 p.c. in 1941. In the case of food stores alone (including grocery and combination stores) the chain ratios were 30·4 p.c. for 1930 and 30·5 p.c. for 1941; chains transacted 18·6 p.c. of the total drug store business in both years. On the other hand, the chain store type of operation developed in the shoe retailing field, ratios of chain to total sales in this instance increasing from 21·1 p.c. in 1930 to 37·2 p.c. in 1941.

18.—Retail Merchandise Trade by Types of Operation, 1930 and 1941

Kind of Business and Type of Operation	Stores		Total Sales		P.C. of Total Sales	
	1930	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000		
All Stores						
Independents—						
Single store independents	101,223	117,387	1,892,622	2,372,314	68·7	68·8
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	4,753	4,985	119,030	139,979	4·3	4·1
Two-store multiples	3,383	4,798	144,202	200,937	5·2	5·8
Two-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	186	344	5,593	12,225	0·2	0·4
Three-store multiples	1,226	1,231	60,014	61,742	2·2	1·8
Three-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	49	95	1,924	3,366	0·1	[1]
Chains—						
Local chains	1,339	1,089	69,806	60,966	2·5	1·8
Provincial chains	2,887	3,172	206,501	295,812	7·5	8·6
Sectional and national chains	3,803	3,366	189,941	262,375	6·9	7·6
Manufacturer-controlled chains	447	396	37,436	32,191	1·4	0·9
Other Types—						
Industrial stores	176	84	10,463	3,422	0·4	0·1
Leased departments or concessions	149	396	2,573	3,919	0·1	0·1
Other types of operation	5,382[2]	Nil	15,465	–	0·5	–
Totals, All Stores	**125,003**	**137,343**	**2,755,570**	**3,449,248**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Grocery and Combination Stores						
Independents—						
Single store independents	17,910	23,562	199,885	310,243	49·3	54·7
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	2,868	2,079	67,943	55,515	16·8	9·8
Two-store multiples	340	542	9,825	17,963	2·4	3·2
Two-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	Nil	94	–	3,454	–	0·6
Three-store multiples	104	117	4,337	5,759	1·1	1·0
Three-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	Nil	16	–	595	–	0·1
Chains—						
Local chains	313	190	14,217	19,929	3·5	3·5
Provincial chains	552	542	37,301	60,493	9·2	10·7
Sectional and national chains	1,228	804	71,728	92,736	17·7	16·3
Manufacturer-controlled chains	Nil	Nil	–	–	..	–
Other Types—						
Industrial stores	Nil	3		98		[1]
Leased departments or concessions	"	36	–	594	–	0·1
Other types of operation	13	Nil	167	–	[1]	–
Totals, Grocery and Combination Stores	**23,328**	**27,985**	**405,403**	**567,379**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Shoe Stores						
Independents—						
Single store independents	1,180	980	19,134	19,108	53·3	43·4
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	89	63	2,826	1,872	7·9	4·3
Two-store multiples	89	128	3,113	5,010	8·7	11·4
Two-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	Nil	7	–	190	–	0·4
Three-store multiples	75	34	2,669	1,407	7·4	3·2
Three-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	Nil	3	–	18	..	[1]
Chains—						
Local chains	86	67	4,233	2,410	11·8	5·4
Provincial chains	56	183	3,342	6,860	9·3	15·6
Sectional and national chains	56	207		7,128		16·2
Manufacturer-controlled chains	Nil	Nil		–		–
Other Types—						
Industrial stores	Nil	Nil		–		–
Leased departments or concessions	"	2	–	34	–	0·1
Other types of operation	10	Nil	591	–	1·6	–
Totals, Shoe Stores	**1,641**	**1,674**	**35,908**	**44,037**	**100·0**	**100·0**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 531.

18.—Retail Merchandise Trade by Types of Operation, 1930 and 1941—concluded

Kind of Business and Type of Operation	Stores		Total Sales		P.C. of Total Sales	
	1930	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000		
Drug Stores						
Independents—						
Single store independents	2,817	2,272	51,114	44,762	66·5	44·3
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	20	867	489	22,966	0·6	22·7
Two-store multiples	319	237	7,860	7,029	10·2	7·0
Two-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	Nil	120	–	4,162	–	4·1
Three-store multiples	104	64	2,887	2,078	3·8	2·1
Three-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	Nil	32		1,126		1·1
Chains—						
Local chains	173	150	6,834	6,841	8·9	6·8
Provincial chains	73	156	7,439	8,638	9·7	8·6
Sectional and national chains	43	49		3,266		3·2
Manufacturer-controlled chains	Nil	Nil		–		–
Other Types—						
Industrial stores	Nil	Nil	–	–	–	–
Leased departments or concessions	10	9	226	159	0·3	0·1
Other types of operation	Nil	Nil	–			–
Totals, Drug Stores	**3,559**	**3,956**	**76,849**	**101,027**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than 0·05 p.c. [2] Includes itinerant operators, line elevators carrying on a retail business and producer-distributors of dairy products. These types of business were not included in the regular tables of the 1941 Census.

Retail Merchandise Trade in Urban Centres.—The retail merchandise trade for 1930 and 1941 in urban centres of 10,000 population or over, according to the 1941 Census, is shown in Table **19.** A notable feature of these figures is the wide variation in different cities in the relationship between population and retail sales, per capita sales standing highest for cities that act as distributing centres for populous areas and lowest for industrial satellite cities adjacent to larger centres. In this connection it should be noted that in the census mail-order sales are attributed in whole to the city in which the mail-order office or house is located rather than being spread over the territory from which that mail-order business is drawn. This procedure has the effect of inflating the figures for certain cities in so far as per capita business is concerned.

19.—Summary of Retail Merchandise Trade in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1930 and 1941

Urban Centre and Province	Population		Stores		Total Sales		
	1930	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	
Belleville, Ont.	13,790	15,710	246	271	7,884	11,158	+41·5
Brandon, Man.	17,082	17,383	229	227	7,323	9,367	+27·9
Brantford, Ont.	30,107	31,948	451	453	13,967	17,504	+25·3
Brockville, Ont.	9,736	11,342	153	167	5,449	6,598	+21·1
Calgary, Alta.	83,761	88,904	1,136	1,182	43,390	53,485	+23·3
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	8,748	11,961	107	123	805	1,906	+136·7
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	12,361	14,821	221	247	5,824	6,787	+16·5
Chatham, Ont.	14,569	17,369	276	336	8,634	13,282	+53·8
Chicoutimi, Que.	11,877	16,040	136	153	2,960	6,718	+127·0

19.—Summary of Retail Merchandise Trade in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1930 and 1941—concluded

Urban Centre and Province	Population		Stores		Total Sales		
	1930	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	
Cornwall, Ont.	11,126	14,117	208	242	4,871	7,598	+56·0
Dartmouth, N.S.	9,100	10,847	146	147	3,412	6,502	+90·6
Drummondville, Que.	6,609	10,555	107	178	2,763	4,564	+65·2
Edmonton, Alta.	79,197	93,817	1,054	1,127	37,556	49,839	+32·7
Forest Hill, Ont.	5,207	11,757	9	63	381	1,987	+422·1
Fort William, Ont.	26,277	30,585	333	348	10,003	15,230	+52·3
Fredericton, N.B.	8,830	10,062	179	192	4,862	7,194	+47·9
Galt, Ont.	14,006	15,346	225	237	5,406	8,149	+50·7
Glace Bay, N.S.	20,706	25,147	232	293	4,268	7,230	+69·4
Granby, Que.	10,587	14,197	144	219	2,169	4,263	+96·5
Guelph, Ont.	21,075	23,273	309	330	9,194	11,413	+24·1
Halifax, N.S.	59,275	70,488	900	915	29,843	51,152	+71·4
Hamilton, Ont.	155,547	166,337	2,117	2,060	68,513	86,947	+26·9
Hull, Que.	29,433	32,947	443	409	7,777	9,555	+22·9
Joliette, Que.	10,765	12,749	174	214	3,490	5,155	+47·7
Jonquière, Que.	9,948	13,769	83	127	1,659	5,036	+203·6
Kingston, Ont.	23,439	30,126	376	389	12,873	17,602	+36·7
Kitchener, Ont.	30,793	35,657	399	469	13,771	18,030	+30·9
Lachine, Que.	18,630	20,051	274	268	5,185	5,669	+9·3
Lethbridge, Alta.	13,489	14,612	211	234	8,482	11,170	+31·7
Lévis, Que.	11,724	11,991	151	143	2,614	2,859	+9·4
London, Ont.	71,148	78,264	1,074	1,092	35,596	39,990	+12·3
Medicine Hat, Alta.	10,300	10,571	152	154	4,533	6,640	+46·5
Moncton, N.B.	20,689	22,763	302	308	20,751	21,105	+1·7
Montreal, Que.	818,577	903,007	11,959	12,745	369,471	394,415	+6·8
Moose Jaw, Sask.	21,299	20,753	308	269	9,688	11,591	+19·6
New Westminster, B.C.	17,524	21,967	288	378	10,084	13,064	+29·5
Niagara Falls, Ont.	19,046	20,589	343	344	10,550	14,616	+38·5
North Bay, Ont.	15,528	15,599	205	207	6,884	8,081	+17·4
Oshawa, Ont.	23,439	26,813	278	330	8,499	15,512	+82·5
Ottawa, Ont.	126,872	154,951	1,525	1,559	59,702	81,501	+36·5
Outremont, Que.	28,641	30,751	129	166	4,307	5,094	+18·3
Owen Sound, Ont.	12,839	14,002	249	246	5,716	6,842	+19·7
Pembroke, Ont.	9,368	11,159	148	163	3,025	5,137	+69·8
Peterborough, Ont.	22,327	25,350	383	370	11,133	14,534	+30·6
Port Arthur, Ont.	19,818	24,426	247	294	9,007	13,320	+47·9
Prince Albert, Sask.	9,905	12,608	136	162	5,165	6,591	+27·6
Quebec, Que.	130,594	150,757	1,742	1,984	48,172	63,202	+31·2
Regina, Sask.	53,209	58,245	569	587	33,106	38,730	+17·0
St. Boniface, Man.	16,305	18,157	121	133	2,062	2,963	+43·7
St. Catharines, Ont.	24,753	30,275	437	457	14,665	21,227	+44·7
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	13,448	17,798	204	272	4,104	6,569	+60·1
St. Jean, Que.	11,256	13,646	190	236	3,402	6,922	+103·5
St. Jérôme, Que.	8,967	11,329	143	199	1,918	3,710	+93·4
Saint John, N.B.	47,514	51,741	822	803	21,435	24,683	+15·2
St. Thomas, Ont.	15,430	17,132	286	278	7,550	9,415	+24·7
Saskatoon, Sask.	43,291	43,027	546	568	25,364	21,836	+13·9
Sarnia, Ont.	18,191	18,734	262	276	7,969	9,515	+19·4
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	23,082	25,794	357	339	9,985	13,418	+34·4
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	15,345	20,325	187	231	3,538	5,937	+67·8
Sherbrooke, Que.	28,933	35,965	428	524	10,960	16,405	+49·7
Sorel, Que.	10,320	12,251	184	201	2,566	4,981	+94·1
Stratford, Ont.	17,742	17,038	270	249	7,869	8,023	+2·0
Sudbury, Ont.	18,518	32,203	236	366	10,885	20,654	+89·7
Sydney, N.S.	23,089	28,305	340	354	8,137	14,779	+81·6
Thetford Mines, Que.	10,701	12,716	126	193	1,940	3,238	+66·9
Timmins, Ont.	14,200	28,790	159	290	6,271	14,061	+124·2
Toronto, Ont.	631,207	667,457	8,725	9,396	372,683	399,906	+7·3
Trois Rivières, Que.	35,450	42,007	456	557	10,080	13,494	+33·9
Truro, N.S.	7,901	10,272	145	176	3,814	8,536	+123·8
Valleyfield, Que.	11,411	17,052	162	214	3,883	6,580	+69·4
Vancouver, B.C.	246,593	275,353	3,845	4,351	122,831	145,205	+18·2
Verdun, Que.	60,745	67,349	588	658	12,774	18,751	+46·8
Victoria, B.C.	39,082	44,068	809	890	27,109	36,761	+35·6
Welland, Ont.	10,709	12,500	195	222	5,372	10,213	+90·1
Westmount, Que.	24,235	26,047	128	141	6,330	6,820	+7·7
Windsor, Ont.	63,108[1]	105,311[2]	903[1]	1,326[2]	30,122[1]	53,688[2]	+78·2
Winnipeg, Man.	218,785	221,960	2,486	2,467	131,480	136,615	+3·9
Woodstock, Ont.	11,395	12,461	194	212	5,731	6,951	+21·3

[1] Old limits of Windsor.

[2] In 1941 Windsor included East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville.

Retail Merchandise Trade, by Size of Business.—Retail stores vary between wide limits when classified on the basis of volume of annual sales. Of the 137,343 stores in operation in 1941 there were 43,293 or 31·5 p.c. of the total which had annual sales of less than $5,000 each and these transacted only 2·9 p.c. of the total business. Approximately 38 p.c. of all the stores in 1930 were in the corresponding size class and in that year they accounted for 3·6 p.c. of the total business. At the other end of the scale there were 419 stores in 1941 each with annual sales of half a million dollars or more and these transacted 19·0 p.c. of the total trade. In 1930 there were 250 stores in this category and they accounted for 18·3 p.c. of the total business.

20.—Retail Merchandising Establishments Grouped According to Annual Sales, 1930 and 1941

Group	Stores				Annual Sales			
	1930		1941		1930		1941	
	Number	P.C. of Total	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
					$'000		$'000	
Less than $1,000	47,532	38·4	8,997	6·6	95,355	3·6	5,321	0·1
$ 1,000-$ 1,999			9,958	7·2			14,166	0·4
$ 2,000-$ 4,999			24,338	17·7			81,157	2·4
$ 5,000-$ 9,999	22,548	18·2	27,675	20·2	159,461	5·9	198,208	5·7
$ 10,000-$ 19,999	23,438	18·9	27,800	20·2	328,605	12·2	393,377	11·4
$ 20,000-$ 29,999	11,583	9·4	14,339	10·4	278,575	10·4	345,734	10·0
$ 30,000-$ 49,999	9,431	7·6	12,126	8·8	356,729	13·3	460,534	13·4
$ 50,000-$ 99,999	5,979	4·8	7,523	5·5	407,305	15·2	508,867	14·8
$100,000-$199,999	2,145	1·7	2,855	2·1	288,712	10·8	388,929	11·3
$200,000-$299,999	545	0·5	1,313	1·0	130,651	4·9	396,827	11·5
$300,000-$499,999	388	0·3			144,308	5·4		
$500,000-$999,999	164	0·1	419	0·3	109,514	4·1	656,127	19·0
$1,000,000 or over	86	0·1			382,018	14·2		
Totals	**123,839**	**100·0**	**137,343**	**100·0**	**2,681,233**	**100·0**	**3,449,247**	**100·0**

In Table 21 the retail stores are classified on the basis of the average number of paid employees used in the business during the year. It will be noted that over 40 p.c. of the total number of retail stores are operated without the aid of paid employees, the work being carried on entirely by the proprietor or by the proprietor with the assistance of family members not carried on payroll. There were only 135 stores employing as many as 100 employees each but these accounted for 12 p.c. of the total volume of retail sales.

21.—Retail Merchandising Establishments Grouped According to Number of Employees, 1941

Group	Stores		Sales		Total Employees	
	Number	P.C.	Amount	P.C.	Number	P.C.
			$'000			
Stores Reporting—						
No employees	56,907	41·4	297,279	8·6	–	–
1 employee	27,581	20·1	305,941	8·9	27,582	7·0
2 employees	16,991	12·4	326,160	9·5	33,982	8·6
3 employees	10,481	7·6	283,737	8·2	31,443	8·0
4 employees	6,734	4·9	226,926	6·6	26,966	6·9
5- 9 employees	12,303	9·0	633,084	18·3	78,350	20·0
10-19 employees	4,116	3·0	416,989	12·1	52,681	13·4
20-49 employees	1,781	1·3	390,595	11·3	51,022	13·0
50-99 employees	314	0·2	154,693	4·5	19,573	5·0
100 employees or over	135	0·1	413,844	12·0	71,041	18·1
Totals, All Stores	**137,343**	**100·0**	**3,449,248**	**100·0**	**392,640**	**100·0**

Retail Sales by Commodities.—Not all stores were able to give an analysis of their annual sales on a commodity basis but a large number did furnish this information. From the commodity figures thus obtained percentage distributions of total sales by commodities were computed for each kind-of-business classification. These percentage distributions were then applied to the total sales of all stores in the corresponding classification in order to extend the commodity data to cover the entire field including both the reporting and non-reporting firms. While the commodity totals thus secured must be regarded as estimates, they are considered to contain a fair measure of accuracy especially when taken by the broad commodity groups shown in Table 22.

22.—Estimated Sales of Commodities in Retail Merchandising Establishments, 1941

Commodity	Estimated Sales	P.C. of Total	Commodity	Estimated Sales	P.C. of Total
	$			$	
Alcoholic beverages	164,538,800[1]	4·8	Radios and radio equipment	16,139,800	0·5
Automotive commodities (cars, trucks, tires, gas, oil, etc.)	543,330,300[2]	16·0	Shoes and other footwear	93,339,900	2·8
Clothing and furnishings, men's and boys'	177,640,100	5·2	Stationery, books and magazines	36,498,300	1·1
Clothing, women's, misses' and children's	250,857,000	7·4	Toilet articles and preparations	25,508,200	0·8
Drugs and drug sundries	56,206,300	1·7	Receipts from the sale of meals and lunches	124,826,900	3·7
Dry goods and notions	96,659,500	2·9	All other merchandise	679,937,400	19·9
Electrical appliances and supplies	43,111,700	1·3	**Total, Sales in Retail Stores**	**3,449,247,500**	**100·0**
Food and kindred products	865,671,000[3]	25·6			
Furniture	64,540,800	1·9			
House furnishings	43,075,500	1·3	Less receipts from services performed in retail stores	61,267,100	
Household supplies (soaps, china, glassware, etc.)	68,063,400	2·0	**Sales of Commodities in Retail Stores**	**3,387,980,400**	**100·0**
Jewellery, silverware, clocks and watches	38,035,500	1·1			

[1] Exclusive of the sale of beer and wine in hotels which amounted to $78,695,700. [2] In addition, sales of motor-vehicles, accessories, gas, oil, etc., in service establishments amounted to $1,361,900. [3] Exclusive of retail sales made by manufacturing bakeries and dairies; also exclusive of retail sales of producer-distributors of dairy products.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

Monthly indexes of retail sales covering twelve lines of retail business dealing chiefly in foods, clothing and household requirements are available covering the fourteen-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.

Consumer purchasing during 1943 showed a tendency to stabilize at a level about 3 p.c. above the dollar volume of retail sales obtained in 1942. This increase in sales corresponds closely with the movement in the Bureau's index of retail prices which on average was 2 p.c. higher than in 1942.

Retail sales by kinds of business in 1943 showed three distinct groupings: those kinds of stores recording increases in the dollar volume of turnover, but at a diminished rate of gain; those maintaining sales at the 1942 level; and those types of business that showed decreased dollar volume compared with the preceding year. Those in the first group included drug stores, women's clothing stores, boot and shoe stores, candy stores, and grocery and meat stores with percentage increases over 1942 ranging between 9 p.c. for drug stores and 5 p.c. for grocery and meat stores. The restaurant trade was the only kind of business to extend its percentage rate of gain over its records of previous years, the sales in 1943 for this type of establishment showing an increase of 21 p.c. over the 1942 level.

Department stores, men's clothing stores and variety stores maintained retail sales close to the dollar volume obtained by these stores in 1942, but radio and electrical stores, furniture stores and hardware stores recorded decreases in sales of 16 p.c., 8 p.c., and 5 p.c., respectively.

Regional deviations in retail sales from the general pattern in 1943 were also noticeable. Thus, while Ontario recorded an increase of only 1 p.c., Quebec and British Columbia each showed gains of 6 p.c., and retail sales in the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces each increased by 10 p.c. in the first nine months of 1943 over the corresponding period of 1942.

23.—Index Numbers of Retail Sales, by Months, 1929, 1930, 1933 and 1940-43

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	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]	1929	1930	1933	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
Jan.	119·1	117·1	69·2	90·0	102·3	128·2	128·9	143·0	137·8	85·0	110·8	124·5	150·6	155·8
Feb.	115·3	108·9	65·7	90·4	101·5	120·1	131·0	143·9	134·7	81·2	111·5	130·6	153·9	168·5
Mar.	137·6	119·0	77·7	105·9	119·2	144·7	151·4	143·1	130·4	83·7	112·3	129·3	161·0	167·8
Apr.	136·9	136·3	85·5	110·1	135·6	154·9	167·7	137·4	132·0	82·0	110·0	135·1	155·5	163·3
May	144·5	138·6	89·8	119·9	142·9	159·1	162·8	135·4	128·5	84·5	113·7	134·5	149·0	154·5
June	139·3	123·0	88·8	121·4	133·9	154·5	158·8	136·3	125·4	85·9	116·6	134·3	151·1	155·5
July	130·3	115·2	76·0	103·2	122·4	137·3	147·8	144·2	126·5	85·5	114·5	134·9	150·4	155·4
Aug.	135·6	115·0	77·8	113·2	134·1	147·5	142·5	143·8	125·3	85·8	119·8	146·5	162·4	162·1
Sept.	138·5	122·2	87·7	113·9	137·3	153·2	158·0	144·2	123·8	84·4	116·5	136·4	152·6	158·5
Oct.	159·2	135·4	91·1	131·9	152·5	174·2	173·6	142·6	120·9	87·8	120·1	138·1	152·2	157·6
Nov.	150·5	124·4	89·6	135·7	146·6	164·8	174·2	139·2	119·7	85·0	123·0	138·2	161·6	165·1
Dec.	174·4	158·6	112·5	174·3	201·5	213·4	221·7	137·0	120·8	83·5	131·0	147·2	156·4	167·9
Annual Averages.	**140·1**	**126·1**	**84·3**	**117·5**	**135·8**	**154·3**	**159·9**	**140·8**	**127·2**	**84·5**	**116·6**	**135·8**	**154·7**	**161·0**

[1] Subject to revision.

Subsection 4.—Retail Service Establishments

The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments included in its scope not only firms engaged in the retail and wholesale merchandise trades but also a large number of different types of service establishments in which the annual revenue represented receipts from services performed rather than from the sale of merchandise. A considerable number of firms overlap these two functions, being engaged partially in selling goods and partially in providing services. Establishments were assigned in their entirety to either the merchandising or service section of the census on the basis of their major activity as measured in terms of annual receipts.

There were altogether 49,270 service establishments coming within the scope of the 1941 Census and these had total annual receipts of $254,676,300. Included in these totals were 4,953 establishments classified to the amusement and recreation group with annual receipts of $61,343,200. In the business services group there were 1,334 establishments with $24,431,800 receipts. In the personal services group were 24,731 establishments with receipts of $85,892,600. Included in this group were 8,306 barber shops with $15,583,400 receipts, 604 combined barber shops and beauty parlours with $2,136,100 receipts and 5,619 beauty parlours with $12,844,400 receipts. The photography group included 1,078 establishments with $6,901,300 receipts; in the undertaking group were 1,225 establishments with $13,131,900 receipts while the repair group consisting chiefly of blacksmith shops and various types of automotive repair shops included 11,932 establishments with $37,512,100 receipts. The residue was comprised of a miscellaneous group of 4,017 service establishments whose annual receipts totalled $25,463,400.

Motion-Picture Statistics.—There were 1,251 motion-picture theatres in Canada in 1942 and these had a total of 183,735,258 admissions and box-office receipts (exclusive of amusement tax) of $46,461,097, increases of 13 p.c. in number of admissions and 12 p.c. in amount of receipts over 1941 being recorded. Amusement taxes, including those levied by Dominion and Provincial Governments amounted to $11,713,165 for 1942.

24.—Motion-Picture Theatre Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1933 and 1940-42

(Exclusive of amusement taxes)

Province	1930	1933	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	188,300	85,700	114,590	141,317	178,480
Nova Scotia	1,814,500	933,300	1,828,185	2,195,599	2,634,353
New Brunswick	1,093,400	556,500	995,487	1,102,265	1,336,561
Quebec	8,301,800	5,510,500	7,490,058	8,236,930	9,347,981
Ontario	15,900,900	10,960,200	17,348,450	19,140,826	20,753,439
Manitoba	2,712,800	1,820,700	2,344,801	2,475,949	2,641,765
Saskatchewan	1,977,300	1,069,300	1,587,380	1,673,313	1,833,486
Alberta	2,323,700	1,465,300	2,183,842	2,257,115	2,665,063
British Columbia[1]	4,166,800	2,552,700	3,966,162	4,145,945	5,069,969
Totals	**38,479,500**	**24,954,200**	**37,858,955**	**41,369,259**	**46,461,097**

[1] Includes Yukon.

Section 7.—Co-operation in Canada*

NOTE.—An outline of the growth of co-operative activity in Canada and of legislation passed in connection therewith, is given at pp. 543-545 of the 1942 Year Book.

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Virginia, May 16 to June 3, 1943, at which forty-five nations were represented, agreed unanimously that all countries study the possibility of the further establishment of producer and consumer co-operative societies.

* Prepared by A. E. Richards, Ph.D., and Miss Lucienne M. Lalonde, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The full text of Resolution XVII, Co-operative Movements, reads:—

WHEREAS:

1. The co-operative movement has been of very great importance in many countries, both to urban and rural populations, especially in agricultural districts where farming is based on small units and in urban areas of low-income families;
2. The proper functioning of co-operative societies may facilitate adjustments of agricultural production and distribution, as members have confidence in the recommendations and guidance of their own co-operative organizations, which they know operate in the interest of their members and of society in general;
3. The democratic control and educational programs, which are features of the co-operative movement, can play a vital part in the training of good democratic citizens, and assist in inducing a sound conception of economic matters.

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture recommends:—

1. That, in order to make it possible for people to help themselves in lowering costs of production and costs of distribution and marketing:
   (a) All countries study the possibilities of the further establishment of producer and consumer co-operative societies in order to render necessary production, marketing, purchasing, finance, and other services;
   (b) Each nation examine its laws, regulations, and institutions to determine if legal or institutional obstacles to co-operative development exist, in order to make desirable adjustments;
   (c) Full information as to the present development of co-operatives in different countries be made available through the permanent organization.

Fortunately Canada, when called upon, is in a position to provide the permanent organization of the Conference with fairly complete information on the development of co-operatives in this country. Every province in Canada has legislation providing for the organization and establishment of producer and consumer societies and has an office of the Government administering the legislation and giving guidance to new and existing co-operatives. The Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture has been entrusted with bringing together all available information on co-operative development in Canada and preparing an annual summary.

Subsection 1.—Trends in the Field of Co-operation in 1942

Co-operative Business Associations.—According to reports received in the year 1942, a record in co-operative activity has been established in Canada. For the first time in the past eleven years, reported membership has exceeded 500,000 and total business has passed the $250,000,000 mark. Reserves and surplus which reached a high point of $46,000,000 and an improved working capital position indicate that expansion of co-operatives has been accompanied by a strengthening of their whole financial structure.

In order to increase effectiveness, sales agencies have been formed on a regional basis or on a Dominion-wide commodity basis, as the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, and the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association. Wholesale societies are operating in most of the provinces, consolidating the buying power of the local associations and augmenting the benefits to be obtained from quantity buying. The United Farmers of Ontario, Limited, and the Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec combine the functions of sales agency and wholesale buying agency for their affiliated local associations.

In Canada early expansion of co-operative activity took place most rapidly and to the greatest degree in the marketing of farm products. Presumably this field offered the greatest opportunity to the farmer to effect savings and to provide needed services. However, in recent years, with the establishment of co-operative wholesales in nearly every province, the purchasing of farm supplies and household needs on a co-operative plan has shown a marked increase.

In 1942, for the first time since the annual summary has been published (1932) the business of urban retail co-operative stores is included under sales of supplies. This accounts, in part, for the large increase in this item over 1941.

Due to the light grain crop in Western Canada in 1941 and restricted marketings, sales of grain by the grain co-operatives amounted to $87,000,000 for the year ended July 31, 1942, in comparison with a total of $139,000,000 for the previous year. The drop was more than offset by increases in the volume of marketings of dairy products, live stock, fruits and vegetables and poultry. Sales of this group of products increased from $65,000,000 in 1941 to $102,000,000 in 1942, or an increase of 57 p.c.

Some Canadian farmers market the entire output of their farms on the co-operative plan. A farmer may deliver his grain to a co-operative elevator, live stock to a live-stock shipping association and milk to a co-operative dairy. He may also purchase a large proportion of his farm supplies and household necessities from a co-operative store; for tractor fuel and gasoline he goes to his nearest co-operative oil station. This duplication must be kept in mind in interpreting the total co-operative membership figure of approximately 500,000 for Canada. A useful measure of co-operative activity on a regional basis is obtained by dividing the total amount of co-operative business for an area by the number of farms which it contains as reported in the latest census. On this basis for the crop year 1941-42 British Columbia led the provinces with average marketings per farm of $491, Manitoba was second with $462, Alberta third with $331, and Saskatchewan fourth with $322. The average per farm for Canada as a whole was $293. During the past eleven years, farm products marketed co-operatively in Saskatchewan have averaged $361 annually per occupied farm. British Columbia ranked second with $310, Alberta was third with $302, and Manitoba stood in fourth place with $242 of co-operative business per farm. The annual average per farm for all of Canada during the eleven years 1931 to 1942 was $217.

The grain growers are the most completely organized of the commodity co-operative marketing groups. Approximately 40 p.c. of the grain received at country elevators in Canada during the crop year 1941 was handled by co-operative agencies. Co-operative dairies and processing plants accounted for 25 p.c. of the total output of dairy products, and fruit and vegetable co-operatives handled approximately 26 p.c. of the total fruit and potatoes sold in Canada and exported for sale overseas. Co-operatives handling live stock and live-stock products accounted for approximately 25 p.c. of the total marketings. All marketing co-operatives handled approximately 32 p.c. of the main farm products entering commercial channels of trade.

Many associations formed primarily for marketing have found it possible to render an additional service to their members by utilizing the buying power already mobilized for the purpose of purchasing supplies needed on the farm. For example, fruit-marketing associations may buy fertilizer, spray material, barrels, boxes, flour and feed and general merchandise for their fruit-growing members. A number of associations have been organized for the purpose of buying supplies, usually bulk commodities, and some are operating stores carrying a full line of general merchandise.

Out of the 1,722 co-operative associations reporting in 1942, a total of 558 handled food products to the value of $9,000,000 and 180 associations handled nearly $1,500,000 of clothing and home furnishings for their members and patrons. These associations included the business of approximately 250 urban consumer societies. Petroleum products handled by 561 associations were valued at $7,000,000. In order to increase crop and live-stock production, farmers of 834 associations purchased $16,000,000 of feed, fertilizer and spray material on a co-operative basis.

The history of consumers' co-operation in Canada has not been encouraging, although some of the earliest efforts at co-operation in Canada were in the field of consumers' co-operation. The one society that has a continued record of successful operation is the British-Canadian Co-operative Society Limited at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. 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 thirty-five years this society has been one of the most successful examples of consumers' co-operation in Canada and on the continent.

Fishermen's Co-operatives.—Co-operation among fishermen on Canada's Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is of recent origin. Information obtained from the Department of Fisheries records the establishment of a co-operative association among fishermen on the Atlantic coast in 1924. This association was organized at Tiginish in Prince Edward Island. No further organization was reported until 1930 when societies were formed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From that year societies sprang up annually until in 1942 a total of 67 associations were reported as operating in that year. Total volume of business done by the 67 associations amounted to $2,628,380. Estimated membership in all associations reporting is approximately 4,826.

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.

Credit Unions.—The credit-union development has become an important part of the co-operative movement in Canada.

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.

Credit unions may now be set up, under special legislation, in any province of Canada. Their first and foremost principle is that of thrift. Small savings, too small to deposit in any bank, are left with the group treasurer weekly. Twenty-five cents per week is the general amount saved, although many credit unions accept less. The secret, of course, is the regularity of the savings. With the funds so accumulated the credit needs of the members are taken care of by loans. The reason for such loans must be provident or productive.

Community credit unions loan money to pay bills, buy furniture or household equipment, and for medical and dental needs, hospitalization, births, funerals and other provident purposes. The interest rate on loans is usually 1 p.c. per month on the unpaid balance. This is much less than that charged by small loans companies or unlicensed lenders. The money received in interest is paid back to the members as dividends on their savings, and as a patronage rebate to the borrowers.

As shown in Table **30**, there are over 1,400 credit unions in Canada, which provide the common man with the means of managing his own affairs, with his own money. At the close of 1942, Canadian credit unions had assets of $43,971,925 and during their lifetime had loaned $137,943,452.

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.

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.

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.

Insurance.—Canadian farmers have used the group principle to insure their property against loss by fire for over seventy-five years. 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 which 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. 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 undertakings established by Canadian farmers.

A recent tabulation showed that 365 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies carried at risk insurance amounting to well over $1,000,000,000.

Miscellaneous and Service-Type Co-operatives.—Included under this heading are various services which 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. 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.

Most widespread of all 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.

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 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. The Institutional Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports five such plans in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, seven in Ontario, one in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, seven in Alberta and thirteen in British Columbia. In the Province of Quebec one plan is ready to operate.

The first province-wide plan developed in Canada was launched by the Provincial 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 two public hospitals at Kingston, Ontario, 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 a basis of their receipted accounts.

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.

There are one or two bus and transportation companies operated co-operatively in Canada. The students at the University of Toronto, Queen's University and the University of British Columbia operate co-operative residences. One co-operative burial society is known to be in the process of organization in Saskatchewan and at least one is operating in the Province of Quebec.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Co-operation

25.—Summary Statistics of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1932-42[1]

Year ended July 31—	Associations	Places of Business	Shareholders or Members	Patrons	Sales of Farm Products	Sales of Supplies	Total Business[2]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
1932	795	3,501	379,687	417,000	134,611,154	10,665,503	145,303,954
1933	686	3,057	342,369	376,000	106,804,186	8,779,115	115,849,894
1934	690	3,223	345,024	379,740	128,909,035	7,389,034	136,411,483
1935	697	3,301	341,020	378,730	117,783,560	7,991,755	126,064,891
1936	781	3,186	366,885	406,321	144,962,609	12,788,192	158,165,565
1937	1,024	3,987	396,918	451,231	157,031,405	16,363,966	173,927,117
1938	1,217	4,125	435,529	462,937	134,493,746	20,091,893	155,080,435
1939	1,332	3,791	445,742	486,589	180,747,471	20,400,008	201,659,984
1940	1,151	3,657	450,453	462,296	214,293,359	21,129,822	236,322,466
1941	1,395	4,005	451,685	507,223	215,030,410	25,895,374	242,158,305
1942	1,722	4,291	561,314	620,034	214,762,980	42,327,447	257,090,427[3]

[1] Co-operative stores are included in 1942 for all provinces except Quebec. [2] Including other revenue. [3] Does not include other income.

26.—Annual Balance Sheets and Financial Condition of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1932-42[1]

Year ended July 31—	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Working Capital[2]	Net Worth in Per Cent. of Total Assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1932	70,226,288	45,607,366	22,072,231	8,570,488	37,805,137	2,546,691	66·0
1933	90,003,261	42,520,970	43,005,593	8,224,016	38,773,652	4,476,698	52·2
1934	104,350,702	40,432,859	56,046,004	8,722,451	39,590,050	7,871,839	46·3
1935	105,183,565	38,850,488	55,306,671	8,933,425	40,943,469	11,026,406	47·4
1936	85,751,901	35,289,468	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	86,240,783	37,751,641	32,973,321	9,685,537	43,581,925	15,515,821	61·8
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
1942	128,004,893	37,597,916	69,964,822	12,220,249	45,819,822	20,442,155	45·3

[1] Co-operative stores are included in 1942 for all provinces except Quebec. [2] Working capital, as used in this table, is the excess of assets less value of plant over general liabilities.

27.—Products Marketed, Merchandise and Supplies Handled by Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year ended July 31, 1942[1]

Function or Commodity	Associations	Value of Sales
	No.	$
Marketing—		
Dairy products	443	39,218,446
Fruits and vegetables	193	15,431,804
Grain and seed	114	87,013,500
Live stock	321	40,419,386
Poultry and eggs	199	7,192,128
Honey	5	726,529
Maple products	7	1,137,980
Tobacco	9	21,242,760
Wool	7	1,367,060
Fur	2	704,935
Lumber and wood	10	118,948
Miscellaneous	10	189,504
Total, Marketing	–	**214,762,980**

[1] Statistics of co-operative stores in Quebec not included.

27.—Products Marketed, Merchandise and Supplies Handled by Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year ended July 31, 1942[1]—concluded

Function or Commodity	Associations	Value of Sales
	No.	$
Merchandising—		
Food products	558	9,183,723
Clothing and home furnishings	180	1,371,542
Petroleum products and auto accessories	561	7,239,512
Feed, fertilizer or spray material	834	15,826,570
Machinery and equipment	164	1,289,803
Coal, wood and building material	427	2,930,525
Miscellaneous or not specified	191	4,485,772
Total, Merchandising		**42,327,447**
Grand Totals	**1,722**	**257,090,427**

[1] Statistics of co-operative stores in Quebec not included.

28.—Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year ended July 31, 1942

Province	Associations	Shareholders or Members	Sales of Products	Sales of Merchandise	Total Business
	No.	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	24	11,148	1,995,165	355,265	2,350,430
Nova Scotia	131	15,794	2,414,186	4,200,274	6,614,460
New Brunswick	29	7,376	1,702,618	734,509	2,437,127
Quebec[1]	409	33,827	27,948,844	9,037,509	36,986,353
Ontario	264	48,411	44,284,534	7,043,705	51,328,239
Manitoba	106	63,643	26,817,144	2,576,302	29,393,446
Saskatchewan	514	210,567	44,610,966	8,500,785	53,111,751
Alberta	137	105,475	32,998,516	4,472,283	37,470,799
British Columbia	102	19,305	12,960,387	3,342,272	16,302,659
Interprovincial	6	45,768	19,030,620	2,064,543	21,095,163
Totals	**1,722**	**561,314**	**214,762,980**	**42,327,447**	**257,090,427**

[1] Does not include statistics for urban co-operative retail stores.

29.—Financial Structure of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year ended July 31, 1942

Province	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	253,718	44,883	221,505	38,310	−6,097
Nova Scotia	2,626,842	952,818	1,091,150	900,523	635,169
New Brunswick	496,691	174,173	329,645	118,031	49,015
Quebec[1]	10,578,471	4,423,209	5,591,431	1,690,552	3,296,488
Ontario	5,998,294	2,244,493	3,031,304	1,402,418	1,564,572
Manitoba	10,186,715	2,806,519	6,853,479	476,061	2,857,175
Saskatchewan	54,863,718	13,787,106	27,352,390	1,771,985	25,739,343
Alberta	17,993,123	5,325,484	10,073,307	458,685	7,461,131
British Columbia	6,523,341	2,002,421	3,084,806	2,033,623	1,404,912
Interprovincial	18,483,980	5,836,810	12,335,805	3,330,061	2,818,114
Totals	**128,004,893**	**37,597,916**	**69,964,822**	**12,220,249**	**45,819,822**

[1] Does not include statistics for urban co-operative retail stores.

30.—Summary of Credit Unions in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 Financial Year[1]

Province	Credit Unions	Members	Total Assets	Shares	Deposits	Loans Granted in Last Financial Year	Loans Granted Since Inception
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island—							
(Sept. 30, 1942)...	45	5,580	126,665	100,732	13,194	95,067	518,067
Nova Scotia—							
(Sept. 30, 1942)...	202	28,553	1,225,098	1,096,417	33,005	892,174	5,654,099
New Brunswick—							
(Sept. 30, 1942)...	140	20,648	709,783	640,371	22,322	697,695	2,322,000
Quebec—							
Desjardins[2].....	650	187,528	38,169,967	3,567,999	32,025,339	6,000,000	112,061,694
Other.....	9	1,690	123,299	43,842	28,398	81,243	258,399
Ontario—							
(Mar. 31, 1943)...	129	23,699	2,645,461	987,344	1,315,515	1,869,603	14,093,430
Manitoba.....	60	6,448	238,265	122,345	103,040	262,686	678,520
Saskatchewan.....	92	9,179	312,125	227,326	64,444	435,668	1,111,433
Alberta.....	74	6,283	245,222	192,678	34,260	354,872	883,563
British Columbia[3]							
(Sept. 30, 1942)...	85	6,376	176,040	162,702	5,265	237,077	362,247
Totals, 1942....	**1,486**	**295,984**	**43,971,925**	**7,141,756**	**33,644,782**	**10,926,085**	**137,943,452**
Totals, 1941....	**1,314**	**238,463**	**31,230,813**	**5,764,514**	**22,703,312**	**9,652,534**	**127,017,367**

[1] Dec. 31, 1942, except where otherwise stated. [2] Six Caisses Régionales with assets of $8,174,666 are not included here. [3] Forty-one only of the 85 credit unions reporting.

PART II.—GOVERNMENT AIDS TO AND CONTROL OF TRADE

NOTE.—The Government aids to and control of trade dealt with in this Part of the chapter are in the main permanent legislative measures. An outline of the controls that have been instituted since the outbreak of war and that have been found necessary because of war-time conditions is given in Section 6 of Part I, at pp. 521-525.

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 Combines Investigation Act.—The Combines Investigation Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 26, as amended in 1935 and 1937) 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

* Revised by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Labour.

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.

Court proceedings following investigations under this Statute, completed since the commencement of the War, have included prosecutions of 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. All 22 accused were found guilty of 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 by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1942.

Thirty-six companies and individuals engaged in the tobacco business, including wholesalers and 7 manufacturers, were convicted by a jury at Edmonton in 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 allegedly controlling tobacco distribution through 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 1942 on the ground that certain of the accused had been previously charged under Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code and on other grounds of procedure at the trial. Reductions of some 10 p.c. in prices of a number of leading brands of tobacco products, exclusive of tax changes, have been effective since institution of these proceedings.

Fields of industry and trade to which the Combines Investigation Act is applicable have been placed during the War under direct price and supply controls of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Department of Munitions and Supply and other Government war-time agencies. Accordingly, matters which in time of peace would have been subjects for investigation under the Combines Investigation Act have been commonly referred to and dealt with by the various appropriate war-time authorities.

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.

* 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.

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 anything 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 7,686 patents granted in 1943, 6,003 or 78 p.c., were from inventors resident in the United States, 500 from Canadian residents and 641 from residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while residents of Germany applied for 188, of Switzerland for 82, of Holland for 71, of France for 45 and of Sweden for 39.

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Fiscal Years 1938-43

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Applications for patents.....No.	10,950	10,899	10,413	9,064	9,678	10,024
Patents granted..... "	7,720	7,578	7,234	7,834	8,346	7,686
Granted to Canadians..... "	647	620	571	608	595	500
Certificates for renewal fees..... "	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Caveats granted..... "	399	475	378	318	246	233
Assignments..... "	8,249	8,245	7,976	7,728	7,488	8,530
Fees received, net..... $	367,127	365,672	350,607	333,646	351,553	348,036

During the fiscal year 1942-43, there was notable activity in the chemical and allied arts, particularly in the development of new and improved synthetic rubbers, higher quality motor fuels, polyvinyltype resins as substitutes for rubber and plastic compositions. Production of new insecticides was very active both for field and home use. In the therapeutic field, many compounds and derivatives of chlorophyll were developed for use in the medical world. New sulpha drugs were created and developments made in the B vitamin group. Interesting and extensive development took place in the processing, preservation and concentration of animal and vegetable products. In metallurgy, new methods of extraction of magnesium from its ores, powder metallurgy, and many new alloys were the principal line of invention. Electric welding continued very active, particularly in the field of welding by means of stored energy, and new types of vapour electric rectifiers were developed. In

*'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.

radio, the outstanding features were mainly in oscillation generating and translating apparatus. Steady progress was made in automatic telephone systems to replace the human element in such functions as switching and long-distance toll call registering and billing. There was also considerable development in television and electron microscopes. War machines and devices maintained the activity of last year. Along with other classes of invention, those in explosives, firearms, aeroplanes, tanks and apparatus for the production of such war materials as machine tools, gauges and testing devices greatly increased in number.

Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and applications for protection relating to copyrights should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (consolidated in c. 32, R.S.C., 1927) sets out, in Sect. 4, the qualifications for a copyright and, in Sect. 5, its duration: "Copyrights shall subsist in Canada . . . in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was, at the date of the making of the work, a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the additional Protocol . . . or resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death."

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 1938-43

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,241	3,146	3,214	3,298	3,741	3,214
Industrial designs registered..... "	544	356	402	336	256	177
Timber marks registered..... "	7	16	21	11	7	9
Assignments registered..... "	1,688[1]	632	513	494	485	356
Fees received, net..... $	85,023[1]	13,381	13,535	15,995	15,247	14,252

[1] Including assignments of and fees for trade marks that cannot be separated.

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 appears in the *Patent Office Record* which is 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 1938-43

NOTE.—Prior to Apr. 1, 1938, trade marks were dealt with in the Copyright Branch of the Patent Office.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Trade marks registered..... No	2,169	2,181	1,721	1,687	1,443	1,185
Trade mark registrations assigned... "	1,136	1,022	1,229	798	392	692
Trade mark registrations renewed... "	550	660	410	376	311	365
Certified copies prepared..... "	328	356	307	245	174	183
Shop cards registered..... "	[1]	2	4	1	1	Nil
Net revenue from fees..... $	[2]	62,711	51,719	51,107	42,186	42,385

[1] Act not in force, see text on p. 547. [2] See footnote to Table 2.

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 1942 and 1943 amounted to $420,000 and $405,790, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, amounted to $424,935 and $409,359, 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 1942 and 1943

Article	1942				1943			
	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights (Dominion)	135,459	128,851	6,608	4·88	125,583	120,610	4,976	3·96
Weights (metric)	2,458	2,427	31	1·26	1,816	1,783	33	1·82
Measures of capacity	71,911	71,409	502	0·70	59,233	58,760	473	0·80
Measures of length	8,925	8,846	79	0·89	10,270	10,017	253	2·46
Milk-cans	68,792	68,286	506	0·74	121,043	120,768	275	0·23
Ice-cream containers	41,339	41,172	167	0·40	11,900	11,900	Nil	..
Measuring devices (gas pumps)	56,705	49,207	7,498	13·22	49,260	43,712	5,548	11·26
Tank wagons	814	801	13	1·60	730	720	10	1·37
Babcock glassware	53,077	52,664	413	0·78	60,531	60,020	511	0·84
Weighing machines	223,735	199,570	24,165	10·80	209,793	187,589	22,204	10·58
Weighing machines (metric)	1,447	1,344	103	7·12	1,254	1,198	56	4·47
Domestic scales	12,611	12,209	402	3·19	4,968	4,885	83	1·67
Miscellaneous	3,295	3,248	47	1·43	2,583	2,515	68	2·63
Totals	**680,568**	**640,034**	**40,534**	**5·96**	**658,967**	**624,477**	**34,490**	**5·23**

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. When the Department of Inland Revenue was merged with other Departments in September, 1918, the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services became a Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

For the purpose of this administration, Canada is divided into 3 divisions and 20 districts: the total staff is 106. 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 502,014 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year 1943, as compared with 562,208 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was $339,463 as compared with an expenditure of $270,928. The Branch also collected $619,653 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only $657.

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. 344–345.

*Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

5.—Electricity Meters in Use, Fiscal Years 1921-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1915-20 are given at p. 561 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1921	860,379	1929	1,499,872	1937	1,839,420
1922	945,599	1930	1,582,505	1938	1,905,692
1923	1,046,831	1931	1,653,922	1939	1,964,729
1924	1,094,639	1932	1,704,197	1940	2,037,563
1925	1,165,664	1933	1,722,697	1941	2,109,437
1926	1,240,752	1934	1,720,997	1942	2,181,945
1927	1,314,428	1935	1,760,262	1943	2,228,716
1928	1,412,521	1936	1,788,522		

6.—Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, Fiscal Years 1930-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1916-29 will be found at p. 562 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Manufactured Gas	Natural Gas	Acetylene Gas	Butane	Total	Year	Manufactured Gas	Natural Gas	Acetylene Gas	Butane	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930	520,788	118,390	117	–	639,295	1937	506,075	169,132	3	1,035	676,245
1931	530,909	125,550	67	205[1]	656,731	1938	510,261	174,355	3	1,268	685,887
1932	540,277	128,194	66	230	668,767	1939	512,373	179,988	3	1,224	693,588
1933	532,139	128,282	80	285	660,786	1940	514,170	185,499	3	1,184	700,856
1934	522,484	134,710	49	369	657,612	1941	519,095	192,097	4	1,157	712,353
1935	517,948	139,763	14	638	658,363	1942	524,669	197,781	4	1,196	723,650
1936	505,946	158,825	14	1,108	665,893	1943	532,160	197,585	4	1,278	731,027

[1] First year reported.

7.—Gas Sold in Canada, by Kinds, Fiscal Years 1934-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1920-33 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.
1934	3,349,893	7,652,344	5,331,047	26,423,633	4,737	13,268	42,774,922
1935	2,256,568	8,378,714	6,267,577	25,051,664	5,729	12,576	41,972,828
1936	1,972,511	7,876,353	6,637,103	29,334,639	6,774	16,976	45,844,356
1937	1,969,493	6,894,858	7,685,207	30,291,438	8,066	19,781	46,868,843
1938	2,301,030	6,945,789	7,229,881	31,370,930	9,889	21,301	47,878,820
1939	2,229,700	6,267,914	7,589,430	31,928,682	10,300	20,141	48,046,167
1940	2,028,134	6,322,047	7,845,366	34,162,733	12,180	18,643	50,389,103
1941	1,727,392	6,938,003	8,293,387	29,673,000	25,964	17,751	46,675,497
1942	2,612,340	6,758,279	9,221,190	31,052,000	40,616	43,499	49,727,924
1943	3,919,853	5,170,631	12,116,402	31,855,000	95,207	46,632	53,203,725

Section 5.—Bounties

In cases where it is considered advisable 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 total amounts paid in bounties on the various commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration and on bituminous coal from 1931 to 1941 are given at pp. 562 and 563 of the 1942 Year Book.

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*

A brief historical outline of Dominion and provincial legislation passed from time to time concerning the control and sale of alcoholic beverages is given at p. 563 of the 1942 Year Book.

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. For restrictions and controls that have been applied to the production of alcohol during war-time, see p. 526.

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.

* 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.

8.—Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1939-43

Province	Year	Total Net Revenue	Province	Year	Total Net Revenue
		$			$
Nova Scotia—			Manitoba—		
Year ended Nov. 30.....	1939	1,718,425	Year ended Apr. 30.....	1939	1,742,075
	1940	2,284,229		1940	1,781,089
	1941	3,358,235		1941	2,056,253
	1942	4,885,365		1942	2,740,498
	1943	5,613,367		1943	[1]
New Brunswick—			Saskatchewan—		
Year ended Oct. 31.....	1939	1,275,799	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1939	1,291,106
	1940	1,655,739		1940	1,706,357
	1941	2,220,308		1941	1,941,185
	1942	2,950,957		1942	2,407,066
	1943	3,054,932		1943	3,030,953
Quebec—			Alberta—		
Year ended Apr. 30.....	1939	6,470,864	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1939	2,740,124
	1940	7,572,121		1940	2,937,226
	1941	7,270,810		1941	3,207,627
	1942	9,474,417		1942	3,897,175
	1943	12,332,540		1943	5,050,216
Ontario—			British Columbia—		
Year ended Mar. 31.....	1939	10,129,159	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1939	3,892,141
	1940	11,051,912		1940	4,456,948
	1941	12,294,175		1941	4,841,482
	1942	15,068,065		1942	5,928,444
	1943	18,546,295		1943	8,145,795

[1] Not available at time of going to press.

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 1933-43

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	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	4,903,023

[1] Owing to war-time restrictions, the details for 1943 cannot be shown at the present time.

10.—Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors in Canada, Fiscal Years 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924 to 1932 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.
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	Nil	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	Nil	57,181,183
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	"	60,290,793
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	"	67,266,073
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	"	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	Nil	89,505,475
1943	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	97,610,326

[1] Owing to war-time restrictions, the details for 1943 cannot be shown at the present time.

11.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924 to 1932 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.
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
1942	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	4,627,567

[1] Estimated from excise tax collections; see text on p. 552. [2] Owing to war-time restrictions, the details for 1943 cannot be shown at the present time.

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 two commercial agencies, R. G. Dun & Co., and the Bradstreet Co. 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. 557-559.)

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 the agencies, now Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., were 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, 1934-43, and by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

Year and Province	Manufacturing		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Construction		Commercial Service		Totals	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000
Totals, 1934	**303**	**6,056**	**82**	**2,518**	**1,068**	**8,767**	**63**	**950**	**84**	**751**	**1,600**	**19,042**
Totals, 1935	**285**	**5,044**	**65**	**1,249**	**879**	**5,202**	**58**	**689**	**80**	**910**	**1,367**	**13,094**
Totals, 1936	**260**	**4,459**	**63**	**1,454**	**806**	**4,331**	**37**	**574**	**72**	**496**	**1,238**	**11,314**
Totals, 1937	**190**	**2,875**	**51**	**925**	**630**	**3,041**	**33**	**228**	**48**	**357**	**952**	**7,426**
Totals, 1938	**225**	**4,760**	**55**	**1,229**	**699**	**4,464**	**39**	**267**	**31**	**316**	**1,049**	**11,036**
Totals, 1939	**234**	**3,829**	**77**	**1,293**	**874**	**4,946**	**53**	**793**	**61**	**774**	**1,299**	**11,635**
Totals, 1940	**197**	**3,482**	**72**	**1,128**	**774**	**3,949**	**56**	**569**	**59**	**450**	**1,158**	**9,578**
Totals, 1941	**130**	**2,419**	**42**	**539**	**614**	**3,118**	**55**	**519**	**41**	**364**	**882**	**6,959**
1942												
P.E. Island	[1]	–	[1]	–	3	38	[1]	–	[1]	–	3	38
Nova Scotia	2	70	1	43	8	33	[1]	–	[1]	–	11	146
New Brunswick	[1]	–	1	25	9	49	[1]	–	1	2	11	76
Quebec	42	2,436	19	293	191	1,307	49	415	26	139	327	4,590
Ontario	31	668	5	28	82	400	7	62	4	20	129	1,178
Manitoba	8	77	6	67	19	146	1	25	[1]	–	34	315
Saskatchewan	1	2	[1]	–	50	365	1	2	4	12	56	381
Alberta	[1]	–	1	60	18	87	1	1	[1]	–	20	148
British Columbia	3	377	[1]	–	13	74	2	21	[1]	–	18	472
Totals, 1942	**87**	**3,630**	**33**	**516**	**393**	**2,499**	**61**	**526**	**35**	**173**	**609**	**7,344**
1943												
P.E. Island	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–
Nova Scotia	[1]	–	[1]	–	3	40	1	13	[1]	–	4	53
New Brunswick	1	73	[1]	–	2	7	[1]	–	[1]	–	3	80
Quebec	17	483	4	126	47	232	20	207	12	101	100	1,149
Ontario	10	1,557	3	11	19	124	8	55	2	3	42	1,750
Manitoba	4	138	[1]	–	3	25	[1]	–	1	17	8	180
Saskatchewan	[1]	–	[1]	–	20	63	[1]	–	[1]	–	20	63
Alberta	[1]	–	[1]	–	1	7	[1]	–	[1]	–	1	7
British Columbia	4	106	[1]	–	1	2	3	244	[1]	–	8	352
Totals, 1943	**36**	**2,357**	**7**	**137**	**96**	**500**	**32**	**519**	**15**	**121**	**186**	**3,634**

[1] None reported.

In 1943 Quebec and Ontario accounted for 54 p.c. and 23 p.c., respectively, of the total failures in the Dominion. As regards liabilities, Ontario accounted for 48 p.c. of the total as compared with 32 p.c. registered for Quebec.

2.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1941-43

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1934-40 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Province	Failures			Liabilities		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	6	3	Nil	22	38	Nil
Nova Scotia	21	11	4	185	146	53
New Brunswick	18	11	3	144	76	80
Quebec	449	327	100	3,771	4,590	1,149
Ontario	200	129	42	1,835	1,178	1,750
Manitoba	43	34	8	230	315	180
Saskatchewan	103	56	20	383	381	63
Alberta	24	20	1	142	148	7
British Columbia	18	18	8	247	472	352
Totals	**882**	**609**	**186**	**6,959**	**7,344**	**3,634**

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 186 commercial failures in Canada in 1943, 96 were among the retail trading establishments, including 32 in foods and 16 in restaurants.

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1941-43

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1934-40 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Manufacturing—						
Foods	25	16	4	376	166	49
Textiles	23	8	4	242	120	39
Forest products	17	12	8	308	141	310
Paper, printing and publishing	14	2	3	312	2,006	58
Chemicals and drugs	7	6	Nil	35	72	–
Fuels	1	1	"	35	15	
Leather and leather products	7	11	"	180	200	
Stone, clay, glass and products	5	5	1	31	40	3
Iron and steel	5	5	Nil	43	62	–
Machinery	5	3	4	243	23	96
Transportation equipment	1	Nil	Nil	1	–	–
All other	20	18	12	613	785	1,802
Totals, Manufacturing	**130**	**87**	**36**	**2,419**	**3,630**	**2,357**
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm products, foods, groceries	15	13	4	144	224	107
Clothing and furnishings	1	2	1	18	6	2
Dry goods and textiles	2	2	Nil	11	78	
Lumber, building materials, hardware	4	2	"	22	30	
Chemicals and drugs	1	Nil	"	1	–	–
Fuels	3	2	1	37	20	23
Automotive products	7	1	Nil	113	20	
Supply houses	3	1	"	44	2	
All other	6	10	1	149	136	5
Totals, Wholesale Trade	**42**	**33**	**7**	**539**	**516**	**137**

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1941-43
—concluded

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Retail Trade—						
Foods	213	108	32	968	446	149
Farm supplies, general stores	74	41	11	381	238	55
General merchandise	23	10	2	156	208	8
Apparel	82	64	7	347	394	45
Furniture, household furniture	16	24	Nil	93	304	–
Lumber, building materials, hardware	32	23	5	198	212	43
Automotive products	46	36	5	388	422	29
Restaurants	64	42	16	191	125	57
Drugs	17	19	9	115	73	60
All other	47	26	9	281	77	54
Totals, Retail Trade	**614**	**393**	**96**	**3,118**	**2,499**	**500**
Construction—						
General contractors	20	29	20	209	421	439
Carpenters and builders	5	10	5	24	25	36
Building sub-contractors	27	21	7	253	74	44
Other contractors	3	1	Nil	33	6	–
Totals, Construction	**55**	**61**	**32**	**519**	**526**	**519**
Commercial Service—						
Cleaners and dyers, tailors	4	4	4	29	5	21
Haulage, buses, taxis, etc	14	12	5	210	58	47
Hotels	3	5	1	34	67	9
Laundries	1	1	Nil	18	5	.
Undertakers	4	2	"	25	10	–
All other	15	11	5	48	28	44
Totals, Commercial Service	**41**	**35**	**15**	**364**	**173**	**121**
Grand Totals	**882**	**609**	**186**	**6,959**	**7,344**	**3,634**

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, therefore, begin with 1923, except for the analysis by branches of business, in which case 1924 is the first year 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, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-32 will be found at p. 570 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933	10	55	42	935	730	67	59	88	58	2,044
1934	8	42	38	779	474	56	36	42	57	1,532
1935	4	28	37	632	390	46	66	83	28	1,314
1936	6	29	15	589	384	33	57	48	37	1,198
1937	Nil	23	23	623	335	23	34	25	40	1,126
1938	4	35	31	588	391	67	56	20	27	1,219
1939	3	38	45	669	403	74	67	37	56	1,392
1940	3	26	12	622	362	36	46	31	35	1,173
1941	4	17	7	587	279	23	45	25	21	1,008
1942	2	9	8	456	192	16	29	11	14	737
1943	Nil	3	Nil	217	72	2	7	2	11	314

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-32 will be found at p. 570 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Trade	Manufactures	Agriculture	Logging and Fishing	Mining	Construction	Transportation and Public Utilities	Finance	Service	Not Classified	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.....	1,089	357	92	1	5	57	26	12	246	159	2,044
1934.....	799	217	82	3	2	59	20	16	217	117	1,532
1935.....	594	180	173	3	10	62	11	16	186	79	1,314
1936.....	536	191	123	2	12	53	10	11	189	71	1,198
1937.....	584	182	104	5	21	46	7	15	123	39	1,126
1938.....	667	200	101	1	11	50	9	4	109	67	1,219
1939.....	664	210	108	6	18	80	22	12	197	75	1,392
1940.....	591	167	67	4	15	53	13	11	201	51	1,173
1941.....	482	132	34	2	14	64	13	8	188	71	1,008
1942.....	342	80	14	Nil	10	58	17	2	181	33	737
1943.....	105	23	13	1	7	41	11	9	78	26	314

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-32 will be found at p. 571 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Estimated Grand Total Assets	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities	Year	Estimated Grand Total Assets	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities
	$	$		$	$
1933.....	27,033,240	32,953,858	1939.....	11,186,360	15,089,461
1934.....	19,257,469	23,598,260	1940.....	7,676,295	10,663,326
1935.....	12,174,401	17,567,002	1941.....	7,325,738	9,133,657
1936.....	10,703,620	15,144,945	1942.....	4,500,195	6,019,308
1937.....	10,704,079	14,303,362	1943.....	2,720,158	4,486,247
1938.....	8,782,191	14,017,061			

Table 7 of this Section has shown commercial failures in Canada by provinces and branches of business for the latest year. Since there was no 1943 edition of the Year Book published, subdivisions of the 1942 figures are not shown owing to pressure of space. The following table gives the data for 1943 and the reader is referred to the separate report on Commercial Failures for 1942 published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, where corresponding information for that year is given. It is felt that the main interest of readers in this connection is in the latest data and not in year-by-year comparisons.

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1943, with Totals for 1942

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1943	Total for 1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trade—										
General stores	Nil	Nil	2	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	8	47
Grocery	"	"	6	4	"	1	"	Nil	11	47
Confectionery	"	"	3	2	"	Nil	"	"	5	12
Drink and tobacco	"	"	8	Nil	"	"	"	"	8	10
Fish and meat	"	"	12	1	"	"	"	"	13	37
Boots and shoes	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	4	13
Dry goods	"	"	5	1	"	"	"	"	6	18
Clothing	"	"	12	4	"	"	"	"	16	37
Furniture	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	2	10
Books and stationery	"	"	3	Nil	"	"	"	"	3	11
Automobile	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	4	11
Hardware	1	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	2	8
Electrical apparatus	Nil	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	9
Jewellery	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	3
Coal and wood	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	1	7	13
Drugs and chemicals	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	Nil	2	13
Miscellaneous	Nil	"	5	6	"	"	"	1	12	43
Totals, Trade	**2**	**–**	**73**	**26**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**3**	**105**	**342**
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods	Nil	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3
Animal foods	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	3	5
Drink and tobacco	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	–	6
Fur and leather	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	3	4
Pulp and paper	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	–	3
Textiles	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	2	5
Clothing	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	3	7
Lumbering and manufactures	"	"	2	"	"	1	1	1	5	5
Iron and steel	"	"	Nil	"	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	–	7
Non-ferrous metals	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	11
Non-metallic minerals	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	10
Drugs and chemicals	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	14
Miscellaneous	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	2	Nil
Totals, Manufacturing	**–**	**–**	**15**	**5**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**23**	**80**
Service—										
Garages	Nil	Nil	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	25
Other customs and repairs	1	"	4	5	"	1	"	"	11	24
Personal service	Nil	"	16	8	1	1	1	"	27	75
Restaurants	"	"	14	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	17	29
Professional service	"	"	4	3	"	1	"	"	8	23
Recreational service	"	"	4	Nil	"	Nil	"	"	4	3
Business service	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	4	2
Totals, Service	**1**	**–**	**51**	**21**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**–**	**78**	**181**
Other—										
Agriculture	Nil	Nil	9	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	13	14
Mining	"	"	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	2	7	10
Logging, fishing and trapping	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	1	1	Nil
Construction	"	"	27	13	"	"	"	1	41	58
Transportation and public utilities	"	"	9	1	"	1	"	Nil	11	17
Finance	"	"	7	1	"	Nil	"	1	9	2
Totals, Other	**–**	**–**	**57**	**17**	**1**	**2**	**–**	**5**	**82**	**101**
Not classified	**Nil**	**Nil**	**21**	**3**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**2**	**26**	**33**
Grand Totals	**3**		**217**	**72**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**11**	**314**	**737**

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 so 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, 1933-43, and by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year and Province or City	Estates Closed	Assets as Estimated by Debtor	Liabilities as Estimated by Debtor	Total Realization	Cost 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**	**14,018,966**	**2,265,125**	**603,182**	**26·6**	**1,661,943**
Totals, 1937	**1,149**	**18,397,022**	**20,431,515**	**2,805,743**	**770,563**	**27·5**	**2,035,180**
Totals, 1938	**1,098**	**15,995,276**	**21,740,131**	**2,526,562**	**717,485**	**28·4**	**1,809,077**
Totals, 1939	**1,119**	**13,174,172**	**15,760,643**	**2,667,708**	**815,396**	**30·6**	**1,852,312**
Totals, 1940	**1,084**	**11,315,392**	**14,932,651**	**2,495,254**	**756,646**	**30·3**	**1,738,608**
Totals, 1941	**981**	**11,597,029**	**14,315,281**	**3,408,625**	**896,554**	**26·3**	**2,512,071**
1942							
Prince Edward Island	4	15,018	16,949	5,282	1,464	27·7	3,818
Nova Scotia	21	462,586	381,985	96,531	26,485	27·4	70,046
New Brunswick	10	155,270	186,580	67,757	13,797	20·4	53,960
Quebec[1]	243	1,275,517	2,120,956	453,870	140,516	31·0	313,354
Montreal	333	2,257,514	4,040,026	572,648	183,794	32·1	388,854
Ontario[1]	159	2,399,665	2,335,069	636,120	212,737	33·4	423,383
Toronto	50	2,639,347	1,623,504	319,909	108,120	33·8	211,789
Manitoba	14	96,945	165,878	25,434	6,603	26·0	18,831
Saskatchewan	9	93,205	104,164	22,512	7,457	33·1	15,055
Alberta	16	877,687	462,099	113,548	42,769	37·7	70,779
British Columbia	20	721,994	586,005	80,050	29,253	36·5	50,797
Totals, 1942	**879**	**10,994,748**	**12,023,215**	**2,393,661**	**772,995**	**32·3**	**1,620,666**[2]
1943							
Prince Edward Island	2	21,136	35,461	6,975	1,547	22·18	5,428
Nova Scotia	4	45,344	53,301	14,719	2,338	15·88	12,381
New Brunswick	3	19,692	14,238	6,832	2,330	34·10	4,502
Quebec[1]	208	1,845,641	2,616,913	629,249	198,478	31·54	430,771
Montreal	262	1,038,837	2,712,915	389,800	132,540	34·00	257,260
Ontario[1]	94	838,486	1,329,763	199,346	61,984	31·09	137,362
Toronto	45	1,878,557	1,920,218	470,205	172,781	36·75	297,424
Manitoba	11	75,591	148,579	24,272	5,255	21·65	19,017
Saskatchewan	12	34,980	58,899	14,407	4,174	28·97	10,233
Alberta	10	91,166	94,449	24,400	9,939	40·73	14,461
British Columbia	24	1,743,821	608,805	266,407	114,891	43·13	151,516
Totals, 1943	**675**	**7,633,251**	**9,593,541**	**2,046,612**	**706,257**	**34·51**	**1,340,355**[2]

[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 $2,596,068 in 1942 and $1,799,722.

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, 1935-43, and by Provinces, 1942 and 1943.

(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**
Totals, 1941	**42**	**177,974**	**288,031**	**31,319**	**9,652**	**30·8**	**21,667**
1942							
Prince Edward Island	Nil						
Nova Scotia	"						
New Brunswick	"	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	3	11,640	12,274	6,452	757	11·7	5,679
Ontario	5	15,122	18,933	2,138	454	21·2	1,676
Manitoba	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	9	32,433	62,742	973	480	49·3	490
Alberta	2	11,185	20,384	139	94	66·9	45
British Columbia	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, 1942	**19**	**70,380**	**114,333**	**9,702**	**1,785**	**18·4**	**7,890**[1]
1943							
Prince Edward Island	Nil						
Nova Scotia	"						
New Brunswick	"	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	4	13,097	20,231	652	476	73·0	176
Ontario	3	14,160	21,177	4,210	728	17·3	3,465
Manitoba	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	3	3,823	8,651	191	175	91·6	15
Alberta	Nil	–	–	–	–		
British Columbia	"				–		
Totals, 1943	**10**[2]	**31,080**	**50,059**	**5,053**	**1,379**	**27·3**	**3,656**[1]

[1] In addition, land and chattels under mortgage or lien, of an estimated value of $41,258 in 1942 and $18,853 in 1943, were transferred to secured creditors. [2] Does not include three estates in Saskatchewan and one in Alberta closed during the year but which would, if extended, alter the figures and affect the totals in such a way as to result in an unbalanced picture contrary to the actual state of affairs. These four cases had been held open or re-opened with a view to realizing on judgments obtained pursuant to conditional orders of discharge granted to the farmers but in none was anything recovered from this source and the only additional expense involved was an item of $1 paid by the Dominion Government.

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 11,506,655 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 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 under 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. The Board is required to perform the functions vested in it under the Transport Act and the Railway Act with the object of co-ordinating and harmonizing the operations of all carriers engaged in transport by railways, ships and aircraft. The Board may require every applicant for a licence under the Transport Act to establish public convenience and necessity to its satisfaction and take into consideration the financial responsibility of a licensee or applicant. The Board may prescribe routes and schedules; every standard tariff and every amendment and supplement thereto shall require the approval of the Board before it becomes effective.

* Revised by P. F. Baillargeon, Secretary, Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa.

Section 2.—Government Control Over Agencies of Communication

The Development and Control of Radiocommunication in Canada.—The first radiocommunication (or "wireless", as it was known in those days) in Canada took the form of radiotelegraphy and was established in 1901 between Chateau Bay, Que., the terminus of the Government 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. The first transatlantic radio message was transmitted from Glace Bay, N.S., to Clifden, Ireland, in 1903. The rapidity with which this new science expanded soon called for some kind of control, both domestic and international.

The first legislation under which radiocommunication was controlled in Canada was the Wireless Telegraph Act of 1905 (c. 49, Edw. VII). In the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, this Act became "Part IV—Wireless Telegraphy" of the Telegraphs Act, being c. 126, R.S.C. 1906. In June, 1913, Parliament passed the Radiotelegraph Act, and radiocommunication in Canada and in ships registered in Canada, was thereafter administered under the provisions of this Act and of the Regulations that were issued thereunder from time to time. The administration of the Act was vested in the Minister of the Naval Service at that time and subsequently in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and still later in the Minister of Transport. Owing to the rapid development in radiocommunication during the years that followed its passage, this Act was eventually 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 from the latter and embodied in the revised Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

The first measures to govern radiocommunication having international scope were embodied in the "Radiotelegraphic Convention" which was drawn up at Berlin in 1906, and which was adhered to by the Dominion Government in 1907. Keeping pace with development, a revised International Radiotelegraph Convention was signed at London, in 1912, by nearly all the principal countries of the world, including Canada. The War of 1914-18 contributed to the delay in another international conference being held and it was not until 1927 that the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington was signed replacing the London Convention of 1912. Again, with a view to consolidating international control of the various types of communication services, the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, was drawn up and regulations governing all classes of communications were annexed thereto.

Up to this time, international telegraph and telephone communication services had been governed by the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, 1875. Although this Convention had never been revised until its fusion with the Radiotelegraph Convention at Madrid, the service regulations issued in accordance with its provisions had been amended at frequent intervals in order to keep pace with the development of the art.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the majority of countries, particularly in the old world, the domestic telegraph and telephone services are State-owned and -operated, whereas in Canada and in the United States practically all such services are owned and operated by private enterprise. For this reason, neither Canada nor the United States has ever subscribed to the St. Petersburg Convention.

For the same reason neither of these two countries is an adherent to the Telegraph and Telephone Service Regulations issued under the Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, as revised from time to time. The latest revision of the Radiocommunication Regulations annexed to the said Convention, and to which Canada subscribes, was effected at an administrative conference held at Cairo, Egypt, in 1938.

Transmission of the human voice by radio (radiotelephony) first came into being in Canada in 1918. Apart from its many applications in the field of marine and commercial communications, its value as a means of entertainment and of rapid communication with the public soon became apparent. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd. (now the Canadian Marconi Co.) was licensed by the Department to establish an experimental broadcasting station at Montreal with call letters XWA. After an experimental period, regular organized programs were begun in 1920 by the same Company. In 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 1922-23. 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 radiocommunication rested within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. 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 of its own 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 acquisition and operation of the three stations of the Canadian National Railways situated at Moncton, Ottawa and Vancouver.

A further phase of national radio broadcasting in Canada was entered upon in 1936, when, with the passage of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission (see pp. 647-650). 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. The technical control of all broadcasting stations reverted to the Minister of Transport, who 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 jurisdiction over the broadcasting activities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to the Minister of National War Services.

In addition to being subject to the provisions of the Radio Act, 1938, and of the regulations issued thereunder, the administration 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 regional agreements such as the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Havana, 1937.

War-Time Control of Radio Messages.—Under the supervision of the Chief Radio Censor, Department of Transport, responsibility for observing censorship regulations governing message content is placed upon the licensees of more than 1,000 public and private commercial radio stations throughout the Dominion. All services in connection with inland point-to-point radio censorship are undertaken on a voluntary co-operative basis without expense to the Government.

War-Time Control of Radio Broadcasting.—In May, 1942, the five branches by which Censorship functions were previously performed, which were in five different Departments, were brought together in the Department of National War Services under a Director of Censorship. In the same month, the staffs of Radio and Press Censorships were amalgamated to form a new branch under the name of Censorship of Publications. Three Assistant Directors of Censorship to be known as Chief Censors of Publications were created. Of these, one Assistant Director of Censorship functions as Chief Censor of Publications—Radio.

The aim of radio broadcasting censorship is twofold: (a) To prevent the release of information of value to the enemy; (b) To prevent the release of material intended or likely to impair Canada's war effort or to prejudice Canada's relations with foreign powers.

The broadcast of public meetings is no longer prohibited. Any public gathering may be broadcast provided the radio station in charge of such broadcast accepts full responsibility for observance of Defence of Canada Regulations.

While spoken-word broadcasts are generally restricted to the English, French, Welsh and Gaelic languages, nevertheless, broadcasts in other languages are not limited, if initiated, sponsored or approved by a Dominion Government Department, or initiated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, or approved by the Chief Censor of Publications—Radio.

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. An account of the war-time activities of the Post Office and administrative statistics appear at pp. 650-657.

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 insure that the vital transportation requirements of the war

*This material has been compiled in co-operation with the Canadian Shipping Board, the Transport and Transit Controllers, and from material published by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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 and the Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The organization and functions of these agencies are described in the following subsections.

Subsection 1.—Control of Interior Transportation

Transport.—The office of the Transport Controller, who is responsible to the Minister of Transport, was established in November, 1939, and created to facilitate the orderly and expeditious transit of war materials, troops, etc., and to prevent congestion at freight terminals and at the seaboard. The Transport Controller is also a member of the Canadian Shipping Board, the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport, the Shipping Priorities Committee, Wartime Industries Control Board, the Fairmont Co., Ltd. (the Crown company dealing in rubber for war-time industries) and of various committees dealing with the movement of essential and critical materials, 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.

The work of the Office has grown to the point where a division of duties between the Executive Office and the actual supervision of rail and ship movement has become necessary. The Executive Office, assisted by committees of railway traffic and operating officials, deals with the more general questions and has issued orders curtailing the movement of civilian passenger traffic by the abolition of cheap fares for excursions, holidays, weekends and large parties. Improvement in the handling of Armed Forces personnel travelling in Canada has also been studied and, in conjunction with the Transit Controller, efforts have been made to induce employers to arrange staff vacations so that the stress of this travel is more evenly distributed. Other activities of the Controller are the regulation of the use of tank and refrigerated cars and of the maximum loading of freight cars and the chartering of passenger and freight vessels for essential war projects.

The supervision of ship and rail movement which is done in combination with the U.K. Ministry of War Transport, has necessitated the organization of the work into 10 divisions, 5 of which deal directly with the export of: (1) Foodstuffs to the order of the U.K. Ministry of Food; (2) Army vehicles and landing craft; (3) Explosives, guns, aeroplanes and general Government cargo; (4) Ammunition and agricultural implements; (5) Canadian military stores for overseas. The other 5 divisions deal with: (1) Office of Defence Transportation Permits, Aluminum and General Average matters; (2) Transportation arrangements for projects in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc., and the chartering of vessels for such projects; (3) The Maximum Carloading Division; (4) The Carloading Inspection Bureau; (5) The Superintending Sea Transport Officer.

Civil Transit of Passengers.—Local transportation facilities such as buses, street cars, etc., in many 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, taxicabs 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 number 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.

Local Wartime Transit Committees have been set up in nearly all the large cities in Canada for the purpose of implementing staggered hours and other adjustments to assist the public transit systems. In most centres the facilities are now loaded to capacity in rush hours and the demand is still increasing steadily. Changes in working hours must be still further expanded if the car and bus lines are to handle the loads.

The Wartime Industrial Transit Plan has been applied to war industries to make use of private passenger cars to transport those employees not adequately served by public transit. The Plan constitutes in effect a transportation facility supplementary to the public systems.

Subsection 2.—Control of Shipping

The Canadian Shipping Board.—The Canadian Shipping Board was established in December, 1939, as an autonomous war-time body reporting to the Government through the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The former Ship Licensing Board which had been set up on Sept. 5, 1939, was incorporated in it as the Ship Licensing Committee. The members appointed were senior representatives of the Departments of External Affairs, National Defence for Naval Service, National Revenue, Trade and Commerce and Transport. In addition, the Transport Controller (see p. 568) was made a member and the Manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada was appointed Director of Shipping, and later Chairman. In December, 1941, the President of Wartime Merchant Shipping, a company established by the Department of Munitions and Supply to carry out Canada's merchant shipbuilding program, was added to the membership.

To facilitate close liaison with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and with the United States Government shipping agencies (i.e., 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. Representatives were later appointed at Vancouver, B.C. Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B., to assist the Board in matters relating to local shipping. Four experienced private shipping officials were appointed, in October, 1941, and subsequently, as technical advisers to assist the Director of Shipping.

The principal functions of the Board are to advise the Government on matters relating to water transport, to see that Canada's merchant marine is used to maximum efficiency in the war effort, to maintain essential sea and inland waters commerce and to administer, not only its own regulations governing Canadian vessels, but, in co-operation with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and the United States War Shipping Administration, other measures designed to encourage neutral shipping to operate in the interests of the United Nations.

The Board exercises wide powers over Canadian merchant shipping in the war emergency. It has employed the small merchant marine that Canada possessed in the early stages of the War, to the greatest advantage.

The charter control was used as an instrument for co-operating with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport, in placing a ceiling on soaring charter rates. As from Aug. 1, 1941, more stringent ceilings on these rates, established in conjunction with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and the United States Maritime Commission, were put into effect. The co-operation of the United States in this field, even before it entered the War itself, was of great assistance in curbing excessive inflation of shipping costs such as took place during the First World War. On 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 by the United States War Shipping Administration, which was set up following entry of the United States into the War.

A system of Ships' Privilege Licences was introduced on Sept. 15, 1940, to parallel and supplement the British Ship Warrant System. This gave the Board power to deny facilities at Canadian ports to vessels failing 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.

From its inception one of the principal functions of the Board has been to provide shipping space to service Canada's essential overseas trade. Until 1941, in the absence of any Canadian agency to decide on shipping priorities, the Board itself had to assume the responsibility of deciding which materials should be granted shipping space available, and in what order. On Oct. 31, 1941, a Shipping Priorities Committee was created in the Department of Trade and Commerce and since then the Board has allocated shipping space for imports on the basis of the priority ratings established by this Committee. The Committee's ratings are reached by collating, in the light of the existing shipping situation as advised by the Shipping Board, 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. Space for exports is allocated in accordance with the priorities established by the competent authorities in the countries or areas of destination. This co-operation has of course been particularly close in the case of British Commonwealth areas and especially so in respect of Newfoundland and the British West Indies, whose vital requirements have been largely supplied by Canadian-controlled vessels.

The scope of the Board's work has widened considerably as the War has progressed. For example, its control was extended in 1941 to cover Great Lakes and St. Lawrence shipping in addition to ocean shipping, and the tonnage limits applicable for certain of its controls, originally fixed at 500 gross tons, have been moved downward until they now include all vessels over 150 gross tons and, in some cases, all vessels regardless of their tonnage. In the latter part of 1942 the Board was directed by the War Committee of the Cabinet to act as a clearing authority for all auxiliary craft required by the Departments of National Defence—Army, Navy and Air.

The shipping controls administered are merely means to the Board's chief purpose, which is the maintenance of the water movement of materials and commodities essential to the war effort. Details concerning this work cannot be given at present. It may be said, however, that to date all overseas and coastal movements vital to war production and to war-time economy have been maintained despite the intensity of the submarine campaign and the fact that many Canadian vessels have been allocated by the Board for indirect war service far from Canadian shores, and others have been made available for direct war service, such as that of

armed merchantmen, boarding and hospital ships, etc. This has been accomplished only by the Board's close direction of all Canadian cargo vessels and by co-operative arrangements made with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and with the War Shipping Administration of the United States, whereby certain British, United States and other Allied and neutral vessels have been made available for Canadian service.

On the recommendation of the Board, an appreciable number of new cargo vessels being built in Canada have been turned over to the Park Steamship Company (a Crown company established under the Department of Munitions and Supply) for service in trades important to the United Nations' war effort. These vessels, being built by Wartime Merchant Shipping Limited, are of three types: 10,000 dead-weight ton, and 4,700 dead-weight ton, dry-cargo vessels; and 10,000 dead-weight ton tankers. Of the larger dry-cargo vessels, the Board has allocated a number to the Canada-United Kingdom service, while others have been placed in service to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and the Middle East. The smaller vessels have been allocated for service between Canada and ports in Newfoundland, Labrador, the United States and the British West Indies and two have been allocated for British Columbia coastal service. The vessels retained for Canadian service are assigned by the Park Steamship Company to Canadian shipping firms for direct operating management under direction of the Board. The tankers are being assigned to Canadian oil companies for operation under the supervision of the Oil Controller and the Board.

Ship Repairs and Salvage Control.—As much of the construction work on the facilities required for the quick handling of ship repairs has been completed, the Ship Repairs and Salvage Control is able to meet the increased demands made upon it by all types of naval and merchant vessels of the United Nations. These demands are, in many instances, the result of direct enemy action and sometimes necessitate extensive repairs. In addition, ship salvage operations are being conducted on an impressive scale and valuable cargoes are being reshipped to original destinations or diverted into Canadian war industry. Steps have been taken to prevent the illegal sale of salvaged material to unauthorized persons and to provide compensation in a legal manner to fishermen turning salvage over to the Receiver of Wrecks.

The Controller of Ship Repairs and Salvage, operating with the U.K. Ministry of War Transport, ship owners, ship agents, shipyards, drydock operators, machine shops, foundries, ship salvage operators, cargo salvage operators and ship insurance agencies, assures quick action in the event of repairs being required in Canadian ports. To reduce delays to a minimum, members of the engineering staff of the Control are constantly in attendance at each important port.

Subsection 3.—Control of Civil Aviation

Immediately after the War of 1914-18 it became apparent that aviation was destined to play an important part in Canadian development and that it would, therefore, be necessary to introduce legislation both to encourage and control flying. The Aeronautics Act, 1919, which is still the bulwark of Government control over civil aviation, was passed for that purpose. Briefly, it makes the Dominion Government responsible for: study and research in conjunction with other bodies; the construction and maintenance of airports and the naming of air routes; the

conclusion of international agreements on civil aviation; the preparation and enforcement of regulations governing aviation; the licensing of technical personnel, aircraft and airports; the investigation of accidents; and in general, the supervision of all matters connected with aeronautics.

The question of Dominion Government versus provincial control over aeronautics was placed before the Privy Council on Oct. 22, 1931. The Privy Council handed down the unequivocal decision that the Dominion Government has control over all matters pertaining to civil aviation and aerial navigation in Canada.

The Aeronautics Act, 1919, placed the control of civil aviation with the Air Board in 1919 and under the Department of National Defence in 1922. The steady increase in civil operations made it necessary to bring civil aviation under civil control, and the Department of Transport Act, 1936, transferred the control of the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence to the Department of Transport.

By the Transport Act of 1938 the powers of the Board of Transport Commissioners were extended to cover air transport.

The Air Regulations, 1938, passed pursuant to the Aeronautics Act, prescribe the conditions under which civil flying in Canada may be carried out. All aircraft operators licensed in Canada are subject to these regulations, whether flying in Canada or abroad.

Aircraft are required to fly on the right side of a recognized airway, and at different elevations, in order to avoid the risk of collision. A separation in time is also provided; and a system of control, which records and reports all the movements of all aircraft on a particular airway, has been set up. Control centres have been established at Toronto and Montreal; and the airways controlled by these centres extend from Windsor to St. John's, Newfoundland, and as far north as North Bay, Ont. The Canadian system fits into and is completely co-ordinated with a similar system in the United States.

Air Priority Control.—Pressure of war business necessitated the establishment of a priority system on all domestic air lines in order to insure the movement of essential passengers and goods. Order in Council P.C. 3556 of Apr. 30, 1942, gives the Minister of Munitions and Supply, to whom the Air Services Branch is responsible, authority to direct an air carrier to give priority in the movement of such passengers or goods as may be necessary to the war effort. One control office is established in the Airways Section of the Civil Aviation Division at Ottawa and another at Edmonton.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF AIR POLICY

The Official Air Policy of Canada was crystallized in the following statement made in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on Apr. 2, 1943. Because of its fundamental importance in the future development of civil aviation in Canada, this statement, together with the summary is printed in full.

1. During the War, a remarkable expansion of Canadian aviation has taken place—in the training of air and ground personnel, in the construction of airports and air navigation facilities, in the manufacture of aircraft, and in the extension of air transport services. Details of this expansion in aviation cannot be revealed at present, and therefore its magnitude is not generally appreciated. The Canadian Government is aware of the importance of the developments in aviation now in progress and intends that the people of Canada shall benefit from them to the fullest possible extent.

2. The expansion of air transport services during the period of the War has been confined to war requirements. Canada has concentrated on the development of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and on combat flying and, as a result, by agreement with our Allies, military air transport in the northwest has largely been undertaken by the United States army and on the northeast ferry routes by the ferry commands. When war necessities permit and suitable equipment can be obtained, the Government will encourage the further development within Canada of air transport services, to supplement and form part of an up-to-date transportation system for Canada by land, water and air. Transport by air requires close supervision on the part of the Government. The Board of Transport Commissioners will be responsible for regulating traffic matters and for allocating new routes apart from the lines brought under the Trans-Canada Air Lines Act. The Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of Transport will be responsible for the administration of traffic and safety regulations and for the physical development of airways. The Government intends to plan a number of routes suitable for post-war air services and offering traffic possibilities that will warrant a service. These routes will make use of aerodromes that have been developed for war purposes. The Government will also continue to develop airports and other facilities for weather reporting and communications, which will contribute to the expansion of Canadian air transport.

3. While the employment in a peace-time air transport service of all the air and ground personnel of the R.C.A.F. and all the men and women now employed in the aircraft industry in Canada will be impossible, a considerable number will be absorbed into the peace-time aviation industry. To this end, the Government has undertaken the design of distinctive Canadian types of transport aircraft suitable for post-war industry, in the hope that, when the war ends, a part at least of the equipment for Canadian air transport will be furnished by Canadian factories.

4. Trans-Canada Air Lines will continue to be the instrument of the Government in maintaining all trans-continental air transport services and in operating services across international boundary lines and outside Canada. The Government will encourage the company to obtain modern aircraft which will keep present services up to modern standards and will expand these services to the fullest extent that post-war conditions permit. The development of supplementary routes will continue to be left to private enterprise, unless considerations of public interest indicate that certain of these routes should be designated by the Government as routes to be operated by T.C.A. The operations of T.C.A. will continue to be limited to important services of a mainline character, where the volume of passenger and mail traffic would justify it.

With respect to international aviation:—

5. Canada has a geographical position that will enable it to play an important part in the development of international air transport routes. During the War, the development of international civil air routes must be deferred in favour of military aviation. Canada, to-day, is the fourth greatest military air power among the United Nations, and in the post-war period Canada can make an equally great contribution to civilian air transport.

6. The future of international air transport will be determined in large measure by negotiations between the Governments of the United Nations. The policy of the Government, at the moment, in dealing with all questions which affect international air transport, is to make temporary arrangements, leaving the issues open so that Canada may be able to support in international negotiations when they take place, whatever policy appears best at that time. The Government, however, intends to press vigorously for a place in international air transportation consistent with Canada's geographical position and progress in aviation. All concessions and privileges that have been granted by Canada to other countries as part of the war effort will terminate at the end of the War or almost immediately thereafter.

7. T.C.A. has by its charter the right to operate international air transport services and has already been designated as the instrument of the Canadian Government in air transport service across the North Atlantic, and in Canadian services to the United States. The fact that international negotiations of great importance must shortly take place confirms the wisdom of Government policy under which its freedom of action in international negotiations is not limited by the existence of private interests in international air transport services.

8. The Government has established an inter-departmental committee on international civil aviation to advise it on all matters of international air transport which affect Canada, and particularly on the attitude which Canada should adopt towards post-war developments. This committee has already been at work for a considerable time.

9. The problems of international air transport are, of course, immense and cannot be solved by one country. The Government is determined, however, that its influence on the course of events will be in the direction of international co-operation and colla-

boration. The Canadian Government is in complete agreement with the United Kingdom Government that "some form of international collaboration will be essential if the air is to be developed in the interests of mankind as a whole, trade served, international understanding fostered and international security gained".

SUMMARY

10. The policy of the Canadian Government on air transport may be summed up as follows:—

(a) The Government sees no good reason for changing its policy that Trans-Canada Air Lines is the sole Canadian agency which may operate international air services.

(b) Within Canada, Trans-Canada Air Lines will continue to operate all transcontinental systems, and such other services of a mainline character as may from time to time be designated by the Government. Competition between air services over the same route will not be permitted, whether between a publicly owned service and a privately owned service or between two privately owned services. There will remain a large field for the development of air transport in which private Canadian companies may participate, and, while preventing duplication of services, the Government will continue to encourage private companies to develop services as traffic possibilities may indicate.

(c) In order to prepare for forthcoming international negotiations on air transport, the Government is studying carefully the problems which will have to be dealt with in the negotiations.

(d) The Canadian Government strongly favours a policy of international collaboration and co-operation in air transport and is prepared to support in international negotiations whatever international air transport policy can be demonstrated as being best calculated to serve not only the immediate national interests of Canada but also our over-riding interest in the establishment of an international order which will prevent the outbreak of another world war.

Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister in Charge of Air Services, Department of Transport, addressing the House of Commons on Mar. 17, 1944, reported on a preliminary exchange of views among members of the Commonwealth in London in October, 1943, with respect to international discussions on air-transport policy. Mr. Howe was Chairman of the Canadian Delegation.*

"A complete airing of ideas and opinions, with regard to international air transport after the war, took place and provided a useful introduction to the broader discussions which will take place in due course. Canada of course expects to participate in these further discussions also, and is at the moment taking part in discussions with the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the holding of exploratory conversations.

"No final decisions were taken in London, but I may say that it was evident from the outset that all participants had the same general objectives in view and that there was a broad basis of general agreement as to the way these objectives might best be obtained. All the participants were desirous of improving the air services between their territories, and agreed that such development must take place within an international framework, and that closed discriminatory systems could only promote disharmony, and endanger the chances of reaching that broad agreement which is necessary."

Outlining the Canadian Government's policy on international air transport, Honourable Mr. Howe pointed out that Canada occupied a strategic position athwart most of the air routes linking North America with Europe and Asia. This position carried with it great responsibilities and opportunities.

For many months the problem of international air transport has been the subject of exhaustive study by Canadian officials and of active consideration by the Government and a policy designed to meet these ends had been worked out. Canadian representatives in future international discussions on air transport will enter these discussions well prepared and with a clear view of the type of arrangement best designed to meet the needs of Canada for the development of international air services and provide for a fair share of international air transport, and at the same time establish an atmosphere of working co-operation among all other interested nations.

"I think we should be prepared to subscribe to the granting of general freedom of transit for international air services on a universal basis, so that national air services will automatically possess the right to cross the territory of other nations en route to their

* The tentative and preliminary draft of an International Air Transport Convention upon which Canadian Officials and the Government have been working, was tabled by the Minister and is reproduced on p. 1626 of the House of Commons Debates, Vol. LXXXII (1944).

destinations, and to land in other countries for refuelling and reservicing without having to request the specific permission of each government concerned. However, in order to prevent misuse of this freedom, it would appear necessary to grant some international authority the power to supervise the manner in which it is carried out."

The Minister thought that such an international air transport authority should also have power to regulate international air services in order to prevent dangers of unnecessary and uneconomic duplication, prepare uniform traffic rules, safety and navigational aids. Powers of regulation could be obtained through control of rates and schedules, and licensing. Cross border services, such as those between Canada and the United States, should be considered in a special category and dealt with specially by the two countries concerned.

"The Canadian Government is of the opinion that some form of organization along the lines suggested would go far toward meeting the needs of the world for the establishment of effective international co-operation, in the provision of efficient and economical air services, and at the same time provide for the fair and equitable participation of Canada in these air services."

Summarizing the Canadian Government policy, Honourable Mr. Howe said the Government was determined that Canada, "by its participation in the framing of the general settlement of air transport will make as great a contribution as possible to the successful solution of this problem. Our representatives in the international discussions, therefore, will be authorized to support or initiate such proposals as, in the Government's opinion, will be likely to result in the establishment of an international air transport authority, with effective powers, supported by all governments concerned, which will further international co-operation and goodwill, ensure that international air routes and services are divided fairly and equitably among all member nations, meet the needs of the peoples of the world for efficient and economical air transport, and contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent system of general security."

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.—there were only 66 miles of railway in operation by 1850. 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.

*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 Railway Statistics", as well as numerous other reports, a list of which is given in Chapter XXX of this volume. Certain of the financial statistics of steam railways are compiled with the co-operation of officers of the Department of Transport.

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. Of the 42,339 miles of single track operated in 1942, 21,583 were part of the Canadian National System.

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 (Single Track)						Mileages, by Provinces				
Year	Miles in Operation	Year	Miles in Operation	Year	Miles in Operation	Type of Track and Province	1931	1936	1941	1942
	No.		No.		No.		miles	miles	miles	miles
						Single Track—				
1900....	17,657	1915..	34,882	1929..	41,380	Prince Edward Island...	286	286	286	286
1901....	18,140	1916..	36,985	1930..	42,047	Nova Scotia.....	1,418	1,397	1,396	1,396
1902....	18,714	1917..	38,369	1931..	42,280	New Brunswick.....	1,934	1,871	1,836	1,836
1903....	18,988	1918..	38,252	1932..	42,409	Quebec.....	4,926	4,777	4,789	4,797
1904....	19,431	1919[1]..	38,329	1933..	42,336	Ontario.....	10,905	10,746	10,476	10,480
						Manitoba.....	4,419	4,860	4,854	4,837
1905....	20,487	1919[2]..	38,495	1934..	42,270	Saskatchewan.....	8,268	8,624	8,777	8,780
1906....	21,423	1920..	38,805	1935..	42,916	Alberta.....	5,630	5,687	5,747	5,681
1907....	22,446	1921..	39,191	1936..	42,552	British Columbia.....	4,097	3,907	3,883	3,849
1908....	22,966	1922..	39,358	1937..	42,727	Yukon.....	58	58	58	58
1909....	24,104	1923..	39,654	1938..	42,742	In United States.....	339	339	339	339
1910....	24,731	1924..	40,059	1939..	42,637	Totals, Single Track...	42,280	42,552	42,441	42,339
1911....	25,400	1925..	40,350	1940..	42,565					
1912....	26,840	1926..	40,350	1941..	42,441	Second track.....	2,688	2,500	2,499	2,486
1913....	29,304	1927..	40,570	1942..	42,339	Industrial track.....	1,606	1,401	1,551	1,588
1914....	30,795	1928..	41,022			Yard track and sidings....	10,277	10,239	10,210	10,171
						Grand Totals.....	**56,851**	**56,692**	**56,701**	**56,584**

[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 1942, the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·799 tons to 42·111 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 42·594 tons, of coal cars from 43·404 tons to 54·961 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 43·175 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives increased 32 p.c. between 1920 and 1942.

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1936-42

Type of Rolling-Stock	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Locomotives	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passenger.....	1,191	1,209	1,214	1,174	1,189	1,124	1,197
Freight.....	2,862	2,805	2,715	2,592	2,374	2,339	2,351
Switching.....	660	618	593	571	709	696	726
Electric.....	34	35	35	36	36	40	41
Totals, Locomotives.....	**4,747**	**4,667**	**4,557**	**4,373**	**4,308**	**4,199**	**4,315**
Passenger Cars							
First class.....	1,754	1,850	1,890	1,874	1,860	1,886	1,973
Second class.....	276	256	255	252	242	246	259
Combination.....	372	370	373	371	370	361	364
Immigrant.....	419	374	337	353	358	371	385
Dining.....	256	251	220	197	194	182	192
Parlour.....	278	259	250	244	235	222	205
Sleeping[1].....	1,085	1,037	1,003	983	915	901	880
Baggage, express and postal...	1,454	1,447	1,508	1,573	1,576	1,553	1,576
Motor-cars.....	92	88	89	85	83	77	75
Other.....	457	463[2]	456[2]	455[2]	434[2]	436[2]	433[2]
Totals, Passenger Cars[1]...	**6,443**	**6,395**	**6,381**	**6,387**	**6,267**	**6,235**	**6,342**

[1] Includes Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service. [2] Includes 3 auto-railers.

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1936-42—concluded

Type of Rolling-Stock	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Freight Cars	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Box	124,448	125,421	121,954	115,492	116,629	112,134	110,916
Flat	12,991	12,548	12,462	11,692	12,049	11,897	11,998
Stock	7,219	7,077	6,436	5,985	5,866	5,753	6,029
Coal	17,463	18,066	18,115	17,770	17,453	17,505	18,106
Tank	432	421	405	402	389	366	362
Refrigerator	7,331	7,164	7,005	6,713	6,534	6,191	6,372
Other	2,124	2,076[1]	1,952[1]	1,964[1]	1,777[1]	1,394[1]	1,528
Totals, Freight Cars	**172,008**	**172,773**	**168,329**	**160,018**	**160,697**	**155,240**	**155,311**

[1] 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 **13**, where they are shown in relation to traffic. The statistics of individual railways, covering single-track mileage, capital, earnings and operating expenses, formerly shown in this subsection, may be found in the "Annual Report of Railway Statistics", published by the Bureau of Statistics.

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.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1926-42[1]

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1876 to 1925, inclusive, are given at p. 649 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total	Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1926...	1,361,758,426	2,144,999,621	3,506,758,047	1935...	1,433,849,530	3,026,414,779	4,460,264,309
1927...	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367	3,582,471,615	1936...	1,425,193,791	3,062,411,720	4,487,605,511
1928...	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996	3,663,572,699	1937...	1,839,619,361	1,534,450,789	3,374,070,150
1929...	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907	3,902,676,977	1938...	1,836,882,650	1,568,269,672	3,405,152,322
1930...	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308	4,026,469,311	1939...	1,834,329,209	1,533,373,521	3,367,702,730
1931...	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329	4,232,022,088	1940...	1,762,473,489	1,617,561,683	3,380,035,172
1932...	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332	4,371,671,762	1941...	1,697,545,699	1,699,942,865	3,397,488,564
1933...	1,438,834,552	2,951,690,468	4,390,525,020	1942...	1,578,254,765	1,793,579,270	3,371,834,035
1934...	1,437,334,152	2,966,505,594	4,403,839,746				

[1] Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

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 **3** over the investments in road and equipment shown in Table **4** 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.

4.—Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Steam Railways, 1937-42

Investment	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Lines—						
Road	2,997,932	1,946,830	329,739	1,182 Cr.	422,363	74,972
Equipment	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,500 Cr.	Nil	Nil
General	54,712	118,316	"	7	3,776	"
Totals	3,052,644	2,065,146	329,739	2,311 Cr.	418,587	74,972
Additions and Betterments—						
Road	5,380,865	6,522,746	5,855,876	6,659,074	8,786,600	46,537,589
Equipment	28,355,161	17,310,743	4,452,439 Cr.	66,340,262	9,566,002	19,603,725
General	6,158 Cr.	63,095	1,665,148	92,198	17,112 Cr.	89
Undistributed	3,436	32,075 Cr.	13 Cr.	17,056 Cr.	265,260 Cr.	11,917
Totals	33,733,304	23,864,509	3,068,572	73,074,478	18,070,230	66,129,308
Undistributed[1]	265,358,397 Cr.	3,685,804 Cr.	2,163,803 Cr.	9,437,903 Cr.	10,052,083 Cr.	4,800,297
Totals, Investments as at Dec. 31	**3,072,460,924**	**3,094,704,775**	**3,095,939,283**	**3,159,573,547**	**3,167,173,107**	**3,228,577,090[2]**

[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. [2] Includes $74,728,521 transferred to depreciation reserve and a credit of $34,534,220 transferred to premium on capital and debenture stocks.

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.

5.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1936-42

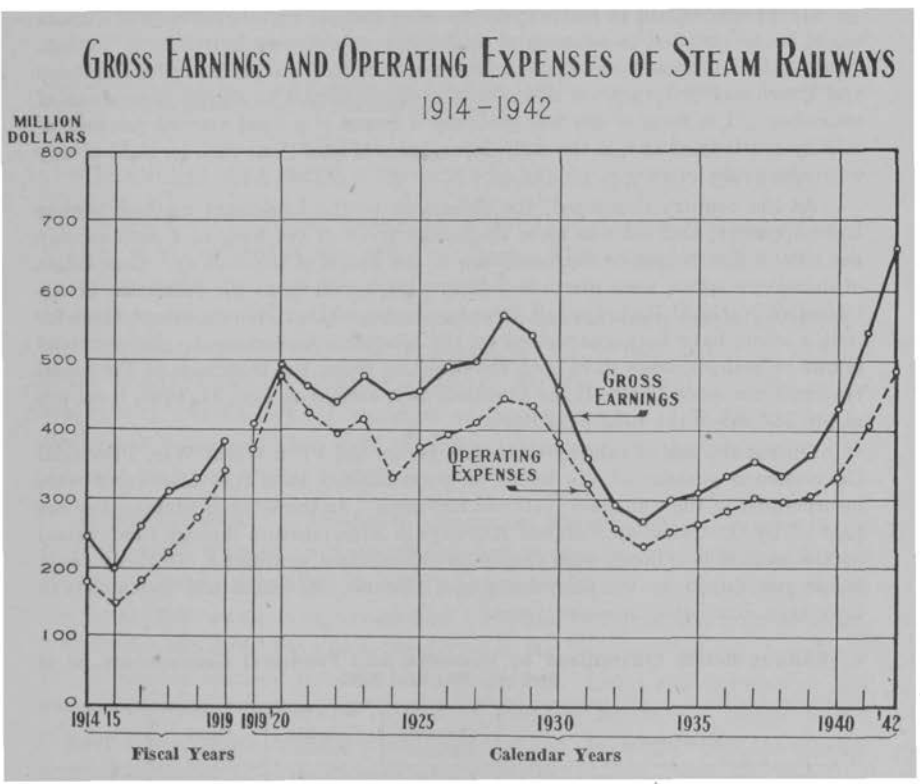
NOTE.—Gross earnings and operating expenses for the years 1875 to 1914 are given at p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book. The analyses per mile of line and per train mile go back to 1908 only and are given for 1908 to 1916 at p. 435 of the 1916-17 Year Book. Corresponding figures for the years 1915 to 1925 are given at p. 550 of the 1941 Year Book and for 1926 to 1936 at p. 585 of the 1942 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.	$	$	$	$	$
1936	334,768,557	283,345,968	84·64	7,839	6,634[1]	1,205[1]	4·012	3·396[1]
1937	355,103,271	300,652,548	84·67	8,316	7,041	1,275	3·992	3·380[1]
1938	336,833,400	295,705,638	87·79	7,888	6,925	963	3·930	3·450[1]
1939	367,179,095	304,373,285	82·89	8,604	7,132	1,472[1]	4·137	3·429[1]
1940	429,142,659	335,287,503	78·13	10,074	7,870[1]	2,204[1]	4·436	3·466
1941	538,291,947	403,733,542	75·00	12,673	9,504	3,169	4·772	3·579
1942	663,610,570	485,783,584	73·20	15,659	11,463	4,196	5·514	4·036

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

6.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1939-42

Item	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Way and structures	57,624,668	19·0	63,864,526	19·1	80,396,855	19·9	99,957,948	20·6
Equipment	70,994,034	23·3	82,738,679	24·6	97,962,464	24·0	119,318,819	24·6
Traffic expenses	12,394,763	4·1	10,224,035	3·1	10,327,834	2·6	10,332,990	2·1
Transportation	144,196,332	47·4	157,358,033	46·9	190,611,356	47·3	226,557,608	46·6
General and misc. expenses	19,163,488	6·3	21,102,230	6·3	24,435,033	6·2	29,616,219	6·1
Totals	**304,373,285**	**100·0**	**335,287,503**	**100·0**	**403,733,542**	**100·0**	**485,783,584**	**100·0**



Railway Salaries and Wages.—The number of railway employees fluctuates with the volume of traffic, but not to the same extent. Salaries and wages are affected by the number of employees, by rates of pay and by the time worked. 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.

7.—Steam Railway Employment and Salaries and Wages, 1936-42

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for the years 1912 to 1935 are given at p. 551 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Employees	Total Salaries and Wages	Average Salaries and Wages	Ratio of Operating Salaries and Wages to—	
				Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses
	No.	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
1936	132,781	182,638,365	1,375	49·9	59·0
1937	133,753	193,557,663	1,447	49·8	58·8
1938	127,747	195,108,351	1,531	52·8	60·2
1939	129,362	200,373,668	1,549	50·3	60·7
1940	135,700	214,505,163	1,581	45·0	57·5
1941	148,746	252,398,865	1,697	42·0	56·0
1942	157,740	291,416,755	1,847	39·6	54·1

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.

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. No new land grants or cash subsidies have been advanced by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments since 1939 and the situation, as it existed at Dec. 31, 1940, is set out at pp. 587-588 of the 1942 Year Book.

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.

8.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942

Government	Canadian National	Canadian Pacific	Other Railways	Total
1941	$	$	$	$
Provincial Governments—				
New Brunswick	2,727,977	Nil	620,000	3,347,977
Alberta	10,377,762	"	9,420,000	19,797,762
British Columbia	25,026,001	"	20,160,000	45,186,001
Totals, Provincial Governments	38,131,740	-	30,200,000	68,331,740
Dominion Government	835,410,059[1]	Nil	Nil	835,410,059[1]
Grand Totals	**873,541,799[1]**		**30,200,000**	**903,741,799[1]**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 581.

8.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Government	Canadian National	Canadian Pacific	Other Railways	Total
1942	$	$	$	$
Provincial Governments—				
New Brunswick	658,919	Nil	465,000	1,123,919
Alberta	1,732,296	"	2,420,000	4,152,296
British Columbia	2,326,607	"	Nil	2,326,607
Totals, Provincial Governments	4,717,822	-	2,885,000	7,602,822
Dominion Government	731,198,500[1]	Nil	Nil	731,198,500[1]
Grand Totals	**735,916,322**[1]		**2,885,000**	**738,801,322**[1]

[1] Does not include $104,761,010 in 1941 and $10,697,936 in 1942 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, 1943, the total cost of this railway was $33,536,177, exclusive of the expenditure of $6,274,150 on the terminal at Nelson and a loss of $2,237,685 on operation. The operating surplus for the fiscal year 1942-43 was $112,121.

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 Dec. 31, 1942, were: Canadian National Railways, $26,346,206; Canadian Pacific Railway, $12,238,154; total $38,584,360.

9.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1942

Account	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1942	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	$	$	$
Investments—			
Road and equipment	1,765,323,644	1,890,440,355	+125,116,711
Improvements on leased railway property	1,492,123	4,226,220	+2,734,097
Sinking funds	4,629,855	756,856	−3,872,999
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold	6,171,808	4,667,712	−1,504,096
Miscellaneous physical property	34,767,914	66,145,762	+31,377,848
Affiliated companies	24,253,323	42,021,103	+17,767,780
Other investments	5,789,464	745,435	−5,044,029
Maintenance funds	Nil	8,425,000	+8,425,000
Totals, Investments	**1,842,428,131**	**2,017,428,443**	**+175,000,312**
Current Assets—			
Cash	14,651,422	10,242,499	−4,408,923
Special deposits	6,139,435	7,808,224	+1,668,789
Loans and bills receivable	11,600	75,000	+63,400
Traffic and car service balances receivable	2,528,622	-	−2,528,622
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors	5,386,673	18,114,935	+12,728,262
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	16,857,420	19,894,312	+3,036,892
Materials and supplies	41,408,999	48,456,428	+7,047,429
Interest and dividends receivable	377,003	686,828	+309,825
Rents receivable	112,269	184,477	+72,208
Other current assets	106,775	10,709,440	+10,602,665
Totals, Current Assets	**87,580,218**	**116,172,143**	**+28,591,925**
Deferred Assets—			
Working fund advances	166,847	220,736	+53,889
Insurance and other funds	352,488	12,937,394	+12,584,906
Other deferred assets	11,805,962	4,278,718	−7,527,244
Totals, Deferred Assets	**12,325,297**	**17,436,848**	**+5,111,551**
Unadjusted Debits—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance	322,059	178,970	−143,089
Discount on capital stock	634,960	189,500	−445,460
Discount on funded debt	1,919,635	8,883,269	+6,963,634
Other unadjusted debits	12,820,903	3,955,794	−8,865,109
Totals, Unadjusted Debits	**15,697,557**	**13,207,533**	**−2,490,024**
Grand Totals	**1,958,031,203**	**2,164,244,967**	**+206,213,764**

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 **10**. 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.

* For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways see the annual reports on "Steam Railway Statistics" and "Canadian National Railways" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

10.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Fixed Charges and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways,[1] 1936-42

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, 1923-42" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; see also pp. 647-648 of the 1940 Year Book. For figures for the years 1911-25, see p. 660 of the 1936 Year Book and for 1926-35, see p. 590 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Gross Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Income Available for Fixed Charges	Total Fixed Charges	Net Income Deficit[2]	Cash Deficit
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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]
1941	304,376,778	237,768,437	58,601,315	53,162,354	Cr. 5,438,961	Cr. 4,016,327
1942	375,654,544	288,998,675	78,952,433	51,669,935	Cr.27,282,498	Cr.25,063,268

[1] Includes the Central Vermont Railway, Inc. [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.

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 11 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 1940 over the respective preceding years.

11.—Debt of the Canadian National Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1937-42

NOTE.—A more detailed analysis may be found in the bulletin referred to in the headnote to Table 10. Figures for the years 1922-36 are given at p. 591 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Funded Debt Held by Public			Government Loans and Advances—	Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways[1]	Grand Total[2]
	Guaranteed by—		Unguaranteed	Active Assets in Public Accounts		
	Dominion Government	Provincial Governments				
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At Organization	331,309,904	93,412,807	385,198,150	115,607,457	404,272,030[3]	1,600,020,662
1937[4]	937,620,214	73,777,953	173,214,082	77,223,467	16,771,981	1,959,519,498
1937	970,697,190	73,777,953	177,522,256	62,480,567	16,771,981	1,981,363,775
1938	1,004,865,758	67,052,468	178,078,197	48,144,805	16,771,981	1,992,185,600
1939	1,053,915,895	38,131,740	171,353,676	45,382,081	16,771,981	2,000,210,121
1940	1,000,881,473	38,131,740	160,803,121	113,882,334	16,771,981	2,004,496,438
1941	940,171,069	38,131,740	156,091,494	195,345,884	16,771,981	2,014,253,131
1942	741,896,436	4,718,822	62,600,816	502,856,461	16,771,981	2,028,137,130

[1] Working capital, the remainder of the account being eliminated (see p. 591 of the 1942 Year Book). [2] Includes Dominion Government Proprietor's Equity beginning at $676,327,701 on Jan. 1, 1937; and capital stock held by the public amounting to $4,564,000 on Dec. 31, 1942. [3] Exclusive of $14,529,797 for Hudson Bay Railway on Mar. 31, 1919. Appropriation to Dec. 31, 1922, included in total for 1922. [4] Jan. 1.

Table 12 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 years ended Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the Railways' balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942, 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 11.

12.—Reconciliation between the Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943, and the Balance Sheet of the Canadian National Railways, Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942

Item	Public Accounts Mar. 31, 1942	Canadian National Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1941
	$	$
Canadian Government Railways—		
Capital Expenditures	377,891,597	377,893,344
Working capital	16,771,981	16,771,981
Canadian National Railways—		
Dominion Government equity:		
Canadian National Railways capital stock	18,000,000	18,000,000
Canadian National Railways securities trust stock	267,283,019	267,283,019
Temporary loans	416,902,400	195,345,884
Miscellaneous Investments—G.T.R.		
Stock purchased prior to Confederation—not in C.N.R. balance sheet	121,740	Nil
	1,096,970,737	875,294,228
Transactions between Dec. 31, 1941 and Mar. 31, 1942:		
Advances by Dominion Government		225,572,843
Repayments by Canadian National Railways		Cr. 4,016,327
Property transferred to Department of National Defence		Cr. 1,747
Expenditure by Dominion not in C.N.R. balance sheet—G.T.R. stock (purchased prior to Confederation)		121,740
Totals	**1,096,970,737**	**1,096,970,737**
	Public Accounts Mar. 31, 1943	Canadian National Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1942
		$
Canadian Government Railways—		
Capital expenditures	377,885,132	377,885,132
Working capital	16,771,981	16,771,981
Canadian National Railways—		
Dominion Government equity:		
Canadian National Railways capital stock	18,000,000	18,000,000
Canadian National Railways securities trust stock	298,842,882	298,842,882
Temporary loans	559,441,706	502,856,461
Miscellaneous Investments—G.T.R.		
Stock purchased prior to Confederation—not in C.N.R. balance sheet	121,740	Nil
	1,271,063,441	1,214,356,456
Transactions between Dec. 31, 1942 and Mar. 31, 1943:		
Advances by Dominion Government		71,780,105
Repayments by Canadian National Railways	-	Cr. 15,194,860
Expenditure by Dominion not in C.N.R. balance sheet—G.T.R. stock (purchased prior to Confederation)		121,740
Totals	**1,271,063,441**	**1,271,063,441**

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 13, is for all railways, which eliminates the effects of consolidation of railways and of interchanging freight between Canadian railways.

13.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1936-42

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1910-15 are given at pp. 628-629 of the 1922-23 Year Book, for 1916-30 at pp. 652-653 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1931-35 at pp. 592-593 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	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
	PASSENGERS				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936	33,221,771	274,668,982	20,497,616	1,726,058,974	40,415
1937	36,598,153[3]	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
1941	39,947,184	337,144,753	29,779,241	3,205,541,530	75,467
1942	43,271,994	395,118,691	47,596,602	4,989,295,894	117,728

Year	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.	$
1936	2·08	1·75	84	52[3]	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
1941	1·86	2·01	108	80	2·25
1942	1·83	1·92	105	115	2·93

Year	Revenue Freight-Train Miles[4]	Revenue Freight-Train Car Miles[5]	Freight Carried[6]	Freight Carried One Mile	Freight Carried One Mile per Mile of Line
	FREIGHT				
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons
1936	50,219,782	1,795,275,640	75,846,566	26,414,113,720	618,482
1937	52,349,342	1,881,712,546	82,220,374	26,926,054,021	630,557
1938	49,432,589	1,769,787,848	76,175,305	26,834,696,695	628,433
1939	52,231,620	1,944,530,366	84,631,122	31,464,991,270	737,299
1940	59,438,226	2,272,551,025	97,947,541	37,898,196,157	889,608
1941	72,847,697	2,848,006,314	116,808,091	49,982,478,000	1,176,723
1942	77,080,637	2,968,594,473	134,674,537	56,153,953,000	1,325,011

Year	Freight Receipts per Ton per Mile	Receipts per Ton Hauled	Average Length of Freight Haul	Average Train Load, Revenue Tons	Average Load per Loaded Car Mile	Revenue per Freight-Train Mile
	cts.	$	miles	tons	tons	$
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
1941	0·843	3·61	428	686	29·71	5·78
1942	0·896	3·74	417	729	30·71	6·53

[1] Includes express, baggage, mail, etc., cars. [2] Duplications included. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [4] Revised classification includes mileage previously classed as "mixed". [5] Includes caboose miles and excludes miles made in passenger and non-revenue trains. [6] Duplications eliminated, see Table 15 for details of freight carried.

Mileage and Traffic of the Canadian National Railways.—At Dec. 31, 1942, 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 23,561. 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 23,571. Including 115·4 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 23,686.

14.—Train Traffic Statistics[1] of the Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) 1941 and 1942

Item		1941	1942
Train Mileage—			
Passenger trains	No.	20,770,203	22,597,896
Freight trains	"	40,364,715	42,720,204
Totals, Train Miles[2]	No.	**61,134,918**	**65,318,100**
Passenger-Train Car Mileage—			
Coaches and combination	No.	67,621,220	82,963,416
Motor unit cars	"	1,232,892	1,190,445
Parlour, sleeping and dining cars	"	49,176,108	60,687,671
Baggage, mail, express, etc.	"	60,121,847	64,338,391
Totals, Passenger-Train Car Miles[2]	No.	**178,152,067**	**209,179,923**
Freight-Train Mileage—			
Loaded freight-car miles	No.	1,061,072,611	1,139,115,763
Empty freight-car miles	"	513,659,506	521,091,526
Caboose miles	"	40,543,146	43,158,917
Totals, Freight-Train Car Miles[2]	No.	**1,615,275,263**	**1,703,366,206**
Passenger Traffic—			
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	No.	17,681,343	30,363,290
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile	"	1,761,970,856	2,707,890,246
Passenger-train miles per mile of road	"	882	962
Average passenger journey	miles	99·7	89·2
Average amount received per passenger	$	1·8038	1·5906
Average amount received per passenger mile	$	0·0181	0·0178
Average passengers per train mile	No.	84·8	119·8
Average passengers per car mile	"	15·9	19·9
Total passenger-train earnings per train mile	$	2·4076	3·0739
Total passenger-train revenue per mile of road	$	2,125·72	2,956·71
Freight Traffic—			
Revenue freight carried	tons	65,370,412	71,545,237
Revenue freight carried one mile	"	27,199,875,760	31,729,325,493
Revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road	"	1,151,306	1,345,174
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road	"	1,277,345	1,453,404
Average tons revenue freight per train mile	No.	674	743
Average tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile	"	27·47	28·32
Average hauls revenue freight	miles	391·1	416·1
Freight revenue per train mile	$	5·63	5·93
Freight revenue per mile of road	$	10,176·82	12,278·01
Freight revenue per ton	$	3·67	4·03
Freight revenue per ton mile	$	0·00881	0·00909

[1] Excludes electric lines. [2] Work service excluded.

Commodities Hauled.—Total tonnage of freight hauled by the railways during 1942 was by far the greatest handled in any year. It amounted to 134,674,537 tons as compared with 116,808,091 tons in 1941 and 84,631,122 tons in 1939. This was an increase over 1939 of 59 p.c. and over 1928, the previous peak, of 13·5 p.c., but due to longer hauls the ton miles increased by 78 p.c. over 1939 and 35 p.c. over 1928.

Agricultural products loaded declined from 25,704,840 tons in 1941 to 24,137,351 tons in 1942. Loadings of animal products, mine products, forest products and manufactures and miscellaneous freight all showed substantial increases. Bituminous coal received from foreign connections increased from 4,410,773 to 6,028,987 tons. Crude petroleum from foreign connections increased from 31,085 to 1,940,297 tons and gasoline and petroleum oils showed similar increases; the greater part of this tonnage entered Canada from United States points.

15.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1938-42

NOTE.—In this table duplications are eliminated, i.e., the same freight handled by two or more railways is counted only once. The statistics do not include the United States lines of the Canadian National System, but the link of the C.P.R. line across Maine is included, as are the Canadian sections of United States railways.

Group and Product	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Agricultural Products	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Wheat	8,555,203	11,127,016	10,573,708	14,859,532	11,564,297
Oats	950,702	1,016,754	1,014,007	1,121,167	1,338,866
Other grain	1,722,786	1,676,687	1,715,918	2,104,127	2,809,175
Flour	1,399,357	1,659,720	1,614,803	2,050,042	2,046,132
Other mill products	1,750,322	1,888,537	1,904,622	2,188,690	2,590,758
Other agricultural products	3,154,455	2,931,460	3,046,547	3,381,282	3,788,123
Totals, Agricultural Products	**17,532,825**	**20,300,174**	**19,869,605**	**25,704,840**	**24,137,351**
Animal Products					
Live stock	741,969	771,922	831,660	907,794	960,217
Meats and other edible packing-house products	732,347	764,704	803,156	936,131	1,148,516
Other animal products	650,662	718,234	722,055	877,024	1,073,037
Totals, Animal Products	**2,124,978**	**2,254,860**	**2,356,871**	**2,720,949**	**3,181,770**
Mineral Products					
Coal, anthracite	2,704,433	3,252,264	3,056,333	3,512,795	4,676,540
Coal, bituminous	8,990,920	10,341,758	12,176,892	13,426,524	15,259,888
Coal, lignite	2,302,734	2,305,997	2,422,557	2,813,694	3,448,824
Coke	1,120,465	1,341,684	1,634,414	1,854,604	2,010,738
Ores and concentrates	5,855,671	6,430,314	7,326,854	8,827,177	9,832,283
Base bullion, matte, pig and ingot (non-ferrous metals)	1,030,232	1,167,191	1,270,533	1,562,592	1,775,987
Sand and gravel	1,309,487	1,212,339	2,578,791	2,170,254	2,107,223
Stone (crushed, ground, broken)	1,151,035	1,280,013	1,783,014	1,820,400	1,978,967
Other mineral products	3,770,273	3,973,768	4,572,360	5,441,155	7,963,445
Totals, Mineral Products	**28,235,250**	**31,305,328**	**36,821,748**	**41,429,195**	**49,053,895**
Forest Products					
Logs, posts, poles, piling	1,115,316	1,394,157	1,379,145	1,347,945	1,337,824
Cordwood and other firewood	1,082,598	1,066,185	1,023,894	949,845	1,007,915
Pulpwood	2,821,765	1,795,684	2,564,317	3,059,082	3,746,150
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material	3,041,305	3,600,882	5,257,122	6,368,720	6,910,943
Other forest products	434,522	590,341	651,172	778,186	695,092
Totals, Forest Products	**8,495,506**	**8,447,249**	**10,875,650**	**12,503,778**	**13,697,924**

15.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1938-42—concluded

Group and Product	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Gasoline and petroleum products	2,266,423	2,235,457	2,436,815	2,882,563	7,476,092
Iron and steel (bar, sheet, structural pipe)	999,199	1,406,798	2,636,820	3,108,723	3,987,716
Automobiles, trucks and parts	1,233,823	1,465,544	1,986,304	2,571,901	2,367,171
Newsprint paper	1,916,349	2,172,159	2,661,631	2,850,056	2,786,815
Wood-pulp	746,209	931,409	1,329,812	1,720,216	1,871,289
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	10,411,419	11,832,795	14,520,118	18,427,704	23,047,926
Merchandise (all L.C.L. freight)	2,213,324	2,279,349	2,452,167	2,888,166	3,066,588
Totals, Manufactures and Misc	**19,786,746**	**22,323,511**	**28,023,667**	**34,449,329**	**44,603,597**
Grand Totals	**76,175,305**	**84,631,122**	**97,947,541**	**116,808,091**	**134,674,537**

Railway Accidents.—All injuries to passengers are included in Tables **16** and **17** 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.

16.—Passengers, Employees and Others Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1936-42

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; for 1920 to 1935, 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.
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
1941	10	652	106	7,999	287	895	403	9,546
1942	44	779	120	10,008	279	743	443	11,530

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.

17.—Persons Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1940-42

Class of Person and Description of Accidents	In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
	1940		1941		1942	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Passengers	5	277	10	485	43	639
Employees	49	1,278	88	1,556	103	2,163
Trespassers	95	106	130	137	117	125
Non-trespassers	124	377	147	472	148	463
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc	2	32	1	106	Nil	40
Totals	**275**	**2,070**	**376**	**2,756**	**411**	**3,430**
Description of Accidents (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling	5	69	4	92	5	120
Collisions	2	115	30	305	67	419
Derailments	5	35	10	132	4	58
Locomotives or cars breaking down	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	2
Falling from trains or cars	7	144	7	137	9	197
Getting on or off trains	6	286	5	380	4	543
Struck by trains, etc	25	45	17	31	26	46
Overhead and other obstruction	Nil	19	1	19	1	17
Other causes	4	842	24	944	30	1,400
Totals	**54**	**1,555**	**98**	**2,041**	**146**	**2,802**
	In Accidents Other Than Those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
Class of Person—						
Stationmen	2	668	2	959	Nil	1,219
Shopmen	2	1,563	5	2,067	6	2,877
Trainmen and trackmen	5	2,191	10	2,682	9	2,670
Other employees	1	531	1	735	2	1,079
Passengers	1	101	Nil	167	1	140
Others	14	91	9	180	14	115
Totals	**25**	**5,145**	**27**	**6,790**	**32**	**8,100**

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

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The annual report on "Electric Railways in Canada" published by this Branch, gives details of the operations of the individual railways, which are no longer published in the Year Book.

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 were omitted from the 1942 edition of the Year Book, but lengths of main track are given in Table **20**. The figures in these tables do not include the lengths of city streets or suburban roads on which bus lines are operated.

18.—Equipment of Electric Railways, 1939-42

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	Item	1939	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
PASSENGER VEHICLES—									
Closed cars	3,261	3,197	3,209	3,294	Baggage, express and mail cars	21	21	19	20
Open cars	8	10	9	8	Freight cars	187	186	156	150
Combination passenger and baggage	11	10	6	8	Locomotives	46	46	49	51
Cars without electrical equipment	180	141	138	139	Snow ploughs	73	71	69	72
Buses	803	926	1,117	1,282	Sweepers	152	148	147	147
Trackless trolley-cars	28	29	30	38	Trucks	66	63	80	123
					Miscellaneous	226	206	203	209
TOTALS, PASSENGER VEHICLES	4,291	4,313	4,509	4,769					

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 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 very marked increases have been shown in 1940, 1941, and 1942.

19.—Financial Statistics of Electric Railways, 1936-42

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 1935 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	Employees	Salaries and Wages
	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	No.	$
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
1941	37,665,091	155,867,823	193,532,914	201,279,871	55,334,647	37,030,823	66·92	14,801	23,193,704
1942	37,616,432	151,523,248	189,139,680	205,989,595	69,034,130	43,473,516	62·97	16,051	27,923,343

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, 1941 and 1942 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.

20.—Statistics of Electric Railway Operations, 1936-42

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 1935.

Year	Miles of Road		Car Mileage			Passengers	Freight
	Total	With Double Track	Passenger	Other	Total		
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	No.	tons
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	2,589,007
1941.....	1,028·24	491·43	134,832,228	2,746,314	137,578,542	795,170,569	3,265,449
1942.....	1,017·24	488·01	152,518,129	2,852,757	155,370,886	996,208,535	3,711,468

21.—Passengers, Employees and Others Killed or Injured on Electric Railways, 1936-42, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1919 and for Calendar Years 1919-35

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900-18 are given at p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book and for the calendar years 1919-35 at p.667 of the 1938 Year Book.

Calendar 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, 1919	**259**	**23,802**	**162**	**5,009**	**833**	**10,608**	**1,254**	**39,419**
Totals, 1919-35	**67**	**35,825**	**123**	**16,531**	**978**	**17,175**	**1,168**	**69,531**
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
1941	1	2,508	5	423	60	1,002	66	3,933
1942	2	3,157	3	489	86	1,338	91	4,984

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 2½ times the

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The annual report on "Express Statistics", published by this Branch gives details of the operations of the individual companies, which are no longer shown in the Year Book.

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.—Four express organizations operate 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. 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".

22.—Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, 1936-42

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 1935 at p. 669 of the 1938 edition.

Year or Company	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Express Privileges	Net Operating Revenues
	$	$	$	$
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
1941	22,933,227	12,202,191	10,113,218	617,818
1942	25,725,512	13,391,508	11,388,477	945,527
1941				
Canadian National Railways (24,051 miles)	11,563,429	6,009,393	5,121,362	432,674
Canadian Pacific Express (24,199 miles)	10,494,174	5,839,843	4,511,357	142,974
Northern Alberta Railways (927 miles)	155,429	55,743	72,238	27,448
Railway Express Agency (4,181 miles)	720,195	297,212	408,261	14,722
Totals, 1941	**22,933,227**	**12,202,191**	**10,113,218**	**617,818**
1942				
Canadian National Railways (24,050 miles)	13,191,531	6,649,631	5,823,982	717,918
Canadian Pacific Express (24,172 miles)	11,337,671	6,331,448	4,893,031	113,192
Northern Alberta Railways (928 miles)	400,774	93,376	198,894	108,504
Railway Express Agency (3,675 miles)	795,536	317,053	472,570	5,913
Totals, 1942	**25,725,512**	**13,391,508**	**11,388,477**	**945,527**

23.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, 1938-42

Description	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Money orders, domestic	58,052,764	58,297,159	59,812,891	72,051,923	84,155,112
Money orders, foreign					
Travellers cheques, domestic	4,292,133	3,309,588	1,499,003	1,305,132	1,116,870
Travellers cheques, foreign					
"C.O.D." cheques	5,222,586	5,066,584	5,281,669	5,457,460	6,773,454
Telegraphic transfers	251,406	164,068	118,634	103,768	112,088
Other forms	357,703	220,234	161,688	502,254	980,531
Totals	**68,176,592**	**67,057,633**	**66,873,885**	**79,420,537**	**93,138,055**

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. 594-595. 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 are common to all the provinces are summarized here:—

Operator's 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 and, in some cases, for those granted licences who have not reached the specified age.

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, six of the provinces and both territories issued only one licence plate to motor-vehicles in 1943. Other plans of indicating registration are under consideration for 1944. Gasoline rationing for motor-vehicles began on Apr. 1, 1942, and is described at p. 523. 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 operator's 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. 593. 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. 275, R.S.A. 1942) and amendments, and Public Service Vehicles Act (c. 276, R.S.A. 1942), 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 amendments.

Section 2.—Roads and Vehicles

Subsection 1.—Roads and Highways

Historical.—A brief description of the early colonization roads in Canada is given at p. 733 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Recent Highway Development.—With the rapid increase in the percentage of motor-car owners to population (see p. 597), 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 1941, every second farm reported a farm-owned motor-vehicle (1·93 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. 596) 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. The completion of the Trans-Canada Highway has provided a strategic link between Eastern and Western Canada that permits motorists to traverse the Dominion without entering United States territory.

The Alaska Highway, a 1,600-mile roadway, 24 to 36 feet wide, extends from Fort St. John, B.C.,* through Whitehorse, to Fairbanks, Alaska. It was virgin territory, and a pioneer air route, in the spring of 1942; on Nov. 20, 1942, it was officially opened for wheeled traffic. About 10,000 United States engineer troops and 4,000 civilians, of whom half were Canadians, hewed their way through the bush, bridged the rivers, overcame mountain grades and surfaced a roadbed, to permit a continuous journey by car before the year was out.

The maximum grade in hill country is 10 p.c.; in foothill country, 5 p.c. The Dominion Government supplied the right-of-way and exempted all shipments of construction equipment and material from customs duty and the United States Government carried out the work and will maintain the Highway for six months after the War. The United States Government will then remove such equipment and installations as it wishes and the remainder in the Canadian sections will then revert to Canada. At present, travel over the Highway is restricted to those given permits by the United States military authorities.

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 1941 the total number of miles of street reported was 13,252, composed of: 3,234 miles of bituminous pavements; 941 miles of portland cement concrete; 1,695 miles of bituminous surfaces; 2,887 miles of gavel and crushed stone; and 431 miles of other surfaces; making a total of 9,188 miles of surfaced streets and 4,064 miles of earth roads. These figures for urban streets or roads are not included in the table of highway mileage.

* Dawson Creek, about 30 miles to the southwest, is the railhead from which supplies are trucked in to Fort St. John. The existing road between Dawson Creek and Fort St. John has been improved and to all intents and purposes forms part of the main highway.

1.—Classification of Highways, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

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.

Year and Classification	P.E.I. Dec. 31, 1941	N.S. Nov. 30, 1941	N.B. Oct. 31, 1941	Que. March 31, 1942	Ont. [1]	Man. Apr. 30, 1942	Sask. Apr. 30, 1942	Alta. Mar. 31, 1942	B.C. Mar. 31, 1941	Total
1941	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
SURFACED ROAD										
Cement (Portland cement concrete)	4	4		254	2,104	31			41	2,438
Bituminous pavement	–	889	–	1,592	2,078	6	–	77	69	4,711
Bituminous surface	202	35	959	2,240	2,962	503	154	615	1,419	9,089
Gravel, crushed stone	233	5,437	7,550	17,544	50,633	8,300	4,374	3,623	6,999	104,693
Other surfaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
TOTALS, SURFACED ROAD	439	6,365	8,509	21,630	57,777	8,840	4,528	4,315	8,568	120,971
EARTH ROAD										
Improved earth	2,208	3,537	2,687	–	14,854	8,300	147,476	15,260	10,324	204,646
Other earth roads	1,059	5,161	1,099	16,840	458	74,482[2]	60,924	73,305	2,544[3]	235,872
TOTALS, EARTH ROAD	3,267	8,698	3,786	16,840	15,312	82,782	208,400	88,565	12,868	440,518
Grand Totals, 1941	**3,706**	**15,063**	**12,295**	**38,470**	**73,089**	**91,622**	**212,928**	**92,880**	**21,436**	**561,489**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 597.

1.—Classification of Highways, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Classification	P.E.I. Dec. 31, 1942	N.S. Nov. 30, 1942	N.B. Oct. 31, 1942	Que. March 31, 1943	Ont. [4]	Man. Apr. 30, 1943	Sask. Apr. 30, 1943	Alta. Mar. 31, 1943	B.C. Mar. 31, 1942	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
1942										
SURFACED ROAD										
Cement (Portland cement concrete)	4	7		305	2,108	31		-	41	2,496
Bituminous pavement	202	58	-	2,151	2,081	6	-	77	114	4,689
Bituminous surface	-	867	959	1,562	2,989	504	146	603	1,439	9,069
Gravel, crushed stone	242	5,490	7,603	18,002	49,122	8,303	6,153	3,978	7,496	106,389
Other surfaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	41	46
TOTALS, SURFACED ROAD	448	6,422	8,562	22,020	56,300	8,844	6,299	4,663	9,131	122,689
EARTH ROAD										
Improved earth	2,202	3,532	2,652	239	16,546	8,001	146,004	15,841	10,069	205,086
Other earth roads	1,056	5,109	1,081	18,296	155	74,483[2]	60,665	73,392	2,526[3]	236,763
TOTALS, EARTH ROAD	3,258	8,641	3,733	18,535	16,701	82,484	206,669	89,233	12,595	441,849
Grand Totals, 1942	**3,706**	**15,063**	**12,295**	**40,555**	**73,001**	**91,328**	**212,968**	**93,896**	**21,726**	**564,538**

[1] Provincial, Mar. 31, 1942; municipal, Dec. 31, 1941. [2] All road allowances. [3] Cleared only. [4] Provincial, Mar. 31, 1943; municipal, Dec. 31, 1942.

Subsection 2.—Motor-Vehicles

Registration.—The average population per vehicle registered was 7·6 in 1942. Total registrations numbered 1,524,153, a decrease of 48,631, or 3·1 p.c., as compared with 1941.

2.—Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-42

NOTE.—Registrations given here include passenger cars, trucks, buses, motor-cycles, service cars, etc., but not trailers or dealer licences. Figures for 1904-35 are given at p. 668 of the 1937 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1941	8,015	62,805	41,450	232,149	739,194	96,573	131,545	126,127	134,499	1,572,784
1942	7,537	58,872	37,758	222,622	715,380	93,147	130,040	125,482	132,893	1,524,153

[1] Totals include registration in Yukon.

3.—Types of Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Year and Province	Passenger Cars[1]	Commercial Cars or Trucks[2]	Motor-buses	Motor-cycles	Total
1941	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	6,773	1,214	12	16	8,015
Nova Scotia	47,208	14,759	169	669	62,805
New Brunswick	31,945	9,035	109	361	41,450
Quebec	184,167	44,056	1,051	2,875	232,149
Ontario	636,624	95,408	1,268	5,894	739,194
Manitoba	75,962	19,774	111	726	96,573
Saskatchewan	94,973	35,728	100	744	131,545
Alberta	96,303	28,876	207	741	126,127
British Columbia	105,410	26,254	414	2,421	134,499
Yukon	171	226	Nil	30	427
Totals, 1941	**1,279,536**	**275,330**	**3,441**	**14,477**	**1,572,784**
1942					
Prince Edward Island	6,268	1,221	15	33	7,537
Nova Scotia	42,844	15,060	165	803	58,872
New Brunswick	27,623	9,575	176	384	37,758
Quebec	173,036	45,609	1,127	2,850	222,622
Ontario	611,897	95,861	1,518	6,104	715,380
Manitoba	71,673	20,600	108	766	93,147
Saskatchewan	89,742	39,310	246	742	130,040
Alberta	93,103	31,297	192	890	125,482
British Columbia	100,582	28,615	469	3,227	132,893
Yukon	182	221	Nil	19	422
Totals, 1942	**1,216,950**	**287,369**	**4,016**	**15,818**	**1,524,153**

[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; figures for the years 1931–40 are given at p. 607 of the 1942 Year Book. As military vehicles now constitute practically the whole output of the automobile factories of Canada, no later figures can be published.

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. Sales of gasoline are given at p. 603, and revenues of motor carriers at pp. 601-602.

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 made 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) were $780,571,155 for construction and $326,401,275 for maintenance; expenditures for plant and general items were 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 4 shows such expenditure during recent individual years.

4.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-42

NOTE.—Provincial expenditures are for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 596.

Item and Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Capital Expenditures	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,231,596	1,728,968	583,358	197,256	126,144
Nova Scotia	4,904,250	3,676,994	1,746,369	718,347	655,612
New Brunswick	9,481,055	7,135,345	1,193,404	1,090,828	1,060,580
Quebec	14,951,864	15,683,975	21,389,804	13,273,995	10,453,185
Ontario	35,861,572	24,949,784	16,081,059	18,389,115	7,269,659
Manitoba	1,942,532	1,916,962	439,949	183,072	121,347
Saskatchewan	2,464,988	2,299,270	607,492	792,916	1,016,372
Alberta	1,980,768	2,219,928	1,516,897	1,721,205	1,303,885
British Columbia	3,901,943	2,966,015	2,543,906	871,220	5,869,409
Totals, Capital	**76,720,568**	**62,577,241**	**46,102,238**	**37,237,954**	**27,876,193**
Maintenance Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island	253,679	270,796	253,458	259,342	261,716
Nova Scotia	1,983,145	2,029,888	2,046,728	2,462,092	2,609,146
New Brunswick	1,169,406	1,169,240	1,335,814	1,676,113	1,711,808
Quebec	5,482,535	6,066,477	7,224,177	6,947,801	7,598,008
Ontario	9,639,509	11,104,598	12,705,478	18,795,296	13,928,047
Manitoba	668,171	916,691	903,031	969,329	1,000,643
Saskatchewan	890,623	924,567	970,099	981,944	981,100
Alberta	1,417,803	1,519,596	1,556,031	1,477,954	1,650,916
British Columbia	2,460,106	2,333,804	2,622,124	2,683,771	2,969,292
Totals, Maintenance	**23,964,977**	**26,335,657**	**29,616,940**	**36,253,642**	**32,710,676**
Plant and General Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island	113,488	89,343	32,171	35,878	26,529
Nova Scotia	198,140	295,336	480,798	332,083	1,481
New Brunswick	77,509	135,000	Nil	60,629	57,787
Quebec	1,290,000	1,263,399	2,449,121	608,383	1,012,114
Ontario	1,050,868	598,675	430,060	746,219	629,365
Manitoba	125,311	185,788	164,992	185,740	178,028
Saskatchewan	187,999	177,892	136,417	146,715	135,116
Alberta	29,982	9,617	19,922	21,850	8,227
British Columbia	104,949	177,857	500,940	360,092	204,421
Totals, Plant and General	**3,178,246**	**2,932,907**	**4,214,421**	**2,497,589**	**2,253,068**
Grand Totals	**103,863,791**	**91,845,805**	**79,933,599**	**75,989,185**	**62,839,937**

4.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-42—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Dominion-Provincial Distribution of All Expenditures	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion—net expenditures and subsidies	5,984,728	7,948,561	2,549,525	2,204,229	5,141,755
Provincial—net expenditures and subsidies	92,824,563	77,941,653	72,532,568	65,674,552	52,660,076
Municipal—net expenditures and subsidies	5,054,500	5,955,591	4,851,506	7,752,012	4,694,404
Subsidies from other sources[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	358,392	343,702

[1] Includes payments from railways re elimination of grade crossings, etc., formerly operated under Dominion.

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 $270,338,092; by 1942 it had increased to $1,531,893,033, the portion chargeable to highways being $792,544,151 or more than double the net debt for all purposes in 1919. As already explained at p. 595, 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.

5.—Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges Thereon, 1940-42

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 596.

Province	Highway Debt Outstanding			Annual Interest, Sinking Fund and Capital Payments					
						Details, 1942			
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	Interest	Sinking Fund	Payment of Capital	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.S...	56,509,950	66,666,662	66,665,890	2,837,939	2,438,922	2,438,922	400,605	–	2,839,527
N.B...	73,543,303	74,191,317	74,473,577	4,140,855	3,060,021	3,081,017	377,138	95,000	3,553,155
Que...	138,522,381	147,645,000	157,505,956	13,166,525	4,950,000	5,355,000	2,435,000	–	7,790,000
Ont....	326,460,548	344,562,789	351,863,030	16,323,027	17,228,139	17,593,152	–	–	17,593,152
Man...	17,727,996	17,693,860	17,972,539	1,015,511	848,662	850,690	121,803	–	972,493
Sask...	33,818,920	33,818,920	33,818,920	1,513,533	1,508,194[2]	1,500,757[2]	69,420[2]	–	1,570,177
Alta...	42,124,071	43,158,973	44,290,637	1,177,564	1,201,632	1,252,296	–	–	1,252,296
B.C...	43,820,442	43,953,602	45,953,602	2,282,762	1,955,466	2,015,466	1,231,625	–	3,247,091
Totals	**732,527,611**	**771,691,123**	**792,544,151**	**42,457,716**	**33,191,036**	**34,087,300**	**4,635,591**	**95,000**	**38,817,891**

[1] Not reported. [2] Paid during the year.

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 6. Dominion Government revenues from import duties, excise and sales taxes are not included.

6.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor-Vehicles, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 596.

Year and Province	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Motor-cycles	Dealer Licences	Operators and Chauffeurs	Tax on Operators of Motor-buses and Trucks	Gasoline Tax[1]	Total, Including Miscellaneous Revenue
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	102,059	45,361	79	630	4,966	575	284,722	440,310
Nova Scotia	864,170	611,549	1,434	7,673	145,572	23,728	3,031,449	4,808,140
New Brunswick	823,089	495,291	1,394	3,901	122,664	11,388	2,052,234	3,570,546
Quebec	3,920,862	2,413,061	11,500	30,590	770,240	83,240	12,260,427	20,068,168
Ontario	4,746,095	3,289,184	5,377	15,440	1,113,513	510,197	27,641,457	38,078,731
Manitoba	852,490	243,959	2,684	10,544	151,352	[2]	2,736,158	4,100,039
Saskatchewan	1,140,272	683,506	3,813	27,611	198,505	[2]	3,340,357	5,504,094
Alberta	1,548,769	616,289	3,170	30,028	195,318	481,026	4,212,305	7,113,956
British Columbia	2,154,792	772,934	12,667	16,457	205,535	167,673	4,005,947	7,436,675
Yukon	1,851	1,933	120	[3]	[3]	[3]	14,300	18,641
Totals	**16,154,449**	**9,173,067**	**42,238**	**142,874**	**2,907,665**	**1,277,827**[4]	**59,579,356**	**91,139,300**
1942								
P.E. Island	94,264	40,873	175	510	4,346	545	351,579	494,181
Nova Scotia	808,654	622,059	[5]	6,454	139,636	28,087	2,893,101	4,599,535
New Brunswick	715,430	508,547	[5]	2,748	102,551	18,060	2,081,277	3,452,904
Quebec	3,813,060	2,381,600	10,907	21,977	731,155	160,739	11,506,921	19,256,701
Ontario	3,032,049	2,646,756	3,516	9,525	752,684	438,208	26,608,291	34,126,013
Manitoba	911,693	286,301	2,785	7,340	154,623	262,329	2,678,149	4,371,501
Saskatchewan	1,092,654	692,585	4,057	17,863	186,300	[2]	3,397,280	5,500,340
Alberta	1,552,900	681,832	3,523	12,860	182,924	487,897	3,524,625	6,474,771
British Columbia	2,019,138	818,243	13,077	8,295	202,500	128,542	3,763,626	7,023,220
Yukon	1,992	1,827	76	[3]	[3]	[3]	19,562	23,921
Totals	**14,041,834**	**8,680,633**	**38,116**[6]	**87,572**	**2,456,719**	**1,524,407**[4]	**56,824,411**	**85,323,087**

[1] Dominion Government paid $9,372,589 of total, all provinces except Alberta receiving subsidies to bring revenue up to 1941 revenue. Some of this was not paid until after end of provincial fiscal years. Alberta's revenue was above 1941 revenue. [2] Included with registration revenues. [3] Tax not applicable. [4] Incomplete, see footnote 2. [5] Included with trucks. [6] Incomplete, see footnote 5.

Motor Carriers.†—The lack of statistical information in regard to the increasing amount of passenger and freight traffic on the highways of Canada led to the institution of a census of motor carriers in 1941. Statistics of capital, revenues, personnel, wages and equipment are given in Table 7. The carriers were divided into two main classes: (1) passenger and (2) freight, and each of these was subdivided into two sub-classes: (a) carriers with revenues less than $20,000, and (b) carriers with revenues of $20,000 or over. Bus companies handling urban traffic exclusively were compiled as a class. Many street railway systems operate motor buses, but the statistics of such systems are included in electric railway statistics

* As from Apr. 30, 1941, 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. 523.

† Statistics of traffic carried are given at p. 603, under Section 4, Road Traffic. For statistics by provinces see "Motor Carriers, Freight and Passenger", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, at 10 cents per copy.

and are not included here. Licensed carriers doing highway construction work, building air fields, etc., were excluded from the compilations. Also taxi operators and urban delivery trucks were excluded, except where their operations included interurban business. Reports of some 400 small operators were discarded because they were too incomplete but this exclusion did not materially affect the statistics.

Carriers operating as both passenger and freight carriers were classed as passenger or freight according to the preponderance of the revenue. The passenger revenue of trucking companies and the freight revenue of bus companies were small percentages of their total revenues.

7.—Capital, Revenues, Employees and Equipment of Motor Carriers, 1941

Class of Carrier	Carriers	Investments	Revenues			
			Freight	Passenger	Miscellaneous	Total
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Freight—Large	435	22,719,819	34,360,242	305,110	1,719,777	36,385,129
Small	6,385	14,443,423	22,754,448	52,885	Nil	22,807,333
Totals	**6,820**	**37,163,242**	**57,114,690**	**357,995**	**1,719,777**	**59,192,462**
Passenger—Large	85	15,766,350	299,623	13,234,368	567,057	14,101,048
Small	210	1,182,312	29,554	1,251,950	77,246	1,358,750
City	11	6,902,331	Nil	2,101,668	27,020	2,128,688
Totals	**306**	**23,850,993**	**329,177**	**16,587,986**	**671,323**	**17,588,486**
Grand Totals	**7,126**	**61,014,235**	**57,443,867**	**16,945,981**	**2,391,100**	**76,780,948**

	Working Proprietors	Full-Time Employees	Total Wages	Equipment			
		Monthly Av.		Trucks	Trailers	Buses	Passenger Cars
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	No.	No.
Freight—Large	302	10,443	13,410,421	6,658	1,834	53	264
Small	6,082	5,320	3,435,517	9,508	602	24	513
Totals	**6,384**	**15,763**	**16,845,938**	**16,166**	**2,436**	**77**	**777**
Passenger—Large	34	2,614	3,756,336	126	15	1,210	294
Small	198	243	190,820	32	10	268	200
City	1	454	758,801	11	Nil	239	8
Totals	**233**	**3,311**	**4,705,957**	**169**	**25**	**1,717**	**502**
Grand Totals	**6,617**	**19,074**	**21,551,895**	**16,335**	**2,461**	**1,794**	**1,279**

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, and statistics for the larger operators are given in Table **9.**

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 pur-

poses. 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 are, of course, materially affected by the conservation measures taken in 1941, and the system of gasoline rationing effective on Apr. 1, 1942 (see p. 523).

8.—Sales of Gasoline in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-42

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Prince Edward Island	3,631,360	4,128,907	4,094,203	5,174,759	6,628,067
Nova Scotia	29,632,787	31,621,971	34,961,212	41,354,887	40,885,976
New Brunswick	21,998,728	23,192,413	24,829,924	26,288,682	25,499,817
Quebec	135,026,866	138,925,246	148,499,644	165,839,507	149,918,783
Ontario	337,880,996	345,105,726	371,903,633	410,711,924	343,811,002
Manitoba	38,596,582	41,455,558	48,893,738	54,212,671	58,566,931
Saskatchewan	65,090,674	87,877,403	101,101,143	112,779,554	101,808,034
Alberta	73,724,520	75,535,323	83,808,689	93,068,504	97,502,012
British Columbia	57,157,813	59,823,751	65,198,108	70,995,551	73,186,336
Totals, Gross Sales	**762,740,326**	**807,666,298**	**883,290,294**[1]	**980,426,039**	**897,806,958**
Refunds and exemptions	130,722,877	144,723,812	181,175,411[1]	233,899,757	287,525,337
Totals, Net Sales	**632,017,449**	**662,942,486**	**702,114,883**[1]	**746,526,282**	**610,281,621**

[1] Exclusive of 2,975,000 gal. of aviation gasoline purchased and placed in storage by the Dominion Government.

Highway Traffic.—As explained at p. 601, certain statistics in regard to motor carriers were collected for 1941, and those relating to freight and passengers carried are presented in Table **9.** Traffic data were not available for the majority of the small operators and about a third of the large truck companies had no reliable records of tons of freight handled, and consequently the freight statistics are incomplete. A difficulty in compiling weights, which is quite understandable, is that much traffic was carried on a load basis and not a weight basis. Records of passengers appeared to be fairly complete, possibly because tickets were sold and accounted for and the unit was not so complex as for freight carried.

9.—Traffic Carried by Motor Carriers with Revenues of $20,000 or Over, 1941

Class of Carrier	Passengers			Freight
	On Regular Routes	Special and Chartered	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	tons
Freight—Large	1,142,500	28,985	1,171,485	9,306,058
Passenger—Large	34,451,516	824,949	35,276,465	23,635
City	30,127,866	366,751	30,494,617	[1]
Totals	**64,579,382**	**1,191,700**	**65,771,082**	**23,635**
Grand Totals	**65,721,882**	**1,220,685**	**66,942,567**	**9,329,693**

[1] Not available.

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 **10.** 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 **11** 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 **10,** 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 **10** and **11** are not in complete agreement.

10.—Deaths Resulting from Motor-Vehicle Accidents in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-42

NOTE.—This table is compiled in the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Figures for the years 1926 to 1935 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.
1936	7	60	41	371	564	53	47	72	101	1,316
1937	7	97	67	405	774	66	47	55	124	1,642
1938	6	75	58	413	677	80	49	77	110	1,545
1939	7	84	92	390	682	63	65	81	120	1,584
1940	10	104	81	434	746	87	59	72	116	1,709
1941	9	104	89	485	835	79	45	78	128	1,852
1942	8	70	52	363	607	52	57	62	115	1,386
	DEATHS PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR-VEHICLES									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1941	11·23	16·56	21·47	20·89	11·30	8·18	3·42	6·18	9·52	11·78
1942	10·61	11·89	13·77	16·31	8·49	5·58	4·38	4·94	8·65	9·09

11.—Fatal and Non-Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Figures are as reported by provincial motor-vehicle authorities for the calendar year.

Year and 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.
1941										
Accidents										
Fatal—										
Resulting in death of one or more persons.	8	[1]	[1]	287	747	65	45	84	122	1,358[2]
Non-fatal—										
Resulting in injury to one or more persons.	36	[1]	[1]	5,615	10,294	1,546	667	652	2,365	21,175[2]
Resulting in property damage only.....	174	[1]	[1]	7,089	7,126	2,120	1,457	4,646	4,312	26,924[2]
Totals, Accidents...	**218**	**2,936**	**1,227**	**12,991**	**18,167**	**3,731**	**2,169**	**5,382**	**6,799**	**53,620**
Persons Killed										
Pedestrians.....	3	18	37	139	341	31	7	29	53	658
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers).....	Nil	[1]	Nil	6	9	2	Nil	2	13	32[2]
Drivers of other motor-vehicles.....	1	[1]	18	38	167	[3]	17	30	24	295[2]
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles.....	2	[1]	27	132	218	35	22	23	33	492[2]
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles.....	1	[1]	Nil	4	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11[2]
Pedal cyclists.....	1	8	6	31	60	7	1	3	6	123
Others.....	Nil	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	3[2]
**Totals, Persons Killed.....	**8**	**100**	**88**	**350**	**801**	**76**	**49**	**87**	**129**	**1,688**
Persons Injured										
Pedestrians.....	6	325	204	2,694	3,793	640	102	255	670	8,689
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers).....	Nil	[1]	Nil	197	279	32	14	23	161	706[2]
Drivers of other motor-vehicles.....	8	[1]	136	702	3,019	[3]	299	184	630	4,978[2]
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles.....	35	[1]	295	3,037	5,629	801	544	265	1,377	11,983[2]
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles.....	7	[1]	21	162	130	23	32	Nil	15	390[2]
Pedal cyclists.....	2	73	29	813	1,425	381	61	104	374	3,262
Others.....	Nil	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	16	Nil	19[2]
**Totals, Persons Injured.....	**58**	**1,355**	**685**	**7,605**	**14,275**	**1,877**	**1,055**	**847**	**3,227**	**30,984**
Property damage... $	**17,079**	**326,543**	[1]	[1]	**2,766,846**	**253,972**	**377,029**	**350,515**	**796,322**	**4,888,306**[2]
1942										
Accidents										
Fatal—										
Resulting in death of one or more persons.	6	[1]	52	186	511	53	51	50	106	1,015[2]
Non-fatal—										
Resulting in injury to one or more persons	29	[1]	387	4,716	7,676	1,219	450	603	1,828	16,908[2]
Resulting in property damage only.....	94	[1]	695	5,929	5,303	1,563	1,107	2,840	3,517	21,048[2]
Totals, Accidents...	**129**	**1,874**	**1,134**	**10,831**	**13,490**	**2,835**	**1,608**	**3,503**	**5,451**	**40,853**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 606.

11.—Fatal and Non-Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1942—concl.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Persons Killed										
Pedestrians	4	34	12	107	250	28	12	14	47	508
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	[1]	[1]	7	15	1	Nil	Nil	7	30[2]
Drivers of other motor-vehicles	"	[1]	[1]	29	119	[3]	18	26	21	241[2]
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles	3	[1]	[1]	62	148	28	27	19	38	297[2]
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	Nil	[1]	[1]	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	2	5[2]
Pedal cyclists	1	[1]	4	10	34	1	1	3	10	64[2]
Others	Nil	[1]	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	3	Nil	5[2]
Totals, Persons Killed	**8**	**80**	**52**	**216**	**567**	**58**	**61**	**65**	**125**	**1,232**
Persons Injured										
Pedestrians	7	[1]	136	2,477	3,256	437	77	195	548	7,133[2]
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	[1]	Nil	123	182	16	6	19	128	474[2]
Drivers of other motor-vehicles	6	[1]	[1]	661	1,994	[3]	197	216	497	11,634
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles	27	[1]	251	2,115	3,690	445	342	219	974	
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	2	[1]	Nil	168	96	27	13	7	12	325[2]
Pedal cyclists	3	[1]	"	585	987	285	38	96	278	2,278[2]
Others	Nil	[1]	"	Nil	Nil	5	1	8	Nil	14[2]
Totals, Persons Injured	**45**	**957**	**387**	**6,129**	**10,205**	**1,215**	**674**	**760**	**2,437**	**22,809**
Property damage	**9,459**	[1]	[1]	[1]	**2,007,511**	**197,493**	**279,317**	**182,231**	**620,440**	**3,296,454**[2]

[1] Not reported. [2] Incomplete, see footnote 1. [3] Included with passengers, etc.

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.

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.

* 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.

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. 621-627) 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. 610-612.

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. 610. As a further aid to safe navigation, there are chains of radio signal and direction-finding stations which are described under radiotelegraphy, at p. 645.

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: these operations are primarily intended to prevent flood conditions during the spring break-up.

1.—Duration of the Season of Open Navigation on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, 1930-43

NOTE.—For the years 1882 to 1911, see the Canada Year Book, 1934-35, p. 756, and for 1912-29, p. 615 of the 1942 edition.

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
1930	Apr. 12	Apr. 21	Dec. 12	1937	Apr. 9	Apr. 19	Dec. 8
1931	Mar. 19	" 15	" 11	1938	" 12	" 18	" 4
1932	" 27	" 14	" 8	1939	" 29	" 29	" 12
1933	" 23	" 14	" 6	1940	" 23	" 24	" 5
1934	" 28	" 26	" 8	1941	" 14	" 19	" 17
1935	" 30	" 15	" 9	1942	" 17	May 2	" 16
1936	" 28	" 13	" 11	1943	" 29	" 24	" 13

[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, canals 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, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—The facilities include those under the control of other organizations as well as those of the Board at these ports.

Year and Item	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Three Rivers	Montreal	Vancouver
1942						
Minimum depth of approach channel ft.	50	30	35	30	32·5	35
Harbour railway.....miles	31	63	32	5	61	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc..... No.	46	20	36	3	105	28
Length of berthing..... ft.	33,416	15,175	32,505	7,400	51,060	32,364
Transit shed floor space..... sq. ft.	1,236,804	745,000	743,642	154,600	2,063,033	1,547,464
Cold-storage warehouse capacity.cu. ft.	1,075,000	880,000	500,000	Nil	4,628,800	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	35	75	Nil	75	50
Coal-dock storage capacity..... "	115,000	34,000	215,000	300,000	1,380,000	Nil
Oil-tank storage capacity..... gal.	75,307,610	9,818,000	26,280,000	Nil	30,000,000	104,227,727
1943						
Minimum depth of approach channel ft.	50	30	35	30	32·5	35
Harbour railway.....miles	31	63	32	5	61	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc..... No.	46	20	36	3	105	28
Length of berthing..... ft.	33,416	15,175	32,505	7,646	51,060	32,364
Transit shed floor space.....sq. ft.	1,236,804	812,000	743,642	173,600	2,063,033	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	65	75	Nil	75	50
Coal-dock storage capacity..... "	115,000	34,000	215,000	300,000	1,380,000	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 **11**, pp. 618-619.

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 harbour masters for these ports, 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 and assisted in the construction of seven others by means of subsidies. Tables at p. 618 of the 1942 Year Book give the dimensions of these docks and the amount of subsidy paid to the privately owned ones.

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 42 pilotage districts in Canada, 9 of which (Sydney, Bras d'Or Lakes, 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.

3.—Steamship Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, Fiscal Years 1941 and 1942

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			
1941	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage
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**
1942								
Halifax	117	113,236	110	93,204	7	20,032	Nil	-
Saint John	83	49,232	36	40,891	Nil	-	47	8,341
Quebec	70	62,612	65	62,049	"	-	5	563
Sorel	98	75,044	65	53,139	"	-	33	21,905
Montreal	216	158,172	148	68,898	3	9,499	65	79,775
Kingston	74	84,552	74	84,552	Nil	-	Nil	-
Toronto	150	142,762	141	236,916	"	-	9	5,846
Midland	92	80,261	73	77,886	"	-	19	2,375
Collingwood	59	28,613	50	26,391	1	1,895	8	327
Port Arthur	143	38,529	66	30,687	Nil	-	77	7,842
Vancouver	308	124,128	232	102,865	2	6,682	74	14,581
Victoria	91	83,508	64	71,040	Nil	-	27	12,468
Totals, 1942	**1,501**	**1,010,649**	**1,124**	**948,518**	**13**	**38,108**	**364**	**154,023**

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 1911 Year Book, at p. 381, gives details of the numbers of wrecks, their net tonnage, the number of lives lost and the amount of stated damages, for the years 1870 to 1910. The series is continued at p. 691 of the 1938 Year Book for the years 1911 to 1920 and at p. 620 of the 1942 Year Book for 1921-40. As the publication of these statistics is not permissible during the War, the series has been discontinued.

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. A table showing the operating results from 1919 to 1936 is given at p. 689 of the 1937 Year Book.

The original fleet of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd. consisted of 66 vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 391,212. The original cost of the fleet was $79,661,921 and the capital loss thereon was $74,239,356 the total capital recovery of $5,422,565 being made up as follows: (1) the sale of 56 vessels for $2,378,018; (2) the proceeds of insurance on 4 vessels lost, amounting to $2,111,475; (3) the sale of 6 vessels to the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., for $933,072.

The charter of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., and its subsidiary companies, although inactive since 1936, had not been surrendered and in 1940 the Company was reconstituted and is now operating on behalf of the Canadian Government certain ships seized in prize and either requisitioned for use of the Canadian Government or condemned by the Court as prize.

These operations are due to the War and for the present it is not possible to supply 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.

4.—Financial Statistics of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., 1936-42

NOTE.—Statistics for 1929-35 are given at p. 620 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Net	Depreciation	Interest	Book Loss
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	+1,205,035	328,079	816,661	12,733
1941	6,756,464	5,029,107	+1,727,357	262,645	816,701	593,216[1]
1942	5,600,496	4,220,219	+1,380,277	160,634	816,701	273,880[1]

[1] Surplus.

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 permament 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 data can be given for waterborne traffic.

Capital Expenditures.—So far as capital expenditures on Canadian waterways are concerned, the only figures available are those that are compiled from the Balance Sheet of the Dominion or the annual reports of the Departments of Transport, Public Works and Finance but such investments or capital expenditures cannot be regarded as any indication of the present worth of the undertakings represented. The costs of building canals and other waterways and permanent works to facilitate water transportation in Canada are represented in such reports at their original book values, no deductions having been made from the cumulative totals for depreciation from year to year or for abandonment of earlier works where they had been superseded, as in the first Welland Canals for instance. To this extent such figures are an overstatement of the present value of the works in use. There is a further limitation that should be noted in regard to such figures: they do not include the costs of maintenance and improvements or the operation of these works, such charges having been made to the consolidated fund as annual expenditures and not to capital account. Table 5, which shows capital expenditures on canals, marine services and miscellaneous water transport facilities to have reached the grand total of over $378 million, must be interpreted with the above qualifications in mind. In Table 6 the capital values of the fixed assets administered by the National Harbours Board are shown as at Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942: their source is the Annual Report of the National Harbours Board and they are, of course, in addition to the capital expenditures of Table 5. These figures reflect the capital situation in regard to the National Harbours of Canada far better than those of Table 5 do in the case of waterways and facilities, inasmuch as they include all buildings, machinery and durable plant improvements; they have also been subject to deductions for depreciation and the scrapping or abandonment of plant and more nearly approach the present value of the properties under the administration of the National Harbours Board.

5.—Capital Expenditures of the Dominion Government on Canals, Marine Services and Miscellaneous Water Transport Facilities, as at Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport and the Department of Finance.

Item	Expenditures			Item	Expenditures	
	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1943		Years Ended Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943	Total to Mar. 31, 1943
	1942	1943				
Canals	$	$	$	**Miscellaneous Facilities**[1]	$	$
Carillon and Grenville	Nil	Nil	4,191,727	Bare Point breakwater	Nil	217,996
Ste Anne lock	"	"	1,320,216	Burlington channel improvements	"	1,392,490
Chambly	Cr. 177	"	780,819	Cape Tormentine harbour	"	236,861
St. Ours lock	Nil	"	735,964	Esquimalt graving dock	"	7,799,761
Lachine	"	"	13,988,338	Georgian Bay to Montreal waterway survey	"	918,797
Lake St. Louis	"	"	298,176	Halifax elevator site	"	86,512
Beauharnois	"	"	1,635,969	Kingston graving dock	"	556,589
Soulanges	"	Cr. 74	7,899,870			

For footnote, see end of table, p. 614.

5.—Capital Expenditures of the Dominion Government on Canals, Marine Services and Miscellaneous Water Transport Facilities, as at Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943—conc.

Item	Expenditures		
	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1943
	1942	1943	
Canals—concluded	$	$	$
Lake St. Francis	Nil	Nil	75,907
Cornwall	"	"	7,245,803
Williamsburg	"	"	1,334,552
Farran's Point	"	"	877,091
Galops	"	"	6,143,468
Rapide Plat	"	"	2,159,881
North channel	"	"	1,995,143
River reaches	"	"	483,830
Galops channel	"	"	1,039,896
St. Lawrence Ship Canal (surveys)	"	"	133,897
St. Peters	"	"	648,547
Rideau	"	"	4,214,211
Tay	"	"	489,599
Murray	"	"	1,248,947
Trent	Cr. 20	"	19,962,574
Welland canal	Cr. 6,127	Cr. 42,075	27,479,861
Welland Ship Canal	Cr. 1,911	Cr. 15	131,896,686
Sault Ste Marie	Nil	Nil	4,935,809
Culbute lock and dam	"	"	382,391
General	"	"	34,967
Adjustment suspense	"	"	165,361
Totals, Canals	**Cr. 8,235**	**Cr. 42,164**	**243,799,500**
Marine Services			
River St. Lawrence Ship Channel	2,106,517	1,701,441	83,833,314
Tug *Ocean Eagle*	Nil	Nil	91,072
Construction of ice-breaker	71,258	55,717	760,699
Totals, Marine Services	**2,177,775**	**1,757,158**	**84,685,085**

Item	Expenditures	
	Years Ended Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943	Total to Mar. 31, 1943
Miscellaneous Facilities-conc.	$	$
Lévis graving dock	Nil	971,593
Miscellaneous wharves	"	975,469
Port Arthur, Fort William and River Kaministikwia improvements	"	16,249,020
Port Colborne harbour	"	904,459
Rainy River lock and dam	"	134
Sorel harbour improvements	"	1,806,541
St. Andrews Rapids and Red River improvements	"	1,569,777
Tiffin harbour improvements	"	481,622
Toronto harbour improvements	"	9,331,987
Upper St. Lawrence River channel improvements	"	468,098
Victoria, B.C., harbour improvements	"	5,131,025
Victoria, Ont., harbour improvements	"	761,802
Totals		**49,860,533**

Summary	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1943
	1942	1943	
	$	$	$
Canals	8,235	42,164	243,799,500
Marine Services	2,177,775	1,757,158	84,685,085
Miscellaneous facilities	–	–	49,860,533
Grand Totals	**2,186,010**	**1,799,322**	**378,345,118**

[1] These are works not covered elsewhere in these tables, as shown in the "Public Accounts", Schedule "N" to the Balance Sheet.

6.—Capital Values of Fixed Assets Administered by the National Harbours Board, as at Dec. 31, 1942

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Report of the Board.

Item	Consolidated Fixed Assets as at Dec. 31, 1942	Harbours and Properties	Expenditures		
			1941	1942	Total to Dec. 31, 1942
	$		$	$	$
Harbour dredging	12,268,660	Halifax	645,805	210,267	28,032,896
Real estate	12,753,836	Saint John	559,765	204,938	24,274,247
Vehicular bridges	300,526	Chicoutimi	120	146	4,308,940
Roads, fences and boundaries	1,760,538	Quebec	4,627	24,867	28,894,960
Sewers and drains	663,600	Three Rivers	Nil	600	7,894,774
Miscellaneous structures	752,197	Montreal	334,039	488,243	66,745,907
Wharves and piers	88,682,457	Jacques Cartier bridge	Nil	Nil	18,650,790
Permanent sheds	19,794,714	Prescott elevator	"	"	4,910,415
Shed hoists and electrical cranes	268,255	Port Colborne elevator	"	"	2,380,508
Railway systems	6,987,443				
Grain elevator systems	41,806,605				

6.—Capital Values of Fixed Assets Administered by the National Harbours Board, as at Dec. 31, 1942—concluded

Item	Consolidated Fixed Assets as at Dec. 31, 1942	Harbours and Properties	Expenditures		
			1941	1942	Total to Dec. 31, 1942
	$		$	$	$
Cold storage systems	5,721,361	Churchill	Nil	Nil	13,172,813
Office furniture and appliances	139,901	Vancouver	5,308	42,338	24,812,421
Harbour buildings	730,302	Second Narrows bridge	Nil	Nil	816,163
Central heating plants	156,453	Head Office	"	"	3,997
Harbour shops	331,669				
Electric power systems	1,080,473				
Water supply systems	729,423				
Floating equipment	2,282,456				
Shore equipment	785,817				
Miscellaneous small plant	570,544				
Engineering—general surveys	606,403				
Works under construction	974,092				
Sundry expenditure—undistributed	5,284,660				
Bridge construction, right-of-way, etc.	19,466,446				
Totals	**224,898,831**	**Totals**	**1,549,664**	**971,399**	**224,898,831**

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 unfortunately the line between operation and maintenance expenditure is not as finely drawn as is desirable in Tables 7 to 9.

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 **12**, 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 **11**. The National Harbours Board operates as a statutory corporation. The improvement in the financial results since control was unified under the Board, is indicated by the increase of consolidated operating income from $2,452,000 in 1935 to $4,942,089 in 1942.

7.—Expenditures on Canals Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

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	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1943	Item	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1943
	1942	1943			1942	1943	
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Quebec dredge vessels	Nil	6,296	89,893	Carillon and Grenville	11,866	3,797	615,973
Lachine	9,900	964	3,119,735	Rideau (incl. Tay)	4,641	6,550	1,075,028
Soulanges	Nil	Nil	609,535	Trent	39,756	18,750	4,332,322
Beauharnois, old	3,951	"	355,640	Murray	Nil	Nil	142,554
Beauharnois, new	691	433	2,050	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)	10,299	1,822	623,428
Ontario St. Lawrence dredge vessels	"	"	322,406	Surveys and inspections	Nil	Nil	572,990
Cornwall	12,596	"	756,122	Canals, general	"	"	190,509
Williamsburg	1,000	"	450,109				
Welland Ship Canal	36,151	5,139	1,336,084				
Prior Welland canals	Nil	Nil	2,650,121				
Sault Ste. Marie	"	22,669	349,688				
St. Peters	"	Nil	876,915				
Chambly	1,725	2,070	1,252,294				
St. Ours lock	Nil	2,500	196,400				
Ste. Anne lock	"	Nil	232,812				
Totals	**132,576**	**70,990**	**20,360,466**				

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (STAFF AND REPAIRS)

Item	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1942			Year Ended Mar. 31, 1943		
	Operation	Maintenance	Total	Operation	Maintenance	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Administration, Ottawa	33,935	Nil	33,935	33,561	Nil	33,561
Quebec canals, head office	35,290	"	35,290	36,662	"	36,662
Lachine	201,467	125,530	326,997	231,844	111,780	343,624
Soulanges	74,474	72,142	146,616	85,162	72,970	158,132
Chambly	42,019	29,031	71,050	48,182	30,872	79,054
St. Ours lock	5,600	3,489	9,089	5,919	4,223	10,142
Ste. Anne lock	6,629	4,143	10,772	7,302	4,905	12,207
Carillon and Grenville	30,429	38,876	69,305	32,461	51,061	83,522
Hungry Bay and St. Barbe dykes	Nil	2,307	2,307	Nil	2,641	2,641
Quebec dredge vessels	29,042	11,785	40,827	30,262	11,080	41,342
Ontario St. Lawrence head office	35,638	10,120	45,758	36,732	11,796	48,528
Cornwall	102,096	71,413	173,509	110,333	77,823	188,156
Williamsburg	65,910	22,030	87,940	76,916	25,756	102,672
St. Peters	7,849	3,254	11,103	8,727	4,029	12,756
Welland canals	493,730	204,980	698,710	513,417	199,090	712,507
Sault Ste. Marie	40,826	13,257	54,083	43,449	19,382	62,831
Rideau (incl. Tay)	101,643	65,657	167,300	104,373	73,236	177,609
Trent	161,622	55,064	216,686	169,014	39,314	208,328
Murray	7,251	4,753	12,004	7,998	4,623	12,621
Totals	**1,475,450**	**737,831**	**2,213,281**	**1,582,314**	**744,581**	**2,326,895**

8.—Marine Service Expenditures Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Departments concerned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance.

Item	1942	1943	Item	1942	1943
	$	$		$	$
Marine Service, administration	14,944	14,958	Breaking ice—Thunder Bay	30,000	30,000
Floating equipment, administration	17,314	21,528	North Atlantic ice patrol	1,423	Nil
Nautical service, administration	29,668	29,347	Steamship inspection	194,206	202,672
Maintenance and operation of steamers (incl. ice-breakers)	1,099,276	1,269,067	Agencies, salaries and office expenses	254,082	258,682
Navigation and shipping, miscellaneous	39,981	58,370	St. Lawrence Ship Channel, maintenance and operation	173,093	175,726
Life-saving service	38,562	39,970	Grants to sailors' institutes	600	600
Marine signal service	83,208	84,713	Pensions to pilots	2,100	2,481
Administration of pilotage	188,370	125,569	Compassionate allowances	980	931
Subsidies for wrecking plants	45,000	45,000	Government Employees' Compensation Act	20,325	19,266
Aids to navigation (construction, maintenance and operation)	1,802,308	1,897,836	Marine Services War Appropriation	535,087	588,020[1]
Maintenance and repairs to wharves	2,742	2,937			
			Totals	**4,573,269**	**4,867,673**

[1] Net expenditure after deduction of $171,013, adjustment on previous fiscal years.

9.—Expenditures on Waterways Charged to Consolidated Fund Account by Department of Public Works, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Departments concerned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance.

Year and Item	Dredging	Construction	Improvements and Repairs	Staff and Sundries	Totals
1942	$	$	$	$	$
HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island	93,592	8,841	73,949	15,763	192,145
Nova Scotia	73,873	296,480	229,185	54,687	654,225
New Brunswick	186,424	11,909	73,428	280,054	551,815
Quebec	105,327	507,475	172,965	352,718	1,138,485
Ontario	229,614	299,244	78,871	130,293	738,021
Manitoba	48,132	250	3,094	39,390	90,866
Saskatchewan	Nil	1,940	Nil	979	2,919
Alberta	"	Nil	878	48	926
British Columbia	179,272	73,019	46,591	362,275	661,157
Yukon	2,589	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,589
Northwest Territories	Nil	"	397	"	397
General	"	"	Nil	27,080	27,080
TOTALS, HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS	918,823	1,199,158	679,358	1,263,287	4,060,625
Dredging plant	Nil	Nil	33,973	Nil	33,973
Roads and bridges	"	22,126	23,229	31,903	77,259
Totals, 1942	**918,823**	**1,221,284**	**736,560**	**1,295,190**	**4,171,857**
1943					
HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island	12,005	40,479	15,060	16,576	84,120
Nova Scotia	152,484	101,898	168,703	56,134	479,219
New Brunswick	380,670	10,568	60,144	281,562	732,944
Quebec	111,818	586,514	84,272	325,097	1,107,701
Ontario	278,093	87,914	38,057	122,141	526,204
Manitoba	46,705	Nil	6,124	34,228	87,057
Saskatchewan	Nil	"	Nil	1,896	1,896
Alberta	"	5,946	357	48	6,350
British Columbia	238,484	416,865	77,515	374,337	1,107,202
Yukon	2,612	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,612
Northwest Territories	Nil	"	2,111	"	2,111
General	"	"	Nil	21,943	21,943
TOTALS, HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS	1,222,871	1,250,184	452,343	1,233,962	4,159,359
Dredging plant	Nil	Nil	43,306	Nil	43,306
Roads and bridges	"	1,014	17,107	32,689	50,811
Totals, 1943	**1,222,871**	**1,251,198**	**512,756**	**1,266,651**	**4,253,476**

[1] Exclusive of harbours under the National Harbours Board as shown in Table 11.

10.—Revenue of the Dominion Government in Connection with Waterways, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Departments concerned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance.

Item	1942	1943
	$	$
Department of Transport		
CANAL SERVICE		
Lachine	280,040	275,528
Soulanges	4,894	4,173
Chambly	1,740	1,687
Ste. Anne lock	276	253
St. Ours lock	60	45
Carillon and Grenville	1,594	1,707
Beauharnois	62,281	60,752
Cornwall	44,486	45,590
Williamsburg	3,910	3,435
St. Peters	199	196
Welland canals	408,615	417,378
Sault Ste. Marie	531	621
Rideau	12,612	13,493
Trent	85,095	87,410
Murray	339	341
Chats Falls	1	Nil
Fines and forfeitures	1,040	385
Sundries	3	3
TOTALS, CANAL SERVICE	907,716	912,997
MARINE SERVICE		
Fines and forfeitures	1,443	2,507
Steamship inspection	139,837	109,805
Wharf revenue	184,902	153,326
Harbour dues	21,166	15,689
Measuring surveyors' fees	436	4,349
Examinations, masters and mates	4,243	4,788
Pilots' licence fees	60	75
Marine registry fees	135	119
Marine steamers' earnings	5,375	500
Signal station dues	4,608	3,138
Landing mail at Father Point	Nil	Nil
Rents	27,224	8,999
Miscellaneous sales	Nil	Nil
Nautical discharge certificates	17	50
TOTALS, MARINE SERVICE	389,446	303,345
BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS		
Licences to ships	4,054	1,966
Totals, Dept. of Transport	**1,301,216**	**1,218,308**
Department of Public Works		
EARNINGS OF DRY DOCKS		
Champlain dock, Lauzon, Que	90,792	96,520
Lorne dock, Lauzon, Que	39,175	25,009
Esquimalt new dock	100,279	96,226
Selkirk repair slip	1,873	996
TOTALS, EARNINGS	232,119	218,751
WORKS AND PLANTS LEASED		
Kingston dry dock	Nil	6,050
Ferry privileges	2,380	1,309
Dredges and plants	59,959	43,027
TOTALS, LEASES	62,339	50,386
Sale of old vessels, materials, etc	90,216	25,649
Sale of real estate	125	205
Rents from water lots, etc	12,403	14,756
Refunds against expenditures reported in previous years	42,716	1,562
Sundry receipts	Nil	547
Prepayment of balance of Halifax graving dock by Halifax Shipyards, Ltd	319,283	Nil
Totals, Dept. of Public Works	**759,201**	**311,856**

11.—Operating Revenues and Expenditures of Harbours, Elevators and Bridges under the National Harbours Board, 1939-43

NOTE.—Locally controlled commissions for the harbours shown below were abolished Nov. 1, 1935.

Item and Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income
	$	$	$
Halifax—			
1939	744,470	420,841	323,629
1940	1,225,787	547,285	678,502
1941	1,593,478	803,052	790,426
1942	1,832,318	889,120	943,198
1943	1,848,330	1,000,664	847,666
Saint John—			
1939	466,004	237,882	228,122
1940	661,359	258,901	402,458
1941	776,066	264,971	511,095
1942	1,133,509	319,114	814,395
1943	1,492,579	440,134	1,052,445
Chicoutimi—			
1939	20,414	14,078	6,336
1940	34,139	15,247	18,892
1941	30,339	16,100	14,239
1942	30,067	16,887	13,180
1943	32,016	25,880	6,136
Quebec—			
1939	469,424	492,203	−22,779
1940	684,988	504,078	180,910
1941	710,867	583,546	127,321
1942	620,030	760,012	−139,982
1943	762,644	643,458	−119,186

11.—Operating Revenues and Expenditures of Harbours, Elevators and Bridges under the National Harbours Board, 1939-43—concluded

Item and Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income	Item and Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Three Rivers—				**Port Colborne Elevator—**			
1939	165,682	18,147	147,535	1939	255,659	119,207	136,452
1940	237,924	44,905	193,019	1940	212,649	91,660	120,989
1941	243,911	38,930	204,981	1941	164,167	79,937	84,230
1942	185,738	22,603	163,135	1942	171,280	73,100	98,180
1943	199,023	18,011	181,012	1943	129,905	74,153	55,752
Montreal—				**Prescott Elevator—**			
1939	4,469,097	1,987,928	2,481,169	1939	242,741	74,778	167,963
1940	5,117,818	2,116,681	3,001,137	1940	284,272	93,385	190,887
1941	5,174,415	2,214,748	2,959,667	1941	215,606	86,126	129,480
1942	3,797,440	2,167,596	1,629,844	1942	233,719	82,400	151,319
1943	3,786,305	2,039,507	1,746,798	1943	112,692	74,418	38,274
Vancouver—				**Jacques Cartier Bridge (Montreal)**			
1939	1,578,036	590,743	987,293	1939	463,124	91,266	371,858
1940	1,480,904	568,853	912,051	1940	474,270	103,167	371,103
1941	1,476,586	568,309	908,277	1941	589,768	105,870	483,898
1942	1,568,977	588,502	980,475	1942	537,406	102,903	434,503
1943	1,736,959	670,930	1,066,029	1943	520,120	97,020	423,100
Churchill—				**Second Narrows Bridge (Vancouver)**			
1939	108,264	154,672	−46,408	1939	110,225	57,074	53,151
1940	70,518	110,185	−39,667	1940	117,569	52,480	65,089
1941	70,268	102,500	−32,232	1941	143,955	55,201	88,754
1942	144,783	139,348	5,435	1942	161,535	58,193	103,342
1943	95,860	132,372	−36,512	1943	144,645	61,024	83,621

Shipping Subsidies.*—The figures given in Table **12** 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.

12.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1941-43

Service	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and South Africa	25,000	Nil	Nil
Pacific Ocean—			
Canada, China and Japan	221,739	Nil	Nil
Canada and New Zealand	34,615	"	"
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	12,000	22,000	22,000
Vancouver and the British West Indies	12,500	Nil	Nil
Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia	15,000	15,000	15,000
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway	10,000	10,000	10,000
Victoria and west coast Vancouver Island	10,000	10,000	10,000
British Columbia and South Africa	64,444	21,746	Nil
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona	8,000	8,000	8,000
Chester and Tancook Island (winter)	1,600	1,600	1,600
Grand Manan and the mainland	33,000	33,000	33,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysborough	6,981	5,875	4,875
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports	1,750	1,750	1,750
Halifax, Sherbrooke, Spry Bay and Tor Bay	2,900	2,276	5,875
Halifax, south Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lakes and Bay St. Lawrence	3,000	3,000	7,031
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	Nil	2,567	2,567
Ile aux Coudres and Les Eboulements	1,813	1,900	1,900
Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso	37,000	37,000	37,000
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports	9,500	10,500	11,608
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville	4,500	Nil	Nil

12.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years, 1941-43—concluded

Service	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$
Local Services—concluded			
Pelee Island and the mainland	7,000	4,875	4,983
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	10,500	11,000	11,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands	37,500	47,500	42,500
Prescott, Ont. and Ogdensburg, N.Y.	Nil	Nil	11,640
Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland	"	"	10,000
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	30,000	28,000	28,000
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 Gaspe, 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	14,000	14,000	14,000
Saint John and Bridgetown	800	475	Nil
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville	1,500	1,500	125
Saint John and Margaretville, and other ports on the Bay of Fundy	2,500	2,000	Nil
Saint John and Minas Basin ports	5,000	5,000	5,000
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports	3,000	Nil	Nil
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports	10,000	10,000	10,000
Saint John and Weymouth	1,000	Nil	Nil
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	22,000
Sydney and Whycocomagh	16,000	16,000	16,000
Administration expenses	8,351	9,281	10,642
Totals	**942,493**	**615,845**	**615,596**

In addition to the regular subsidies indicated above, additional assistance was given during the year ended Mar. 31, 1943, to certain subsidized lines, from the Steamship Subsidies War Stabilization Fund, established by Order in Council, July 2, 1942, P.C. 5653, for the purpose of refunding to such lines actual amounts paid out by them as war bonuses to crews, war risk insurance, and increased costs of fuel and marine insurance over the basic period Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. Amounts paid were:—

Vancouver and Northern British Columbia ports	$ 82,693
Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands	26,757
Grand Manan and the Mainland	13,877
Halifax, Canso and Guysborough	341
Halifax and LaHave River	670
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bay St. Lawrence	665
Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton	1,574
Murray Bay and North Shore (winter service)	4,463
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	600
Pictou, Souris and Magdalen Islands	17,378
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	3,314
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington	56,651
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe	52,233
Rimouski, Matane and North Shore	49,889
Rivière-du-Loup and St. Simeon and/or Tadoussac	270
Saint John and Minas Basin	43
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth	4,518
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence	2,869
Sydney and Whycocomagh	798
Total	$ 319,603

Section 3.—Water Traffic and Services

Complete statistics, comparable with 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, of cargoes of vessels trading between Canadian and foreign ports 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 only data for vessels trading in and out of ports at which these officers are employed.

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.

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.

13.—Vessels Entered at Canadian Ports, 1935-43

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
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
1942	24,066	25,640,763	73,366	43,990,764	97,432	69,631,527
1943	22,901	26,353,626	65,066	40,300,778	87,967	66,654,404

[1] Sea-going and inland international. Data for the ferry at Sarnia have been excluded for 1935, 1936 and 1937. This ferry ceased operation in 1938.

14.—Vessels Entered at Each of the Principal Canadian Ports, 1942

NOTE.—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	10	671	60	9,899	70	10,570
Totals, Prince Edward Island[2]	**29**	**1,954**	**139**	**17,065**	**168**	**19,019**
Nova Scotia—						
Digby	85	103,484	505	683,554	590	787,038
Halifax	725[3]	1,730,814[3]	425	282,905	1,150	2,013,719
North Sydney	1,251	287,228	871	126,342	2,122	413,570
Sydney	525[3]	935,107[3]	1,053	1,397,567	1,578	2,332,674
Yarmouth	307	34,781	492	88,245	799	123,026
Totals, Nova Scotia[2]	**4,305**	**3,294,824**	**6,915**	**3,123,183**	**11,220**	**6,418,007**
New Brunswick—						
Campobello	348	63,565	248	121,232	596	184,797
Saint John	321	736,509	1,260	1,361,887	1,581	2,098,396
Totals, New Brunswick[2]	**3,553**	**988,346**	**2,979**	**1,820,384**	**6,532**	**2,808,730**
Quebec—						
Baie Comeau	20	22,753	489	195,770	509	218,523
Montreal	1,259	1,623,567	2,197	1,841,375	3,456	3,464,942
Port Alfred	258	315,877	211	523,720	469	839,597
Quebec	150	214,687	2,564	1,395,355	2,714	1,610,042
Three Rivers	118	120,243	1,806	1,408,042	1,924	1,528,285
Totals, Quebec[2]	**2,059**	**2,429,076**	**9,596**	**6,159,356**	**11,655**	**8,588,432**
Ontario—						
Amherstburg	499	379,637	103	114,488	602	494,125
Cobourg	746	2,432,816	25	23,909	771	2,456,725
Cornwall	43	53,640	339	380,762	382	434,402
Fort William	294	883,977	683	1,471,654	977	2,355,631
Hamilton	322	1,276,276	381	393,083	703	1,669,359
Kingston	567	277,681	438	429,518	1,005	707,199
Midland	109	349,661	267	727,666	376	1,077,327
Port Arthur	355	746,595	834	2,205,468	1,189	2,952,063
Port Colborne	139	412,730	218	382,424	357	795,154
Port McNicoll	61	154,366	192	558,524	253	712,890
Prescott	360	465,411	135	120,143	495	585,554
St. Catharines	19	42,137	667	573,824	686	615,961
Sarnia	560	741,460	784	1,201,710	1,344	1,943,170
Sault Ste. Marie	557	1,542,116	659	1,283,442	1,216	2,825,558
Thorold	79	198,481	279	369,880	358	568,361
Toronto	790	1,681,362	1,404	1,258,919	2,194	2,940,281
Windsor	823	967,227	352	422,324	1,175	1,389,551
Totals, Ontario[2]	**8,168**	**14,657,705**	**10,180**	**13,745,766**	**18,348**	**28,403,471**
British Columbia—						
Alert Bay	19	785	1,160	557,814	1,179	558,599
Nanaimo	282	48,866	3,627	1,326,591	3,909	1,375,457
New Westminster	67	82,353	2,846	1,306,471	2,913	1,388,824
Ocean Falls	17	14,020	934	670,340	951	684,360
Port Alberni	227	333,514	570	264,796	797	598,310
Powell River	73	47,464	3,073	1,133,051	3,146	1,180,515
Prince Rupert	1,388	306,171	2,414	679,003	3,802	985,174
Union Bay	58	73,432	1,349	609,540	1,407	682,972
Vancouver	1,334	1,682,090	20,268	8,102,285	21,602	9,784,375
Victoria	1,159	1,345,614	3,818	3,256,968	4,977	4,602,582
Totals, British Columbia[2]	**5,948**	**4,266,262**	**43,380**	**19,042,627**	**49,328**	**23,308,889**
Yukon and N.W.T.—						
Totals, Yukon and N.W.T.	**4**	**2,596**	**177**	**82,383**	**181**	**84,979**
Grand Totals	**24,066**	**25,640,763**	**73,366**	**43,990,764**	**97,432**	**69,631,527**

[1] Sea-going and inland international.
[2] Includes other small ports, not shown separately.
[3] Exclusive of vessels under Admiralty orders.

15.—Cargoes Loaded and Unloaded at Canadian Ports by Vessels in Foreign Trade, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province and Year	Loaded		Unloaded	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement
Prince Edward Island—				
1941	10,500	Nil	6,400	Nil
1942	5,431	"	3	"
Nova Scotia—				
1941	2,605,100	10,450	3,100,800	2,490
1942	2,873,968	12,151	2,084,832	47,523
New Brunswick—				
1941	2,476,000	145,650	410,200	50,220
1942	2,364,881	329,771	318,251	67,612
Quebec—				
1941	4,822,100	488,170	6,551,800	174,720
1942	2,249,926	213,040	3,727,419	36,027
Ontario—				
1941	4,088,300	Nil	18,004,700	Nil
1942	3,754,877	3,000	18,924,782	"
Manitoba—				
1941	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1942	"	"	"	"
British Columbia—				
1941	2,279,800	534,340	1,579,000	18,610
1942	1,743,212	73,131	1,891,243	8,074
Yukon—				
1941	1,700	Nil	Nil	Nil
1942	934	"	463	"
Totals—				
1941	**16,283,500**	**1,178,610**	**29,652,900**	**246,040**
1942	**12,993,229**	**631,093**	**26,946,993**	**159,236**

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 16 and 18. 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.

16.—Traffic Through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, Navigation Seasons 1935-42

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 1934, 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
1935..	23,824[2]	15,290,837[2]	2,034[2]	2,578,079[2]	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	2,374[2]	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
1942..	22,150	18,952,917	3,751	8,404,363	7,764,804	37·2	13,134,835	62·8	20,899,639

[1] Figures include a small percentage of vessels of other foreign countries' nationality. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

17.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canal and Classes of Products, Navigation Season 1942

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Canal	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Manufactures and Miscellaneous	Forest Products	Mineral Products	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	1,483,635	1,940	751,928	254,890	545,074	3,037,467
Welland Ship	717,122	227	3,263,815	422,051	6,704,906	11,108,121
St. Lawrence River	275,059	7,501	1,701,359	543,268	3,635,384	6,162,581
Richelieu River	Nil	25	55,931	Nil	10,039	65,995
St. Peters	4,160	865	31,004	819	146,871	183,719
Murray	Nil	Nil	3,045	Nil	Nil	3,045
Ottawa River	"	"	46,590	539	242,841	289,970
Rideau	"	"	738	445	544	1,727
Trent	31	1	425	304	28,049	28,810
St. Andrews	476	2,714	4,401	10,243	370	18,204
Totals	**2,480,493**	**13,273**	**5,859,236**	**1,232,559**	**11,314,078**	**20,899,639**

18.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, Navigation Season 1942

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Canal	From Canadian to Canadian Ports		From Canadian to United States Ports[1]		From United States to United States Ports[1]		From United States[1] to Canadian Ports	
	Up	Down	Up	Down	Up	Down	Up	Down
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	518,115	1,328,034	14,550	503,373	145,991	261,694	249,200	6,510
Welland Ship	552,554	1,497,894	287,227	49,177	86,101	684,845	2,419	7,947,904
St. Lawrence River	716,219	1,252,367	467,57-	10,66-	60,409	55,078	9,792	3,590,479
Richelieu River	Nil	79-	32,404	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	32,798
St. Peters	12,00-	145,71-	11,063	13,745	200	"	"	98-
Murray	3,04-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	Nil
Ottawa River	38,17-	242,51-	"	8,852	"	"	42-	"
Rideau	767	9-0	"	Nil	"	"	Nil	"
Trent	29-	28,514	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews	13,19-	5,00-	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals	**1,854,373**	**4,511,803**	**812,81-**	**585,812**	**292,701**	**1,001,617**	**261,84-**	**11,578,677**

Canal	Traffic by Direction		Origins of Cargo		Total Cargo	Comparison with Previous Year
	Up	Down	Canada	United States[1]		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	927,856	2,109,611	2,374,072	663,395	3,037,467	+266,649
Welland Ship	928,301	10,179,820	2,386,852	8,721,269	11,108,121	−2,122,054
St. Lawrence River	1,253,992	4,908,589	2,446,823	3,715,758	6,162,581	−766,988
Richelieu River	32,404	33,591	33,197	32,798	65,995	−18,241
St. Peters	23,272	160,447	182,533	1,186	183,719	+108,000
Murray	3,045	−	3,045	−	3,045	−569
Ottawa River	38,602	251,368	289,541	429	289,970	−19,539
Rideau	767	960	1,727	−	1,727	+329
Trent	296	28,514	28,810		28,810	+3,378
St. Andrews	13,195	5,009	18,204		18,204	−4,693
Totals	**3,221,730**	**17,677,909**	**7,764,804**	**13,134,835**	**20,899,639**	**−2,553,728**

[1] Figures for the U.S. include a small percentage to or from ports of other foreign countries.

The figures in Tables **16** and **18** include duplications where the same freight passes through two or more canals, but in Table **19** duplications in the traffic passing

through the St. Lawrence and Welland Ship Canals and the Canadian Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, which amounted to 3,075,984 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.

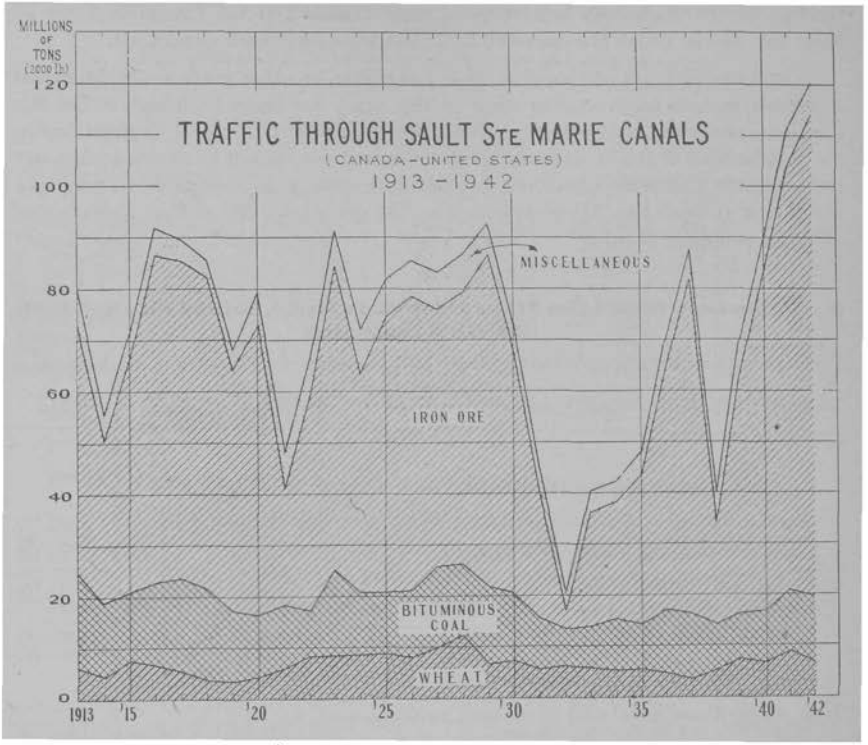
19.—St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Traffic Using St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, 1942

Canals Used	Up-Bound Freight	Down-Bound Freight	Total
	tons	tons	tons
Traffic Using Canadian Canals			
St. Lawrence only	706,346	2,955,399	3,661,745
St. Lawrence and Welland Ship	471,517	1,815,774	2,287,291
St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie	76,129	137,416	213,545
Welland Ship only	234,202	6,329,311	6,563,513
Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie	146,453	1,897,319	2,043,772
Sault Ste. Marie only	718,790	1,743,529	2,462,319
Totals, Traffic Using Canadian Canals	**2,353,437**	**14,878,748**	**17,232,185**
Traffic Using United States Canals			
Traffic through United States locks at Ste. Sault Marie that used Welland Ship and St. Lawrence Canals	13,516	1,668,653	1,682,169
United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie only	15,013,575	100,467,603	115,481,178
Totals, United States Locks at Sault Ste. Marie, 1942	**15,027,091**	**102,136,256**	**117,163,347**

Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, Canadian and United States, has been approximately twice as heavy as the traffic through the Panama Canal during the last ten years for which records are available, and in 1940 was almost three times as heavy. It has varied from a low of 20,484,000 tons in 1932, which was less than the Panama traffic, to a high of 120,201,000 tons in 1942. The dominant traffic, from a tonnage aspect, is iron ore. During the past 50 years this has fluctuated from 4,901,000 tons in 1892, a low of 3,607,000 tons in 1932 and an average of 50,000,000 tons in the 1920's to a high of 94,327,000 tons in 1942. Although wheat has ranged as low as only 7 p.c. of the iron-ore tonnage, its value has generally been greater than that of the iron-ore traffic, and has been the most valuable single commodity passed through the Canals; in 1928 the value of wheat passed through the canals was 40 p.c. of the value of all traffic. Other grains have been about a quarter to a fifth of the wheat tonnage and a smaller ratio of the value.

Bituminous coal has generally been second in tonnage to iron ore and a large part of it is carried by the ore vessels when returning for a cargo of ore.

The tonnage of the three principal commodities and the tonnage of all freight passed through the canals for the 30 years, 1913 to 1942, inclusive, are plotted in the following chart.



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 War of 1914-18 the great expectations based upon the opening of the Canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping. However, 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 the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

20.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, Years Ended June 30, 1929-40[1]

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	231,128	266,433	539,767
1930	1,968,996	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[1]	2,272,450	313,118	185,540	108,648

[1] War-time restrictions preclude the publication of data for 1941 and later years.

A table at p. 636 of the 1942 Year Book shows the total commercial traffic through the Panama Canal in the years 1929-40.

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 1936-39, 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 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).

Before the War, civil aviation in Canada was playing an ever-increasing part in the daily life of the nation. The aeroplane was taking a leading part in mail delivery both in outlying and inter-urban areas, in transportation of passengers and goods to the outposts of civilization; in photographing and mapping unchartered areas; in exploration and prospecting; in the movement of hunters and trappers to other-

* 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. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

wise inaccessible areas; and finally in carrying tourists into the wilds of Canada for hunting, fishing or the sheer joy of escaping from civilization. Along with all this is the development of inter-city traffic on a large scale from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The War has made it necessary to drop all of this work in the interest of national defence. The tourist business is at a complete standstill and the use of aircraft for trapping has had to be curtailed. Prospecting for certain strategic minerals has continued but on a restricted scale, mapping and air photography has been carried out only on new military routes, while contact with outlying settlements is limited to bare necessity.

Most of the air companies are now engaged in carrying out war contracts, some in the delivery of men and material urgently needed in the development of projects that cannot be served by road or rail, some in the training of aircrews and mechanics and some in the overhaul, repair and maintenance of aircraft in connection with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The position of Canada in the air has been enormously strengthened by improved technology and a vast increase in the number of trained personnel, by the strong organizations built up during the War and by greatly increased experience in operation.

Canadian Scheduled Air Transport Services

Trans-Canada Air Lines in 1943.—During 1943, Trans-Canada Air Lines continued to grow. It was not so much a year of expansion as of intensification of existing services. The only route extension was from Vancouver to Victoria, but in September a third daily flight between Montreal and Winnipeg was added to the schedules and a third between New York and Toronto. In the first seven months of the year (July is the latest month for which figures were available at time of writing), T.C.A. aircraft flew 4,990,244 miles, an increase of 608,507 miles over the corresponding period in 1942; mail volume was nearly doubled, express nearly trebled, and the number of passengers carried increased by 21,125.

From Jan. 1, 1943, to the end of July, Trans-Canada carried 2,048,774 lb. of mail, an increase of 991,708 lb. over the first seven months of the previous year; an express load of 406,206 lb., an increase of 265,049 lb.; and 78,215 revenue passengers, an increase of 21,125. An example of the growth of traffic was July, the heaviest month for air mail in the Company's history up to that time. The amount carried was 316,547 lb., an increase over June of 7,428 lb., and over July, 1942, of 123,576 lb.

An important event of the year was the inauguration of a transatlantic service, a war-time operation Trans-Canada assumed on behalf of the Government. The Air Lines continued its maintenance work for the British Overseas Airways Corportation return ferry service across the Atlantic and, in its Winnipeg shops, overhauled many aircraft engines, propeller assemblies, instruments and accessories for the Royal Canadian Air Force, for schools operating under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, and for the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Trans-Canada has created at Winnipeg one of the most complete aircraft engineering and maintenance shops on the continent. Here, trained staffs keep the fleet of twenty-four transports in the finest flying trim and provide shop service for military aircraft.

Routes now in operation total 4,903 miles, made up as follows: St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, B.C., 3,911 miles; Halifax to Moncton, 120 miles; Toronto to New York, 365 miles; Toronto to London and Windsor, 206 miles; Lethbridge to Calgary to Edmonton, 301 miles.

A high percentage of the male personnel of T.C.A. has enlisted in the Armed Forces and manpower is one of the serious problems confronting the Air Line. The policy of employing women and ex-service men was continued during the year. More than 35 p.c. of the staff is now female.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines.—The consolidation of the many independent commercial operators chiefly engaged in servicing the mining industry in northern Canada has been proceeding gradually for the past two years. The Canadian Pacific Air Lines now controls the operation of Canadian Airways Limited, Arrow Airways Limited, Ginger Coote Airways, Prairie Airways, Mackenzie Air Service, Yukon Southern Air Transport Limited, Dominion Skyways Limited, Quebec Airways, Wings Limited, Starratt Airways and Transportation Company.

The component companies of the C.P.A. in 1942 flew approximately 5,300,000 miles, carried 60,000 passengers and 10,000,000 lb. of freight, express and mail. Their employees numbered 7,000. Ninety per cent of the Company's business is now for war purposes—in the northwest for the important developments in these remote districts arising out of the joint defence programs of Canada and the United States for the defence of northwestern Canada and Alaska; in the northeast in connection with the construction of plants for war industries and aerodromes. "Bush" services have been maintained in all important areas, the decline in gold mining having been compensated for by the increased war-time search for essential war minerals.

To meet the increasing traffic, more efficient and larger twin-engined aircraft have been placed in operation on several routes replacing the former ski-float operations. Up-to-date air navigation facilities, including aerodromes, radio ranges, improved weather and communication services and lighting are also being installed so as to permit of all-weather, night and day operation. Every effort is being made to bring such services up to main-line standards as rapidly as possible.

Independent Air Lines.—Although many of the principal operating companies have been absorbed by C.P.A., there still remain independent organizations in this field. Typical of these are Maritime Central Air Lines which operates a mail, passenger and express service between Moncton, Saint John, Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I.; the M. and C. Aviation Company which operates a licensed air-mail, passenger and express service from Prince Albert to northern Saskatchewan points and, in addition, an engine and overhaul shop under contract with the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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.

* See also pp. 572-575.

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 1942 Year Book, at pp. 638-639, outlines the administrative arrangements for the control of civil aviation. Later developments are given in the Section on War-Time Control of Transportation, at pp. 571-575.

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 1937-42. 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, 1937-42

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, for 1930-34 at p. 698 of the 1936 edition and for 1935 and 1936 at p. 640 of the 1942 Year Book. Statistics for the Trans-Canada Airway were included for the first time in 1939, and general comparisons of figures after 1938 with previous years are thereby distorted (see text above).

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
General Analysis						
Aircraft hours flown..... No.	126,896	133,168	145,638	151,828	132,823	117,876
Aircraft mileage flown..... "	10,055,747	11,231,027	10,541,099	11,012,587	12,508,390	13,329,143
Passengers carried..... "	134,148	131,107	154,944	149,025	208,059	229,047
Passengers carried one mile... "	14,056,433	13,530,746[1]	24,705,257	41,165,802	56,723,714	73,206,601
Freight carried..... lb	24,317,610	19,623,133	19,379,700	14,436,571	16,559,611	12,651,939
Mail carried[2]..... "	1,450,473	1,901,711	1,900,347	2,710,995	3,411,971	5,470,209
Freight ton-miles flown..... No.	1,874,723	960,836	967,113	946,195	1,125,537	1,273,950
Mail ton-miles flown..... "	112,558	281,567	433,349	610,053	894,578	1,484,314
Gasoline consumed..... gal.	2,222,733	2,857,847	3,297,410	3,959,798[1]	4,389,648	4,653,555
Lubricating oil consumed..... "	64,371	63,256	68,756	92,719[1]	104,758	104,441

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 631.

1.—Summary Statistics of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1937-42—concluded

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Licensed Civil Air Harbours						
Airports (all types)..... No.	158	123	124	[3]	180	177
Licensed Civil Aircraft						
Total Aircraft (all types)—						
Gross weight—						
Up to 2,000 lb..... No.	316	222	283	267	227	132
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	132	113	96	85	86	64
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	147	119	90	103	96	89
Over 10,000 lb..... "	9	17	19	18	31	33
Totals, Aircraft..... "	**604**	**471**	**488**	**473**	**440**	**318**
Ownership						
Commercial—						
Up to 2,000 lb..... No	111	98	100	109	109	75
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	95	86	66	61	58	46
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	127	94	78	80	71	61
Over 10,000 lb..... "	9	17	19	18	30	32
Other—						
Up to 2,000 lb..... No.	205	124	183	158	118	57
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	37	27	30	24	28	18
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	20	25	12	23	25	28
Over 10,000 lb..... "	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
Licensed Civil Air Personnel						
Commercial pilots ..... No	320	226	166	128[1]	77	108
Limited commercial pilots .. "	129	165	191	249[1]	322	324
Transport pilots..... "	73	130	147	152[1]	158	188
Private pilots..... "	635	734	795	825[1]	760	656
Air engineers..... "	595	643	722	822[1]	832	944

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Compiled upon a different basis from those of the Post Office shown at p. 651. [3] Figure not available for 1940.

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 Air Lines. 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, 1942 and 1943

Year and Kind	Landing Surfaces			
	Land Only	Water Only	Land and Water	Total
1942	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public	7	27	1	35
Dominion Government	43	Nil	1	44
Intermediate	40	"	Nil	40
Provincial	Nil	10	"	10
Private	5	24	1	30
Municipal airports	12	4	2	18
Totals, 1942	**107**	**65**	**5**	**177**
1943				
Public	7	27	2	36
Dominion Government	35	Nil	Nil	35
Intermediate	38	"	"	38
Provincial	Nil	10	"	10
Private	4	24	1	29
Municipal airports	12	4	2	18
Totals, 1943	**96**	**65**	**5**	**166**

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. 360 of the Manufactures Chapter. Pre-war figures are given at p. 617 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

Section 3.—Finance and Employees

Subsection 1.—Dominion and Other Revenues and 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 civil and for military purposes. In addition to direct expenditures, the Department of Transport has given assistance to municipalities for the development of airports, such contributions, as shown in Table 3, probably including expenditures for both capital and operating purposes.

3.—Capital and Ordinary Expenditures and Revenues of the Dominion Government in Connection with Civil Aviation, Fiscal Years 1941-43

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

Item	1941	1942	1943
Capital Expenditures	$	$	$
Investments—			
Airways, airports and radio stations—construction	1,241,822	1,248,155	1,480,259
Airways and airports—construction (war)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Investments	**1,241,822**	**1,248,155**	**1,480,259**
Ordinary Expenditures and Revenues			
Expenditures—			
Control of civil aviation	233,144	232,487	217,084
Air services administration	10,413	10,262	10,386
Grants to aeroplane clubs	24,740	7,200	5,700
Deficit of Trans-Canada Air Lines	Nil	Nil	Nil
Contributions to assist municipalities	445,937	260,033	"
Airways and Airports Operation and Maintenance—			
General operation and maintenance	481,253	503,791	552,854
Meteorological Service	365,195	382,205	402,779
Radio Service	564,167	586,577	671,352
Government Employees Compensation Act	2,567	4,321	7,854
Totals, Expenditures	**2,127,416**	**1,986,876**	**1,868,009**
Revenues—			
Fines and forfeitures	190	254	25
Passenger fees	192	269	339
Private pilots licences	1,196	1,050	101
Air harbour licences	48	20	20
Schedule air transport licences	75	Cr. 30	240
Landing fees	581	1,904	970
Storage, ground and hangar space rentals and landing fees	11,080	14,403	6,934
Registration fees	900	710	400
Airworthiness and stress analysis	255	205	165
Labour and tractor service	14	12	182
Rents	11,194	12,416	18,420
Service charge—use of airport	31,059	70,454	72,087
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Revenues	**56,784**	**101,667**	**99,883**

The investments in civil aviation as reported for the end of 1941 are shown in Table 4. 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.

4.—Investments, Revenues and Expenditures in connection with Civil Aviation in Canada, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—These figures do not cover the entire field of civil aviation: see preceding text.

Item	Schools and Sightseeing	Commercial		Total
		Licensed	Non-licensed	
1941	$	$	$	$
Investments				
Lands and buildings	10,934	1,496,365	59,551	1,566,850
Aircraft engines, etc.	98,053	6,265,762	351,256	6,715,071
Tools and equipment	14,322	877,828	8,112	900,262
Furniture, office appliances	5,483	291,902	17,176	314,561
Totals, 1941	**128,792**	**8,931,857**	**436,095**	**9,496,744**
Revenues and Expenditures				
Revenues	245,042	8,815,556	132,879	9,193,477
Expenditures	225,359	8,543,490	139,796	8,908,645
1942				
Investments				
Lands and buildings	19,904	1,537,656	81,373	1,638,933
Aircraft engines, etc.	81,745	7,380,198	281,995	7,743,938
Tools and equipment	11,459	903,398	5,070	919,927
Furniture, office appliances	3,551	302,706	27,456	333,713
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	15,456	15,456
Totals, 1942	**116,659**	**10,123,958**	**411,350**	**10,651,967**
Revenues and Expenditures				
Revenues	116,065	11,889,981	243,003	12,249,049
Expenditures	108,492	11,292,915	246,346	11,647,753

Subsection 2.—Employees and Salaries and Wages

The numbers of civil air personnel licensed in recent years is shown in Table 1, p. 631. 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 5.

5.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1941 and 1942

Year and Class of Employee	Provincial Government		Schools and Sightseeing		Commercial, Canadian[1]		Totals	
1941	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
General officers	6	19,721	8	28,212	40	233,791	54	281,724
Clerks	4	6,529	7	5,842	207	272,289	218	284,660
Licensed pilots	24	67,488	14	28,168	201	801,271	239	896,927
Licensed engineers	28	62,631	8	15,509	138	292,611	174	370,751
Mechanics and other aircraft employees	18	14,382	34	22,331	592	774,154	644	810,867
Other employees	11	10,402	14	11,948	450	583,759	475	606,109
Totals, 1941	**91**	**181,153**	**85**	**112,010**	**1,628**	**2,957,875**	**1,804**	**3,251,038**

[1] Includes Trans-Canada Air Lines.

5.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Class of Employee	Provincial Government		Schools and Sightseeing		Commercial, Canadian[1]		Totals	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
1942								
General officers	5	17,252	2	4,518	89	279,463	96	301,233
Clerks	4	7,024	3	2,915	364	505,630	371	515,569
Licensed pilots	22	65,580	8	13,939	224	1,046,122	254	1,125,641
Licensed engineers	28	66,821	6	6,933	171	410,685	205	484,439
Mechanics and other aircraft employees	9	19,664	6	5,745	954	1,361,566	969	1,386,975
Other employees	10	8,417	4	3,205	523	775,915	537	787,537
Totals, 1942	**78**	**184,758**	**29**	**37,255**	**2,325**	**4,379,381**	**2,432**	**4,601,394**

[1] Includes Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Section 4.—Aerial Traffic

Table **1**, p. 630, shows large increases in 1941 and 1942 in 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; it has since decreased to 16,559,611 lb. for 1941 and 12,651,939 for 1942. The decline in air traffic since 1939 has been closely connected with the decline in the gold-mining industry and the restrictions in the use of aircraft for trapping and other operations. In the years before the War a large part of the air freight was mine machinery and supplies to gold-mining companies. Further information regarding air-mail services appears in Part VIII of this Chapter, pp. 650-657.

Some countries include in their statistics traffic between two foreign stations of companies incorporated in the reporting country. In Table **6** 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, except a small amount of through traffic flown over Canadian territory, as covered by the footnotes to Table **6.** Reported miles flown are those flown over Canadian territory only and the same mileage is used in computing passenger-miles and ton-miles.

6.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1941

Item	Provincial Government	Schools[1]	Commercial Companies			
			International	Canadian Licensed[2]	Unlicensed	Total[2]
Aircraft Miles Flown—						
Revenue ..... No.			770,691	10,816,814	259,595	11,810,668
Non-revenue ..... "			9,179	250,431	438,112	697,722
Totals ..... "			779,870	11,067,245	697,707	12,508,390
Passengers Carried—						
Revenue ..... No.		-	54,610	135,157	6,499	193,011
Non-revenue ..... "			4,278	4,480	6,315	15,048
Totals ..... "			58,888[3]	139,637	12,814	208,059

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 636.

6.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1941—concluded

Item	Provincial Government	Schools[1]	Commercial Companies			
			International	Canadian Licensed[2]	Unlicensed	Total[2]
Freight Carried—						
Revenue..... lb.			164,767	13,757,295	911,898	14,826,250
Non-revenue..... "			49,264	430,560	1,253,729	1,733,361
Totals..... "			214,031[4]	14,187,855	2,165,627	16,559,611
Mail Carried..... lb.			419,725[5]	3,005,982	10,878	3,411,971
Passenger Miles—						
Revenue .....No			3,961,735	49,862,062	304,923	53,891,516
Non-revenue..... "			256,612	1,813,001	764,565	2,832,198
Totals..... "			4,218,347	51,675,063	1,069,488	56,723,714
Freight Ton-Miles—						
Revenue.....No			10,335	931,935	14,557	956,482
Non-revenue..... "			3,899	111,561	53,599	169,055
Totals..... "	–	–	14,234	1,043,496	68,156	1,125,537
Mail ton-miles.....No	–	–	30,464	864,739	339	894,578
Aircraft hours flown.... "	6,668	24,519	5,178	89,100	7,566	132,823
Hours flown by crew.... "	8,063	24,519	13,372	188,119	7,703	241,154
Gasoline consumed.....gal.	100,985	107,617	292,222[6]	4,048,713	132,333	4,389,648[7]
Lubricating oil..... "	2,329	2,299	2,375[6]	96,778	3,352	104,758[7]
Operating revenues..... $	[8]	245,042	[8]	8,815,556	132,879	9,193,477
Operating expenses..... $	[8]	225,359	[8]	8,543,490	139,796	8,908,645
Aircraft Flight Accidents—						
Killed—crew.....No.	Nil	2	Nil	8	Nil	10
passengers.... "	"	3	"	11	"	14
Injured—crew ..... "	"	5	"	Nil	"	5
passengers... "	"	5	"	5	"	10

[1] The main business of these schools in 1941 was the training of students under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. [2] Includes figures of Canadian portion of international routes of Trans-Canada Air Lines which are excluded from the total. [3] Includes 11,792 between foreign stations. [4] Includes 106,550 lb. between foreign stations. [5] Includes 150,841 lb. between foreign stations. [6] Purchased in Canada only. [7] Canadian companies only. [8] Not recorded.

7.—Civil Air Traffic in Canada, by Province of Origin, 1941 and 1942

Year and Province of Origin	Passengers[1]	Freight[1]	Mail
1941	No.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	2,721	5,629	70,581
Nova Scotia	3,725	8,825	35,950
New Brunswick	10,217	37,212	163,437
Quebec	28,050	4,617,200	365,184
Ontario	64,255	5,771,934	781,711
Manitoba	14,327	2,964,627	472,251
Saskatchewan	8,979	526,198	164,033
Alberta	15,304	564,842	461,186
British Columbia	23,382	416,625	336,659
Yukon and N.W.T.	6,277	1,642,379	247,510
United States and Alaska	25,203	83,178	162,628
Between foreign points	11,792	106,550	150,841
Totals, 1941	**214,232**	**16,745,199**	**3,411,971**
1942			
Prince Edward Island	4,552	1,365	98,222
Nova Scotia	9,169	69,308	145,443
New Brunswick	9,695	35,709	272,146
Quebec	30,813	1,913,462	474,999
Ontario	63,593	4,693,139	1,012,965
Manitoba	12,805	1,851,296	375,054
Saskatchewan	9,987	378,993	178,494
Alberta	19,802	614,510	924,955
British Columbia	25,571	1,435,603	467,203
Yukon and N.W.T.	9,387	1,200,680	388,800
United States and Alaska	23,916	159,528	267,096
Between foreign points	17,497	352,859	585,657
Totals, 1942	**242,170[2]**	**12,724,304[2]**	**5,246,028[2]**

[1] Includes both revenue and non-revenue traffic and traffic received from other air carriers. [2] Includes 5,383 passengers, 17,852 lb. of freight and 54,994 lb. of mail not distributed between provinces.

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 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 from Ashcroft, B.C., to Dawson and other settlements in Yukon.

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.

* 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.

1.—Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, 1931-42

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	Cablegrams[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	13,177,412[3]	1,784,787	7,475,928
1932..	9,381,075	9,020,052	361,023	52,362	366,142	5,788	4,248	10,495,602[3]	1,514,321	4,698,660
1933..	9,267,715	8,122,964	1,144,751	52,112	365,489	5,263	4,115	10,112,916[3]	1,597,044	3,632,910
1934..	9,972,627	8,436,144	1,536,483	52,406	366,706	5,624	4,171	10,545,641[3]	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..	10,922,674[3]	9,625,035[3]	1,297,639[3]	52,396	380,318	6,588[3]	4,781	12,732,082	1,657,148[3]	3,118,166[3]
1941..	12,777,920	10,878,222	1,899,698	52,246	379,794	7,272	4,832	14,281,570	2,251,979	3,868,040
1942..	14,826,431	11,925,417	2,901,014	52,418	381,953	7,544	4,979	15,422,131	2,831,549	5,439,880

[1] Excludes commission operators. [2] Excludes messages relayed to the United States.
[3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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 3,192 telephone systems existing in 1942 included the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and smaller governmental systems in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, together with the system operated by the Department of Public Works and 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. Of the 2,387 co-operative telephone companies no fewer than 1,134 were in Saskatchewan alone, 791 in Alberta and 213 in Nova Scotia. The largest among the 540 stock companies operating telephone systems in 1942 were the Bell Telephone Co., and the British Columbia Telephone Co. Over 59 p.c. of the total telephone investment in Canada belongs to the Bell Telephone Co., and their telephones in Quebec and Ontario constitute 57 p.c. of the total for Canada.

Telephone Equipment.—In telephones per 100 population Canada ranked third in 1942 with 13·97, the two leading countries being the United States with 16·56 and Sweden with 14·26.

Of a total of 1,627,775 telephones in Canada, 930,448 or 57 p.c. were operated from automatic switchboards. The remainder 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.

2.—Mileages of Pole Line and Wire, and Telephones in Use, as at Dec. 31, 1931-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-30 will be found at p. 724 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Systems	Pole-Line Mileage	Mileage of Wire	Telephones in Use					
				Business	Residential	Rural[1]	Public Pay	Total	Per 100 Population
	No.	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931....	2,399	216,560[2]	4,985,076	369,281	723,868	245,485	25,566	1,364,200	13·1
1932....	2,414	214,823[2]	5,089,261	351,509	663,815	220,680	25,241	1,261,245	12·0
1933....	2,403	214,117[2]	5,134,871	341,063	617,532	209,611	24,124	1,192,330	11·2
1934....	2,388	208,131	5,133,521	349,892	605,206	217,182	24,749	1,197,029	11·1
1935....	2,833	207,916	5,120,610	351,427	615,052	218,818	23,518	1,208,815	11·1
1936....	3,063	210,926	5,197,042	371,401	641,229	229,940	23,658	1,266,228	11·5
1937....	3,191	209,767	5,307,884	386,669	676,001	235,763	24,361	1,322,794	11·9
1938....	3,203	211,895	5,397,244	396,975	695,961	240,204	26,277	1,359,417	12·1
1939....	3,212	212,603	5,518,329	406,279	720,043	243,730	27,220	1,397,272	12·3
1940....	3,193	212,680	5,681,594	421,050	762,331	248,982	28,675	1,461,038	12·8
1941....	3,209	213,393	5,882,223	446,739	827,522	257,409	30,476	1,562,146	13·6
1942....	3,192	217,958	6,014,596	463,827	867,307	266,176	30,465	1,627,775	14·0

[1] Includes telephones on rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines that have more than four parties.
[2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

The density of telephones in the different provinces is naturally influenced by the urbanization of the population because the number of telephones used for business purposes is much greater in cities and towns than in rural areas.

3.—Telephones in Use, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942

Year and Province	On Individual Lines		On 2- and 4-Party Lines		On Rural Lines		Private Branch Exchanges and Extensions		Public Pay Stations	Total	Telephones per 100 Population
	Business	Residence	Business	Residence	Business	Residence	Business	Residence			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1941											
P.E.I....	826	1,261	124	589	172	2,128	600	115	72	5,887	6·2
N.S.....	6,968	16,137	639	10,904	843	10,158	7,604	2,649	1,119	57,021	9·9
N.B.....	4,615	8,895	821	9,648	864	6,297	5,390	1,471	862	38,863	8·5
Que.....	45,643	95,085	4,163	80,477	6,329	27,226	67,383	12,433	10,733	349,372	10·5
Ont.....	75,191	157,860	6,864	204,949	4,995	104,834	106,869	30,514	12,361	704,437	18·6
Man.....	10,111	30,266	75	9,956	1,201	13,623	13,823	1,943	2,236	83,234	11·4
Sask....	12,008	22,758	349	97	11	45,407	6,375	677	436	88,118	9·8
Alta.....	13,553	33,111	31	49	1,288	16,865	11,637	7	1,033	77,574	9·7
B.C.....	19,154	11,391	372	79,362	950	14,098	25,596	4,916	1,621	157,460	19·2
Yukon..	33	2	22	Nil	36	84	Nil	Nil	3	180	3·6
Totals..	**188,002**	**376,766**	**13,460**	**396,031**	**16,689**	**240,720**	**245,277**	**54,725**	**30,476**	**1,562,146**	**13·6**
1942											
P.E.I....	861	1,275	114	764	178	2,136	661	113	76	6,178	6·4
N.S.....	7,190	15,190	662	14,062	870	10,793	8,946	2,547	1,117	61,377	10·5
N.B.....	4,614	8,621	841	11,068	747	6,792	5,666	1,356	876	40,581	8·7
Que.....	45,432	92,927	4,803	91,346	7,423	28,502	72,264	11,408	10,732	364,837	10·8
Ont.....	74,081	151,348	7,502	231,741	5,086	107,839	114,293	27,882	12,251	732,023	19·1
Man.....	10,194	33,186	103	10,267	1,233	14,118	14,381	1,818	2,206	87,506	11·9
Sask....	11,930	24,447	340	85	11	46,380	6,731	751	465	91,140	10·1
Alta.....	14,386	35,356	29	54	1,279	17,416	11,909	13	1,044	81,486	10·1
B.C.....	18,422	10,879	419	84,199	1,061	14,247	26,989	4,604	1,698	162,518	19·7
Yukon..	19	Nil	45	Nil	Nil	65	Nil	Nil	Nil	129	2·6
Totals..	**187,129**	**373,229**	**14,858**	**443,586**	**17,888**	**248,288**	**261,840**	**50,492**	**30,465**	**1,627,775**	**14·0**

Subsection 2.—Telephone Finances

Important trends for the telephone industry in Canada are indicated in Tables 4 and 5. 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.

4.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1911-30, see p. 725 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Capitalization		Cost of Property and Equipment	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Salaries and Wages[1,2]	Employees[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	330,490,876[3]	55,661,617[3]	50,021,973[3]	5,639,644[3]	21,276,406	18,796
1934	108,638,326	162,660,037	331,187,227	57,380,171	50,989,088	6,391,083	21,167,834	17,291
1935	109,776,507	159,785,965	327,754,026	57,029,918	50,889,780	6,140,138	22,283,362	17,414
1936	111,239,775	160,331,601	330,048,263	59,770,591	51,938,102	7,832,489	23,365,977	17,775
1937	127,289,481	160,558,719	335,810,564	63,288,855	54,512,191	8,776,664	25,579,850	18,413
1938	128,802,946	163,398,749	342,227,172	64,749,255	55,231,173	9,518,082	26,020,463	17,925
1939	130,507,411	162,168,894	350,160,208	67,438,256	57,383,562	10,054,694	26,525,374	17,636
1940	132,153,922	160,630,190	359,454,188	72,008,157	62,266,583	9,741,574	27,147,055	18,696
1941	133,807,363	163,938,306	372,639,967	79,369,496	68,691,602	10,677,894	29,003,719	20,103
1942	135,034,375	165,634,194	386,164,071	87,057,252	75,221,887	11,835,365	31,580,290	20,360

[1] Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. [2] Excludes rural lines in Saskatchewan. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

5.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Year and Province	Capital Liability	Cost of Property and Equipment	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Income	Salaries and Wages[1]	Employees
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	No.
P.E. Island	1,032,885	1,114,393	229,480	209,894	19,586	74,612	100
Nova Scotia	10,237,735	12,525,343	2,781,187	2,301,558	479,629	971,220	887
New Brunswick	6,447,436	8,791,358	1,926,547	1,528,848	397,699	643,095	604
Quebec	164,217,541[2]	81,764,106[2]	52,620,381[2]	45,208,158[2]	7,412,223[2]	8,065,538	4,787
Ontario	7,567,433[3]	157,828,029[3]	2,812,550[2]	2,437,647[3]	374,903[3]	12,250,863	8,209
Manitoba	18,975,735	23,664,948	3,911,011	3,484,372	426,639	1,486,303	1,175
Saskatchewan	34,026,835	34,050,692	3,976,011	3,715,053	260,958	1,009,201[4]	796[4]
Alberta	28,756,085	18,405,149	3,899,334	3,517,514	381,820	1,211,125	1,088
British Columbia	26,396,685	34,439,806	7,194,402	6,272,537	921,865	3,281,562	2,452
Yukon	87,299	56,143	18,593	16,021	2,572	10,200	5
Totals, 1941	**297,745,669**	**372,639,967**	**79,369,496**	**68,691,602**	**10,677,894**	**29,003,719**	**20,103**
1942							
P.E. Island	1,032,083	1,161,911	244,245	226,147	18,098	80,786	111
Nova Scotia	10,285,053	13,227,200	3,176,827	2,653,426	523,401	1,013,706	917
New Brunswick	6,463,152	9,297,194	2,149,533	1,784,347	365,186	734,630	612
Quebec	167,284,290[2]	85,882,107[2]	57,881,953[2]	49,671,014[2]	8,210,939[2]	8,938,772	4,809
Ontario	7,332,119[3]	164,059,853[3]	2,904,523[3]	2,497,805[3]	406,718[3]	13,352,758	8,261
Manitoba	18,971,335	24,007,584	4,202,866	3,519,059	683,807	1,485,340	1,175
Saskatchewan	34,020,745	34,241,974	4,363,792	4,133,742	230,050	1,029,408[4]	771[4]
Alberta	29,067,127	18,742,990	4,210,926	3,694,770	516,156	1,342,004	1,157
British Columbia	26,156,665	35,509,414	7,907,789	7,026,097	881,692	3,594,191	2,543
Yukon	65,000	33,844	14,798	15,480	−682	8,695	4
Totals, 1942	**300,677,569**	**386,164,071**	**87,057,252**	**75,221,887**	**11,835,365**	**31,580,290**	**20,360**

[1] Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. [2] Includes Bell Telephone Co. in Ontario and Quebec. [3] Financial Statistics of Bell Telephone in Ontario included under Quebec. [4] 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 incompleted 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.

6.—Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, 1936-42

NOTE.—Statistics for 1928-35 are given at p. 718 of the 1939 Year Book.

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.
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	1,930
1939	2,742,739,000	31,611,000[2]	2,774,350,000[2]	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
1941	2,971,780,000	39,747,000	3,011,527,000	262	1,902	25·4	1,928
1942	2,954,644,000	44,230,000	2,998,874,000	257	1,815	27·2	1,842

[1]Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 141. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

PART VII—RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Canada Year Book, 1942, at p. 650, gives an outline of the development of administrative control over radio communication in Canada and of the legislative enactments by means of which this was effected.

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 73,007 radio stations of all classes inspected by departmental radio inspectors during 1942 and 61,191 during 1943. 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 11,032 were issued up to Mar. 31, 1942, and 11,562 up to Mar. 31, 1943.

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 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, 1939-43

Class of Station	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast (Government)	31	28	27	29	29
Marine direction-finding (Government)	13	13	13	13	13
Aeronautical direction-finding (Government)	2	2	2	2	2
Ship (Government)	61	64	42	65	64
Ship (commercial)	340	356	416	489	512
Ship (commercial receiving only)	Nil	71	61	85	64
Radio beacon (Government)	26	26	29	26	28
Radiophone (Government)	10	17	10	12	12
Weather-reporting (Government)	1	1	1	1	1
Land	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	10	10	6	6	6
Public commercial	81	78	77	85	85
Private commercial	489	863	1,120	1,184	1,292
Municipal police private commercial stations[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	55	64
Private commercial broadcasting	94	96	98	102	102
Experimental[2]	182	78	46	52	52
Amateur experimental[2]	3,678	3,776	Nil	Nil	Nil
Private receiving[3]	1,223,502	1,345,157	1,454,717	1,623,489	1,728,880
Radio training school	7	9	9	9	10
Licensed aircraft	129	156	149	138	143
Aeronautical ground to air	Nil	2	2	2	2
Aeronautical radio range (Government)	31	43	44	54	55
Commercial receiving	64	86	105	120	125
Commercial receiving (special)	Nil	10	86	92	96
Fan marker (Government)	1	5	2	2	3
Totals	**1,228,753**	**1,350,948**	**1,457,063**	**1,626,113**	**1,731,641**

[1] New class of station since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [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] Includes licences issued free, numbering 7,465 in 1943, 6,998 in 1942, 6,796 in 1941, 5,862 in 1940 and 4,557 in 1939.

According to the number of private receiving licences shown in Table 2 as having been issued in each province in the fiscal year 1943, the estimated population per receiving licence was : Prince Edward Island, 11·2; Nova Scotia, 7·9; New Brunswick, 8·7; Quebec, 7·6; Ontario, 6·9; Manitoba, 6·7; Saskatchewan, 7·0; Alberta, 6·3; British Columbia, 5·5; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 23·5; and Canada, 6·7.

2.—Private Receiving Licences[1] Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1937-43

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	3,282	4,198	5,209	5,694	6,337	8,962	8,516
Nova Scotia	40,938	43,321	51,622	55,796	62,496	71,776	81,524
New Brunswick	27,253	29,956	35,050	37,729	41,758	48,728	52,745
Quebec	240,105	268,650	295,920	318,387	346,328	400,902	436,288
Ontario	424,126	445,867	497,858	520,503	558,780	604,981	637,116
Manitoba	69,861	73,099	79,295	89,704	94,357	104,384	108,435
Saskatchewan	68,193	62,636	63,625	98,707	109,713	122,304	127,529
Alberta	72,458	75,843	88,357	104,283	108,649	122,489	126,525
British Columbia	91,978	100,251	106,169	113,945	125,714	138,191	149,481
Yukon and N.W.T.	306	386	397	409	585	772	721
Canada	**1,038,500**	**1,104,207**	**1,223,502**	**1,345,157**	**1,454,717**	**1,623,489**	**1,728,880**

[1] Includes licences issued free, numbering 7,465 in 1943, 6,998 in 1942, 6,796 in 1941, 5,862 in 1940, 4,557 in 1939, 3,155 in 1938 and 2,758 in 1937.

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 1940-43

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
Expenditures	$	$	$	$
Administration of Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations	120,164	118,689	123,769	130,636
Radio Direction-finding Station, Radio Beacons and Radiotelegraph Stations—				
Operation and maintenance	653,193	597,207	626,796	664,370
Construction (special)	159,843	Nil	Nil	Nil
Suppression of local electrical interference	231,714	140,233	140,548	131,774
Issue of radio receiving licences	135,229	142,972	168,065	189,835
Airways and Airports, Radio—				
Operation and maintenance	558,764	564,167	586,540	635,352
Construction	534,702	244,212	273,068	123,471
War appropriation	71,760	225,937	391,632	1,078,088
Totals, Expenditures	**2,465,369**[1]	**2,033,417**[1]	**2,310,418**	**2,953,526**
Revenues				
Commercial traffic tolls	59,433	47,246	43,220	41,093
Receiving licence fees[2]	3,037,168	3,279,126	3,649,658	3,890,678
Broadcast licence fees[2]	30,700	28,200	33,150	34,350
Other licence fees	24,074	12,339	13,954	14,992
Fines and forfeitures	6,894	10,557	12,375	12,545
Examination fees	1,289	1,283	1,284	1,506
Publications	636	567	1,304	1,670
Rental of quarters (radio operators)	17,313	21,849	23,631	33,767
Totals, Revenues	**3,177,507**	**3,401,167**	**3,778,576**	**4,030,601**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

[2] 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 or Allied Forces in Canada or merchant seamen belonging to a manning pool; and sets operated by persons whose names appear on the diplomatic list of the Department of External Affairs and consuls general of career as listed in the Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs.

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 1937-43

NOTE.—The figures in this table are approximations only.

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	6,006	7,682	11,929	12,075	13,335	18,568	17,586
Nova Scotia	74,917	79,277	118,214	125,763	140,346	160,236	182,284
New Brunswick	49,873	54,819	80,265	85,364	94,016	108,607	117,608
Quebec	439,392	491,630	677,657	735,521	797,892	921,030	1,001,362
Ontario	776,151	815,937	1,140,095	1,194,050	1,281,236	1,385,777	1,460,397
Manitoba	127,846	133,771	181,586	197,311	207,268	228,218	237,611
Saskatchewan	124,793	114,624	145,701	203,757	224,924	249,979	261,336
Alberta	132,598	138,793	202,338	222,695	231,729	260,221	269,538
British Columbia	168,320	183,459	243,127	259,749	287,249	315,512	341,543
Yukon and N.W.T.	560	706	909	783	1,131	1,511	1,413

Subsection 3.—Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference

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 reduce materially the interference suppression service.

Twenty-four cars equipped with sensitive apparatus for the investigation of interference to radio reception 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.

On Jan. 1, 1942, restrictions against the operation of interfering electro-medical equipment of the spark type were put into effect under the Regulations for controlling radio interference. Investigations show that the majority of practitioners are now using spark apparatus for surgery only and that the interference from sources of this type is almost negligible.

The Radio Division co-operates with the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in drafting specifications for Part IV of the C.E. Code on radio interference, and, since the outbreak of war, the Headquarters Staff has continued to work closely with the Department of National Defence, the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, and the Royal Canadian Air Force on problems of interference in army vehicles and aircraft. Many special types of interference suppressors are developed and have proven superior to those previously used.

5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Fiscal Years 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Investigations					
Electrical distribution systems and power lines	6,939	6,500	2,521	2,022	1,067
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances	5,374	5,796	3,112	2,447	1,549
Defective receivers and radio apparatus	1,952	1,946	1,084	839	501
Totals	**14,265**	**14,242**	**6,717**	**5,308**	**3,117**
Action Taken					
Sources definitely reported cured	12,197	12,875	6,092	4,497	2,803
Sources not yet reported cured	1,847	1,237	523	698	245
Sources at present incurable	221	130	102	113	69

Section 2.—Operation of Radio Communications

Subsection 1.—Dominion Government Radio 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 1942, Government radiotelegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 365,839 messages or 9,022,096 words, compared with 354,380 messages or 8,278,512 words handled during 1939-40, and the cost of maintenance was $626,796 compared with $597,207 in the previous year. During the fiscal year 1943, 423,393 messages or 12,688,642 words were handled and the cost of maintenance was $664,370. A table at p. 655 of the 1942 Year Book shows the areas served, the location of the stations and the type of service performed by these networks.

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. Aviation radio range stations now extend from coast to coast providing aid to air navigation for the Government-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines as well as for any other aircraft flying such routes. A table at p. 656 of the 1942 Year Book shows the routes served, the location of the stations and the type of service provided by these stations as at Mar. 31, 1941.

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 9 stations to provide emergency links in existing landline circuits.

Department of Mines and Resources.—This Department operates one private commercial station and one experimental station at the Dominion Observatory for the transmission of time signals, and 22 private commercial stations in the National Parks of Canada, together with 18 portable and fixed private commercial stations.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Government Radio Stations

Provincial Governments operate radio stations as follows: New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 11; Ontario, 202; Manitoba, 26; Saskatchewan, 47; Alberta, 103; and British Columbia, 251 (including 35 operated by the British Columbia Provincial Police).

Police Radio Services.—The British Columbia Provincial Police Department operates 35 radio stations to provide communication between police headquarters and the various units of the force. The Municipal Police Departments of the following cities also operate radio stations for the same purpose: Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Moncton and Saint John, N.B.; Granby, Lachine, La Tuque, Montreal,* Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield, Verdun and Westmount, Que.; Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Etobicoke, Forest Hill Village, Hamilton,* Kingston, Kirkland Lake, Kitchener,* London, Mimico, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa,* Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Toronto,* Trenton and Windsor,* Ont.; Brandon and Winnipeg,* Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; New Westminster, Tadanac, Vancouver and Victoria,* B.C.

Subsection 3.—Privately Owned Commercial Stations

From Table 1 it will be noted that there were 6 limited coast stations, 85 public commercial stations, and 1,292 private commercial stations in operation in the Dominion at Mar. 31, 1943. A public commercial station situated at Drummondville, Que., provides transoceanic radiotelegraph and radio telephone 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 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 perform 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 commerical stations may be used for the handling of messages for the general public.

* Also serves adjacent municipalities.

Section 3.—Program Broadcasting and Regulation under the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation*

Subsection 1.—Administration of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation succeeded the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission on Nov. 2, 1936. This—the first nationally owned and controlled broadcasting corporation in North America—has done much to further its aim of providing as complete a service as possible to residents of every part of Canada. The Corporation operates under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, which provides that the Corporation shall consist of a Board of nine Governors chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions of Canada. In practice, the Board of Governors determines and supervises policy, but actual administration and operations are under the direction of the General Manager. The by-laws of the Corporation approved by the Governor in Council provide a formula for general administration. The administrative organization of the CBC consists of the following divisions: Executive, Secretariat, Finance, Engineering, Program, Press and Information, Commercial, and Station Relations.

Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act the CBC is charged with the responsibility of formulating regulations controlling the establishment and operation of networks, the character of any and all programs broadcast in Canada and the proportion of time that may be devoted to advertising in broadcast programs. The CBC's regulations were drawn up to ensure a certain standard in all broadcast programs. The CBC neither exercises, nor authorizes any private station to exercise on its behalf, censorship on any matter broadcast on the air. The responsibility of seeing that the regulations are observed rests with the station management.

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 30 privately owned supplementary stations. The total power of CBC stations, which includes four 50,000-watt transmitters, is 214,000 watts and of the privately owned network stations, 67,150. 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.

* Revised under the direction of the General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

6.—Broadcasting Stations of the CBC National Network, as at Mar. 31, 1943

NOTE.—Owned or leased stations are marked with a dagger (†) and affiliated stations, on which certain hours are reserved for CBC programs, by an asterisk (*). For the remaining stations the use of CBC programs is optional.

Identification Letters	Location	Frequency	Power	Identification Letters	Location	Frequency	Power
		kc.	w.			kc.	w.
CHNS*	Halifax, N.S.	960	1,000	CFCO	Chatham, Ont.	630	100
CJCB*	Sydney, N.S.	1,270	1,000	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.	800	5,000
CJFX	Antigonish, N.S.	580	1,000	CFCH*	North Bay, Ont.	1230	100
CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.	1340	100	CJKL*	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	560	1,000
CFCY*	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	630	1,000	CKGB*	Timmins, Ont.	1470	1,000
CHGS	Summerside, P.E.I.	1480	100	CKSO*	Sudbury, Ont.	790	1,000
CBA†	Sackville, N.B.	1070	50,000	CJIC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1490	250
CKCW*	Moncton, N.B.	1400	250	CKPR*	Fort William, Ont.	580	1,000
CHSJ*	Saint John, N.B.	1150	1,000	CKCA	Kenora, Ont.	1450	250[2]
CFNB*	Fredericton, N.B.	550	1,000	CJRC	Winnipeg, Man.	630	1,000
CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	950	1,000	CKY*	Winnipeg, Man.	990	15,000
CHNC*	New Carlisle, Que.	610	1,000	CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.	1460	1,000
CJBR*	Rimouski, Que.	900	1,000	CKX*	Brandon, Man.	1150	1,000
CBJ†	Chicoutimi, Que.	1580	1,000	CKCK*	Regina, Sask.	620	1,000
CHGB	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Que.	1230	250	CJRM	Regina, Sask.	980	1,000
CKCV	Quebec, Que.	1340	100	CBK†	Watrous, Sask.	540	50,000
CBV†	Quebec, Que.	980	1,000	CHAB*	Moose Jaw, Sask.	800	1,000
CHLT	Sherbrooke, Que.	1240	250	CFQC*	Saskatoon, Sask.	600	1,000
CBM†	Montreal, Que.	940	5,000	CKBI*	Prince Albert, Sask.	900	1,000
CBF†	Montreal, Que.	690	50,000	CJCA*	Edmonton, Alta.	930	1,000
CKCH	Hull, Que.	1240	250	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	1260	1,000
CKVD	Val d'Or, Que.	1230	100	CKUA	Edmonton, Alta.	580	1,000
CHAD	Amos, Que.	1340	250	CFCN	Calgary, Alta.	1010	10,000
CKRN	Rouyn, Que.	1400	250	CJCJ	Calgary, Alta.	1230	100
CBO†	Ottawa, Ont.	910	1,000	CFAC*	Calgary, Alta.	960	1,000
CFLC	Brockville, Ont.	1450	100	CJOC*	Lethbridge, Alta.	1060	1,000
CKWS*	Kingston, Ont.	960	1,000	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1240	250
CBL†.	Toronto, Ont.	740	50,000	CFJC*	Kamloops, B.C.	910	1,000
CBY†	Toronto, Ont.	1010	1,000	CKOV*	Kelowna, B.C.	630	1,000
CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.	1150	1,000[1]	CJAT*	Trail, B.C.	610	1,000
CHML	Hamilton, Ont.	900	1,000	CBR†	Vancouver, B.C.	1130	5,000
CKTB	St. Catharines, Ont.	1550	1,000	CFPR†	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1240	50
CFPL	London, Ont.	1570	1,000	CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C.	1340	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 1936–42 the number of hours of network broadcasting increased from 44½ per week to 133½ per week. Thus, during these six 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 50 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. Of the spoken-word programs in a representative month, 2,565 covering 769 hours, or 69·6 p.c. of the time allotted to this type of program, were broadcast by live talent, 826, covering 256 hours, were recorded programs and 212, covering 80 hours, were transcribed. The two latter methods of broadcasting accounted for 23·2 p.c. and 7·2 p.c., respectively, of the hours given to spoken-word programs. 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 on pp. 878-879 of the 1942 Year Book.

7.—Classification of CBC Programs for a Representative Month (November, 1942)

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no commercial programs were reported under these particular sub-items.

Class of Program	Sustaining			Commercial		
	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours
Musical	No.	No.		No.	No.	
Opera	5	3:30	0·3	1	2:56	1·2
Symphony	31	34:00	3·1	-	-	-
Sacred	9	2:15	0·2	-	-	-
Classical	91	43:00	3·9	-	-	-
Semi-classical	188	63:10	5·7	-	-	-
Variety	100	34:20	3·1	112	54:55	23·4
Light	844	248:05	22·5	29	10:30	4·4
Dance	250	89:10	8·1	-	-	-
Old-time	52	13:30	1·2	4	2:00	0·8
Band	48	21:15	1·9	-	-	-
Totals, Musical	**1,618**	**552:15**	**50·0**	**146**	**70:21**	**29·8**
Spoken Word						
Drama	153	60:35	5·5	476	131:15	55·8
Talks—						
Informative	237	69:45	6·3	50	12:30	5·3
Educational	152	58:30	5·3	-	-	-
News commentaries	28	3:35	0·3			
News events	19	7:45	0·7			
News résumés	949	196:50	17·8			
Market, weather, stock, etc., reports	155	58:25	5·3	-	-	-
Sport events	6	12:05	1·1	11	14:10	6·0
Sport résumés	6	1:30	0·1	4	1:00	0·4
Women's	143	37:00	3·4	25	6:15	2·7
Children's	31	10:00	0·9	-	-	-
Religion	106	36:00	3·3			
Totals, Spoken Word	**1,985**	**552:00**	**50·0**	**566**	**165:10**	**70·2**
Grand Totals	**3,603**	**1,104:15**	**100·0**	**712**	**235:31**	**100·0**

Subsection 3.—Finances

The Corporation's income for the year ended Mar. 31, 1943, totalling approximately $5,000,000, showed a satisfactory increase of about $400,000 over the previous year. Expenditures on operation and on capital account remained well within budget estimates. The $503,399 outstanding on loans from the Dominion Government at Mar. 31, 1942, was paid off in full during the year. It may be said that the whole of this amount was a prepayment. The Corporation's cash position continues to be most satisfactory.

8.—Income and Expenditures of the CBC, Fiscal Years 1941-43

Item	1941		1942		1943	
Income	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Licence fees	3,140,260	76·73	3,485,332	76·40	3,701,690	74·48
Commercial	895,066	21·87	1,019,654	22·35	1,204,645	24·24
Subsidiary hookups	44,648	1·09	38,010	0·83	38,909	0·78
Miscellaneous	12,821	0·31	19,044	0·42	25,026	0·50
Totals, Net Income	**4,092,795**	**100·00**	**4,562,040**	**100·00**	**4,970,270**	**100·00**
Expenditures						
Programs	1,721,756	44·04	2,074,469	48·66	2,329,649	49·15
Station network	725,970	18·57	742,124	17·41	777,307	16·40
Engineering	746,154	19·09	707,080	16·59	809,610	17·08
General and administration	179,120	4·58	165,754	3·89	207,891	4·38
Press and information	60,669	1·55	65,070	1·53	89,983	1·90
Interest on loans	32,071	0·82	24,502	0·57	12,307	0·26
Commercial	97,805	2·50	94,139	2·21	102,016	2·15
Depreciation	364,580	9·33	389,581	9·14	411,245	8·68
	3,928,125	100·48	4,262,719	100·00	4,740,008	100·00
Less inventories	18,915	0·48	Nil	–	Nil	–
Totals, Expenditures	**3,909,210**	**100·00**	**4,262,719**	**100·00**	**4,740,008**	**100·00**
Operating surpluses	183,585		299,321		230,262	

PART VIII.—THE POST OFFICE*

The Post Office Department, in addition to the several administrative branches at Ottawa, is divided into fifteen districts each in charge of a District Director or Superintendent of Postal Service. The territory it serves is more extensive in area than that of any other country save the U.S.S.R. or the United States, with a relatively small population compared with the vast area served. Its railway mail service is one of the largest in the world—the rural mail delivery service operates over 4,000 rural mail routes—and in its air-mail system it has answered the problem of supplying a widely scattered population with postal service in the shortest possible time.

A brief account of the development of postal services in Canada is given at pp. 789-790 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Mail Transportation.—The conveyance of mail by land, water, and air entailed a total expenditure of $20,962,035 during the fiscal year ended 1943. Railway carriage cost $7,616,506, land transportation $7,120,400, conveyance by steamship $1,919,797, and conveyance by air $4,305,332. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. 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. 619-620.

Air Mail.—To-day, with the emphasis on speed in war production, the Trans-Canada Air Mail System—now operating twice daily each way from the Atlantic to the Pacific—some 3,300 miles, is proving an invaluable asset, and air-mail volume continues to expand. Over the main Trans-Canada route in the last month of the fiscal year 1942-43, 278,593 lb. of air mail was carried. Swift connections are made to the United States and other air-mail networks of the world.

* Revised by B. J. Farrell, Acting Director, Public Relations Branch, Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department is constantly alert to meet the postal needs and at all times endeavours to effect schedule changes, increased frequencies of service, and extensions of facilities to serve the Canadian public. The fiscal year 1942-43 saw the introduction of direct air-mail service from Montreal to Quebec, Bagotville (Shipshaw), Labrador, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. Thirty-nine hundred miles of air route now reach from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, B.C. Greater frequency of service was given the Mackenzie River and Alaska Highway areas to serve increased activity and air mail has been supplementing steamship service at various points on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The growing "air-mindedness" of Canadian citizens is reflected in the expanding use of Canada's air-mail services:—

	Mail Carried by Air	*Miles Flown*
	lb.	No.
1938-39	1,822,399	3,711,987
1939-40	2,351,172	5,769,257
1940-41	2,842,367	8,330,121
1941-42	3,541,625	10,021,579
1942-43	5,373,021	10,799,670

The Post Office in War-Time.—Although not listed as a war-time Department, the Canadian Post Office holds a key position in the national war effort, not only in maintaining ordinary postal services under extremely difficult conditions, but in the field of the military mails and in its co-operation with other Government Departments. Because of the nature of its service, it is filling an indispensable role in the maintenance of the morale both of civilians in this country and of the Armed Forces here and abroad, to whom "letters from home" are of utmost importance.

War-time conditions have brought a continuing and enormous expansion of postal business of all kinds as war industry, the Government and the private citizen are utilizing postal facilities as never before. This is revealed in the gross postal revenues that have increased annually from $42,896,179 in 1938-39 to $59,175,140 in the fiscal year 1942-43. Coupled with this great increase in business the Post Office Department has been faced with the depletion of postal staff due to enlistments; this necessitated the use of inexperienced help and of women to fill the gaps. The problem of obtaining adequate transportation facilities for the mails has also been acute.

In liaison with other Government Departments, the Post Office Department has undertaken many special activities and is Canada's leading agency for selling war savings stamps and certificates through its post offices. The value of war savings stamps thus sold was $11,389,499 in the fiscal year 1941-42 and millions of dollars worth of war savings certificates were sold and delivered to purchasers by the Postal Service. In the distribution end millions of forms, pledges, etc., have been delivered to householders in Canada and to all business firms.

Also handled through the 12,313 Canadian post offices are the sale of unemployment insurance stamps, the distribution of income tax forms, ration books, gasoline ration forms, etc.; the National Registration, the registration of enemy aliens, registration for military service, registration of nurses, the registration of women, etc. Co-operation is given in foreign exchange examination work.

Military Mails.—The Canadian Postal Corps was originally recruited from executives and personnel of the Canadian Post Office in 1939 and is serving all branches of the Armed Forces. The Base Post Office in the fiscal year 1942-43, despatched overseas the record volume of over 21,800,000 lb. of parcels, 534,000 lb. of letters and 1,597,000 lb. of news to the Fighting Services.

Members of the Armed Forces, including Auxiliary Services, overseas have been allowed free mailing on letters to Canada, special reduced rates have been granted on gift-parcels mailed to the Forces abroad (limit 11 lb.). Postal money remittances to them have been facilitated and a special method of handling to safeguard tobacco parcels has been introduced.

New facilities have been established to expedite correspondence to the Armed Forces. The Airgraph system—the letters on film that travel by air—is providing a fast and space-conserving method of communication. Airgraph messages are processed on rolls of micro-film that are flown to Britain, enlarged and delivered. Since this service was established, rates have been reduced for the benefit of the Armed Forces, and facilities extended to facilitate inter-civilian correspondence. Airgraph is now on a two-way basis between the United Kingdom and Canada.

The Armed Forces Air Letter—a combined blue lightweight letter and envelope —operating at the low postage rate of 10 cents, for corresponding with the Armed Forces overseas, is also proving a popular medium for speedy air correspondence.

Special arrangements are in effect for communication with prisoners of war, persons interned abroad, and civilians in enemy-occupied countries. "Air Letter Cards" and "Personal Postal Messages" may be obtained at any post office.

Free postage is allowed ordinary letters, postcards and parcels to prisoners of war and interned persons, air mail, however, being prepaid at rates applicable.

1.—Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1938-43

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	115	115	115	115	115	115
Nova Scotia	1,543	1,540	1,530	1,508	1,498	1,487
New Brunswick	1,023	1,026	1,024	1,020	1,007	1,001
Quebec	2,592	2,625	2,646	2,627	2,612	2,604
Ontario	2,623	2,640	2,655	2,639	2,618	2,597
Manitoba	798	806	813	810	802	799
Saskatchewan	1,501	1,515	1,530	1,528	1,505	1,499
Alberta	1,259	1,266	1,267	1,262	1,251	1,244
British Columbia	929	940	938	932	935	928
Yukon	18	18	16	15	16	16
Northwest Territories	20	23	23	21	22	23
Canada	**12,421**	**12,514**	**12,557**	**12,477**	**12,381**	**12,313**

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—The post offices shown in this table do not include those established at military camps. Money order and postal note commissions are not included in the gross postal revenue. Provincial totals of postal revenues include post offices not separately listed.

Province and Post Office	1942	1943
	$	$
P. E. Island		
Charlottetown	116,865	124,396
Summerside	36,827	43,088
Totals, P.E. Island	**244,376**	**280,170**
Nova Scotia		
Amherst	50,099	54,254
Antigonish	21,168	21,961
Bridgetown	10,451	11,627
Bridgewater	22,528	23,941
Digby	13,967	14,975
Glace Bay	37,282	47,840
Halifax	898,967	961,848
Kentville	34,655	35,814
Kingston	5,227	16,065
Liverpool	18,120	20,197
Lunenburg	16,236	17,456
Middleton	11,449	17,218
Mulgrave	9,674	10,048
New Glasgow	54,463	61,739
New Waterford	16,238	21,457
North Sydney	24,192	29,774
Pictou	18,012	27,381
Shelburne	11,846	20,721
Springhill	19,525	22,247
Stellarton	15,777	18,116
Sydney	126,550	147,754
Sydney Mines	16,073	20,337
Truro	105,634	103,015
Westville	9,291	10,767
Windsor	22,923	25,061
Wolfville	16,048	17,976
Yarmouth	42,234	52,377
Totals, Nova Scotia	**2,272,225**	**2,609,943**
New Brunswick		
Bathurst	20,996	22,226
Campbellton	34,426	35,534
Chatham	20,116	23,937
Dalhousie	13,081	13,084
Edmundston	22,922	25,890
Fairville	12,585	12,451
Fredericton	115,192	121,722
Grand Falls	9,739	11,176
Moncton	615,374	606,123
Newcastle	21,432	23,127
Pennfield Ridge	3,262	12,073
Saint John	358,317	392,066
St. Andrews	8,995	10,029
St. George	7,083	10,385
St. Stephen	26,165	28,859
Sackville	26,393	27,280
Sussex	30,679	32,654
Woodstock	28,803	29,793
Totals, New Brunswick	**1,786,302**	**1,960,717**
Quebec		
Amos	16,793	16,174
Arvida	17,913	31,386
Asbestos	11,282	12,240
Bagotville	6,338	13,529
Beauharnois	12,438	13,832
Bedford	15,385	10,152
Berthierville	9,688	10,482
Brownsburg	13,385	18,163
Buckingham	12,470	13,664
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	14,885	16,534

Province and Post Office	1942	1943
	$	$
Quebec—concluded		
Chicoutimi	56,826	65,765
Coaticook	14,999	15,625
Cowansville	12,134	12,756
Dolbeau	11,537	11,830
Drummondville	41,239	38,715
Farnham	24,893	26,501
Gardenvale	42,130	39,977
Gaspe	12,475	15,898
Gatineau	10,067	9,143
Granby	42,504	37,226
Grand'Mère	16,859	17,472
Hull	56,175	61,344
Huntingdon	16,408	18,006
Iberville	9,854	12,273
Joliette	33,158	36,830
Jonquière	22,145	31,384
Kénogami	18,536	19,517
Lachute	14,921	15,970
Lac Mégantic	14,163	16,386
La Sarre	10,907	11,134
La Tuque	20,632	22,583
Lennoxville	13,861	15,005
Lévis	41,117	46,020
Magog	18,972	20,340
Malartic	12,046	10,760
Maniwaki	11,556	11,073
Matane	16,267	17,010
Mont Joli	14,655	24,120
Montmagny	20,780	20,564
Montreal	6,689,251	6,950,471
Nicolet	11,649	11,907
Noranda	27,305	24,789
Quebec	910,620	904,416
Richmond	12,637	13,184
Rimouski	33,625	39,691
Rivière-du-Loup	9,903	11,043
Rivière-du-Loup Station	10,081	9,676
Roberval	12,940	12,669
Rock Island	21,354	23,093
Rouyn	30,050	29,980
Ste-Agathe-des-Monts	16,698	18,287
Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré	23,058	20,018
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue	8,927	11,581
St-Georges-de-Beauce	11,187	11,589
St-Hyacinthe	60,396	59,836
St-Jean	47,634	58,573
St-Jérôme	27,800	32,231
St-Joseph-d'Alma	10,530	11,511
Ste-Thérèse-de-Blainville	16,483	13,932
Shawinigan Falls	43,836	49,324
Sherbrooke	175,726	178,561
Sorel	34,541	41,254
Thetford Mines	25,600	26,987
Three Rivers	111,836	121,880
Val d'Or	19,775	17,608
Valleyfield	34,505	36,609
Victoriaville	36,766	37,418
Waterloo	12,360	13,497
Totals, Quebec	**11,052,454**	**11,602,273**
Ontario		
Acton	12,390	12,931
Ajax	610	18,671
Alexandria	9,992	10,693
Almonte	11,494	11,940
Amherstburg	14,517	16,341
Arnprior	17,539	23,235
Aurora	15,178	17,332
Aylmer West	21,157	21,933
Barrie	62,060	66,044

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943—continued

Province and Post Office	1942	1943
	$	$
Ontario—continued		
Belleville	105,105	102,893
Blenheim	11,400	13,130
Bowmanville	22,290	28,063
Bracebridge	18,330	19,646
Brampton	37,551	43,464
Brantford	195,680	208,890
Brockville	78,837	85,185
Burlington	19,550	24,709
Campbellford	13,371	14,878
Cardinal	8,193	10,271
Carleton Place	20,197	21,526
Chatham	110,677	117,809
Chesley	11,096	12,046
Clinton	18,463	25,306
Cobalt	11,685	12,340
Cobourg	33,954	35,392
Cochrane	17,605	17,919
Collingwood	23,805	26,869
Copper Cliff	13,058	14,274
Cornwall	77,673	88,475
Delhi	9,697	10,649
Dryden	11,991	12,795
Dundas	26,417	29,109
Dunnville	32,769	26,822
Elmira	8,968	10,369
Espanola	9,846	13,154
Essex	10,942	12,487
Exeter	8,475	14,423
Fergus	26,530	26,142
Forest	8,288	12,146
Fort Erie	13,995	14,761
Fort Erie North	31,342	34,039
Fort Frances	29,803	30,299
Fort William	137,517	146,217
Galt	96,940	97,816
Gananoque	25,361	25,946
Georgetown	33,523	37,641
Geraldton	16,933	14,801
Goderich	35,583	31,245
Gravenhurst	18,539	21,639
Grimsby	15,281	16,038
Guelph	140,396	135,984
Hagersville	12,985	18,594
Haileybury	12,576	11,636
Hamilton	903,474	967,511
Hanover	18,082	18,634
Harriston	9,917	10,929
Hawkesbury	13,069	14,754
Hespeler	14,389	15,340
Huntsville	21,866	22,535
Ingersoll	30,542	33,301
Islington	9,657	11,074
Kapuskasing	16,899	17,267
Kemptville	8,902	10,016
Kenora	39,254	38,953
Kincardine	16,885	15,566
Kingston	214,068	249,748
Kingsville	13,519	14,849
Kirkland Lake	66,711	59,370
Kitchener	189,804	210,761
Leamington	29,507	32,393
Lindsay	43,359	47,764
Listowel	17,126	20,146
London	649,103	676,708
Meaford	13,378	15,738
Merritton	10,438	12,218
Midland	28,035	30,549
Milton West	13,019	13,637
Monteith	3,867	13,557
Mount Forest	10,140	10,381
Napanee	24,426	26,643
New Liskeard	31,389	32,751
Newmarket	27,140	32,682
Niagara Falls	171,012	159,138
Niagara-on-the-Lake	11,075	13,353
Nobel	10,730	10,370
North Bay	90,629	91,350
Oakville	30,714	31,701
Orangeville	16,274	17,282
Orillia	57,934	64,685
Oshawa	152,655	153,495
Ottawa	1,137,746	1,305,655
Owen Sound	66,245	72,511
Paris	29,725	27,801
Parry Sound	30,257	31,650
Pembroke	48,981	52,871
Penetanguishene	11,216	13,038
Perth	35,266	33,468
Peterborough	168,176	179,755
Petrolia	13,885	15,248
Picton	37,477	36,358
Port Arthur	98,785	104,323
Port Colborne	27,270	30,418
Port Credit	15,148	17,263
Port Dover	9,297	10,567
Port Hope	31,119	31,888
Prescott	16,633	19,438
Preston	35,730	36,987
Renfrew	30,599	34,317
Ridgetown	9,875	11,190
St. Catharines	167,402	187,248
St. Mary's	19,106	20,961
St. Thomas	87,542	90,427
Sarnia	87,483	103,973
Sault Ste. Marie	93,907	106,814
Schumacher	10,614	10,347
Seaforth	11,140	12,091
Simcoe	47,029	58,266
Sioux Lookout	12,991	13,060
Smiths Falls	33,065	35,526
South Porcupine	18,077	16,181
Stratford	83,249	88,504
Strathroy	14,883	16,665
Sturgeon Falls	11,532	11,790
Sudbury	123,142	129,188
Thorold	19,601	20,943
Tilsonburg	24,205	26,196
Timmins	84,768	80,604
Toronto	9,385,751	9,352,709
Trenton	36,246	39,686
Walkerton	15,073	16,087
Wallaceburg	21,480	24,689
Waterlco	63,447	68,504
Welland	71,026	81,849
Westboro	11,886	13,602
Whitby	19,984	22,938
Wiarton	10,582	11,085
Windsor	540,459	581,064
Wingham	13,952	15,306
Woodstock	80,949	88,784
Totals, Ontario	**20,246,016**	**21,265,209**
Manitoba		
Brandon	138,337	137,113
Carberry	20,321	10,650
Carman	10,279	11,423
Dauphin	45,815	37,915
Flin Flon	24,210	25,275
Minnedosa	10,406	11,598
Morden	9,563	10,202
Neepawa	16,441	26,435
Norwood Grove	13,301	15,297
Portage la Prairie	51,222	57,405
St. Boniface	24,859	27,079
Selkirk	15,422	15,514
Souris	9,290	13,722
Swan River	12,175	13,718
The Pas	17,412	18,951
Transcona	9,487	11,433

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943—concluded

Province and Post Office	1942	1943
	$	$
Manitoba—concluded		
Virden	16,341	13,939
Wawanesa	11,899	12,214
Winnipeg	3,703,267	3,754,902
Totals, Manitoba	**4,767,334**	**4,970,220**
Saskatchewan		
Assiniboia	14,366	22,225
Biggar	11,776	13,543
Canora	9,951	11,273
Estevan	21,292	38,094
Humboldt	15,843	16,108
Indian Head	8,277	10,306
Kamsack	10,679	11,099
Kindersley	11,250	11,105
Lloydminster	16,984	18,248
Maple Creek	11,032	18,529
Melfort	20,955	21,764
Melville	18,946	20,493
Moose Jaw	146,883	167,016
Moosomin	10,276	11,138
Nipawin	9,625	11,004
North Battleford	52,565	60,197
Prince Albert	78,368	91,224
Regina	1,178,261	1,175,713
Rosetown	14,133	15,158
Saskatoon	401,312	419,107
Shaunavon	12,401	12,989
Swift Current	53,427	64,182
Tisdale	15,907	17,398
Weyburn	33,034	48,357
Wilkie	9,923	10,549
Yorkton	53,936	50,751
Totals, Saskatchewan	**3,567,111**	**3,857,559**
Alberta		
Banff	26,040	21,306
Calgary	856,489	921,980
Camrose	25,397	28,315
Cardston	10,860	12,031
Claresholm	16,199	12,672
Coleman	9,258	10,281
Drumheller	26,308	27,865
Edmonton	802,283	916,860
Edson	9,672	10,344
Grand Prairie	19,857	24,397
Hanna	12,251	12,783
High River	14,988	17,711
Innisfail	15,120	16,213
Jasper	11,012	11,568
Lacombe	16,114	16,415
Lethbridge	113,108	136,772
MacLeod	20,916	17,053
Medicine Hat	77,612	83,398
Olds	14,072	14,264
Peace River	9,931	15,340
Ponoka	14,098	14,127
Red Deer	46,701	54,393
Seebe	18,091	10,790
Stettler	12,731	12,500
Vegreville	12,331	12,690
Vermilion	13,257	17,130
Vulcan	8,100	14,886
Wetaskiwin	18,209	19,676
Totals, Alberta	**3,178,583**	**3,573,058**

Province and Post Office	1942	1943
	$	$
British Columbia		
Abbotsford	11,991	13,741
Armstrong	9,920	11,321
Chilliwack	32,453	38,687
Cloverdale	9,655	11,099
Courtenay	18,638	20,404
Cranbrook	22,644	21,828
Creston	10,874	11,060
Dawson Creek	6,807	26,864
Duncan	32,951	33,026
Fernie	13,567	14,884
Fort St. John	2,788	30,936
Kamloops	46,073	47,232
Kelowna	47,261	52,437
Kimberley	14,713	17,124
Ladner	8,789	12,693
Langley Prairie	8,808	11,088
Mission City	15,945	16,791
Nanaimo	66,524	74,643
Nelson	54,760	54,298
New Westminster	157,746	180,169
Penticton	35,591	38,062
Port Alberni	27,602	33,199
Powell River	18,308	18,231
Prince George	17,418	38,386
Prince Rupert	51,306	87,241
Princeton	9,923	10,480
Revelstoke	16,190	16,712
Rossland	14,056	14,389
Salmon Arm	13,049	13,870
Sidney	19,233	36,927
Terrace	3,139	23,142
Trail	61,407	63,094
Ucluelet	4,017	13 539
Vancouver	2,238,442	2,297,701
Vernon	53,170	69,881
Victoria	572,626	602,190
Totals, British Columbia	**4,473,570**	**4,921,165**
Northwest Territories		
Yellowknife	10,415	11,647
Totals, N.W.T.	**14,441**	**23,864**
Yukon		
Dawson	13,033	12,942
White Horse	5,918	27,484
Totals, Yukon	**23,972**	**48,199**
Summary		
Prince Edward Island	244,376	280,171
Nova Scotia	2,272,225	2,609,943
New Brunswick	1,786,302	1,960,718
Quebec	11,052,454	11,602,274
Ontario	20,246,016	21,265,210
Manitoba	4,767,334	4,970,220
Saskatchewan	3,567,111	3,857,559
Alberta	3,178,583	3,573,058
British Columbia	4,473,570	4,921,165
Yukon and N.W.T.	38,413	72,063
Totals, Canada	**51,626,384**	**55,112,381**

3.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department, Fiscal Years 1927-43

NOTE.—For the years 1867-1910, see 1911 Year Book, p. 288 and for 1911-26, p. 665 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Net Revenue[1]	Expenditures	Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	Year	Net Revenue[1]	Expenditures	Surplus (+) Deficit (−)
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1927	29,378,697	31,007,698	−1,629,001	1936	32,507,888	30,100,102	+2,407,786
1928	30,529,155	32,379,196	−1,850,041	1937	34,274,552	30,538,575	+3,735,977
1929	31,170,904	33,483,058	−2,312,154	1938	35,546,161	32,296,805	+3,249,356
1930	32,969,293	35,036,629	−2,067,336	1939	35,288,220	35,456,181	−167,961
1931	30,416,107	36,292,604	−5,876,497	1940	36,729,105	36,725,870	+3,235
1932	32,476,604	34,448,986	−1,972,382	1941	40,383,366	38,699,674	+1,683,692
1933	30,825,155	30,167,827	+657,328	1942	45,993,872	41,501,869	+4,492,003
1934	30,367,465	29,202,730	+1,164,735	1943	48,868,762	44,741,987	+4,126,775
1935	31,248,324	28,974,316	+2,274,008				

[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; in 1941, $48,143,410; in 1942, $55,477,159; and in 1943, $59,175,138.

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: $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, $31,425,593 in 1941, $35,716,908 in 1942 and $38,959,795 in 1943. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: $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, $13,459,526 in 1941, $15,777,816 in 1942 and $16,057,366 in 1943.

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 and the business of the Post Office Savings Bank are included in the chapter on Currency and Banking (Chapter XXIV).

4.—Operations of the Money-Order System in Canada, Fiscal Years 1937-43

NOTE.—For figures for 1868-1900, see the 1911 Year Book, p. 289; for 1901-31, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 622 and for 1932-36, p. 666 of the 1942 edition.

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.	$	$	$	$
1937	6,737	13,746,743	133,155,222	124,479,322	8,675,900	7,280,169
1938	6,840	14,554,010	144,445,972	134,262,900	10,183,072	7,590,616
1939	6,976	14,522,060	145,204,787	135,417,731	9,787,056	6,948,186
1940	7,103	15,161,896	156,340,540	148,560,567	7,779,973	5,578,250
1941	7,117	16,119,586	173,565,550	168,548,852	5,016,698	5,700,036
1942	7,198	17,465,646	205,675,482	202,102,135	3,573,346	5,913,324
1943	7,306	18,627,228	236,925,919	233,004,136	3,921,784	6,887,250

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1939-43

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money-Order Offices in—					
Prince Edward Island	71	70	71	72	74
Nova Scotia	457	461	468	478	486
New Brunswick	332	336	336	342	349
Quebec	1,497	1,547	1,572	1,604	1,633
Ontario	1,770	1,790	1,782	1,780	1,794
Manitoba	503	515	509	514	516
Saskatchewan	1,020	1,033	1,032	1,044	1,055
Alberta	753	766	763	774	785
British Columbia	566	579	577	583	607
Yukon	7	6	7	7	7
Canada	**6,976**	**7,103**	**7,117**	**7,198**	**7,306**
Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island	114,991	116,824	112,973	125,405	139,090
Nova Scotia	935,303	975,299	1,064,624	1,191,888	1,278,479
New Brunswick	549,557	588,634	643,216	694,268	727,980
Quebec	2,499,506	2,673,098	2,964,753	3,346,840	3,692,629
Ontario	3,948,811	4,009,616	4,301,442	4,738,354	4,826,074
Manitoba	1,040,625	1,022,964	1,063,180	1,136,908	1,231,919
Saskatchewan	2,155,594	2,432,722	2,528,449	2,624,303	2,781,344
Alberta	1,806,459	1,824,244	1,875,573	1,967,042	2,054,981
British Columbia	1,457,368	1,505,283	1,552,029	1,625,726	1,877,535
Yukon	13,846	13,212	13,347	14,912	17,197
Canada	**14,522,060**	**15,161,896**	**16,119,586**	**17,465,646**	**18,627,228**
	$	$	$	$	$
Value of Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island	1,072,137	1,119,890	1,102,724	1,322,201	1,597,579
Nova Scotia	8,843,013	9,249,132	10,899,554	13,734,519	15,684,780
New Brunswick	5,133,558	5,545,217	6,402,519	7,476,974	8,506,913
Quebec	24,277,202	25,989,315	29,769,392	36,467,530	43,609,510
Ontario	39,990,726	40,892,645	46,119,867	57,037,450	60,018,221
Manitoba	10,579,685	10,719,212	11,611,998	13,713,984	16,057,110
Saskatchewan	21,510,849	28,088,379	30,330,313	33,210,885	38,792,121
Alberta	19,461,483	19,921,123	21,303,299	23,848,183	27,568,297
British Columbia	14,122,281	14,614,592	15,805,383	18,612,801	24,721,632
Yukon	213,853	201,035	220,501	250,955	369,757
Canada	**145,204,787**	**156,340,540**	**173,565,550**	**205,675,482**	**236,925,920**
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island	46,511	48,314	54,263	63,807	73,694
Nova Scotia	611,273	656,299	762,362	853,367	917,327
New Brunswick	798,361	851,731	873,328	958,960	1,001,243
Quebec	2,027,700	2,142,927	2,414,577	2,711,439	3,123,472
Ontario	4,542,091	4,724,844	5,146,019	5,683,486	5,982,603
Manitoba	2,588,107	2,781,756	2,808,842	2,976,229	3,183,552
Saskatchewan	1,496,141	1,671,153	1,892,320	1,989,283	2,126,868
Alberta	794,942	806,803	846,146	914,275	1,011,955
British Columbia	846,370	869,442	939,523	1,035,268	1,143,802
Yukon	1,632	899	1,012	1,359	2,195
Canada	**13,753,128**	**14,554,168**	**15,738,392**	**17,187,473**	**18,566,711**
	$	$	$	$	$
Value of Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island	613,024	641,342	743,750	949,263	1,176,393
Nova Scotia	6,659,742	7,053,664	8,483,214	10,404,462	11,858,340
New Brunswick	7,090,500	7,422,410	8,090,474	9,584,587	11,063,140
Quebec	21,887,208	23,097,684	26,848,955	32,413,399	39,771,766
Ontario	44,867,266	46,636,500	53,341,007	63,996,409	72,889,309
Manitoba	23,196,279	26,690,904	28,068,466	32,232,162	38,347,744
Saskatchewan	15,391,562	19,085,090	22,201,890	24,750,052	30,032,893
Alberta	12,183,123	12,520,321	13,540,511	15,431,905	18,454,368
British Columbia	10,489,815	10,809,889	12,063,949	14,449,206	17,370,568
Yukon	17,856	15,246	19,947	33,969	60,845
Canada	**142,396,375**	**153,973,050**	**173,402,163**	**204,245,414**	**241,025,366**
Postal Notes—					
Total notes paid.....No.	7,233,265	7,464,512	8,252,153	9,592,942	11,062,571
Total value, including postal note scrip affixed..... $	12,349,642	12,966,379	14,770,340	18,360,326	22,246,021

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 *Mc Kim's Directory of Canadian Publications.*

A table at p. 669 of the 1942 Year Book enumerates the periodical publications in Canada by frequency of issue. In 1941 there were 107 daily, 7 tri-weekly, 24 semi-weekly, 953 weekly, 60 bi-weekly or semi-monthly, 482 monthly, 97 bi-monthly or quarterly and 81 miscellaneous publications, a total of 1,811. Only those publications for which circulation figures are available are included in Tables **1** and **2**, for that reason the figures shown therein may differ from those given in the above summary. As the publication of *McKim's Directory* has been suspended for the duration of the War, no later figures are available. Comparison of the figures of Table **2** showing publications in cities of 20,000 population or over, with those for the same year of Table **1**, 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 at 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.—Circulations[1] of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications in Canada, 1934-41, with Details by Provinces, 1941

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. Figures for 1921-33 are given at p. 670 of the 1942 Year Book. As the publication of *McKim's Directory* has been suspended for the duration of the War, no later figures than those shown are available.

Year and Province	Daily[2]		Semi-Weekly[3]		Weekly[4]	
	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
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	103	2,341,000[5]	28[5]	101,000[5]	888[5]	4,746,000[5]
1941						
Prince Edward Island	2	11,355	1	4,500	3	16,000
Nova Scotia	9	129,189	2	5,250	36	68,022
New Brunswick	5	60,853	3	4,969	21	47,677
Quebec	17	586,584	Nil	–	133	1,546,451

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 659.

1.—Circulations[1] of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications in Canada, 1934-41, with Details by Provinces, 1941—concluded

Province	Daily[2]		Semi-Weekly[3]		Weekly[4]	
	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1941—concluded						
Ontario	40	1,062,387	10	51,267	302	1,662,372
Manitoba	6	118,368	4	28,340	82	472,901
Saskatchewan	4	60,897	Nil	–	139	222,450
Alberta	7	103,604	1	1,750	81	85,598
British Columbia	13	245,420	4	6,250	80	178,164
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil		1	250	3	750
Canada, 1941	**103**	**2,378,657**	**26**	**102,576**	**880**	**4,300,385**

[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. [5] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

2.—Circulations[1] of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications, in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 1.

City	Census of 1941		Daily[2]		Semi-Weekly[3]		Weekly[4]	
	Population	Households	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
Montreal	903,007	203,685	10	404,000	Nil	–	33	1,534,000
Toronto	667,457	175,736	8	594,000	1	11,000	43	1,142,000
Vancouver	275,353	80,826	4	191,000	3	5,000	15	54,000
Winnipeg	221,960	59,607	3	111,000	4	28,000	21	709,000
Hamilton	166,337	43,076	1	62,000	Nil	–	3	34,000
Ottawa	154,951	35,601	3	96,000	1	14,000	1	33,000
Quebec	150,757	28,170	3	144,000	Nil	–	7	49,000
Windsor	105,311	26,126	1	48,000	"	–	Nil	–
Edmonton	93,817	24,700	2	46,000	1	2,000	6	24,000
Calgary	88,904	25,387	2	46,000	Nil	–	Nil	–
London	78,264	21,050	1	56,000	"		5	69,000
Halifax	70,488	15,089	2	96,000	"		3	4,000
Verdun	67,349	16,184	1	18,000	"		1	15,000
Regina	58,245	15,390	1	31,000	"		1	10,000
Saint John	51,741	12,241	1	37,000	"		2	7,000
Victoria	44,068	13,236	3	33,000	"		2	37,000
Saskatoon	43,027	11,461	1	21,000	"		3	112,000
Three Rivers	42,007	7,688	1	11,000	"		3	9,000
Sherbrooke	35,965	7,770	2	18,000	"		2	25,000
Kitchener	35,657	9,215	1	15,000	"		Nil	–
Hull	32,947	6,427	Nil	–	"	–	3	12,000
Sudbury	32,203	7,685	1	9,000	1	4,000	1	3,000
Brantford	31,948	8,543	1	13,000	Nil	–	Nil	–
Outremont	30,751	7,038	Nil	–	"		"	
Fort William	30,585	6,763	1	8,000	"		"	
St. Catharines	30,275	8,008	1	13,000	"	–	"	–
Kingston	30,126	7,226	1	12,000	1	2,000	"	–
Oshawa	26,813	6,837	Nil	–	1	6,000	2	16,000
Timmins	28,790	6,691	1	7,000	Nil	–	1	3,000
Sydney	28,305	5,703	1	18,000	"		Nil	–
Westmount	26,047	6,030	Nil	–	"		"	
Sault Ste. Marie	25,794	6,307	1	8,000	"		"	–
Peterborough	25,350	6,364	1	10,000	"		1	9,000
Glace Bay	25,147	4,828	1	8,000	"		Nil	–
Port Arthur	24,426	5,920	1	7,000	"		1	2,000
Guelph	23,273	5,939	1	8,000	"		Nil	–
Moncton	22,763	5,121	2	14,000	"		2	8,000
New Westminster	21,967	5,806	1	6,000	"		1	5,000
Moose Jaw	20,753	5,424	1	5,000	"		2	8,000
Niagara Falls	20,589	5,235	1	8,000	"		Nil	–
Shawinigan Falls	20,325	3,820	Nil	–	"		4	12,000
Lachine	20,051	4,258	"		"		1	5,000
Totals	**3,933,893**	**968,211**	**68**	**2,232,000**	**13**	**72,000**	**170**	**3,950,000**

[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 numbers or circulations given in Table 3. 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.

3.—Circulations of French Language Publications in Canada, by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

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*. As the publication of this Directory has been suspended for the duration of the War, no later figures than those shown are available.

Year and Province	Daily		Weekly[1]		Semi-Monthly and Monthly		Other[2]	
	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1940								
Nova Scotia	Nil	–	1	1,000	Nil	–	Nil	
New Brunswick	"	–	3	11,000	1	3,000	"	–
Quebec	9	351,000[3]	97	879,000[3]	86	1,092,000	12[4]	260,000[4]
Ontario	1	19,000	3	6,000	6[4]	26,000[4]	4	41,000[4]
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**	**370,000[3]**	**107**	**908,000[3]**	**96[4]**	**1,133,000[4]**	**17[4]**	**306,000[4]**
1941								
Nova Scotia	Nil		1	1,000	Nil	–	Nil	
New Brunswick	"	–	3	10,000	1	3,000	"	–
Quebec	9	369,000[3]	101	941,000[3]	87	1,175,000	14	285,000
Ontario	1	19,000	2	4,000	3	19,000	4	41,000
Manitoba	Nil	–	1	10,000	3	6,000	Nil	–
Saskatchewan	"	–	1	1,000	Nil	–	"	
Alberta	"		1	2,000	"		"	
Totals, 1941	**10**	**388,000[3]**	**110**	**969,000[3]**	**94**	**1,203,000**	**18**	**326,000**

[1] Includes special Saturday and Sunday editions of daily papers. [2] Bi-monthly, quarterly, annual or irregular. [3] Includes special editions for United States circulation averaging 9,000 daily and 9,000 weekly. [4] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

CHAPTER XIX.—WELFARE SERVICES*

CONSPECTUS

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One of the most apt descriptions of the relationship of social security and social service to the national welfare was expressed in the following words by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on Mar. 3, 1943, in the House of Commons, during discussion of the Resolution concerning Social Security.

"May I interject that any system of social security . . . is, or ought to be, in the nature of social service; that industry is not merely a means whereby capitalists may increase profits, or workers find the means of gaining a livelihood through wages; but that there exists also the right of the community, which makes possible the carrying on of industry, to expect to have the interest and well-being of the community and its members considered in the rewards of industry. In other words, industry exists to serve a social end, as well as to serve the needs of individuals . .

" . . it is only by the implied expressed permission of the State that the institution of private property can exist. The justification of private property lies in the fact that the good of the greatest number will be best served. But if as a result of the institution of private property, whether it be the ownership of land or of capital, a social condition may develop which is inimical to the community as a whole, that institution has either to be modified in some particulars, controlled in some directions, or make way for some other system."

PART I.—PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION WELFARE SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

From a historical as well as constitutional point of view, the responsibility for social welfare in Canada has rested on the provinces, which, in turn, have delegated a large share of this responsibility to the municipalities. It is but recently, relatively speaking, that the concept of public welfare has grown to include more than poor relief, sanitation and institutions of confinement and that the provinces have undertaken to meet these expanding needs by maintaining institutions of one kind or another, child welfare services, and other specialized programs. Thus the provinces

*The material in Part I is based on information and statistics obtained from the Dominion and Provincial authorities responsible for the administration of the various welfare services. In planning the the entire chapter, the Editor has received valuable assistance from George F. Davidson, M.A., Ph. D., Executive Director, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.

themselves have latterly assumed the major role in public welfare and, even though the municipalities have continued to carry substantial burdens, the Provincial Governments have taken a direct part in co-ordinating the work and assisting by subsidies and other means. At the same time, an increasing measure of responsibility on the part of the Dominion has been in evidence: this was especially noticeable, during the pre-war depression decade, in the fields of unemployment relief, agricultural relief and old age pensions. While constitutional authority has not changed, except with respect to unemployment insurance, the pressure of events in the depression decade obliged the Dominion Government to help the provinces to shoulder their financial burdens by grants-in-aid, etc. To-day, therefore, the responsibility of the Dominion Government for problems arising in these fields has become fairly well established by custom rather than constitutional change, although what remained of unemployment relief after the introduction of unemployment insurance was turned back in 1941 to the provinces. A real effort was made by the Rowell-Sirois Commission (see the Canada Year Book 1940, pp. 1157-1163) to bring about the necessary redistribution of administrative and financial responsibility essential to the proper functioning of the Dominion and Provincial authorities in the complicated economic circumstances that are an outgrowth of the present century. This effort has still to be carried forward to a conclusion and, meantime, some degree of constitutional friction and difficulty is perhaps unavoidable.

Historically, welfare work begins with the care of the most needy and the care of the indigent, aged and infirm, homeless orphans, dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and the dependent deaf and blind. These classes have been recognized as a public responsibility since the earliest days, but the actual work of caring for them was, in great degree, undertaken by religious and philanthropic bodies, of which many were incorporated during the latter part of the nineteenth century. In many cases, government aid was granted, with official inspection as the natural corollary. As early as 1752 an orphanage was opened at Halifax, N.S., for orphans and deserted children and in Upper Canada an Act was passed in 1779 to provide for the education and support of orphan children. In the different colonies before Confederation, under various Acts of the Legislatures, houses of refuge, homes for the aged, orphanages and other charitable institutions were provided. The most serious welfare problems, particularly in Upper and Lower Canada, were those connected with immigration. Many immigrants were destitute on their arrival and were dependent on charity. In 1822, an immigrant hospital was opened at Quebec for the care of the indigent sick. Throughout the colonies before Confederation an interest in child welfare found expression in the incorporation of numerous institutions for friendless orphans and physically incapacitated children. These orphanages were largely supported by the philanthropy of societies or individuals, and, if grants of public money were received, the management was subject to government supervision. During this period, the orphanage was all that was available to the child who lacked normal home care.

Since Confederation, the principle has become generally recognized that the indigent, aged and infirm, orphans, dependent and neglected children, the deaf and dumb and the blind should be the responsibility of the State. Numerous Acts of the Provincial Legislatures have recognized municipal and provincial responsibility for these classes of the population by establishing institutions, welfare services, or other provisions for their care. In every province of Canada, public welfare organizations now exist to look after their protection and well-being. Child-welfare work as it is known to-day was not recognized as a special field for case work until toward the close of the nineteenth century. Now, noteworthy contributions are

being made in this field by the Departments of Child Welfare of the Provincial Governments, the Children's Aid Societies, Juvenile Immigration Societies and Day Nurseries. Even to-day, although government inspection is now universal, much of this work is carried on by other than official agencies. Of the 468 institutions that reported at the census of 1941, 76 are controlled by provincial and county governments, 61 by municipalities, 104 are under private auspices and 227 are under religious and fraternal organizations.

The field of welfare work is a very wide one and includes the work of many organizations. The Canadian Welfare Council gives national direction to, and co-ordinates the work of, the local welfare agencies; and specialized organizations such as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and Canadian Federation of the Blind occupy a somewhat similar role in their particular fields. The various Community Chest organizations and service clubs assist welfare work by helping to finance local organizations, and the great work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and similar youth organizations in what may be described as preventive, rather than curative, work cannot be overlooked. Day nurseries have proved of increased value under war-time conditions, enabling many mothers to play their part in increasing Canada's output of war material. Most of the activities of these organizations are not susceptible to statistical measurement. In the case of the Canadian Red Cross, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and the St. John Ambulance Association, their fields of effort are more closely related to public health and are therefore treated in Chapter XXVII.

An outline of the welfare work being carried on by each of the Provincial Governments and by the Dominion Government follows. Details and statistics under each heading are later presented.

OUTLINES OF WELFARE WORK AT PRESENT BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE DOMINION AND EACH OF THE PROVINCES

The Dominion

As pointed out at p. 662 general relief and public welfare in Canada remained with the provinces until relatively recent times.

The earliest entry of the central government into the sphere of welfare work was coincident with the earliest days of British rule, the welfare of the Indian inhabitants as accepted wards of the Government having been at first the concern of the military authorities and, after 1845, of the central civil government. Statistics regarding the administration of Indian and Eskimo affairs are given in the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter of this volume. The Dominion Government extended its responsibilities in this field after the First World War, when it was found necessary to supplement the earlier schemes of re-settlement, limited to land grants or scrip in lieu thereof, by the establishment of a Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which looked after the general welfare of ex-servicemen and fitted them into the general economic scheme. With the general ageing of the ex-servicemen and the outbreak of the Second World War, the purely welfare services have been developed as outlined in the succeeding paragraphs. Again, the severe depression in the early 'thirties, with the consequent drain upon the financial resources of the provinces and municipalities, forced the Dominion Government into the relief field (see the Labour Chapter of this and earlier volumes) and finally led to the establishment of a nation-wide plan of unemployment insurance.

Veterans' Allowances.—In addition to war pensions, allowances are paid to certain non-pensionable veterans at 60 years of age, or earlier if the veteran is permanently unemployable, or eligible veterans who, having served in a theatre of actual war, are incapable and unlikely to become capable of maintaining themselves because of economic handicaps combined with disabilities.

Dependents' Allowances.—The Dependents' Allowance Board is charged with the payment of allowances to dependants of members of the Armed Forces, the main purpose of which is to promote the well-being and efficiency of His Majesty's Forces by relieving financial anxieties with respect to the domestic welfare of their dependants.

The Board consists of a civilian chairman and representatives from the three Armed Services and the Treasury and administers all allowances. Where investigation is necessary, it is carried out through the field staffs of the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Soldiers Settlement Board, provincial welfare services, and private welfare organizations such as Children's Aid Societies and Family Welfare Bureaus.

A special Family Welfare Section has been instituted by the Board to administer allowances when the recipient is infirm or where domestic difficulties necessitate the intervention of a third party. In some cases the serviceman's wife may request administration of her allowance in case of illness or of her financial affairs becoming involved. The Section maintains the closest co-operation with the various welfare agencies.

Supplementary Grants Fund.—A Dependents' Board of Trustees has been set up to administer this fund, which is designed to give supplementary assistance in special cases of difficulty and hardship where it can be shown that the regular allowances are inadequate. The Board operates with the assistance of Regional Dependents' Advisory Committees that have been established in the chief cities of the Dominion.

Veterans' Unemployment Assistance.—The activities of the Welfare Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health are outlined in the Post-War Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Chapter of this volume.

Unemployment Insurance.—In 1940, by an amendment to the British North America Act, the Dominion Government was given complete jurisdiction in the field of unemployment insurance and since that time a national system of unemployment insurance administered by the Unemployment Insurance Commission has been in operation. (See Labour Chapter pp. 712-714.)

Government Annuities.—For thirty-five 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. (For statistics of annuities, see pp. 673-674.)

The Dominion Government in Co-operation with the Provinces.—Each of the provinces as indicated below has adopted the Dominion Old Age Pension Act which has been extended to cover the needy blind. Statistics for all provinces are given at pp. 671-672.

The Provinces

Prince Edward Island.—The welfare services operated by the Province include:*—

(1) Children's Protective Service

(2) Home for the Aged

The Province maintains two institutions for orphans and destitute children, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, together with two Children's Aid Societies. The Provincial Infirmary for the Aged is operated in connection with the Provincial Hospital for the Insane; many of the inmates of the Infirmary are old age pensioners and their pensions help to finance the cost of maintenance, but there are many inmates under 70 years of age whose care is a provincial liability.

Old Age Pensions.—The Province has co-operated in the Dominion-Provincial old age pension plan since July 1, 1933.

There is no system of *workmen's compensation* or *mothers' allowances* in the Province, but persons employed under the Dominion Government are provided for under the schedules of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act.

Nova Scotia.—The welfare services operated by the Province include:*—

(1) Children's Protective Services

(2) Psychiatric Service

(3) Training School for Mentally Defective Children

(4) Mothers' Allowances

The Children's Protective Service includes 6 juvenile courts, probation officers, aid to and supervision of 12 Children's Aid Societies, 10 homes or shelters and 4 reformatory institutions. Practically all children in homes and shelters are wards of the Children's Aid Societies. By far the larger percentage of these wards are in foster homes. Maintenance is paid on a 40-60 p.c. basis between the Province and the municipalities. Financial provision for the maintenance of children in reformatory institutions is at the rate of $175 per annum from the municipality and an equal amount from the Province. For children in the Training School for the Mentally Defective, the municipality pays $200 per child per annum, all other expenses being borne by the Province.

The Mothers' Allowances Act was passed in 1930 and became effective on Oct. 1 of that year. Statistics of operations under the Act are given at p. 675.

Homes for the Aged.—These are operated by municipal, religious or private bodies; they are subject to provincial inspection and, in many cases, receive provincial grants. Many of the municipal or county homes are operated in conjunction with the county asylums.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, but did not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1917. The subject of workmen's compensation is not as directly related to welfare as the other services dealt with. The Province in its control of trade and industry enacts compensation legislation and supervises its administration, but workmen's compensation is financed by and is essentially the responsibility of industry. See also pp. 723-725.

* See also material concerning pensions for the aged and the blind at pp. 670-672.

New Brunswick.—The welfare services provided by the Government of New Brunswick consist of:*—

(1) Children's Protective Service

(2) Mothers' Allowances

The administration of the Children's Protection Act has been transferred from the Attorney-General's Department to the Department of Health. As a result a Child Welfare Officer has been appointed. This appointment has given rise to a renewed interest in Children's Aid Societies and nearly all counties are now in course of organizing active societies. Orphanages are under the auspices of religious or private bodies, but there are certain municipal institutions that receive both adults and children. These are all subject to provincial inspection.

Mothers' Allowances.—The Act passed in 1930 did not become effective until Aug. 16, 1943.

Homes for the Aged.—These are operated under municipal, religious, fraternal or private auspices and are subject to provincial inspection.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1918 and came into force on Jan. 2, 1919. See also pp. 723-725.

Quebec.*—The Quebec Department of Health and Public Welfare administers a comprehensive plan of social welfare, including aid to, and the supervision of, the numerous welfare institutions operated by religious orders or private charity. In Quebec the administrative policy of welfare services is somewhat different to that of other provinces in that the responsibilities ordinarily assumed by the public authorities are in many cases delegated to recognized religious and private welfare agencies, with substantial grants from public funds. The Provincial Relief Act provides for State assistance while avoiding undue interference with the ordinary life of the family.

A noteworthy feature in the line of preventive work is that carried out by the Family Registry Office, whereby children from tubercular families, who have not been infected but of whose infection there is reason to be apprehensive, are boarded out with rural families. The Office works in conjunction with local ministers and doctors, as regards the moral and physical supervision of these children.

Another aspect in the welfare program in this Province is the well-organized colonization scheme, whereby needy families are settled on the land in newly opened districts, and are supervised and granted financial aid until they become self-supporting.

Mothers' Allowances.—The Needy Mothers' Assistance Act, 1937, became effective in December, 1938. For statistics of operations under the Act, see p. 675.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission was established in 1928 by authority of cc. 79 and 80 of the Statutes of that year. The Act was brought into force by proclamation on Mar. 22, 1928, operations of the Commission commencing as of Sept. 1, 1928. Under this Act, the Quebec Commission did not insure employers against their liability. On Apr. 4, 1931, a new Act (21 Geo. V, c. 100), effective Sept. 1, 1931, provided for such insurance, along practically the same lines as the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. See also pp. 723-725.

* See also material concerning pensions for the aged and the blind at pp. 670-672.

Ontario.—The Department of Public Welfare administers the following forms of assistance:*—

Mothers' Allowances.—Since 1920 allowances have been paid by the Province to widows and other necessitous mothers. In addition to basic allowances, free medical services including drugs are provided as well as a 20 p.c. cost-of-living bonus.

Homes for the Aged.—Homes for the Aged are incorporated under the Houses of Refuge, the Houses of Refuge in Districts, and the Charitable Institutions Acts, and operated by cities, counties, districts, and religious or benevolent societies under Provincial supervision.

Unemployment Relief.—The Unemployment Relief Act of Ontario authorizes contribution on the part of the Department of Public Welfare toward alleviation of distress of unemployable persons. The municipalities of the Province are reimbursed 50 p.c. of the expenditures, while in the unorganized areas the Province administers and pays the total cost of aid rendered.

Children's Aid Branch.—The Children's Aid Branch is responsible for the administration of the Children's Protection Act, the Children of Unmarried Parents' Act, and the Adoption Act; supervision of the 52 Children's Aid Societies in the Province; supervision of institutions for children. It also co-operates with the Dominion Government in certain war services—British Child Guests, Dependents' Allowances, Supplementary Grants, Compassionate Leave, and other family welfare problems created by war service.

Day Nurseries.—Day Nurseries and School Care projects are operated to care for children of mothers engaged in war industry.

Soldiers' Aid Commission.—Through the commission, advice and emergency assistance is extended to ex-servicemen of the present war and the War of 1914-18, and their families.

Manitoba.*—The Department of Health and Public Welfare of the Province of Manitoba is organized into three main Divisions: the Executive Division; the Welfare Division; and the Health Division.

The Executive Division includes the general administrative offices, administration of estates of mentally incompetent persons, fiscal supervision of public institutions, health education, statistics and provincial laboratories.

The Welfare Division consists of three subdivisions: (a) Grants to Charitable Institutions, which come under the control of the Welfare Supervision Board; (b) Child Welfare, which includes Mothers' Allowances, with an expenditure amounting to approximately $400,000 per year; Child Care and Protection, which has to do principally with the supervision of Children's Aid Societies covering practically the whole of the Province; and Legal Supervision, which is responsible for the work in connection with unmarried mothers and adoptions; (c) Social Assistance, which is concerned with the provision of assistance to unemployable persons in unorganized territory and the maintenance of aged and incurable persons in and outside institutions.

An outline of the work of the Health Division is given in the Chapter on Public Health and Related Institutions.

A new over-riding Division which cuts across all the activities of the Department has been set up and is known as the Section of Local Health and Welfare Services. This Division is responsible for the control of local part-time health officers, the

* See also material concerning pensions for the aged and the blind at pp. 670-672.

establishment and supervision of local health units, and consultative services to local Health Departments throughout the Province. This work is to be extended to include the same type of service in the welfare field.

Mothers' Allowances.—Manitoba was the first province to enact this type of legislation, the Act having come into force on Mar. 10, 1916. As stated above, the Act is administered by the Child Welfare Subdivision and statistics of operations are given at p. 676.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1917. See also pp. 723-725.

Saskatchewan.—Among the welfare activities of the Province are:*—

(1) Bureau of Child Protection
(2) Industrial Schools
(3) Homes for the Aged
(4) School for the Deaf
(5) Mothers' Allowances

In addition, certain aspects of agricultural relief take the form of welfare work, more perhaps in the case of Saskatchewan than in the other provinces. The difficulty of drawing the line between what is welfare and what is unemployment relief, as well as the fact that all forms of relief have been carried out with Dominion assistance, render it advisable to treat the subject in the Labour Chapter. See p. 693 of the 1942 Year Book for the latest information.

Child welfare work is carried out under the direction of the Provincial Bureau of Child Protection and through the Children's Aid Societies of the four larger cities, three of which maintain shelters. The Industrial School for Boys, at Regina, is the joint concern of the Bureau of Child Protection, the Department of Education and the Department of Public Works. Delinquent girls are sent to homes in Manitoba and Alberta at the cost of the Bureau.

The Provincial Government maintains a home for the aged and infirm and, in addition, there are four homes of this type operated by religious bodies.

A provincial residential school for deaf children is located at Saskatoon.

Mothers' Allowances.—Mothers' allowances are paid under the Child Welfare Act, originally enacted in 1917 as the Mothers' Pensions Act. For statistics of operations see p. 676.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act became effective July 1, 1930. See also pp. 723-725.

Alberta.—The Bureau of Public Welfare now administers a comprehensive program of welfare activities, many of which were originally administered by other Departments. Among the activities of the Bureau are listed:*—

(1) The Care of Neglected and Dependent Children
(2) Homes for the Aged
(3) Care of the Single Unemployed Without Municipal Domicile
(4) Improvement of Economic Conditions of the Métis
(5) Mothers' Allowances

* See also material concerning pensions for the aged and the blind at pp. 670-672.

The care of children is carried out in foster homes or by grants-in-aid to religious or charitable institutions: the Province does not maintain a reform school but employs the foster-home system, placements being chiefly on farms.

The education of deaf and blind children is the responsibility of the Department of Education, which maintains children in special schools outside the Province and grants are made to sight-saving classes and classes for sub-normal children in the larger cities.

Homes for the aged, operated by municipalities or religious bodies, are granted financial assistance.

Persons suffering from paralysis following poliomyelitis are aided to rehabilitate themselves by financial aid for business and vocational training.

Two hostels for men are maintained at Edmonton and Calgary where destitute single men, without permanent municipal domicile, are cared for and two welfare depots are maintained in the country. Single ex-service men are cared for in Calgary and Edmonton without being institutionalized. The Bureau has also been successful in the rehabilitation of families by resettling them on the land.

The rehabilitation of the Métis—those of mixed Indian and White blood who do not qualify under the Indian Act—has been carried out by the setting aside of tracts of land as Métis Settlement Areas, where the colonists have exclusive fishing, hunting and trapping rights and where they are encouraged to engage in lumbering, agriculture and stock-raising. Educational and social services are provided and government-operated stores sell goods at cost price.

The Mothers' Allowance Act was passed in 1919 and became effective in that year. Statistics of payments under the Act are given at p. 676.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of all other industries except agriculture, retail trade and offices. Amendments in 1919 and 1928 brought all railway trades except conductors and trainmen under the scope of the Act. See also pp. 723-725.

British Columbia.—The welfare services operated by the Province include:*—

(1) Child Welfare
(2) Industrial Schools
(3) School for the Deaf and Blind
(4) Mothers' Allowances
(5) Social (family and individual) Allowances
(6) Home for the Aged and Provincial Homes
(7) Provincial Infirmaries

Child welfare work is under the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary and covers the protection of children, adoptions, placements in foster homes, children of unmarried parents, juvenile delinquency, etc. In Vancouver and Victoria the work is carried out in co-operation with Children's Aid Societies but elsewhere all activities are directly administered by the Branch.

There are two industrial schools, one for girls and one for boys, under the Provincial Secretary's Department, and the school for the deaf and blind is administered by the Department of Education.

* See also material concerning pensions for the aged and the blind at pp. 670-672.

Mothers' allowances are administered by the Social Assistance Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, the Act being in force since July, 1920. The Branch also administers the social allowances, funds for this purpose being voted by the Legislature to cover needy cases which do not come under the provisions of any special Act. Medical services and prescribed drugs are provided for all types of social assistance cases. In organized municipalities the Province bears half the cost and in unorganized territory the whole cost. Supplementary assistance is also being given to old age pensioners for the protection of their health and comfort. The Province operates a Home for the Aged and a Provincial Home, together with three provincial infirmaries. The cities of Vancouver and Victoria also operate Homes for the Aged.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act has been in effect since Jan. 1, 1917. See also pp. 723-725.

WELFARE STATISTICS

Section 1.—Unemployment Insurance

Because of its close relationship to labour and the fact that unemployment insurance is administered with selective service and manpower it is considered advisable for the present to continue to carry these statistics in the Labour Chapter where they will be found at pp. 712-715.

Section 2.—Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's Compensation can be regarded from two standpoints, viz., (a) the industrial and (b) its relationship to the broad field of public welfare. It is perhaps one of those border-line cases where either point of view is justified (see Section 7 for others). Nevertheless because Workmen's Compensation (unlike Unemployment Insurance for instance) is entirely the responsibility of industry, and is closely associated with labour and the compensation of the worker, it is felt that the statistics regarding it are more logically dealt with in the Labour Chapter where they will be found at pp. 723-725. The welfare aspects of payments made to workers injured in the course of their duties should not, however, be overlooked.

Section 3.—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.

By Orders in Council passed under the authority of the War Measures Act, the maximum pension has been increased from $240 to $300 a year and the maximum income (including pension) from $365 to $425 a year.

* Revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

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.

1.—Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1943

Item	Prince Edward Island — Act Effective July 1, 1933	Nova Scotia — Act Effective Mar. 1, 1934	New Brunswick — Act Effective July 1, 1936	Quebec — Act Effective Aug. 1, 1936	Ontario — Act Effective Nov. 1, 1929	Manitoba — Act Effective Sept. 1, 1928
Totals, pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1943.....No.	1,902	14,093	11,876	47,336	56,364	12,294
Av. monthly pensions.... $	18·51	17·63	17·03	22·38	22·80	23·33
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1941....	2·00	2·44	2·60	1·42	1·49	1·68
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations.....	6·27	5·17	4·42	3·15	4·88	3·65
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1943... $	1,855,013	17,991,976	11,153,155	53,297,184	114,830,359	24,556,258

Item	Saskatchewan — Act Effective May 1, 1928	Alberta — Act Effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia — Act Effective Sept. 1, 1927	Northwest Territories — Order in Council Effective Jan. 25, 1929	Total
Totals, pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1942. No.	12,863	11,073	14,544	8	182,353
Av. monthly pensions..... $	22·90	22·66	23·56	25·00	–
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1941.....	1·44	1·39	1·78	0·07	
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations.....	2·89	2·86	4·70	1·52	–
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1943..... $	22,816,675	18,366,334	25,416,694	23,901	290,307,547

The administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was transferred to the Dominion Department of Finance in 1935; Table 2 shows the Dominion's contributions to the expenditures of the provinces on this account for the calendar years 1937-43. The total contribution of the Dominion, since the inception of the Act, is given in Table 1.

2.—Dominion Contributions to Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, 1937-43

Province or Territory	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island.	165,653	175,702	190,216	202,581	201,124	201,235	246,974
Nova Scotia.....	1,818,753	1,856,026	1,903,437	1,937,656	1,938,803	1,942,586	2,063,739
New Brunswick.....	1,297,139	1,416,521	1,511,256	1,554,453	1,553,425	1,594,770	1,666,318
Quebec.....	8,846,401	7,606,547	7,724,937	7,472,965	6,734,570	6,953,721	7,958,042
Ontario.....	9,405,691	9,549,666	9,739,010	9,830,306	9,772,280	9,675,804	9,778,542
Manitoba.....	1,985,967	1,989,005	2,045,715	2,099,615	2,097,840	2,090,650	2,030,837
Saskatchewan.....	1,745,942	1,805,731	1,878,258	1,954,078	1,995,789	2,046,196	2,138,325
Alberta.....	1,531,343	1,636,517	1,716,802	1,774,810	1,791,483	1,823,369	1,968,091
British Columbia.....	1,928,123	2,043,919	2,174,476	2,313,433	2,385,282	2,439,747	2,643,686
Northwest Territories.	1,679	1,984	1,753	1,648	1,879	2,078	2,016
Totals.....	**28,726,691**	**28,081,618**	**28,885,860**	**29,141,545**	**28,472,475**	**28,770,156**	**30,496,570**

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. The amendments made under the War Measures Act also apply to blind pensioners. The maximum income (including pension) is, however, higher in the case of a blind pensioner. The amounts in different cases are covered in the Old Age Pensions Act, c. 156, R.S.C. 1927, as amended.

At Dec. 31, 1943, the average pension received in each province was as follows: P.E.I., $22·41; N.S., $20·75; N.B., $22·98; Que., $24·35; Ont., $23·88; Man., $24·23; Sask., $24·45; Alta., $23·99; and B.C., $24·26.

3.—Numbers of Persons in Receipt of Pensions for the Blind, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1939-43

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island	110	115	114	113	113
Nova Scotia	551	603	621	621	639
New Brunswick	641	702	739	737	720
Quebec	1,700	1,913	2,068	2,146	2,251
Ontario	1,305	1,427	1,496	1,516	1,481
Manitoba	257	304	326	347	344
Saskatchewan	244	284	310	321	321
Alberta	181	194	214	241	240
British Columbia	276	286	320	332	326
Totals	**5,265**	**5,828**	**6,208**	**6,374**	**6,435**

4.—Dominion Contributions to Pensions for Blind Persons, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1939-43

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	12,936	14,360	14,079	14,524	18,192
Nova Scotia	88,085	100,015	105,464	107,406	110,694
New Brunswick	102,729	119,057	126,597	130,068	131,422
Quebec	283,012	326,187	360,895	374,280	424,414
Ontario	218,110	243,352	261,230	266,910	272,429
Manitoba	39,850	49,120	55,394	59,397	59,808
Saskatchewan	42,707	49,261	53,659	57,686	59,752
Alberta	28,316	33,155	35,855	39,870	45,253
British Columbia	44,108	49,913	54,066	57,953	63,054
Totals	**859,853**	**984,420**	**1,067,239**	**1,108,094**	**1,185,018**

Section 4.—Government Annuities

For thirty-five 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.

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 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, 1943, the total number of annuity contracts and certificates issued was 90,350. Of these, 8,723 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1943, 81,627 contracts and certificates. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $212,150,686.

Up to Mar. 31, 1943, about 150 firms and institutions had entered into agreements with the Government to purchase annuities and on that date approximately 20,000 employees or members were purchasing deferred annuities thereunder. 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 1942-43. The number of annuities issued in that year included 4,171 deferred annuity certificates issued to employees under the system whereby one group contract is issued to the employer, the employee receiving a certificate.

4.—Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, Fiscal Years 1924-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1909 to 1923 will be found at p. 813 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received	Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received
	No.	$		No.	$
1924	409	1,458,819	1934	2,412	7,071,439
1925	486	1,606,822	1935	3,930	13,376,400
1926	668	1,938,921	1936	6,357	21,281,981
1927	503	1,894,885	1937	7,806	23,614,824
1928	1,223	3,843,088	1938	5,724	13,550,483
1929	1,328	4,272,419	1939	8,518	18,189,319
1930	1,257	3,156,475	1940	9,014	20,001,533
1931	1,772	3,612,234	1941	11,994	18,803,645
1932	1,726	4,194,384	1942	8,593	19,630,645
1933	1,375	3,547,345	1943	9,608	20,416,365
			Totals	**90,350**	**212,150,686**

On Mar. 31, 1943, 26,361 immediate annuities and 55,266 deferred annuity contracts and certificates were in force, making a total of 81,627. The total value on that date was $190,298,479 and the amount of vested annuity in force on that date was $10,451,286.

5.—Government Annuities Fund Statements, Fiscal Years, 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Assets	$	$	$	$	$
Fund at beginning of fiscal year	107,644,200	123,066,398	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035
Receipts during the year, less payments	15,422,198	17,354,572	15,632,102	16,857,963	17,387,444
Fund at end of fiscal year	123,066,398	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479
Liabilities					
Value of outstanding contracts	122,764,923	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479
Receipts					
Immediate annuities	9,859,844	9,998,410	7,135,033	7,043,299	5,475,992
Deferred annuities	8,412,712	10,064,294	11,717,512	12,640,571	15,026,136
Interest on fund	4,437,942	5,103,477	5,734,008	6,373,932	7,026,977
Amount transferred to maintain reserve	Nil	379,007	111,425	616,982	497,790
Totals, Receipts	**22,710,498**	**25,545,188**	**24,697,978**	**26,674,784**	**28,026,895**
Payments					
Payments under vested annuity contracts	7,057,224	7,928,711	8,707,823	9,445,176	10,147,590
Return of premiums with interest	147,839	200,735	309,153	318,419	405,098
Return of premiums without interest	83,237	61,170	48,900	53,226	86,763
Totals, Payments	**7,288,300**	**8,190,616**	**9,065,876**	**9,816,821**	**10,639,451**

6.—Value of Annuities Contracted for, as at Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943

Classification	1942			1943		
	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	11,164	4,157,685	40,393,019	11,661	4,299,324	41,340,452
Immediate guaranteed	10,073	4,179,803	51,759,102	11,206	4,657,675	56,862,514
Immediate last survivor	3,309	1,430,667	19,720,699	3,494	1,494,287	20,428,570
Deferred	48,801	[1]	61,038,215	55,266	[1]	71,666,943
Totals	**73,347**	**9,768,155**[2]	**172,911,035**	**81,627**	**10,451,286**[2]	**190,298,479**

[1] Undetermined. [2] Amount of immediate annuities.

Section 5.—Mothers' Allowances*

An outline of the legislation respecting mothers' allowances in force in the various provinces of Canada is given at pp. 707-709 of the 1941 Year Book and amendments made in 1941 were noted in the 1942 volume. In 1942 and 1943 the following changes were made: (1) In Nova Scotia the maximum allowance has been raised to $80 a month and allowances may be granted to a mother whose

* Revised from data obtained from the provinces concerned, under the direction of A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

husband is unable to support his family by reason of permanent disability. Allowances may also be paid in respect of a legally adopted child. (2) In New Brunswick the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1930, c. 10, was proclaimed in force, Aug. 18, 1943. (3) In Quebec an allowance may be granted to a mother who is the wife of a totally disabled man, whether in an institution or not, or to the wife or widow of a British subject, as well as to a British subject by birth. (4) In Alberta an allowance may be paid for boys up to 16 years of age. (5) In British Columbia an allowance may be paid in respect of a child between 16 and 18 years of age and to a child living apart from its mother, on conditions to be fixed by the regulations.

Pending the compilation of statistics on a comparable basis as between provinces, separate tables are presented below.

7.—Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia, Years Ended Nov. 30, 1936-42

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
1942	1,227	3,448	443,164

8.—Pensions Paid to Needy Mothers in Quebec, 1941 and 1942, 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, and those for 1940 at p. 721 of the 1942 Year Book.

Item		1941	1942	Total
Allocations granted	No.	1,684	3,354	12,112
Deaths	"	36	33	110
Allocations cancelled	"	939	1,224	3,305
Allocations refused	"	541	335	5,131
Cases reconsidered	"	11,286	4,725	24,878
Cases in which supplementary inquiries have been made	"	8,643	17,109	30,461
Cases considered by the Bureau	"	23,129	26,780	75,997
Allocations in force	No.	918	8,459	8,459
Cheques issued	"	82,778	93,376	280,347
Reimbursements obtained from the beneficiaries	$	1,919	1,124	5,478
Amounts of allocations paid	$	2,304,240	2,707,291	9,241,317
Average allocations per beneficiary	$	27·65	29·17	29·17

9.—Mothers' Allowances in Ontario, Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31, 1936-43

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	2,477,971	2,104,553	4,582,524
1938	13,644	29,551	4,851,641	Nil	4,851,641
1939	13,937	29,630	5,016,509	"	5,016,509
1940	14,049	29,353	4,741,277	"	4,741,277
1941	10,811	27,203	4,665,829	"	4,665,829
1942	12,448	24,715	4,318,536	"	4,318,536
1943	10,813	20,932	3,736,276	"	3,736,276

10.—Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba, 1936-42

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	[1]	444,869
1937 " "	1,141	3,271	445,549	[1]	445,549
1937 (May 1, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1937)	1,053	3,072	283,451	[1]	283,451
1938 (calendar year)	1,079	3,197	426,621	[1]	426,621
1939 "	1,055	3,088	427,781	[1]	427,781
1940 "	1,016	2,997	430,535	[1]	430,535
1941 "	946	2,816	406,340	[1]	406,340
1942 "	873	2,644	367,677	[1]	367,677

[1] An indirect contribution is made by municipalities through equalization of assessments.

11.—Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan, Years Ended Apr. 30, 1936-43

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
1942	2,734	7,206	458,775
1943	2,468	5,675	514,491

12.—Mothers' Allowances in Alberta, Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31, 1936-43

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	618,836
1942	2,091	4,281	446,338	148,779	595,117
1943	1,990	4,009	421,482	140,493	561,975

13.—Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia, Fiscal Years, 1936-43

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
1942	1,552	3,072	751,835	"	751,835
1943	1,194	2,406	667,213	"	667,213

Section 6.—The Care of Dependent and Handicapped Groups*

Statistics regarding children and adults under care in charitable and benevolent institutions and in Children's Aid Societies were first collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1931 and were published in Volume IX of the census of that year. A second report was published in 1937 and a third, as yet unpublished, covers the year 1941 and provides the basis for the following analysis of the latest data collected for this division of the social welfare field.

Data in this section refers to dependent and handicapped groups under custodial care; consequently the persons enumerated cover only those who were receiving custodial care, both in approved institutions and those under the care of Children's Aid Societies in shelters and foster-homes. All homes for the care of the aged and indigent, refuges, asylums, orphanages and all Children's Aid Societies incorporated under the various Children's Protection Acts are fully represented in this survey.

The figures do not include:—

(a) Children attending day nurseries. Day nurseries, of which there were fifteen operating in 1941, properly belong to preventive and educational services as they serve the purpose of looking after pre-school children for mothers obliged to work during the day.

(b) Children under the protection of any Provincial Department of Child Welfare whose wards are not institutionalized. Thus, Alberta's child welfare work is directly under a Superintendent of Child Welfare who carries on his work on behalf of dependent and neglected children without the use of institutions or Children's Aid Societies. All children who become wards of the Provincial Government are placed, for care and protection, in selected homes throughout the Province. In 1940 the Provincial Report on Child Welfare for this Province stated that the number of such children placed in foster homes by the Department of Child Welfare was 615. This number does not appear under the figures for institutions for Alberta as given in this section.

The work of the various institutions and agencies covered may be classified under two main headings: the care of adults and the care of children (the term including minors under 20 years of age). The line of demarcation is not clear-cut, as many institutions care for both classes (see Table **14**). Statistics in Tables **15** and **16** have been compiled to show the distinction.

* The statistics in this section are taken from the reports of the Institutions Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tables and text have been checked by J. C. Brady, M.A., Chief of the Branch.

14.—Classes of Charitable and Benevolent Institutions and Auspices under which they Operate in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Class of Institution—										
Homes for adults	1	15	8	39	67	7	2	4	17	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[1]	3	86
Juvenile Immigration Societies	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2
Totals	**6**	**43**	**27**	**144**	**163**	**26**	**13**	**14**	**32**	**468**
Auspices under which Institutions Operate—										
Provincial	3	1	Nil	3	22	2	Nil	Nil	3	34
County	Nil	4	1	Nil	37	Nil	"	"	Nil	42
City	"	19	11	6	12	2	3	2	6	61
Private	1	8	5	7	58	8	2	4	11	104
Fraternal	Nil	1	1	Nil	3	2	1	Nil	1	9
Religious	2	10	9	128	31	12	7	8	11	218

[1] Departments of Municipal Governments.

Care of Adults.—At the date of the Census, June 2, 1941, there were 16,523 adults under care, of whom 12,033 were in homes for adults only, and the remaining 4,490 in institutions which also cared for children. As may be deduced from Table **15**, 11,358 persons, or 68·7 p.c. of the total, had attained the age of 60 years or over. Only 2,119, or 13·4 p.c., were maintained entirely from their own funds or by relatives, although another 1,233, or 7·5 p.c. (or their relatives) were able to pay a portion of their maintenance, leaving 13,171 to be maintained from public funds or by private charity. In regard to mental and physical conditions, 3,890, or 23·5 p.c., were classed as either harmlessly insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or subnormal, and 1,855, or 11·2 p.c., were either blind, deaf and dumb, or crippled.

15.—Adults in Care, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941

Item		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
In Homes for Adults	M	27	622	58	1,538	2,955	148	122	88	339	5,897
	F	48	660	129	2,213	2,525	188	58	36	279	6,136
	T	75	1,282	187	3,751	5,480	336	180	124	618	12,033
In Homes for Adults and Children	M	71	204	97	1,180	27	10	32	35	1	1,657
	F	72	340	166	1,830	241	13	35	21	115	2,833
	T	143	544	263	3,010	268	23	67	56	116	4,490
Totals, Adults in Care	M	**98**	**826**	**155**	**2,718**	**2,982**	**158**	**154**	**123**	**340**	**7,554**
	F	**120**	**1,000**	**295**	**4,043**	**2,766**	**201**	**93**	**57**	**394**	**8,969**
	T	**218**	**1,826**	**450**	**6,761**	**5,748**	**359**	**247**	**180**	**734**	**16,523**
Age Groups—											
20–29 years	M	2	83	2	76	22	1	8	Nil	7	201
	F	9	187	33	300	270	8	33	6	91	937
	T	11	270	35	376	292	9	41	6	98	1,138
30–39 years	M	2	121	8	112	90	1	3	1	2	340
	F	9	152	23	238	132	1	4	3	18	580
	T	11	273	31	350	222	2	7	4	20	920
40–49 years	M	8	137	10	141	203	2	9	Nil	8	518
	F	17	169	18	277	206	5	5	2	22	721
	T	25	306	28	418	409	7	14	2	30	1,239

15.—Adults in Care, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941—concluded

Item		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Age Groups—concluded											
50-59 years	M	15	124	12	332	392	1	20	Nil	21	917
	F	12	121	19	454	301	7	5	4	28	951
	T	27	245	31	786	693	8	25	4	49	1,868
60-69 years	M	24	152	39	842	956	9	33	4	88	2,147
	F	12	157	49	758	550	8	10	16	31	1,591
	T	36	309	88	1,600	1,506	17	43	20	119	3,738
70 years or over	M	47	209	84	1,215	1,319	144	81	118	214	3,431
	F	61	214	153	2,016	1,307	172	36	26	204	4,189
	T	108	423	237	3,231	2,626	316	117	144	418	7,620
Source of Maintenance—											
Wholly public funds	M	21	546	93	1,390	1,807	39	68	90	193	4,247
	F	28	515	90	1,607	1,344	79	50	30	142	3,885
	T	49	1,061	183	2,997	3,151	118	118	120	335	8,132
Wholly private contributions.	M	16	66	2	281	312	6	23	1	24	731
	F	18	92	2	481	249	10	8	8	65	933
	T	34	158	4	762	561	16	31	9	89	1,664
Wholly patient's or family payments.	M	1	16	42	342	142	48	10	Nil	3	604
	F	3	79	118	838	293	43	5	3	133	1,515
	T	4	95	160	1,180	435	91	15	3	136	2,119
Mixed and other sources	M	60	198	18	705	721	65	53	32	120	1,972
	F	71	314	85	1,117	880	69	30	16	54	2,636
	T	131	512	103	1,822	1,601	134	83	48	174	4,608
Mental Condition—											
Insane	M	14	349	5	32	236	Nil	2	6	1	645
	F	21	377	9	65	193	"	2	1	Nil	668
	T	35	726	14	97	429	"	4	7	1	1,313
Feeble-minded	M	18	63	5	120	277	2	9	5	8	507
	F	13	75	16	210	219	13	8	Nil	Nil	554
	T	31	138	21	330	496	15	17	5	8	1,061
Epileptic	M	5	17	6	60	93	3	1	Nil	Nil	185
	F	7	14	9	136	57	1	6	"	1	231
	T	12	31	15	196	150	4	7	"	1	416
Sub-normal	M	18	65	22	42	257	Nil	47	31	146	628
	F	10	56	52	56	255	10	22	Nil	11	472
	T	28	121	74	98	512	10	69	31	157	1,100
Normal	M	43	332	117	2,464	2,119	153	95	81	185	5,589
	F	69	478	209	3,576	2,042	177	55	56	382	7,044
	T	112	810	326	6,040	4,161	330	150	137	567	12,633
Physical Condition—											
Blind	M	2	25	4	66	79	3	3	5	22	209
	F	3	32	6	124	45	8	3	1	11	233
	T	5	57	10	190	124	11	6	6	33	442
Deaf and dumb	M	2	8	2	29	41	1	1	Nil	1	85
	F	Nil	4	3	26	54	2	3	"	Nil	92
	T	2	12	5	55	95	3	4	"	1	177
Deaf, dumb and blind	M	1	1	Nil	10	7	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	20
	F	Nil	1	"	21	10	1	Nil	"	"	33
	T	1	2	"	31	17	1	1	"	"	53
Crippled	M	20	19	19	255	281	12	31	10	30	677
	F	30	18	22	252	158	4	14	8	Nil	506
	T	50	37	41	507	439	16	45	18	30	1,183
Other	M	73	773	130	2,358	2,574	142	118	108	287	6,563
	F	87	945	264	3,620	2,499	186	73	48	383	8,105
	T	160	1,718	394	5,978	5,073	328	191	156	670	14,668

Care of Children.—An estimated increase of 54 p.c. in juvenile delinquency* from 1939 to 1942 reveals the value of home training in normal times, since much of this increase is attributed to the absence of the father on active service or at a distant point, or to the mother being engaged in war work. Where such parental care is lacking, the gap has to be filled as well as possible by organized agencies operating under the direction of the Departments of Public Welfare in the various provinces, and by the Children's Aid Societies, the Big Brother Movement and the Big Sister Association, the summer camps organized by service clubs—often in conjunction with the local juvenile court—and by the Y.M.C.A. and church groups, whereby children at a loose end are given instruction in good citizenship and are afforded a substitute for parental counsel and example.

While the present-day tendency is to permit children requiring supervision and care to remain in their own homes under such official or other supervision as is necessary and to place orphans and neglected children in approved foster homes, there are still many cases where housing in an institution is desirable or necessary; in fact, the institutions will always be necessary as receiving stations where children can be kept until suitable arrangements can be made for their absorption into the life of a family.

The following statistics cover children cared for in four types of institution: (1) homes for adults and children; (2) orphanages; (3) Children's Aid Societies; and (4) juvenile immigration societies. (As explained at p. 677, day nurseries are not included.) Table **14** gives the number of each type reporting. At the date of the latest census, June 2, 1941, there were 38,046 young persons from 0-20 years of age under care in these four classes of institution, as follows: (1) 6,104; (2) 14,669; (3) 16,991; (4) 282.

Table **16** shows the distribution of these 38,046 children by age groups and provinces together with the placement of the children and indicates that only about 65·2 p.c. of the children under care were actually domiciled in the sponsoring or other institutions or in hospital, the remainder were placed either in foster homes or were under supervision in their own homes. The source of maintenance by provinces is also shown in Table **16**, and Table **17** gives the family status of children under care.

* For statistics of juvenile delinquency, see the Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics Chapter of this volume.

16.—Children and Minors in Care, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941

Group		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Totals, Children and Minors in Care	M	**161**	**1,196**	**492**	**8,662**	**7,144**	**898**	**221**	**262**	**891**	**19,927**
	F	**122**	**1,133**	**559**	**6,842**	**7,525**	**516**	**219**	**299**	**904**	**18,119**
	T	**283**	**2,329**	**1,051**	**15,504**	**14,669**	**1,414**	**440**	**561**	**1,795**	**38,046**
Age Groups—											
0- 4 years	M	31	170	61	2,241	1,604	135	50	19	148	4,459
	F	30	111	50	1,404	1,485	102	43	14	136	3,375
	T	61	281	111	3,645	3,089	237	93	33	284	7,834
5- 9 years	M	54	318	120	2,656	1,647	196	58	98	198	5,345
	F	33	229	125	1,831	1,665	88	59	127	171	4,328
	T	87	547	245	4,487	3,312	284	117	225	369	9,673
10-14 years	M	57	408	210	3,047	1,925	307	83	133	353	6,523
	F	35	371	246	2,651	1,676	112	71	120	304	5,586
	T	92	779	456	5,698	3,601	419	154	253	657	12,109
15-19 years	M	19	300	101	718	1,968	260	30	12	192	3,600
	F	24	422	138	956	2,699	214	46	38	293	4,830
	T	43	722	239	1,674	4,667	474	76	50	485	8,430

16.—Children and Minors in Care, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941—concluded

Item		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.[1]	B.C.	Total
Type of Care—											
Under care in child-caring institutions.	M	88	404	371	8,256	1,703	487	147	222	246	11,924
	F	43	450	454	6,238	2,718	187	176	263	251	10,780
	T	131	854	825	14,494	4,421	674	323	485	497	22,704
Under supervision in their own homes.	M	27	60	Nil	191	618	14	6	Nil	38	954
	F	21	58	"	224	435	11	2	"	24	775
	T	48	118	"	415	1,053	25	8	"	62	1,729
In care elsewhere.....	M	46	732	121	215	4,823	397	68	40	607	7,049
	F	58	625	105	380	4,372	318	41	36	629	6,564
	T	104	1,357	226	595	9,195	715	109	76	1,236	13,613
DETAILS OF "ELSEWHERE"											
Hospitals.....	M	Nil	7	17	58	89	8	2	1	7	189
	F	"	3	24	84	63	5	1	Nil	13	193
	T	"	10	41	142	152	13	3	1	20	382
Paid private boarding homes.	M	1	337	22	50	1,846	135	6	15	414	2,826
	F	Nil	301	26	167	1,724	103	2	11	459	2,793
	T	1	638	48	217	3,570	238	8	26	873	5,619
Private homes without wages.	M	Nil	191	9	14	1,129	41	10	Nil	64	1,458
	F	"	153	18	12	873	36	6	"	52	1,150
	T	"	344	27	26	2,002	77	16	"	116	2,608
Homes with wages.....	M	5	52	70	37	548	67	20	2	68	869
	F	2	33	26	13	359	65	8	Nil	35	541
	T	7	85	96	50	907	132	28	2	103	1,410
Legal homes awaiting granting of final adoption papers.	M	23	59	1	27	740	23	19	Nil	14	906
	F	39	48	3	50	784	22	15	2	19	982
	T	62	107	4	77	1,524	45	34	2	33	1,888
Other institutions.....	M	17	86	2	29	471	123	11	22	40	801
	F	17	87	8	54	569	87	9	23	51	905
	T	34	173	10	83	1,040	210	20	45	91	1,706
Source of Maintenance—											
Paid for by— Public funds.....	M	23	516	127	5,237	2,788	199	130	58	379	9,457
	F	18	556	109	4,082	2,464	110	143	92	473	8,047
	T	41	1,072	236	9,319	5,252	309	273	150	852	17,504
Private contributions or wages.	M	34	32	146	329	910	83	13	74	87	1,708
	F	27	19	124	378	623	21	9	86	108	1,395
	T	61	51	270	707	1,533	104	22	160	195	3,103
Relatives or guardians payments.	M	10	101	98	1,676	638	42	17	18	26	2,626
	F	3	89	106	857	566	29	7	23	46	1,726
	T	13	190	204	2,533	1,204	71	24	41	72	4,352
Mixed sources.....	M	94	547	121	1,420	2,808	574	61	112	399	6,136
	F	74	469	220	1,525	3,872	356	60	98	277	6,951
	T	168	1,016	341	2,945	6,680	930	121	210	676	13,087

[1] Figures do not include children placed in foster homes by the Superintendent of Child Welfare for the Province (see p. 677).

If children listed under the "other or not applicable" heading in Table **17** are deducted (this heading includes children whose parents are insane and those for whom full particulars are not available) there were 33,702 children remaining whose family status was known. It is noteworthy that, of all the children under care,

only 4,567, or 13·5 p.c., were living with both their parents before coming under the care of a social agency or institution; of the remainder 11,614, or 34·5 p.c. of the 33,479 were illegitimate, although some of the 1,565 whose parentage was unknown may come under this category. It is rather remarkable that only 833, or 2·5 p.c. of the children of known social background were the offspring of divorced parents. It is, of course, quite possible that some of the children reported under other headings should have been included here. Further experience in the collection of these statistics should lead to the refinement of the measurements used so that future reports should be much more specific in the measurement of the extent to which divorce and illegitimacy contribute to the placement of children in institutions or under the care of social agencies.

17.—Family Status of Children in Care, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941

Item		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Legitimate—											
Full orphans	M	10	125	45	792	469	86	51	38	53	1,669
	F	12	137	57	819	420	65	40	50	52	1,652
	T	22	262	102	1,611	889	151	91	88	105	3,321
Parents deserted	M	39	96	124	1,094	922	73	11	56	192	2,607
	F	25	95	57	467	761	40	19	56	172	1,692
	T	64	191	181	1,561	1,683	113	30	112	364	4,299
Living with one parent	M	30	131	60	1,448	889	104	15	55	123	2,855
	F	27	206	82	1,571	776	78	10	35	95	2,880
	T	57	337	142	3,019	1,665	182	25	90	218	5,735
Living with parents	M	18	188	64	1,208	805	211	7	29	54	2,584
	F	11	98	71	967	617	101	12	32	74	1,983
	T	29	286	135	2,175	1,422	312	19	61	128	4,567
Living with relatives	M	4	54	11	428	443	43	15	16	31	1,045
	F	3	55	13	178	392	18	19	2	43	723
	T	7	109	24	606	835	61	34	18	74	1,768
Parents divorced or separated	M	Nil	24	4	147	167	38	8	6	20	414
	F	"	24	47	140	143	20	7	21	17	419
	T	"	48	51	287	310	58	15	27	37	833
Parents unknown	M	4	103	51	207	313	29	15	13	19	754
	F	Nil	117	86	165	353	29	15	12	34	811
	T	4	220	137	372	666	58	30	25	53	1,565
Illegitimate	M	33	300	79	2,537	2,327	267	77	21	308	5,949
	F	26	211	84	1,535	3,267	137	74	19	312	5,665
	T	59	511	163	4,072	5,594	404	151	40	620	11,614
Other or not applicable	M	23	175	54	801	809	47	22	28	91	2,050
	F	18	190	62	1,000	796	28	23	72	105	2,294
	T	41	365	116	1,801	1,605	75	45	100	196	4,344
Totals	**M**	**161**	**1,196**	**492**	**8,662**	**7,144**	**898**	**221**	**262**	**891**	**19,927**
	F	**122**	**1,133**	**559**	**6,842**	**7,525**	**516**	**219**	**299**	**904**	**18,119**
	T	**283**	**2,329**	**1,051**	**15,504**	**14,669**	**1,414**	**440**	**561**	**1,795**	**38,046**

Section 7.—The Canadian Red Cross; The Victorian Order of Nurses; and The Saint John Ambulance Association

Each of these organizations carries on important welfare work but their major activities are related more directly to public health than to welfare and for this reason the data regarding their operations are given in the Public Health Chapter of this volume.

PART II.—TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Part I of this Chapter has dealt with all Dominion and provincial social services with the exception of such matters as housing and education, which are treated in other chapters (see Index). These have been established in Canada over a period of time to ameliorate the condition of those who are the victims of an unprovided-for old age, or of accidental circumstances of one kind or another. All advanced countries have legislation along these or similar lines. Recently much has been heard of what is being done in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada in the direction of 'social security', which would go much further than the provision of social services for the unfortunate. The success of any plan for social security must depend on the assurance of a high degree of employment and its maintenance. On the other hand, a full-employment policy could hardly be successful without fairly far-reaching control over exchange and international trade since the effects of severe economic crises in other countries, unless controlled by some international machinery, would likely be far-reaching on any particular national economy. Unfortunately, at present these factors cannot be taken for granted.

As a result of the many plans and discussions that have been advanced, a broad crystallization of opinion is in evidence among English-speaking peoples that shows itself in a strong tendency to look to the State to provide conditions under which, in post-war years, men and women may look forward to an increasing degree of economic security.

The issue, so far as it has taken shape, is the prevention of want by the security of income for all individuals and families regardless of what else might have to be sacrificed to ensure it. To afford this, some of the extras and luxuries of life would, admittedly, have to be sacrificed until what is regarded as the national minimum is satisfied.

The individual plans that have so far been advanced need to be studied in relation to the present and post-war economic structure of the particular countries where they are intended to be applied and must not be blindly compared. Thus, the proposed Marsh Plan for Canada (referred to later) would, according to estimates, cost $1,000,000,000 a year (including revenues from taxes and other sources) with an additional $1,000,000,000 for a works program during the first post-war year. This represents between 20 and 25 p.c. of the *present* national income for the first year and 10 to 12 p.c. thereafter. But the present national income is admittedly greatly increased by war-time conditions. What the post-war national income will be is an unknown quantity and it would be futile to hazard a guess to-day as to the actual burden that such a plan would impose on the post-war economy.

Nevertheless, the movement towards post-war social planning is strong, although governments everywhere are slow to commit themselves to specific obligations until more is known of the practicability of the schemes advanced and the burdens they will impose on national budgets. All three of the programs that are referred to below (United Kingdom, United States and Canadian) have certain features in common—each attempts to provide in appropriate ways against the common risks of interruption of income and other hazards, each emphasizes the role of constructive and preventive measures, each utilizes so far as possible the machinery that has developed in the past on a piecemeal basis, and none has been officially accepted at the time of writing (Jan. 1, 1944). In the case of the United Kingdom the backlog of legislation and experience is very much greater than in either of the other two

countries, which no doubt accounts for the fact that where the Beveridge Report is definitive and specific in its proposals, the United States scheme is more exploratory and educational. In this respect, the Canadian proposals fall somewhere between the two.

Section 1.—British and United States Proposals

A British Plan.—The most important document that has arisen out of the proposals so far put forth, and one that has had a potent influence on American thought in the field of social security, is the "Report on Social Insurance and Allied Services"* by Sir William Beveridge, issued in Great Britain in November, 1942, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Government. The background of this report is to some extent a consolidation and extension of existing United Kingdom social legislation strongly supported by broad general recommendations for the development of a comprehensive social insurance program based on a strong foundation of social responsibility.

Sir William Beveridge uses the term "social security" to denote the securing of a national minimum income to take the place of "earnings when they are interrupted by unemployment, sickness or accident, to provide for retirement through age, to provide against loss of support by the death of another person, and to meet exceptional expenditures such as those connected with birth, death and marriage".

The Beveridge Plan is a tax plan by which specific levies, supplemented from general taxation, would be earmarked for specific purposes on condition of service and contribution and is based on the maintenance of the minimum *family* income. It is admitted that a high average level of employment is essential to the success of the Plan and it is assumed that such re-adjustments of economic policy will be made that productive employment can be maintained at the required level. There are other basic assumptions such as an assurance of political security, economic regularity and technical efficiency. In the light of present uncertainty as to post-war conditions, it is perhaps significant that these assumptions of the report rather than its recommendations have received attention from its critics.

By introducing the principle of comprehensiveness of application (the Plan is designed to cover the entire nation) and a set rate of contribution for each of six classes into which the population is divided, the Plan is designed to distribute the burden on the shoulders of the whole community.

All classes would be insured for medical treatment and funeral grants; children's allowances would be payable for minors and retirement pensions for the aged. The benefits available for housewives are a special feature of the Plan and are explained in paragraphs 339 to 347 of the Report: they include marriage grants, maternity grants, widowhood and separation provisions and retirement pensions: housewives also share in the husband's unemployment or disability benefits. Maternity grants would differ for housewives who have no occupation outside their homes and those who are gainfully occupied.

The financing of the Plan is based on the contributory principle (by insured persons, employers and the Government) but two items viz., children's allowances and national assistance are left to be financed from general taxation. About 47 p.c. of the increased expenditures that the Plan entails would be met by the insured

* *Social Insurance and Allied Services* by Sir William Beveridge. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, Price 2s 0d net.

people, 21 p.c. by the employers, and about 32 p.c. by the Exchequer. The total cost of implementing the Plan is estimated at £697,000,000 (about $3,125,000,000). This is estimated to be about 10 to 12 p.c. of the present United Kingdom national income if the Plan were put into effect in 1945, rising to £858,000,000 (about $3,860,000,000) by 1965.

The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated that it will accept in principle a majority of the Beveridge proposals and legislation is being prepared to implement these. The first proposals to be taken up are to be those concerned with national health.

A United States Plan.—The Report of the National Resources Planning Board,* illustrates the terms in which the United States is thinking of the problem of social security. They are less specific than those of the British Plan. Nevertheless, the Report goes far in lining up United States with British and Canadian opinion on social security. The problem is stated in the following terms:—

(a) The need for socially provided income is in large measure a consequence of imperfections in the operation of the national economy and by personal, physical or psychological defects, many of which can be remedied.

(b) The public-aid problem is likely to be both large and persistent for some time to come.

(c) The social problem as created by economic insecurity is many-sided and requires for its solution a series of diversified programs.

The report, after stating the case, outlines the ways and means whereby, in the eyes of its authors, the objectives can be achieved and freedom from want can be assured for citizens of the United States. The major objectives and recommendations are:—

(1) The vital importance of immediate planning for full economic activity and full employment is emphasized. Unemployment can, it is believed, be abolished and the national income can be maintained at high levels if the proper national and international steps are taken. But even with full employment the need for social security measures would still exist for those too old to work, too young to work, too sick to work, or who are undergoing relatively short spells of unemployment for one reason or another.

(2) Following on (1), the principle is laid down of public provision of work for all employable persons, whom private industry cannot employ, if they have been out of work for more than six months—such work carrying remuneration as nearly as possible equal to that in private employment and with the corresponding insistence on "standards of performance" required by private employment. This point and the one which follows are stressed in the United States document to a much greater extent than in the United Kingdom or Canadian reports.

(3) The development of special schemes for young people to make it possible for them to continue their education or in other cases to enable unemployed young people to acquire the work disciplines and familiarity with the use of tools that would enable them to take their place in industry on reaching adult age.

(4) The expansion of social insurance to provide minimum income for all who are unable to work through no fault of their own or who are undergoing short periods of unemployment, and to provide minimum income in cases of permanent or tem-

* *Security Work and Relief Policies*, National Resources Planning Board: Published by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Price $2·25.

porary disability. Recommendations are also made to increase present social insurance benefits, especially to dependants, for unemployment and disability and for the substitution of a federal system of unemployment insurance for existing State programs.

(5) A comprehensive underpinning of social security by the development of an adequate and comprehensive general public assistance program.

(6) Much greater emphasis than in the past should be placed upon preventive and constructive measures such as health measures, education and training opportunities, and a revitalization of the functions of the employment service.

Financial and Administrative Policy.—In regard to these matters the main principles laid down are: that the financing of public aid should be considered as a normal function of government and that the fiscal system should be re-organized accordingly. The distribution of financial responsibility between the various levels of government is advisable and should reflect differences in need and in fiscal capacity. Although Federal-State co-operation is preferable the allocation of administrative responsibility should be determined by capacity of the different governmental bodies and by the national importance attached to the particular program.

The Wagner Bill of June 12, 1943.—Official recognition of the social security program has gone to the point of the framing of a Bill to expand insurance benefits. This Bill, known as the Wagner-Dingell-Murray Bill, has been sent to Congressional Committee and has already been the subject of carefully directed activity.

Section 2.—Canadian Proposals for Social Welfare

In the organization of social services by any public authority, the social, political and traditional background against which they must operate is all-important. A plan workable in one country might be quite unsuited to another. Canada has her own peculiar set of difficulties that involve special problems and demand special treatment. Moreover, there are constitutional aspects to the problem that make it necessary that every angle of the question should be well thought out. Whereas the Beveridge Plan is concerned to a large extent with co-ordinating services that already exist or have their foundations in existing organizations, in Canada many services would be largely new and would have to be developed slowly. Both the Canadian Senate and the House of Commons took steps early in 1943 to examine and consider matters connected with social welfare. A Special Senate Committee on Economic Re-establishment and Social Security was set up on Mar. 5, 1943. See p. 738.

On Mar. 8, 1943, the House of Commons appointed a Special Committee, representing all parties, to examine and report on a national plan of social insurance for Canada. This Committee was asked to consider three documents: the first was the report of the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, the second was the draft for a National Fitness Bill* for the promotion of physical education and sports, and the third was a general report on social security for Canada prepared by Dr. L. C. Marsh, for the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.

* Under this Bill which, on the recommendation of the House Committee on Social Security was passed as the National Physical Fitness Act on July 31, 1943, a grant is approved for the improvement of the physical standards of Canadian youth through sports, athletic and other pursuits.

Plan for Public Health and Health Insurance.*—The Dominion Government set up the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance in February, 1942, under the Director of Public Health Services, with instructions to formulate a health insurance plan. The Committee prepared drafts of suggested Dominion and provincial legislation that might form the basis of a national system of health insurance and on Mar. 16, 1943, the Minister of Pensions and National Health submitted the Report† to the House of Commons Committee.

The Draft Health Bill that accompanies the Report would empower the Dominion to make grants for public health and medical care to the provinces provided the provinces maintained their health services up to the prescribed standard of completeness, but it would empower the Dominion Government to approve, for the purpose of making a grant, provincial schemes although they did not comply with the Draft Bill in all respects.

The amounts of the grants would depend on the relative fiscal resources of the Dominion and the provinces at the time when legislation is put into force. The proposed Dominion Health Insurance grant for provincial schemes would be a fixed sum per head of population. The Dominion Public Health grants proposed are a supplement to the cost incurred by the province for each service. These grants are proposed to be made to the provinces for the following health services:—

Health Insurance.—To assist the provinces in providing health insurance benefits.

Tuberculosis and Mental Diseases.—To help provide free treatment for all persons suffering from tuberculosis or from mental diseases and includes the provision of additional buildings and bed accommodation.

General Public Health.—To assist the provinces in establishing and maintaining public health services commensurate with the needs of their people.

Venereal Disease.—To aid in providing preventive and free treatment and to provide free diagnostic and treatment clinics.

Professional Training.—To afford financial assistance to doctors, sanitary engineers and others who wish to take university courses leading to degrees in public health.

Investigatory Work.—To enable the provinces to carry out special investigations concerning public health or public-health measures.

Crippled Children.—To enable the provinces to establish and to conduct programs for the prevention of physical defects in children.

The fundamental and primary object of the Plan is the integration of public health and medical care for the purpose of raising and maintaining the standard of health of the people of Canada.

The provisions of the Draft Bill include compulsory and contributory insurance for all persons resident in Canada on the assumption, of course, that each province agrees to come into the scheme.

The Draft Bill does not prescribe the rate of the actuarial premium, since it is not likely that the same rate will be appropriate for all the provinces but it does provide that the premium shall be uniform for all adults in a province, and that there shall be lower rates for persons between 17 and 20 years of age and still lower rates for employed children.

* This summary outlines the situation as at the end of 1943; since that time modified proposals have been advanced: these, however, cannot be considered as final and, therefore, further developments will be dealt with in the 1945 Year Book.

† Report of the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, King's Printer, Ottawa, 1943, Price $1·50.

The premium for adults is calculated to be sufficient to cover the cost of benefits both for the adult and for any children dependent on him. No direct charge would therefore be made for children up to a prescribed age. Insured persons are divided into two classes: "employed insured persons" and "assessed insured persons" The payment of contributions has been so devised that these classes will contribute in proportion to their wages or incomes. Assessed insured persons are persons who have an income from a source other than wages, or who are indigent. Employed contributors pay into the fund on the basis of a fixed percentage of earnings but the total contribution is not to exceed the amount set forth in Schedule A. Where the contribution falls short of the latter amount, the employer must make up the deficiency in respect to the wage-earners or contributors but the Province is called upon to meet the deficiency in respect to dependants. The assessed insured person, like the employed insured person, if his income exceeds a prescribed amount, will pay the entire cost; if not, the province will pay the difference. Contributions will be supplemented by a Dominion grant. Free choice of doctor, dentist, pharmacist and hospital from a list provided after consultation between the Provincial Health Insurance Commission and authorized professional bodies would be made by the individual, for himself and family. Remuneration of physicians, dentists, etc., is to be left to the decision of the Provincial Health Insurance Commission either by salary, fee, fee for service or capitation "after consultation"

Benefits.—The benefits comprise prevention of disease and the application of all necessary diagnostic and curative procedures and treatments. Provision is not made for cash benefit due to unemployment caused by illness as it is considered that such benefit should be provided by other means.

Medical benefits include the services of a general practitioner. On his recommendation those of a consultant, specialist, surgeon, obstetrician, nurse, and necessary hospitalization may be added.

Dental benefit during an initial period may be restricted to young persons. It is proposed that the Provincial Dental Association make an arrangement with the Provincial Health Insurance Commission to provide every child up to sixteen years of age with a semi-annual dental examination and such reparative dentistry as is needed.

Pharmaceutical benefit is in accordance with a list of drugs to be drawn up in co-operation with the Provincial Health Insurance Commission and the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association. Special provision may be made respecting drugs and pharmaceutical preparations known as 'specialties'.

Hospital benefit would include general ward services unless the insured person wishes by paying the difference to obtain semi-private or private room. In special cases accommodation other than general ward may be provided.

Nursing benefit will be provided by the Provincial Health Insurance Commission in co-operation with the Provincial Nursing Association. Nursing in the home is confined to the visiting nurse except where the circumstances are such that bedside nursing is essential.

Administration.—Provision is made for administration through Provincial Health Insurance Commissions—one in each province. These Commissions may be authorized by regulation to establish committees, councils or other bodies for consultative, advisory and executive purposes or for obtaining effective co-operation in the administration of the Health Insurance Bill.

Inasmuch as Dominion administration is confined to the administration of Dominion grants, it is not considered necessary to create a Dominion Health Insurance Commission, but a National Council on Health Insurance comprising the Director of Health Insurance of the Department of Pensions and National Health as Chairman, the Deputy Minister of Health of each province, the Chief Administrative Officer of each province which has established a Health Insurance Act and such other persons as may be appointed by the Governor in Council for restricted groups is provided for.

The Marsh Plan.—The Report on Social Security* suggests a series of considerations and principles that should be taken into account in designing a comprehensive social security system. The plan is not worked out in detail but is rather a discussion of general principles and the report emphasizes that integration and administration of any scheme will not be possible unless Federal and Provincial Governments work out a close understanding as to their respective responsibilities.

The aim of the Report is to explore and co-ordinate the main features of existing statutory provisions for social security in Canada; to set out the methods by which these provisions can be improved and extended, particularly by transformation of the coverage and the technique of a social insurance basis; and to consider the principles which should be taken into account if the construction of a comprehensive social security suited to Canadian conditions is to be undertaken in the most fruitful and effective manner.

The broad field of social security is dealt with in five Parts.

Part I is background, and deals with the nature of social insurance and of social insurance standards.

Part II emphasizes the place of employment from a labour-market viewpoint and

Parts III and IV examine all other branches of social insurance other than unemployment insurance.

Part V brings to a focus the most important matters calling for decision such as: the inter-relationship between the units of a comprehensive scheme; constitutional and administrative issues; and financial policy.

The contingencies that should be covered by a comprehensive social security system are defined as:—

(1) Interruptions of earnings, due to unemployment, sickness, permanent disability, old age, premature death;

(2) Occasions requiring expenditures which strain the family budget, such as medical and funeral costs;

(3) Insufficiency of income to meet the cost of child maintenance.

Two groups of insurance schemes are considered in the Report:—

(a) Those designed to meet the need for medical care and for pensions—needs which are universal, applying to wage-earners and others alike. Pensions would be uniform in amount for all recipients, the principle being that they are intended to meet a permanent need and should afford at least a minimum of subsistence;

* Report on Social Security for Canada prepared by Dr. L. C. Marsh for the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, King's Printer, Ottawa. Price 50 cents.

(b) Those that meet the special needs of the wage-earning populations, viz., workmen's compensation, unemployment benefit, sickness cash benefit and (for employed women) maternity benefit. Suggested benefits are less than, but are proportionate to, wages in these cases, and are designed to meet temporary situations. For low-wage earners the benefit would be less than the minimum of subsistence but this group will consist mainly of young, single persons.

In order to achieve a reasonable distribution of cost and to simplify administrative procedure when a person moves into and out of employment, it is proposed that the costs of the benefits under (b) be borne by the employer and that the cost of the universal insurances under (a) be shared between the insured person and the Dominion or province or both.

Summary of the Provisions of the Plan.—The six main headings under which Dr. Marsh sets forward his proposals are:—

(1) *A National Program for the Promotion of Employment.*—This would provide for placement and training facilities; subsidiary employment projects; and unemployment assistance. These operations and services would be financed under Dominion direction with provincial co-operation.

The greatest change in statutory provision for social and economic risks in Canada has been the establishment of unemployment insurance. The first positive measure in providing social security, therefore, is a program to make work available. The program must be governed by the role of public expenditure and total fiscal policy in the national and international economy as well as by the numbers of unemployed.

Another positive measure which is needed in a full-employment program is a system that will help to equip people for new skills if there are no openings for those they already possess. This will call for co-operative effort between government and industry, ingenuity in the development of training and educational technique.

Training would be brought into operation for all unskilled workers, particularly if they are still young, as soon as they show lengthy unemployment records. "Training benefit" in the form of a maintenance rate payable on condition only that appropriate training courses are taken is suggested. This would be an application to civilians of the special vocational and placement arrangements now being organized for war casualties.

(2) *Children's Allowances.*—Such allowances would be payable in respect of all children, or all but the first-born, while the parent was earning, and in respect of all children while the parent was receiving cash benefit for unemployment, sickness, disability or old age, or after the death of the father. The financing would be by general taxation and administration would be by the Dominion Government.

(3) *Health Insurance, including the Provision of Medical Care.*—The Author of this Report was a member of the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance (see pp. 686-689) and took this Committee's proposals as the basis of the provisions under this heading but he advances somewhat more detailed proposals for financing.

(4) *Disability Pensions, Old Age Pensions, Widows' and Orphans' Pensions and Funeral Benefits.*—These proposals would also have the same universal scope and contributions would be geared to the collection machinery outlined in the "Health Insurance Report" and would be administered by the Dominion. Subject to modifications during the initial transitional period, it is suggested that single persons or

widows would receive $30 a month in case of disability or on attainment of the minimum pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women). A married couple would receive $45 in such cases. Children's allowances would be supplemented in the case of orphans. It is suggested that funeral benefit be attached either to pension insurance or to health insurance.

(5) *Unemployment and Sickness (Cash Benefit) Insurance.*—This insurance would be compulsory, only for industrial and urban wage-earners, and would be administered by the Dominion. Employers would contribute to the fund. As at present, benefits on account of unemployment, sickness and maternity would be proportionate to wages.

No extension of the social security structure can afford to ignore the existence and the necessity of co-ordination with the unemployment insurance system. It is suggested that the present rate for the single person remain the same but that the rate for married men should be raised to as much as 50 p.c. of the single rate for the lower and middle categories, and by a smaller percentage for the higher and middle categories and a still smaller percentage for the highest categories.

It is suggested that sickness cash benefits be paid at the same rates as unemployment benefit, and should be subject to a short waiting period before commencement of benefits. The pensions for permanent disability should be paid at the same rate as the old age pension where the latter is claimed at the minimum pensionable age.

The Report suggests that provision, on an insurance basis, be made for wage-earning women six weeks before and six weeks after the birth of a child and a pension on the same basis be made to widows having no children or, say, under 50 years of age until they take up a gainful occupation.

(6) *Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Diseases.*—The provincial schemes would continue as at present, but possibly with some extension of their scope, and with a greater measure of uniformity among them.

Comparisons and Conclusion

While the points of similarity between the three schemes for social security outlined above are many, there are important differences. The Beveridge and Marsh schemes are more comprehensive in that they include broad schemes of family allowances and funeral benefits. The National Resources Planning Board scheme, on the other hand, in place of assuming a basis of post-war full employment, as do the Beveridge and Marsh proposals, devotes more attention to ways and means of maintaining a high level of employment, for example, through government works programs and youth training schemes after peace is restored.

Both the Beveridge and Marsh Plans provide for protection against a wide range of social risks including unemployment, old age, disability and sickness. The Marsh Plan, however, does not cover marriage nor maternity grants as does the Beveridge scheme, although under the Marsh Plan prospective mothers would receive benefits under "sickness insurance" at unemployment insurance rates.

The Marsh report makes no special provision for widows as does the Beveridge scheme but in regard to children's allowances the proposals are somewhat broader. Benefits would go to all parents, for all children, and would average between $8 and $9 per child, per month.

The Beveridge Plan, on the other hand, is broader and more generous in respect to total disability than the Marsh Plan. Funeral grants are approximately equal under both schemes.

The greater homogeneity of the population of the United Kingdom as well as the differences in economic conditions and social attitudes are perhaps reflected in the proposed *uniform* benefits as contrasted with the graduated scales of benefit which, generally speaking, the United States proposals advocate and in the diverse nature of the National Resources Planning Board proposals.

The Current Program of Dominion Government Legislation in Regard to Social Welfare.—The Government in the Speech from the Throne delivered on the opening of the 5th Session of the 19th Parliament on Jan. 27, 1944, advanced specific proposals that would be implemented in the legislative programs concerned with welfare projects. These were as follows:—

(1) The establishment of a new Ministry of Social Welfare to administer the Government's present and future programs of social betterment.

(2) The granting of family allowances designed to equalize in some measure the social position of salary- and wage-earners with families, compared with others without similar obligations.

(3) A National Health Insurance Scheme.

(4) Increases in Old Age Pensions.

Before these measures can take their place in the Statute Books, Bills must be framed, terms dictated and the necessary final drafts sponsored through the various stages of parliamentary procedure.

Subsequent editions of the Year Book will cover the progress made in these directions.

Essential as social security measures are in preparation for post-war organization, it is being increasingly recognized that they are only one phase of such planning. By guaranteeing the people a basic subsistence level, they give the economic system an opportunity to maintain a high rate of employment, production and distribution and permit the standard of living to rise perhaps to heights beyond anything yet attained but which the war years have indicated to be well within reach. The first postulate is to maintain and if possible increase the goods and services that are available for distribution. The best social insurance measures will be worthless if they undermine the incentive to production and thereby result in a cumulative reduction of the national income. The positive phase of post-war planning, then, is to organize the national economy for nearly complete employment of human and material resources. If and when this is accomplished, social security measures will occupy an important but secondary place and will work hand in glove with economic planning generally.

CHAPTER XX.—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. 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 concerning conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the *Labour Gazette*.

At the present time, the Minister is responsible for the administration of the following: Conciliation and Labour Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act; and the Fair-Wages Policy (covering in war-time a large proportion of industry); Government Annuities Act; Combines Investigation Act; Youth Training Act, 1939 and the War Emergency Training Scheme; Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942; Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940; Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942; certain war-time regulations including the Wartime Wages Control Order and the National Selective Service regulations. The Deputy Minister of Labour is the Director of National Selective Service and the Wartime Wages Control Order is administered by a National War Labour Board.

General information concerning the publications of the Department and operation of the statutes are published in the 1942 Canada Year Book. Only current information is given below and particular attention is paid to war labour policies.

* Except as otherwise indicated, the material in this chapter has been prepared or revised under the direction of A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—Enacted in 1907, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which forbids any strike or lockout until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, normally applies to disputes in mines, agencies of transport and communication and certain public utilities. At the beginning of the present war, however, the scope of the Act was extended to cover disputes in industries producing munitions and war supplies and in construction work on 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.

This extension of the Act and the tremendous expansion of war industry in Canada brought about such an increase in the number of applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation that provision was made in 1941 for an informal inquiry into any disputes by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner with a view to its prompt settlement, if possible, without recourse to the more formal and expensive procedure of appointing a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Later in 1941, workers who were reported to be dissatisfied with the recommendations of a Board were forbidden to strike until a strike vote of those concerned had been taken under the supervision of the Department of Labour.

During the 37 years in which the statute has been in effect, up to Mar. 31, 1943, 1,336 applications were received for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, an average of 36 per year; 719 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 54 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 1942-43 than in any previous year. In 1942-43, 146 applications were received for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 40 Boards were established and, as a result of board procedure, cessation of work was averted or ended in all but one of these cases. Of the remaining applications, some were still outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. In the majority of the cases, however, settlement was obtained as a result of the intervention of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners.

Fair-Wages Policy.—Wages and hours for work on Dominion Government contracts for construction are regulated under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and by an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, as amended Apr. 9, 1924. Hours on such work are limited to 8 per day and 44 per week and the wages to be paid are those current 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.

Wages and hours for work on contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Government are regulated by the Order in Council of 1922 as amended on Dec. 31, 1934, and by an Order in Council of Oct. 4, 1941. The hours on such work must be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed, or fair and reasonable hours. The wages must be current or fair and reasonable wages and may not in any case be less than 35 cents and 25 cents per hour, respectively, for men and women over 18 years. Lower minimum rates are fixed for workers under 18 years of age and for learners.

The Fair-Wages Policy, which was formulated in 1900, is administered by the National War Labour Board (see below).

Control of Wages.—This policy is part of the Government's general anti-inflationary program. It was introduced in December, 1940, but at that time, though it was recommended for all employers, it applied only to Boards of Concilia-

tion and Investigation in their recommendations on wages. In October, 1941, when comprehensive price control was introduced, the wages-control policy was amplified and extended to cover all employers and workers.

The present policy is embodied in the Wartime Wages Control Order (Order in Council P.C. 5963, July 10, 1942, as amended). Under this Order, wage rates are stabilized at the level in effect on Nov. 15, 1941, though provision is made for raising rates that are unduly low. At the same time, the imposition of undue hardship on wage-earners is avoided by the payment of a cost-of-living bonus which is adjusted with changes in the cost-of-living index.

A National War Labour Board and nine Regional War Labour Boards have been set up to administer both the Wartime Wages Control Order and the Fair-Wages Policy. The National Board consists of three independent members and it is advised by a committee of employers' and workers' representatives. The Provincial Ministers who are in charge of labour matters are the chairmen of the Regional Boards and the members are employers' and workers' representatives. The inspection staffs of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and of the Provincial Departments are used for enforcement purposes.

Manpower and Selective Service.—Manpower policy in Canada as in other countries has developed gradually. At first, the mere absorption of the unemployed into productive work through the normal operation of the labour market was sufficient to meet most manpower requirements. Positive action by the Government soon became necessary, however, and the program has expanded steadily until it now applies to the whole labour force, active and potential, and is designed to secure the most effective distribution of that force both within industry and between industry and the Armed Forces. It is embodied mainly in two sets of regulations: the National Selective Service Civilian and National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.

All men between the ages of 18½ and 30 and all single men up to 41 are required to undertake military service if they are medically fit. In order to prevent the absorption into the Forces of men needed elsewhere, however, postponement orders may under certain circumstances be granted to men employed in essential industries, seasonal occupations and agriculture. In addition, men who enlist in the Forces or are already serving may be granted leave to return temporarily to industry if they are urgently needed there.

On the purely civilian side, there are two aspects of the policy: control over the movement of workers and direction of certain groups of workers into more essential jobs. The basis of the program is a carefully drafted schedule of labour priorities which shows exactly which establishments should be given first call on available labour in any locality.

Control over the movement of workers is possible because of the fact that, with insignificant exceptions, all employers and workers are required to use the local employment offices. No worker can quit or be released from his job without giving or receiving seven days' notice of separation, a copy of which goes to the local office. Similarly, no employer may interview or engage any worker and no worker may seek or accept employment unless he has a permit from the local office. Except anonymously in the name of Selective Service, employers may not normally advertise for help, and they must requisition all the labour they need from the local employment offices. Moreover, since Sept. 20, 1943, no worker in an establishment with a high labour priority rating has been able to quit or be released from his job without permission.

Considerable numbers of workers have been compelled to leave their jobs and to take essential employment elsewhere. Employers in a long list of civilian industries have been ordered to discharge all men between the ages of 16 and 40 who for medical or other reasons are not in the Armed Forces, and these men have been assigned to essential jobs. Workers who are unemployed for two weeks or more may be directed into any job that is considered suitable. All men between the ages of 18 and 64 who have experience in coal mining and all men in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who were formerly longshoremen may be directed back to employment in the mines or on the docks as the case may be. Any man between the ages of 16 and 64 may be directed to accept employment in cutting wood fuel, fishing or fish processing. Workers other than the above may be required to report for an interview and may be persuaded, though not compelled, to accept more essential employment.

Special provisions apply to agriculture. No farm worker may seek or accept employment outside agriculture without a permit, except short-term employment in related seasonal industries. Moreover, under agreements between the Dominion and the provinces, farm workers from one province may be moved, either temporarily or for an indefinite period, to provinces where they are more urgently needed. Soldiers, prisoners of war and Japanese are used in farm work, and Mennonites, Doukhobors and conscientious objectors who are relieved from the obligation to undertake military service have been directed into agriculture.

The manpower program is administered by the Director of National Selective Service who is responsible to the Minister of Labour. The Director is advised by a Selective Service Advisory Board which consists of representatives of Government Departments and agencies, industry, and labour. Under him there are several Associate Directors who are in charge of the different aspects of the program, and there are also regional directors who deal with matters that do not have to be referred to Ottawa. Local administration of the civilian side of the program is carried on through Selective Service officers who are stationed in the local Employment and Selective Service offices. These offices are the local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission (see p. 712) which, along with the other facilities of the Commission, have been placed at the disposal of the Minister of Labour for the duration of the War for the purposes of Selective Service. The managers of the Commission's local offices are the Selective Service officers. For the administration of the military call-up, the country is divided into 13 divisions in each of which there is a Registrar.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Labour Departments

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 agricultural 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 and factory welfare. In each province legislation for the protection of miners is administered 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, except in Prince Edward Island, is administered by a special board which forms part of the Labour Department. Other

statutes administered by some provincial departments include laws for the settlement of industrial disputes, laws to insure freedom of association and promote collective bargaining, and laws to provide for apprenticeship and the licensing of certain classes of workmen. The Industrial Standards Acts in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Fair Wage Act in Manitoba enable the wages and hours of work agreed upon by representatives of employers and employees to be made legal throughout the industry concerned. The Collective Agreement 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 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, 1942-43*

The principal provincial measures of interest to labour enacted in 1942 and 1943 dealt with collective bargaining in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, and with workmen's compensation benefits in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta and British Columbia provisions of the Mining Acts relating to miners' certificates were modified to meet the shortage of coal miners. In most of the provinces, committees were established to consider post-war planning, including co-operation with the Government of Canada for this purpose.

Prince Edward Island.—There were no outstanding developments to report for this Province.

Nova Scotia.—Amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act increased payments to a widow or invalid widower from $30 to $40 a month and payments for children from $7·50 to $10 or, in the case of orphans, from $15 to $20 a month. Maximum total compensation to these dependants was raised from $60 to $80 a month. Certain sections of the Coal Mines Regulation Act were revised to permit an increase in the number of miners and a special Act was passed to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prescribe, for the duration of the War, the qualifications and conditions of supervision for persons employed at the working face.

New Brunswick.—The Mining Act was amended to prescribe qualifications for underground foremen and to require additional safety measures. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Board may, in any case of disability, pay a lump sum not exceeding 10 p.c. of impairment of earning capacity, the balance of compensation to be paid periodically. The Employment Agencies Act prohibits the operation of private fee-charging employment agencies. Acts of 1937 governing factories and steam boilers were proclaimed in force from Sept. 1, 1943, and were amended. The Factories Act now forbids, except with written authority from the Minister, the employment of a child under 14 and limits the employment of a woman or young person under 18 to nine hours per day and 54 hours per week. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments are now covered by the Act.

Quebec.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the Commission, or the employer, if individually liable, is to be reimbursed by the Provincial Treasurer for all cost of compensation to a blind workman in excess of $50 if the workman was

* For a general summary of labour legislation in Canada, see the 1938 Year Book, pp. 787-796.

employed with the approval of a designated institute for the blind. Other changes entitle a workman to the renewal of prosthetic and orthopædic appliances for as long as may be necessary; provide compensation for any industrial disease covered by the Act irrespective of the employment, providing the occupation was the cause of the disease; enable the Commission to establish clinics for workmen exposed to siliceous dust; and add pottery-making to the industries in which pneumoconiosis is presumed to be caused by occupation. Family allowances were added to the provisions of a collective agreement which may be made binding on employers and employees by Order in Council under the Collective Agreement Act. For the first time school attendance was made compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years of age and employment of such a child in school hours forbidden, except on written permit, for more than six weeks in a school year. Provision was made for establishing an Economic Advisory Council and a Commission to prepare a plan of health insurance.

Ontario.—The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943, was amended to require an employer to negotiate with the representatives of a collective bargaining agency certified as appropriate by the Labour Court, which is a branch of the High Court of Justice of Ontario. "Collective bargaining agency" means a trade union or association of employees but excludes any association dominated, coerced or improperly influenced by the employer, by financial aid or otherwise. The Act does not apply to farming, domestic service, police, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, or a municipal corporation, school board, or any board or commission established by a municipal corporation under statutory authority except with the express consent of such corporation, board or commission. A collective bargaining agency, which claims to represent a majority of the employees of an employer or a majority of any unit of his employees appropriate for bargaining, may apply to the Court to be certified as such. The Court has power to determine any dispute concerning the appropriate agency, to inquire into any alleged violation of the Act, to restrain any person from continuing such violation, direct the reinstatement of any person discharged from employment and the payment to him of an amount not exceeding his monetary loss, and to make any other order it deems proper. An employer must not discriminate against an employee because of membership or activity in a collective bargaining agency or require as a condition of employment that any person shall abstain from joining or assisting a collective bargaining agency or from exercising his rights under the Act or under a collective agreement. Other sections of the Act stipulate that a collective bargaining agency and its acts are not to be deemed unlawful by reason only that one or more of its objects is in restraint of trade; that an act done by two or more members of a collective bargaining agency, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, is not actionable unless such act would be actionable if done without any agreement or combination; and that a collective bargaining agency may not be made a party to any action nor a collective agreement be made the subject of such action unless this can be done irrespective of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act maximum average earnings upon which compensation may be based were raised to $2,500 and compensation to a widow or invalid widower was increased from $40 to $45 per month. Compensation to a consort may not be less than $45 per month or average earnings, if less. Minimum compensation to a consort and one child is now $55, irrespective of earnings, with a further $10 to each child up to $55 per month or earnings, whichever is greater. A workman may now claim compensation for an industrial disease even if the disease is not due to his occupation during the twelve months preceding

disablement. Under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, orders for the remedying of dangerous or unhealthy conditions must be carried out within 30 days or within a period fixed by the inspector. The maximum amount of wages that may be recovered by an order of a justice of the peace under the Master and Servant Act was raised from $100 to $200.

Manitoba.—Changes in the Fair Wage Act, Part I of which applies to public works and private construction works, extended the Act to smaller private works and added laundries and trucking businesses to the industries to which Part II of the Act applies. Minimum wages and maximum hours may be fixed by Order in Council in the industries under Part II if a sufficient proportion of the industry agrees upon the conditions. Hours on duty of drivers of public passenger and goods vehicles were limited to 10 in any 24. An amendment in the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act permitted two officers of a union to sign an application for a Board of Conciliation on behalf of employees who are members of the union if they are authorized by a resolution of the employees directly affected, at a meeting of which all had at least three days' notice, or if they are authorized in writing by a majority of the union member employees directly affected. The Workmen's Compensation Act now enables the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make arrangements with the Boards of Saskatchewan and Ontario for compensation for industrial diseases to workmen engaged in operations extending across the provincial boundary. The Electricians' Licence Act was brought into conformity with the Code of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association and installation of electrical equipment not approved by the Association was forbidden.

Saskatchewan.—The Factories Act was amended to enable the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare, subject to regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to grant exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to the employment of children, hours of employment of women and young persons, and certain safety and health provisions. Sections dealing with elevators and hoists were repealed following enactment of the Elevator and Hoist Act, 1943, which provided for inspection and fixed 18 years as the minimum age for elevator operators. Amendments in the Steam Boilers Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations governing refrigerating and oxy-acetylene plants, pressure vessels, and the qualifications for welders. The Workmen's Wage Act, which requires the weekly payment of wages in cash or by cheque in the construction industry and in factories and shops, was amended to permit exemptions from these provisions. The Workmen's Compensation Board may now pay compensation in respect of a child up to the age of 18 years if it seems advisable to continue the child's education. A number of additions were made to the schedule of industrial diseases and compensation is provided for frost-bite and for repair or replacement of broken dentures. The Board, with the approval of the Government, may make arrangements with the Boards of Alberta and Manitoba for compensation for industrial diseases for workmen employed in an interprovincial industry.

Alberta.—In the Labour Welfare Act, which applies to all employees except farm labourers and domestic servants, a number of sections of the Factories Act were repealed and re-enacted with certain changes, including new provisions to require prompt payment of wages and to enable the Board of Industrial Relations to conduct investigations and make orders relating to working conditions. In the 1943 revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, compensation to a widow or invalid widower was raised from $35 to $40 a month with $12 a month for each child under

18, instead of payments ranging from $12 for the first child to $8 for all children after the third. Benefits to orphan children were increased from $15 to $20 a month. A widow or foster-mother now receives a lump sum of $100. The maximum payment to dependent parents was raised from $30 to $35 a month and maximum total compensation to dependants, other than consort or children, from $65 to $70 a month. Minimum benefit in total disability cases was increased from $10 per week or average earnings to $12·50 a week or average earnings. If disability lasts more than fourteen days compensation is paid from the first day. Appeals from awards of the Board are to be made to a specialist instead of to a medical board. The limit of $20,000 a year on expenditure for retraining of disabled workmen was removed. The whole cost of medical aid is to be met by assessments against employers and provisions authorizing deductions from wages for this purpose were repealed as of Oct. 31, 1943, in the case of bush work, lumber manufacture and incidental industries, and from Dec. 31, 1943, in all other industries. The Board was given power to establish hospitals and clinics for the treatment and rehabilitation of injured workmen. In 1942 the Order of Railway Conductors in Alberta, the only class of railway workers remaining outside the Act, were brought within its scope at their own request. The Mining Industry Wages Security Act, which was amended and its title changed to Industrial Wages Security Act, now applies only to mines, but lumbering, quarrying, salt mines, works for processing salt, or tar sands or drilling for natural gas or oil may be brought within its scope by Order in Council. Under an amendment in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the trade union or negotiating committee representing the employees may serve upon the employer or employers 48 hours notice of a meeting for the purpose of bargaining, and the employer or employers or their accredited representatives must attend. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Alberta), 1928, was repealed in 1942.

British Columbia.—The collective bargaining sections of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1937, were amended to require an employer to negotiate with the union to which a majority of his employees belong and to forbid an employer to interfere with, or contribute financial or other support to, an employees' organization. As formerly, employees may bargain with their employers through their representatives elected by a majority vote of the employees affected, but if a majority of the employees are members of a trade union (as defined in the legislation) that union has the right to conduct such bargaining on behalf of all employees whether members of the union or not. The Minister of Labour, when notified of the election of bargaining representatives, must notify the employer and the employees or the union, as the case may be, and the employer must bargain with such representatives. Where the parties fail to reach an agreement, the matter may be treated as a "dispute" within the meaning of the Act.

Under amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act, a widow or foster-mother is to receive a lump sum of $100. Maximum earnings on which compensation is based were raised to $2,500 and compensation for children was increased from $7·50 to $10 per month for each child under 16 and for each invalid child over that age. For each child attending school between the ages of 16 and 18 years, $12·50 per month is now payable. Orphans are to receive $20 per month instead of $15 to the age of 18, and over that age, if invalids, but this amount is reduced by $2·50 for any child between 16 and 18 who is able to attend school and is not doing so.

The maximum total payment to a consort and children or to orphan children was raised from $70 to $80 a month. Maximum monthly compensation to other dependants was increased from $30 to $40, in the case of a parent or parents, or $55 in all, instead of $45. Where there are orphan children or a consort without children

and also a dependent parent or parents, payments to the parent or parents are increased from $30 to $40 a month, the monthly maximum total to all dependants being raised from $70 to $80. A consort, parent or child who is not dependent but has a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the continuance of the workman's life may be awarded not more than $40 a month for life or for a shorter period, but not exceeding in all $1,000. Maximum compensation in total disability cases was increased from $10 per week or average earnings to $12·50 per week or average earnings. The Board was given power to make a subsistence allowance of not more than $2·50 per day to a workman undergoing treatment under its direction at a place other than the one where he resides. In the rehabilitation of injured workmen the Board may spend up to $75,000. If the contribution by workmen of one cent a day proves insufficient to provide one-half the cost of medical aid, the Board may increase the amount so as to distribute the cost equally between workmen and employers.

In coal mines where not more than 12 men are employed below ground at any one time, the Wartime Coal-mine Employment Act permits the employment of any manager, overman, shiftboss, fireboss, shotlighter or miner whom the Chief Inspector is satisfied is competent. The time limit was removed in the section of the Factories Act giving power to an inspector to permit the employment of a child under 15 for not more than six hours. Sections of the Truck Act requiring wages to be paid in cash or by cheque to workmen employed in, or within a three-mile radius of a city were extended to villages and municipalities. The Apprenticeship Act was amended to lower the minimum age for entry into apprenticeship and for employment in a designated trade to 15 years, bringing it into line with the school-leaving age. A number of new trades were brought under the Trade Schools Act.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—Ordinances of 1943 prohibit the operation of fee-charging employment agencies in both of these Territories. Under the Judicature Ordinance of the Yukon, as amended, wages and salaries are not subject to seizure or attachment, except as to any amount in excess of $3 per day (less the daily cost of any board supplied by the employer) for the period in respect of which such wages and salaries are owing at the date of service of the summons.

Section 2.—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied 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" A special review of occupations of the Canadian people, based on final figures from the 1941 Census, will be found in Appendix III to this volume.

Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment

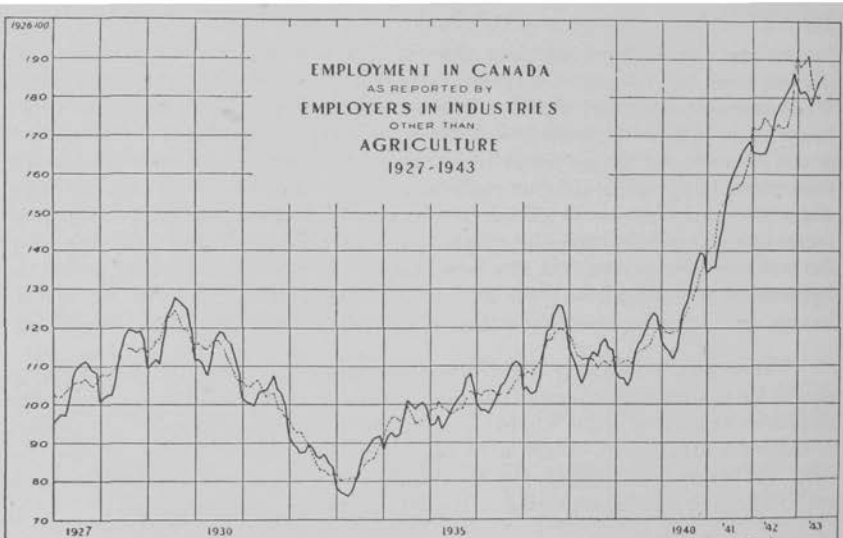
Subsection 1.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census

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. Tables 24 and 25, at p. 836 of the 1934-35 Year Book, summarize, by industries, the statistics of those actually un-

employed at the date of the 1931 Census, and of time lost during the twelve months preceding that date. Preliminary figures of unemployment as at June 1, 1941, will be found in Bulletin U-1 of the 1941 Census. Preliminary data of unemployment during the census year will be found in Bulletin E-1 of the Census; these data are now subdivided by counties or census divisions.

Subsection 2.—Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Employers*

Monthly statistics, collected for many years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provide up-to-date information respecting the current fluctuations in the employment afforded by establishments, ordinarily employing 15 persons or over, in the following main industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services (chiefly



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants) and trade; commencing with 1940, returns have also been furnished by financial institutions. The more important industries omitted from the monthly surveys are: agriculture, domestic and personal services, and governmental, educational and certain other professional services. The extent of the coverage is indicated by comparison with the figures of the Decennial Census; of the aggregate of 2,631,960 men and women at work in all industries, according to the 1941 Census, 60·4 p.c. were on the staffs of the firms furnishing statistics at June 1, 1941. Approximately 81 p.c. of all those listed in the Census as belonging in the industries covered in the monthly surveys were employed by the establishments co-operating at the census date. Thus the monthly inquiries depict the employment situation currently existing among a very large proportion of the wage-earning population in the Dominion;

* Revised by Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

the value of the surveys is greatly enhanced by the fact that, since the spring of 1941, information respecting the current earnings of the persons in recorded employment has also been collected.

In 1943, monthly returns were furnished by an average of 13,756 establishments in the eight industries enumerated above, for which records are available since 1920; their employees averaged 1,848,534, while the maximum figure was that of 1,916,588 at Dec. 1. In 1942, the 13,081 firms co-operating in the current surveys had reported an average working force of 1,738,848 men and women. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index in 1943 was 184·1, or 6 p.c. higher than in 1942, previously the maximum.

During 1943, employment reached unprecedentedly high levels, there being a generally favourable trend in eight of the twelve months; curtailment was indicated in the first two months of the year and again at Apr. 1 and May 1. The extent of the upswing from the latter date, however, was not equal to that reported in the earlier phases of the expansive movement which, dating from the outbreak of hostilities, had received great impetus from the events of the spring and early summer of 1940, climaxed by the collapse of France. Thus, the 1943 index exceeded by 6 p.c. that of 1942, when the figure had been 14·1 p.c. above the 1941 average which in turn had exceeded the 1940 figures by 22·6 p.c. This slowing-down in the rate of acceleration during 1943 is a natural development, in view of the magnitude of the industrial expansion since the beginning of the War, with consequent depletion of the labour market; the reserve of labour has, of course, also been seriously affected by the recruitment of large numbers to the Armed Forces. The latest available information indicates that, by the latter part of 1943, about 867,590 persons were enrolled in the Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force.

The distribution of the men and women more recently added to the wage-earning population has also differed from that indicated in earlier phases. With developing shortages of labour and material, the transfer of workers from the less-essential to the more-essential production and services has assumed increasing importance. In general, the shift has been facilitated by the relatively high earnings of those employed in war plants and in other essential industries and services. In Canada, as in other countries, an important consequence of war-time conditions has been the widespread replacement of men by female workers. Thus at Oct. 1, 1943, women, numbering 510,715, constituted 26·2 p.c. of all those in recorded employment, as compared with 23·5 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1942. In manufacturing, the proportion was higher, at 27·9 p.c. as against 25·7 p.c. a year earlier.

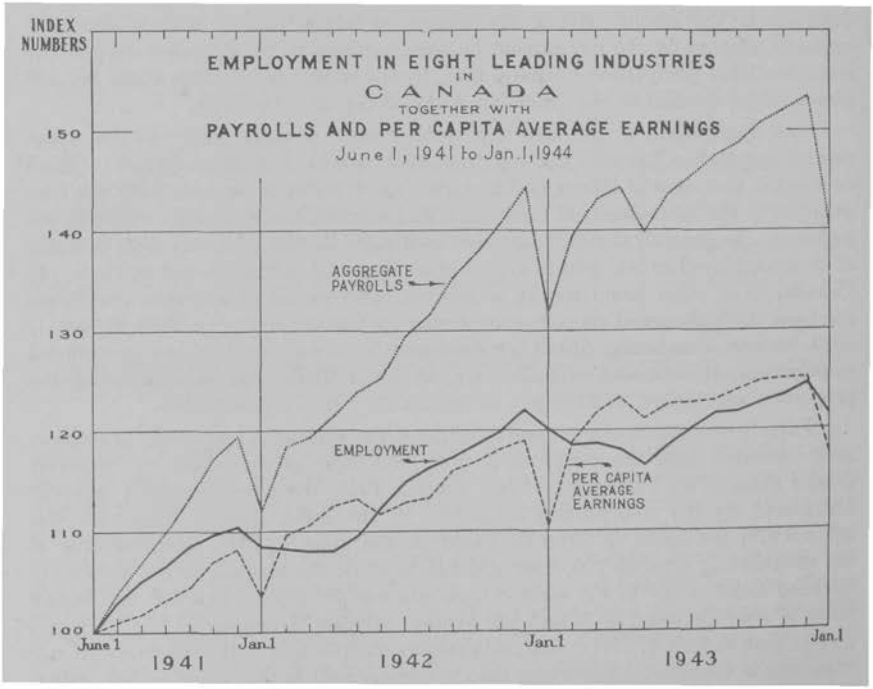
Largely as a result of war-time conditions, the substantial advances in employment recorded since the outbreak of war have been accompanied by relatively greater gains in the current payrolls. During 1943, the average weekly payroll* distributed by the co-operating employers in the eight leading industries was $56,903,978; the index of payrolls, based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the co-operating firms as 100, averaged 144·9, while the increase in the number in recorded employment in the same comparison was 20·4 p.c. In 1942, the annual index of payrolls was 128·3, and the average number of employees was 13·6 p.c. greater than at June 1, 1941. The main factors contributing to the relatively greater expansion in the salaries and wages than in employment in the period of observation may be summarized as follows: (1) The growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and where,

* For an explanation of the methods used in tabulating the current payroll statistics, see the "Annual Review of Employment, 1943"; or monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work. (2) The payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which this bonus has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution. (3) The progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been authorized.

In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the current payrolls, the average weekly earnings of the typical wage-earner have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls, due to the continued dilution of labour and other factors. Nevertheless, the growth in the average earned income, as indicated in these statistics, has been noteworthy; in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record in its present form was commenced, to Dec. 1, 1943, the per capita average earnings have arisen by 25·2 p.c. The weekly figure in the case of the eight leading industries in 1943 was $30·78; if finance is included, the mean was $30·79. These averages considerably exceed those of $28·56 in the eight leading industries and $28·61 in the nine industrial divisions, in 1942.

The accompanying chart depicts the general trends of employment and of payrolls in the period from June 1, 1941. The relatively greater rise in the disbursements than in employment is striking; the reasons for the disparity in the



rates of increase have already been given. The occasional interruptions in the generally upward movement in the payrolls have been due, in the main, to losses in working time over holidays, notably at the year-end, and at the Easter season. These factors were reflected also in a lowering of the average weekly earnings of the

typical individual then in recorded employment; apart from these reductions, however, the general trends of aggregate payrolls and of per capita earnings have been steadily upward in the period for which data are available.

The state of full employment now existing is, of course, the direct result of Government expenditures for war purposes, heightened by the demand for commodities resulting, in spite of rigid controls as regards necessities, from the increased purchasing power of wage-earners. As the Governor of the Bank of Canada pointed out, the increase in the national income from $5 billions in 1938 to $9 billions in 1942 almost exactly paralleled the rise in all governmental expenditures, viz., from $1 billion to $5 billions in the same period. The Governor of the Bank of Canada was careful to observe that, while many would conclude from this experience that full employment can be produced by Government expenditures, this has been accomplished during the war period by high taxation and borrowing and because of the unity of national purpose directed towards the vital goal of winning the War. To maintain full employment, judged by peace-time standards (and it would be neither desirable nor possible to continue indefinitely the present high war-time level) it will be necessary to substitute other objectives—the broad goal being a rising standard of living and a national contribution toward a world economy that will remove the threat of war.

1.—Average Number of Employees, and Average Weekly Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Firms in 1942 and 1943, together with Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Stated Dates in those Years.

Year, Province and Industry	Average Number of Employees Reported	Average of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Disbursed	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid On or About—			
			Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
1942	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Province						
Maritime Provinces	130,386	3,299,323	25·93	25·29	26·56	26·13
Prince Edward Island	2,111	46,180	20·11	22·46	22·80	23·29
Nova Scotia	79,179	2,063,879	27·29	26·33	27·46	27·23
New Brunswick	49,096	1,189,264	24·19	23·79	25·25	24·46
Quebec	543,982	14,551,017	25·71	26·44	27·66	28·29
Ontario	728,479	21,786,521	29·32	29·42	30·29	31·43
Prairie Provinces	183,415	5,284,620	28·34	28·49	29·02	29·82
Manitoba	86,689	2,490,005	28·26	28·57	28·90	29·55
Saskatchewan	34,960	964,713	27·60	27·35	27·63	27·97
Alberta	61,766	1,829,902	28·83	29·04	30·00	31·31
British Columbia	152,586	4,796,131	30·35	30·68	32·81	33·64
Industry						
Manufacturing	1,075,471	31,435,351	28·58	28·73	29·72	31·17
Durable goods	561,461	18,159,753	31·59	31·75	32·91	34·44
Non-durable goods	495,661	12,644,986	25·23	25·10	25·77	26·93
Electric light and power	18,349	630,612	34.14	34·31	34·84	35·90
Logging	58,296	1,185,961	18.97	20·65	23·03	21·07
Mining	80,056	2,785,432	34·84	34·47	35·64	35·83
Communications	27,705	779,431	27·68	28·01	28·19	29·35
Transportation	132,994	4,614,105	34·71	34·64	34·83	35·37
Construction and maintenance	164,189	4,367,699	25·28	25·33	28·44	28·25
Services	39,841	692,525	16·99	17·17	17·46	18·24
Trade	160,296	3,857,108	23·84	24·05	24·31	24·25

1.—Average Number of Employees, and Average Weekly Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Firms in 1942 and 1943, together with Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Stated Dates in those Years—concluded.

Year, Province and Industry	Average Number of Employees Reported	Average of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Disbursed	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid On or About—			
			Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
1942—concluded						
City						
Montreal	254,135	7,123,995	27·14	27·56	28·83	30·17
Quebec	31,601	743,944	22·71	23·63	24·64	25·28
Toronto	231,629	6,851,003	29·18	28·64	30·00	31·00
Ottawa	21,348	539,854	24·91	24·65	25·80	26·46
Hamilton	60,922	1,909,242	30·92	30·30	31·70	33·08
Windsor	38,388	1,508,325	38·78	39·97	39·64	40·84
Winnipeg	55,212	1,494,916	26·41	26·75	27·43	27·93
Vancouver	72,520	2,220,112	29·30	30·08	31·86	32·64
Totals or Averages	**1,738,848**	**49,717,612**	**27·92**	**28·20**	**29·29**	**30·06**
1943						
Province						
Maritime Provinces	137,530	3,880,631	28·25	28·72	28·59	29·23
Prince Edward Island	2,235	53,767	22·90	23·21	24·83	25·02
Nova Scotia	83,302	2,444,113	29·77	29·91	29·47	30·69
New Brunswick	51,993	1,382,751	26·19	27·05	27·31	27·11
Quebec	587,302	17,073,442	28·96	28·90	29·78	30·04
Ontario	755,301	24,030,165	31·82	31·98	32·19	32·65
Prairie Provinces	191,580	5,812,019	30·14	30·51	30·47	31·16
Manitoba	90,193	2,697,129	29·64	30·06	30·05	30·74
Saskatchewan	36,585	1,061,876	28·88	29·19	29·10	29·25
Alberta	64,802	2,053,014	31·52	31·95	31·81	32·77
British Columbia	176,821	6,107,721	34·33	35·34	35·48	35·10
Industry						
Manufacturing	1,180,550	37,210,309	31·49	31·62	32·03	32·86
Durable goods	665,114	23,003,551	34·65	34·80	35·16	36·13
Non-durable goods	497,459	13,560,976	27·31	27·32	27·63	28·33
Electric light and power	17,977	645,782	35·75	35·69	35·31	36·27
Logging	53,994	1,311,963	22·59	24·58	28·31	24·37
Mining	74,070	2,672,498	36·84	36·35	35·73	37·37
Communications	27,910	819,563	28·86	29·37	30·01	30·20
Transportation	144,463	5,178,418	36·38	36·06	35·38	35·84
Construction and maintenance	163,809	4,852,782	29·67	29·54	30·13	29·71
Services	42,457	789,158	18·32	18·53	18·77	18·97
Trade	161,281	4,068,287	25·14	25·31	25·57	25·23
City						
Montreal	286,830	8,756,429	30·56	30·50	31·15	31·97
Quebec	38,987	1,038,435	24·98	26·17	27·86	29·14
Toronto	251,322	7,948,006	31·52	31·51	32·16	32·38
Ottawa	22,188	591,437	26·64	26·60	26·99	27·18
Hamilton	61,008	1,979,404	33·26	31·77	32·41	33·31
Windsor	41,579	1,726,959	42·11	42·26	41·73	42·51
Winnipeg	58,320	1,633,235	27·99	28·16	27·96	28·80
Vancouver	87,886	2,938,994	34·07	34·41	34·17	34·06
Totals or Averages	**1,848,534**	**56,903,978**	**30·72**	**30·93**	**31·30**	**31·61**

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.—Considerably heightened activity was noted during 1943 in all areas. The growth was generally less pronounced than that indicated in 1942 or 1941, but, nevertheless, was fairly substantial in most provinces. The gains over the preceding year ranged from 3·6 p.c. in

Nova Scotia and Ontario, to 15·3 p.c. in British Columbia. Continued large-scale expansion was also shown in the reported payrolls, while the average per capita weekly earnings in all provinces were higher in 1943 than in 1942, when pronounced increases over 1941 had been indicated in the various provinces.

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1942 and 1943, 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, 1943. Averages for 1921-23, inclusive, are given at p. 770 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Month	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Averages, 1929	**114·8**	**113·4**	**123·1**	**126·3**	**111·5**	**119·0**
Averages, 1930	**118·3**	**110·3**	**114·6**	**117·1**	**107·9**	**113·4**
Averages, 1931	**108·1**	**100·9**	**101·2**	**111·5**	**95·5**	**102·5**
Averages, 1932	**92·2**	**85·5**	**88·7**	**90·0**	**80·5**	**87·5**
Averages, 1933	**85·3**	**82·0**	**84·2**	**86·2**	**78·0**	**83·4**
Averages, 1934	**101·6**	**91·7**	**101·3**	**90·0**	**90·4**	**96·0**
Averages, 1935	**103·7**	**95·4**	**103·3**	**95·2**	**97·7**	**99·4**
Averages, 1936	**109·4**	**100·7**	**106·7**	**99·3**	**101·1**	**103·7**
Averages, 1937	**121·9**	**115·4**	**118·3**	**99·3**	**106·8**	**114·1**
Averages, 1938	**111·5**	**117·0**	**113·7**	**100·0**	**104·2**	**111·8**
Averages, 1939	**110·5**	**120·8**	**114·3**	**103·2**	**107·5**	**113·9**
Averages, 1940	**122·2**	**127·9**	**129·2**	**109·0**	**113·3**	**124·2**
Averages, 1941	**155·0**	**157·8**	**160·0**	**126·6**	**135·6**	**152·3**
1942						
January 1	183·9	175·0	172·7	131·4	142·6	165·8
February 1	178·8	176·7	173·3	126·8	140·5	165·4
March 1	159·3	178·6	174·4	126·1	143·1	165·1
April 1	155·6	176·8	174·8	127·2	149·6	165·2
May 1	156·7	177·9	175·9	130·9	158·8	167·4
June 1	166·1	182·8	178·5	137·4	161·9	171·7
July 1	177·2	187·1	181·1	139·4	167·9	175·7
August 1	170·4	191·4	181·5	143·5	175·3	177·8
September 1	172·2	192·8	183·0	143·1	179·4	179·3
October 1	185·2	194·5	184·7	139·0	183·6	181·3
November 1	189·0	198·1	185·2	140·2	187·2	183·3
December 1	195·1	202·2	188·2	141·9	187·4	186·5
Averages, 1942	**174·2**	**186·2**	**179·4**	**135·6**	**164·8**	**173·7**
1943						
January 1	180·0	198·7	187·5	140·6	185·2	183·7
February 1	167·4	198·7	186·6	134·7	181·4	181·2
March 1	168·4	198·8	186·4	135·4	182·4	181·4
April 1	171·3	195·7	185·6	135·3	185·0	180·6
May 1	170·6	192·0	181·8	135·9	186·8	178·2
June 1	175·3	197·8	182·9	138·5	187·6	181·2
July 1	184·7	198·6	184·9	141·6	191·9	183·7
August 1	194·6	200·9	184·9	145·1	195·8	185·9
September 1	187·8	200·7	186·1	145·3	198·8	186·2
October 1	190·8	203·0	187·2	146·4	197·4	187·5
November 1	194·1	206·2	187·4	148·1	193·8	188·7
December 1	199·7	208·3	188·6	150·3	193·7	190·5
Averages, 1943	**182·1**	**200·0**	**185·8**	**141·4**	**190·0**	**184·1**
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1943	7·9	32·0	40·1	10·6	9·4	100·0

Employment and Payrolls by Cities.—An interesting development associated with war-time conditions is the relatively greater advance in employment in the eight leading cities for which statistics are segregated, than in the Dominion as a whole. In 1942, there was a rise of 19·3 p.c. over 1941 in the composite index

number for Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, a gain that compared favourably with the general increase of 14·1 p.c., while in 1943, the increase in the eight cities amounted to 10·3 p.c. over the same period of 1942, whereas the gain in the Dominion as a whole was 6 p.c.

Expanding employment in the leading cities, as elsewhere, has been accompanied by substantial advances in the payrolls disbursed. The current surveys provide little evidence that workers in the more populous centres receive unduly large proportions of the amounts disbursed in salaries and wages by the employers furnishing data. Thus, in 1943, the employees in the above-mentioned cities, constituting 45·9 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment, received 46·8 p.c. of the reported payrolls. The per capita earnings in the eight cities in 1943 averaged $31·38 per week, as compared with the mean of $30·78 reported in Canada as a whole; the disparity was surprisingly low, in view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population.

Manufacturing in the cities was particularly active during 1942, and there was further important improvement during 1943. It is probable that shortages of labour were chiefly responsible for the fact that employment in certain classes tended to slacken as the year progressed, although activity continued at a high level according to pre-war standards.

3.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1942 and 1943, 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, 1943. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 772 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Province	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Averages, 1929	**115·3**	**124·2**	**121·3**	**120·7**	**128·4**	**153·2**	**112·3**	**109·2**
Averages, 1930	**111·8**	**125·3**	**116·3**	**123·1**	**113·9**	**128·6**	**107·6**	**109·8**
Averages, 1931	**102·5**	**122·2**	**107·7**	**119·5**	**101·3**	**88·3**	**97·1**	**104·5**
Averages, 1932	**88·1**	**101·8**	**95·2**	**99·3**	**83·7**	**78·4**	**86·6**	**88·5**
Averages, 1933	**81·0**	**95·1**	**87·5**	**90·2**	**74·6**	**75·9**	**80·2**	**83·0**
Averages, 1934	**84·5**	**95·1**	**93·5**	**99·5**	**84·1**	**93·1**	**82·9**	**87·4**
Averages, 1935	**87·3**	**96·9**	**97·5**	**102·2**	**92·6**	**115·0**	**87·8**	**96·6**
Averages, 1936	**92·1**	**95·2**	**101·5**	**106·3**	**98·3**	**121·3**	**92·3**	**103·7**
Averages, 1937	**101·2**	**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**	**138·3**	**93·1**	**109·1**
Averages, 1939	**106·6**	**119·6**	**109·9**	**108·4**	**103·7**	**133·4**	**93·9**	**111·4**
Averages, 1940	**114·7**	**126·4**	**123·1**	**119·2**	**124·4**	**161·2**	**101·0**	**120·2**
Averages, 1941	**142·7**	**167·8**	**152·9**	**149·2**	**159·5**	**227·3**	**122·8**	**146·8**
1942								
January 1	156·4	195·4	168·8	169·9	178·4	249·1	130·4	166·6
February 1	155·2	195·4	171·0	170·8	181·2	251·6	126·6	169·5
March 1	156·8	199·3	172·3	156·4	180·6	261·3	127·4	170·5
April 1	160·3	207·8	174·8	156·6	181·5	266·8	127·4	177·9
May 1	162·9	214·3	176·9	156·6	184·7	268·6	130·5	193·4
June 1	166·8	220·0	179·7	157·7	185·9	279·2	132·8	197·7
July 1	168·2	221·2	181·7	160·3	188·8	287·2	132·9	209·7
August 1	171·9	228·8	180·8	163·0	188·1	296·1	133·5	221·8
September 1	174·4	239·8	183·6	163·4	190·7	297·0	134·4	231·0
October 1	176·0	248·5	186·6	162·3	191·1	311·2	135·8	238·5
November 1	178·6	254·1	190·9	162·6	192·9	310·3	138·2	241·4
December 1	181·7	254·3	195·3	163·2	194·7	311·4	139·3	241·8
Averages, 1942	**167·4**	**223·2**	**180·2**	**161·9**	**186·6**	**282·5**	**132·4**	**205·0**

3.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1942 and 1943, with Yearly Averages since 1929—concluded

Year and Province	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1943								
January 1	180·5	250·0	194·3	164·9	192·6	312·7	140·0	242·3
February 1	182·4	258·6	193·3	162·6	193·3	315·4	133·4	239·9
March 1	183·7	259·7	194·0	163·9	191·2	311·8	133·3	239·4
April 1	185·2	265·0	194·3	165·2	191·5	309·6	134·7	240·4
May 1	185·9	269·7	192·4	164·5	187·8	306·0	137·4	240·1
June 1	186·8	276·3	193·3	164·7	184·2	304·5	136·6	240·2
July 1	187·8	278·0	194·8	168·2	186·3	303·7	139·7	245·2
August 1	188·8	277·2	192·0	169·6	182·3	307·3	141·2	249·1
September 1	189·6	277·7	195·6	171·7	184·0	301·3	139·9	253·4
October 1	192·0	282·4	196·7	173·6	181·9	297·2	142·1	254·0
November 1	192·9	283·2	200·2	172·7	182·0	295·9	145·4	252·0
December 1	195·1	284·8	201·5	174·3	182·8	302·3	147·2	254·0
Averages, 1943	**187·6**	**271·9**	**195·2**	**168·0**	**186·7**	**305·6**	**139·2**	**245·8**
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1943	15·6	2·1	13·6	1·2	3·1	2·1	3·2	4·7

Employment by Industries.—The expansion in manufacturing resulting from the War has been particularly impressive, recorded employment in this group showing a gain of 104·1 p.c. from Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 1, 1943. A considerable proportion of this increase took place in the earlier stages of the War, the rate of acceleration during 1942, and more particularly in 1943, showing a tendency to lessen as available reserves of manpower became depleted. The upward movement was particularly marked in the production of durable goods; that of non-durable goods showed some curtailment in 1943 as compared with 1942, mainly as a result of labour stringencies. Activity nevertheless continued at a high level in almost all classes of manufactures. The gains in employment were accompanied by important expansion in the recorded payrolls, in the period for which these data are available; thus, from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, the index of payrolls in manufacturing rose 74·0 p.c., a proportion greatly exceeding that of 37·4 p.c. in the members employed. Especially noteworthy expansion in the personnel and the payrolls was shown in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactures and chemical industries, in all of which large proportions of the employees were engaged on war production. However, many other lines of industry were also extremely active, partly as a result of war orders, and partly due to the quickened demand for commodities associated with a state of full employment.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, shortages of labour progressively developing have seriously affected employment in logging, mining and trade, in all of which the level in 1943 was lower than in 1942, although it was generally higher than in pre-war years. Construction and maintenance also showed a falling-off with the completion of contracts for the construction of numerous war plants, and continued shortages of materials and labour for use in normal activities. Transportation was brisk; the volume of employment in communications also continued higher than in immediately preceding years. The payrolls disbursed in these industries have, in most cases, also shown considerable expansion during the period of observation.

4.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1942 and 1943, 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, 1943. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 773 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Month	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries[1]
Averages, 1929	**117·1**	**125·8**	**120·1**	**120·6**	**109·7**	**129·7**	**130·3**	**126·2**	**119·0**
Averages, 1930	**109·0**	**108·0**	**117·8**	**119·8**	**104·6**	**129·8**	**131·6**	**127·7**	**113·4**
Averages, 1931	**95·3**	**60·1**	**107·7**	**104·7**	**95·8**	**131·4**	**124·7**	**123·6**	**102·5**
Averages, 1932	**84·4**	**42·6**	**99·2**	**93·5**	**84·7**	**86·0**	**113·6**	**116·1**	**87·5**
Averages, 1933	**80·9**	**66·5**	**97·5**	**83·9**	**79·0**	**74·6**	**106·7**	**112·1**	**83·4**
Averages, 1934	**90·2**	**124·7**	**110·8**	**79·1**	**80·3**	**109·3**	**115·1**	**117·9**	**96·0**
Averages, 1935	**97·1**	**126·9**	**123·3**	**79·8**	**81·2**	**97·8**	**118·2**	**122·1**	**99·4**
Averages, 1936	**103·4**	**138·7**	**136·5**	**81·0**	**84·1**	**88·2**	**124·5**	**127·5**	**103·7**
Averages, 1937	**114·4**	**189·3**	**153·2**	**85·4**	**85·2**	**99·5**	**130·2**	**132·1**	**114·1**
Averages, 1938	**111·0**	**142·8**	**155·9**	**85·0**	**84·4**	**105·4**	**135·2**	**132·6**	**111·8**
Averages, 1939	**112·3**	**119·1**	**163·8**	**84·4**	**85·6**	**113·0**	**137·4**	**136·6**	**113·9**
Averages, 1940	**131·3**	**166·9**	**168·4**	**87·2**	**89·7**	**90·7**	**143·2**	**142·9**	**124·2**
Averages, 1941	**168·4**	**187·8**	**176·6**	**96·7**	**98·9**	**126·6**	**167·5**	**156·5**	**152·3**
1942									
January 1	187·1	258·6	177·8	100·8	101·1	124·7	168·0	172·4	165·8
February 1	191·2	267·2	176·8	100·2	98·2	118·1	167·0	156·8	165·4
March 1	195·7	258·3	176·4	100·2	97·5	103·7	169·1	151·7	165·1
April 1	199·4	208·7	175·0	101·8	99·0	98·0	172·8	153·0	165·2
May 1	202·3	158·5	173·5	103·7	104·1	109·3	176·3	153·5	167·4
June 1	205·9	169·0	173·1	103·9	106·4	123·3	180·6	153·7	171·7
July 1	209·5	169·8	174·1	105·7	108·1	137·7	184·8	152·8	175·7
August 1	212·4	142·1	172·3	106·7	110·4	146·8	189·4	152·5	177·8
September 1	215·6	147·5	166·8	107·1	110·0	146·5	188·2	152·3	179·3
October 1	218·3	151·7	164·3	105·9	111·7	149·6	185·1	153·5	181·3
November 1	218·6	190·3	163·0	104·7	110·6	154·9	182·6	156·5	183·3
December 1	221·7	236·2	162·0	104·0	109·4	151·3	182·0	164·5	186·5
Averages, 1942	**206·5**	**196·5**	**171·3**	**103·7**	**105·5**	**130·3**	**178·8**	**156·1**	**173·7**
1943									
January 1	219·6	249·6	162·4	103·2	107·8	132·1	180·2	169·8	183·7
February 1	222·1	233·8	161·4	103·1	105·5	125·7	179·6	149·3	181·2
March 1	223·4	231·1	162·2	102·8	107·1	122·6	180·0	147·1	181·4
April 1	224·3	189·0	160·6	102·8	109·4	118·8	181·2	148·8	180·6
May 1	222·9	131·8	157·8	102·5	111·7	115·7	182·7	151·7	178·2
June 1	224·2	146·9	156·2	103·6	114·8	126·3	192·0	150·6	181·2
July 1	226·5	148·2	156·5	104·8	117·2	133·6	193·0	151·4	183·7
August 1	227·7	136·1	159·1	107·1	119·7	144·3	196·2	151·8	185·9
September 1	229·9	129·5	158·1	107·4	120·3	138·3	196·3	152·0	186·2
October 1	231·4	146·0	154·1	106·4	120·0	136·9	198·5	156·3	187·5
November 1	230·8	182·6	155·4	105·3	119·4	135·3	200·4	162·2	188·7
December 1	230·9	240·2	158·1	104·6	119·7	128·3	197·4	169·9	190·5
Averages, 1943	**226·2**	**180·4**	**158·5**	**104·5**	**114·4**	**129·8**	**189·8**	**155·1**	**184·1**
Relative weights, by industries, as at Dec. 1, 1943	63·0	3·8	3·8	1·5	7·9	8·4	2·3	9·3	100·0

[1] Except agriculture (see p. 702).

Subsection 3.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Dominion Department of Labour, based at the present time on returns received from about 2,300 local trade unions, having an aggregate membership of more than 450,000 workers. "Unemployment" 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 dis-

putes 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.

5.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, Half-Yearly, 1931-41, and by Months, 1942 and 1943

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.

Year and Month	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
June 1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
December 1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
June 1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
December 1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
June 1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
December 1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21 0
June 1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
December 1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
June 1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
December 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
June 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
December 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
June 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
December 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
December 1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
June 1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
December 1939	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
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
June 1941	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
December 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
1942									
January	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	4·3
February	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	4·0
March	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	4·5
April	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	3·3
May	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	2·4
June	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	0·9	2·6	0·9	2·5
July	0·8	1·0	3·8	0·9	2·2	0·8	1·3	0·3	1·8
August	0·4	2·3	1·4	0·7	1·6	0·8	0·9	0·2	0·9
September	0·8	1·1	1·3	0·5	0·5	0·9	0·9	0·3	0·8
October	0·7	1·2	1·2	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·9	0·2	0·7
November	0·7	1·5	1·1	0·5	1·0	0·6	1·3	0·4	0·8
December	0·3	2·4	1·6	1·0	2·6	1·1	1·7	0·6	1·2
1943									
January	0·4	2·3	2·1	0·8	2·7	0·9	1·4	1·6	1·5
February	0·5	2·6	2·0	1·1	1·9	1·1	3·2	1·1	1·5
March	0·6	0·8	2·2	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·1	0·4	1·3
April	0·3	1·3	1·6	0·9	1·3	0·9	0·8	0·4	1·0
May	0·2	1·2	1·3	0·4	0·8	0·6	0·9	0·2	0·7
June	0·3	1·1	1·0	0·4	0·6	0·6	1·1	0·1	0·6
July	0·1	0·4	0·7	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4
August	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·5	0·6	0·1	0·2	0·4
September	0·1	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·7	0·1	0·2	0·3
October	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·3
November	2·9	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·8	0·5	0·2	0·6
December	2·9	0·3	0·7	0·5	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·5	0·8

Section 4.—Unemployment Insurance*

Unemployment insurance, which came into operation on July 1, 1941, applies to all employed persons with the following exceptions: workers in specified industries or occupations such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, transportation by air or water, stevedoring, private domestic service and workers on a contractual basis greater than a week, e.g., monthly or semi-monthly, who earn more than $2,400 per year (and, except by consent of the Commission, employment in a hospital or charitable institution not carried on for gain). Formerly, no person who received more than $2,000 per year was covered, but by an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, which came into effect on Sept. 1, 1943, all employees paid on a contractual basis of an hourly, daily, weekly or piece rate (including a mileage rate) are now included in insurable employment regardless of the amount of their earnings, together with all other employees who receive $2,400 or less per year. This amendment also extends the coverage with regard to public utilities, and makes possible the inclusion of employees of hospitals and charitable institutions.

Unemployment Insurance Fund.—Employers and employees contribute amounts that will bring approximately equal totals from each group. A grant amounting to one-fifth of these contributions is added by the Dominion Government, which also assumes the whole cost of administration. From July 1, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1943, employers and employees paid $93,870,914 into the Fund and the Dominion added $18,774,183. Reserves of the Fund have been invested in Dominion of Canada Bonds and at the end of the fiscal year Mar. 31, 1943, the par value of these investments amounted to $104,848,000. The accrued interest was $1,070,289.

Benefit first became payable on Jan. 27, 1942, and from that date to Mar. 31, 1943, of the 41,419 claims filed at local offices, 37,796 were forwarded to the regional and district offices for adjudication and 17,584 persons were paid benefit, 82,896 benefit cheques were issued and $743,811 was paid out of the Fund.

Contributions and Benefit.—The rates of contribution and benefit are indicated in the following statement.

No benefit is payable during the first nine days of unemployment in a benefit year. After that, the duration of benefit is related to the employment and contribution history of the employee, in that the number of days' benefit is equal to one-fifth the number of contribution days during the previous five years, less one-third the number of benefit days in the previous three years. Insurance benefit is 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) Evidence that the contributor is capable of, and available for work, but unable to obtain suitable employment.

(4) Proof that the contributor has not refused to attend a course of instruction or training if directed to do so.

Disqualifications for benefit include: loss of work due to 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;

* A more complete account of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and of the administrative machinery set up by it appears in the 1941 Year Book at pp. 665-667 and in the 1942 Year Book at pp. 686-691.

the earning of less than 90 cents per day while in employment. Disallowance of a claim for a period not exceeding six weeks may be made if an employee is discharged by reason of his own misconduct, or leaves his employment voluntarily without just cause.

WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTION AND BENEFIT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Class	Earnings in a Week	Weekly Contributions[1]		Denomination of Stamp[2]	Weekly Benefits[3]	
		By Employee	By Employer		Single Person	Person With One or More Dependants
		$	$	$	$	$
0	Less than 90 cents daily (or under 16 years of age).....	[4]	0·27	0·27	[4]	[4]
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 or more.....	0·36	0·27	0·63	12·24	14·40

[1] The daily rate of contribution in respect of each class is one-sixth of the weekly rates. [2] Unemployment insurance stamps combine both the employers' and employees' contributions. [3] Rates calculated on assumption that person is in the same class for two years. Daily or weekly benefit for an insured person without dependants is 34 times his average daily or weekly contributions, and 40 times the average employee contribution for married persons mainly or wholly maintaining one or more dependants. [4] Workers in this class make no contributions and are not eligible for benefit. They may, however, accumulate benefit rights on the basis of the employers' contributions.

Statistics of Unemployment Insurance.*—In Table 6, the number of persons insured was taken to mean the number to whom an insurance book was issued between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1942, while in 1943 it was interpreted as the number working in insured employment on Apr. 1, as indicated by insurance books renewed and new books issued on that date. The term "insured person" is susceptible to a variety of interpretations, but it is felt that the 1943 figures are especially useful as an indication of employment at a given time.

Table 7 presents information on the persons who established benefit years under the Unemployment Insurance Act during the calendar year 1942. A benefit year is established when an insured person, upon becoming unemployed, submits a claim and proves that at least 180 days' contributions have been made on his behalf. Because of other statutory provisions or because he may regain employment before he actually receives benefit, the setting up of a benefit year does not necessarily result in the receipt of benefit payments but means only that the claimant's *right* to receive benefit at an established rate during the succeeding twelve months is determined. Thus, although 17,179 persons established benefit years in 1942, only 9,912 actually drew benefit.

* These statistics of unemployment insurance are compiled and published by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

6.—Persons Insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act Classified by Industry and Sex, 1942 and 1943

Industry	1942[1]		1943[2]	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	1,809	500	610	470
Forestry, fishing and trapping	3,580	213	190	Nil
Mining, Oil and Quarrying—				
Mining	83,396	1,062	64,690	1,750
Oil wells	2,165	72	1,600	90
Quarrying	5,659	169	2,150	80
Totals, Mining, Oil and Quarrying	91,220	1,303	68,440	1,920
Manufactures—				
Vegetable products	61,589	38,550	49,010	32,180
Animal products	56,131	25,114	47,930	24,490
Textiles and textile products	72,926	116,642	53,520	97,760
Wood and paper products	149,608	32,632	104,810	29,770
Iron and its products	401,552	81,405	364,170	81,700
Non-ferrous metal products	64,730	21,885	58,630	23,450
Non-metallic mineral products	27,592	4,181	22,470	4,070
Chemicals and allied products	34,720	11,563	31,540	13,890
Miscellaneous products	21,608	12,668	13,900	11,150
Totals, Manufactures	890,456	344,640	745,980	318,460
Electricity, gas and water production and supply	19,155	2,236	12,010	2,050
Construction	157,941	2,730	101,150	3,720
Transportation and communications	182,915	23,437	145,220	22,480
Trade, wholesale	66,208	23,608	47,300	22,640
Trade, Retail—				
Food	51,531	18,796	29,670	14,680
Other	97,490	103,789	66,230	94,010
Totals, Trade, Retail	149,021	122,585	95,900	108,690
Finance and insurance	28,436	39,098	19,870	39,420
Service—				
Professional	8,721	12,549	5,870	10,550
Public	53,225	28,740	47,850	36,420
Recreational	10,429	4,533	7,370	4,730
Business	7,429	4,529	4,610	4,260
Personal	65,327	92,344	39,780	57,950
Totals, Service	145,131	142,695	105,480	113,910
Unspecified	Nil	Nil	11,300	10,490
Grand Totals, All Industries	**1,735,872**	**703,045**	**1,353,450**	**644,250**

[1] The 1942 figures include all those for whom a registration card was received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics between Apr. 1 and Aug. 31, 1942. [2] The 1943 figures include only those who exchanged a book or were issued a book for the first time on Apr. 1, 1943.

7.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years,[1] Persons Drawing Benefits, Benefit Days Paid and Total Amount of Benefit Paid, by Provinces, 1942

Province	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Persons Drawing Benefit	Benefit Days Paid	Total Amount of Benefit
	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	68	52	1,438	1,850
Nova Scotia	3,211	959	8,500	17,240
New Brunswick	478	369	8,047	15,410
Quebec	4,814	2,826	66,117	112,250
Ontario	4,054	2,493	47,670	90,050
Manitoba	1,635	1,250	28,986	51,560
Saskatchewan	661	498	10,895	21,840
Alberta	1,090	807	16,017	29,310
British Columbia	1,168	658	13,733	23,310
Totals	**17,179**	**9,912**	**201,403**	**362,820**

[1] See text at foot of p. 713.

Employment Service.—The Unemployment Insurance Commission operates a free employment service under authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. The public employment offices, which had functioned under a joint Dominion-Provincial arrangement for more than two decades, were taken over, on Aug. 1, 1941, and added to by the Commission in all provinces except Quebec. The Commission also established offices in Quebec and the Provincial Government thereupon reduced the number of its own offices. (See 1942 Year Book, p. 689.)

8.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by Employment Offices, 1932-42, and by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—For figures by provinces from 1920 to 1940, see corresponding table of previous Year Books, commencing with the 1926 edition. Totals for the years 1920-31 are given at p. 766 of the1938 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 of 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**	**164,123**	**241,098**	**114,278**	**237,476**	**93,974**
Totals, 1937		**543,343**	**168,880**	**290,790**	**127,598**	**286,618**	**102,918**
Totals, 1938		**584,727**	**197,937**	**276,851**	**124,390**	**275,338**	**106,957**
Totals, 1939		**579,645**	**208,327**	**271,654**	**130,739**	**270,020**	**114,862**
Totals, 1940		**653,445**	**235,150**	**344,921**	**166,955**	**336,507**	**138,599**
Totals, 1941		**568,695**	**262,767**	**344,796**	**206,908**	**331,997**	**175,766**
Totals, 1942		**1,044,610**	**499,519**	**949,909**	**431,933**	**597,161**	**298,460**
Prince Edward Island	1941	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
	1942	3,499	1,413	1,756	582	1,811	538
Nova Scotia	1941	18,258[1]	16,705[1]	16,930[1]	15,757[1]	16,630[1]	15,012[1]
	1942	51,962	23,858	54,611	21,381	35,299	16,617
New Brunswick	1941	7,736	6,696	7,419	6,957	7,285	6,346
	1942	31,853	11,952	37,256	10,924	20,440	7,951
Quebec	1941	192,734	94,605	94,701	87,549	92,163	66,028
	1942	295,166	112,446	293,505	98,580	153,878	64,983
Ontario	1941	196,260	84,895	134,132	53,654	123,048	49,705
	1942	367,064	197,908	314,237	180,261	217,441	122,864
Manitoba	1941	45,572	18,144	22,636	11,542	24,000	10,973
	1942	66,967	39,366	48,578	28,364	32,424	20,505
Saskatchewan	1941	19,513	9,068	15,293	8,412	16,059	7,569
	1942	37,345	21,523	30,852	17,580	20,119	12,977
Alberta	1941	35,533	11,567	23,117	9,508	23,191	7,141
	1942	62,862	28,711	50,094	22,456	38,664	16,424
British Columbia	1941	53,089	21,087	30,568	13,529	29,621	12,992
	1942	127,892	62,342	119,020	51,805	77,085	35,601

[1] Prince Edward Island figures are included with those for Nova Scotia, as the Charlottetown office did not commence operations until December, 1941.

Administrative Organization.—The Unemployment Insurance Act is administered by a Commission of three members, whose head office is at Ottawa. The field organization consists of five regional offices, four district offices, which perform some of the functions of the regional offices, and over 200 local offices. The last-mentioned, which are now called Employment and Selective Service Offices, are both employment offices and the offices at which insured workers register their claims for benefit when they become unemployed. In addition, they are now also responsible for the local administration of the National Selective Service program (see p. 695). About 250 Inspectors of Insurance Revenue examine insurance books and employers' records to ensure compliance with the Act. The machinery for appeals and references on disputed benefit claims consists of courts of referees and an umpire.

A National Employment Committee and regional and local employment committees provide assistance in regard to the employment service. An Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee gives advice on questions connected with the insurance side of the Commission's work and also reports annually to Parliament on the financial condition of the Fund.

For further details, see the 1942 Year Book, p. 690.

Section 5.—War-Emergency Training and Youth-Training Programs, 1942-43

In August, 1942, Parliament passed the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, which gives authority to carry on any type of training needed in connection with the prosecution of the War, either for tradesmen for the Armed Forces or for workers in industry. The Act also provides for rehabilitation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, the continuation of any projects formerly carried on under the Youth Training Act (see p. 694 of the 1942 Year Book), and for training that may be desirable in the post-war period. All projects are carried on by the Dominion Department of Labour in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, but with the Dominion Government bearing practically the entire direct cost of war-emergency training and rehabilitation training.

Under this Act, an Advisory Council of seventeen members was appointed, representing employers, workers, technical education, veterans' and women's organizations, and agriculture. Table 9 shows the allotments of Dominion funds to the provinces for the fiscal year 1942-43, and the claims paid up to Apr. 1, 1943.

9.—Dominion Allotments and Claims Paid for Youth Training and War-Emergency Training, Fiscal Year 1942-43

Province	Youth Training		War-Emergency Training	
	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 1,1943	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 1, 1943
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	15,000	9,166	Nil	-
Nova Scotia	30,000	15,714	270,000	197,034
New Brunswick	40,000	24,155	345,000	271,288
Quebec	130,000	88,179	1,635,000	1,068,917
Ontario	10,000	4,094	3,650,000	2,589,009
Manitoba	35,000	11,032	485,000	356,417
Saskatchewan	40,000	23,775	725,000	485,018
Alberta	75,000	32,216	760,000	553,950
British Columbia	45,000	37,194	825,000	593,627
Totals	**420,000**	**245,525**	**8,695,000**	**6,115,260**

Youth Training.—During the fiscal year 1942-43, 12,521 persons were given training under this program, which consisted for the most part of physical training, training for agriculture and of rural young people, a few projects for urban young women and assistance to university students.

Student Aid.—Altogether during the year assistance was given to 2,154 students mainly in the faculties of medicine, dentistry, engineering and science. Assistance was given on the basis of academic merit plus financial need to students who agreed to make their services available for the war effort as required in the capacity for which they had been trained. For the most part, the cost of this assistance was shared equally between each province and the Dominion, but a special Dominion appropriation was available for selected types of students who were not eligible for provincial assistance.

War-Emergency Training.—This program (fully described at pp. 694–698 of the 1942 Year Book) was continued during the fiscal year 1942-43, and certain regulations were changed to meet changing conditions. No trainees were accepted in the pre-employment classes who came from farms unless they had permits from National Selective Service, neither were male trainees admitted to classes if they

came within the age groups liable to be called for compulsory military service unless they could produce medical rejection slips. The scale of subsistence allowances paid trainees was increased, ranging from $7 to $18 per week.

Continued use was made of vocational shops in the technical schools but additional training centres were opened early in the year. There was a tremendous increase in the enrolment of women in pre-employment classes most of which were of comparatively short duration, i.e., from two weeks to two months. Several new and more specialized types of training were also provided, such as laboratory technicians, industrial chemists, instrument-makers and draughtsmen. Special attention was given to training for the shipyards and many new centres for this type of training were established.

There was no difficulty in finding work for trainees on the completion of their courses, but it became increasingly difficult to secure enough trainees to meet the demand. As the supply of trainees decreased sharply there was a corresponding decrease in the full-time pre-employment classes. This decrease became very marked in the last few months of the fiscal year and certain training centres were closed.

The gross enrolment in full-time pre-employment classes was 20,675 men and 16,067 women, of whom 15,628 men and 12,884 women are known to have been placed in jobs during the year.

Training in Industry

A new development was the inauguration of plant schools in co-operation with many industries. Men and women were thus given special training in industrial establishments, usually for occupations for which no suitable training could be given in the regular vocational schools. The Department of Labour helped draw up the syllabus and, in some cases, provided instructors in technical subjects. It also reimbursed the employer for the salaries of instructors selected from the working force of the employer and for the usual subsistence allowances to trainees.

During the year 69 plant schools were approved with a gross enrolment of 5,575 men and 5,205 women, of whom 4,204 men and 3,786 women completed their training during the year and were transferred to productive work.

There was a tremendous development in part-time classes carried on for workers employed in war industries with a view to their upgrading and promotion. The bulk of the instruction given was classroom work in technical subjects. The enrolment in these was 19,916.

Another new departure was the training of foremen and supervisors. Through a series of five-day institutes, each covering three distinct courses, trainees were enabled to return to their industries as trainers of other foremen and supervisors. The courses were in job instruction, job relations and job methods. Through the courtesy of the Training within Industry Branch of the United States War Manpower Commission, material for these courses and the services of an instructor were made available to the Department for the first institute.

The total enrolment in the three courses during the year was 20,932.

Training for the Armed Forces

Air Force.—During the year pre-enlistment classes for the Royal Canadian Air Force (see p. 697 of the 1942 Year Book) were greatly extended and placed on a somewhat different basis. Personnel referred to these classes were enlisted by the Air Force with full pay and allowances and the whole program was much more closely and officially linked to the R.C.A.F. The gross enrolment of R.C.A.F. personnel during the year was 25,329.

Pre-aircrew educational classes were held in a number of schools, the course lasting 12 weeks. Instruction was given in English, mathematics, science, aircraft recognition and in the progress of the War. In the technical trades the course lasted from four to six months and included wireless operators (ground), wireless electrical mechanics, radio mechanics, aero-engine mechanics, airframe mechanics, and clerks for the R.C.A.F. Women's Division.

Army.—Classes for army tradesmen were considerably reduced from the previous year, the gross enrolment being 13,470. The syllabi were drawn up by the Army and each course lasted three months. Toward the end of the fiscal year, War-Emergency Training was asked by the Army to provide trades training for young soldiers of 17½ years of age. This took the form of a three-month general preliminary course after which the trainees were selected for a ten-month trade training course as electricians, motor mechanics, instrument makers, fitters, draughtsmen or clerk-stenographers.

Navy.—Enrolment in the classes of enlisted men for the Navy showed a very marked increase, the gross enrolment being 3,961. The courses of from two to eight months covered training as engine-room artificers, clerks, electrical artificers, motor operators, radio artificers, anti-submarine artificers.

Rehabilitation Training for Discharged Members of the Forces.—At the request of the Department of Pensions and National Health, provision was made for vocational training for members discharged from the Armed Forces. Although on a small scale, during the fiscal year 1942-43, training was given in industrial establishments, regular vocational schools, private business colleges and special War-Emergency Training centres. The Department of Pensions and National Health pays the trainees' allowances. The gross enrolment during the year was 1,196 of whom 665 are known to have been placed in employment during the year.

Section 6.—Organized Labour in Canada

Information concerning the number and membership of trade unions in Canada is published in the annual report of "Labour Organization in Canada" issued by the Department of Labour.

At the close of 1942 there were 578,380 members of trade unions in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was reported as 230,290 in 1,924 local branches of affiliated unions and federal unions. The membership of the Canadian Congress of Labour was reported as 200,089 in 564 branches; the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, 54,556 in 214 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 32,984 in 359 branches; other central organizations, 47,139 in 284 branches; and independent local units, 13,322 in 81 branches.

10.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-42

Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members
	No.		No.		No.
1911	133,132	1922	276,621	1933	285,720
1912	160,120	1923	278,092	1934	281,274
1913	175,799	1924	260,643	1935	280,648
1914	166,163	1925	271,064	1936	322,746
1915	143,343	1926	274,604	1937	383,492
1916	160,407	1927	290,282	1938	381,645
1917	204,630	1928	300,602	1939	358,967
1918	248,887	1929	319,476	1940	362,223
1919	378,047	1930	322,449	1941	461,681
1920	373,842	1931	310,544	1942	578,380
1921	313,320	1932	283,096		

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 or "national" unions and a number of directly chartered federal labour unions.

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 a number of directly chartered locals.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—National Catholic Unions in Canada date from 1901. In 1921 these local Catholic syndicates, which are grouped in federations according to industry as far as possible, formed a central organization, the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada. Except for a few in Eastern Ontario, these unions are confined to the Province of Quebec.

Membership by Industries and Trades.—A classification of union members by industries and trades is shown in Table **11.**

11.—Trade Union Membership, by Industries and Trades, 1941 and 1942

Industrial Group	1941	1942
	No.	No.
Mining and quarrying	38,678	34,915
Building	44,777	49,790
Metal	81,127	161,797
Printing and paper making	29,758	35,462
Textiles, clothing, boots and shoes	40,958	44,093
Railroad transport	90,330	105,377
Other transport	44,861	40,700
Public and personal service	45,681	46,556
All other industries	45,511	59,690
Totals	**461,681**	**578,380**

12.—Trade Union Central Organizations in Canada Having 500 or More Members, Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942

Organization	Membership Reported	
	1941	1942
	No.	No.
International Unions		
Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union United	13,561	30,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	833	511
Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union of America, Journeymen	789	865
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	1,000	1,250
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	3,946	4,010
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	859	1,135
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	1,500	610
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of United	1,100	1,000
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	1,348	1,392
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	11,166	13,225
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	181	639
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	6,895	8,000
Commercial Telegraphers' Union	1,481	3,000
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	132	1,107
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Amercia, United	5,500	14,000
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	4,613	5,233
Engineers, International Union of Operating	1,241	1,425
Fire Fighters, International Association of	2,500	2,400
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	420	1,328
Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, International	1,882	2,641
Garment Workers of America, United	750	750
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	10,300	10,767
Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, United	–	2,400
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	–	562
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, United	1,873	1,561
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	3,337	3,085
Industrial Workers of the World	500	500
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	743	1,079
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	5,546	7,000
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	7,158	7,749
Longshoremen's Association, International	7,000	7,359
Machinists, International Association of	19,846	32,785
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	14,880	15,643
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	1,188	1,548
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	10,000	10,000
Mine Workers of America, United	22,256	20,632
Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, International	3,115	5,157
Musicians, American Federation of	5,000	4,900
Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee	1,438	4,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	1,589	1,753
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	4,471	4,074
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	551	569
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	414	550
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen	2,400	3,930
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	1,760	1,727
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	12,000	15,000
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	5,000	7,500
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	13,767	15,823
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	7,186	7,680
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric	7,318	8,389
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	12,187	13,393
Railway Conductors of America, Order of	2,061	2,412
Rubber Workers of America, United	973	3,841
Seafarers' International Union of North America	443	700
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	800	800
Steelworkers of America, United	15,448	35,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	4,361	3,202
Tobacco Workers' International Union	–	3,000
Typographical Union, International	4,615	4,803
Woodworkers of America, International	5,000	7,000

12.—Trade Union Central Organizations in Canada Having 500 or More Members, Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Organization	Membership Reported	
	1941	1942
National Unions	No.	No.
Asbestos Employees of the Province of Quebec, Catholic Federation of	2,100	3,061
Barbers and Hairdressers, National Federation of	2,053	1,584
Building Trades, National Catholic Federation of	14,299	16,389
Building Workers of Canada, Amalgamated	2,623	4,496
Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated	3,998	5,357
Civil Service Association of Alberta	1,959	1,900
Clothing Workers, National Federation of	1,200	1,400
Commerce and Finance, National Federation of Employees of	1,318	2,590
Communications' Union, Canadian	–	635
Electrical Trades' Union, Canadian	450	500
Engineers of Canada, National Union of Operating	2,900	2,658
Express Employees, Brotherhood of	1,909	1,865
Furniture Workers, National Catholic Federation of	500	527
Glove Workers of Canada, National Federation of	1,500	1,200
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of	1,850	1,850
Marine Engineers of Canada, National Association of	749	707
Maritime Federation, National (formerly Canadian Brotherhood of Ships Employees)	6,956	7,422
One Big Union	–	8,410
Postal Employees, Canadian	1,400	1,950
Printing Trades of Canada, Catholic Federation of	1,450	1,475
Pulp and Paper Employees, National Catholic Federation of	3,900	4,500
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of	15,000	20,000
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of	3,602	3,713
Railwaymen, National Union of	2,871	3,011
Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion	871	887
Seamen's Union, Canadian	5,000	3,400
Shoe and Leather Workers' Organizing Committee	800	1,000
Shoe Workers of Canada, National Federation of Leather and	4,100	4,500
Technical Employees, Association of	220	610
Textile Workers, National Catholic Federation of	3,427	3,112
Textile Workers of Canada, United	4,000	3,639
Textile Workers' Organizing Committee	–	2,010

Canada and the International Labour Organization.*—The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in 1919 under the Treaties of the Peace to improve labour conditions by international action. It consists of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body and the International Labour Office. The Conference normally meets annually and is composed of four delegates from each Member State, two representing the government and two representing employers and workers. The Governing Body, which consists of 16 government, 8 employer and 8 worker representatives, is responsible for the administration of the Organization and is in direct charge of the International Labour Office. The Office collects and publishes information and acts as the secretariat of the Conference.

The Office is normally located at Geneva, but because of the War it was moved temporarily to Montreal at the invitation of the Canadian Government. The War has also resulted in the suspension of the annual meetings of the Conference and the quarterly meetings of the Governing Body. A special session of the Conference was held, however, in the fall of 1941 at New York and Washington. In addition, the Joint Maritime Commission, which was established by the Governing Body in 1920, held its twelfth session in June, 1942, and the Office has sponsored several meetings between representatives of Canada and the United States to discuss manpower problems, and has assisted materially in the organization and work of the

* See also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23, pp. 704-707; and 1924, pp. 666-670.

first Inter-American Conference on Social Security which was held in September, 1942, at Santiago de Chile. The Governing Body has met twice since the outbreak of war and in the intervals its duties have been performed by an Emergency Committee set up in February, 1939, and re-constituted in November, 1941.

The annual Conference has adopted 67 draft conventions and 66 recommendations. The subjects dealt with in these conventions and recommendations and the action of Canada in regard to them are described in the 1941 Year Book at p. 684.

Section 7.—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.

13.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1940-43

Industry	Numbers of Fatal Accidents				Percentages of Total Fatal Accidents			
	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
Agriculture	127	144	107	99	10·5	9·3	7·0	7·0
Logging	177	178	170	147	14·7	11·5	11·2	10·4
Fishing and trapping	34	24	34	49	2·8	1·5	2·2	3·5
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	175	262	199	207	14·5	16·9	13·1	14·7
Manufacturing	144	263	315	298	11·9	16·9	20·7	21·1
Construction	173	176	227	146	14·3	11·3	15·0	10·3
Electric light and power	25	30	21	16	2·1	1·9	1·4	1·1
Transportation and public utilities	236	317	318	315	19·5	20·4	20·9	22·3
Trade	51	65	44	58	4·2	4·2	2·9	4·1
Service	65	93	84	76	5·4	6·0	5·5	5·4
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Totals	**1,208**	**1,553**	**1,520**	**1,412**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Figures subject to revision.

Causes of Fatal Accidents.—The classification of fatal accidents in 1943, by causes, shows that the largest number, 489, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents caused by cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and by automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as by moving implements, water craft and civil aircraft.

Next in order were "falls of persons", causing 223 fatalities, with "falling objects" causing 198 fatalities. Other fatalities were: 203 caused by dangerous substances, 43 by hoisting apparatus, 29 by prime movers and 24 by handling of objects. Included in the category "other causes" were 124 fatalities of which 84 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc.

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.

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 British Columbia, workmen contribute to the cost of medical aid; elsewhere it is borne by the Accident Fund. Where the employer is individually liable for compensation, he must also furnish medical aid.

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.

Scope of the Acts.—The Acts vary in scope, but, in general, they cover construction, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, fishing, transportation and communication 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 Alberta and British Columbia. 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.

Benefits.—Under each Act, a fixed period must elapse between the date of the accident and the date when compensation begins but in all cases 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 transporting the body are also 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 New Brunswick of $30, in Ontario of $45, and in the remaining provinces $40; in addition a lump sum of $100 is paid in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

* Fuller information concerning the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts is given in a pamphlet issued annually by the Department of Labour of Canada.

For each child in the care of a parent or foster-mother receiving compensation, a monthly payment of $10 in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but in the latter province $12·50 is paid to children between 16 and 18 years of age attending school; in Manitoba $12 for the eldest child, $10 for the second, $9 for the third, and $8 for each additional child; in Alberta $12 for each child. To each orphan child $20 per month is paid in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia and $15 in the other provinces with a maximum of $80 per month to one family in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Except in the case of invalids, payments to children are not continued beyond the age of 16 in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 18 in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, and 16 for boys and 18 for girls in New Brunswick. In Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia payments for 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 that the workman would have contributed to their support.

Where the only dependants are persons other than consort or children, all the Acts provide that compensation is to be a reasonable sum proportionate to the pecuniary loss but the total monthly sum to be paid to all such dependants is limited to $40 in Manitoba, $70 in Alberta, $45 in Nova Scotia and $55 in British Columbia. In British Columbia, however, if there are also dependants such as widow, invalid widower or children the maximum payable to other dependants is $40 per month. In all provinces compensation to dependants, other than consort or children, is continued only for such time as the Boards consider that the workman would have contributed to their support.

Except in New Brunswick, Alberta 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 a consort and one child in Quebec is $50 per month or $12·50 per week if there is more than one child; in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the minimum is $12·50 per week ($15 per week in Manitoba—if there is more than one child). In Ontario the minimum for a consort and one child is $55 per month irrespective of the workman's earnings with an additional $10 per month for each additional child unless the total compensation exceeds the workman's average earnings in which case compensation is an amount equal to such earnings or $55, whichever is greater.

The rate for permanent total disablement in all provinces, except New Brunswick, is a weekly payment for its duration equal to 66⅔ p.c. of the average weekly earnings; in New Brunswick it is 60 p.c. As in fatal cases, the Acts fix a mimimum 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; $12·50 in Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 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, in New Brunswick in any case, 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 per 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 21, 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, $2,500 in British Columbia and Ontario, and $2,000 in the other provinces. If the workman's earnings 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 in the same grade of work. The rate of compensation of workmen under 21 may be later increased if it is probable that their earning power, had the injury not occurred, would have increased.

The statistics of workmen's compensation, published by the provincial boards, are not on a comparable basis and are therefore presented as a series of tables.

14.—Operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Estimates for outstanding claims not included. Statistics for the years 1917-32 are given at p. 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	Accidents Compensated
	$	$	$	No.
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
1941	1,285,753	217,129	1,502,882	15,150
1942[1]	1,730,169	211,663	1,941,832	17,455

[1] Subject to revision.

15.—Operations of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1920-32 are given at page 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Weekly Compensation	Permanent Partial Disability	Fatal		Medical Aid		Permanent Total Disability Reserve
			Funeral Expenses	Reserve for Pensions	Doctors' Fees and Transportation	Hospital and Nursing Service	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	410,058	115,845	3,659	118,472	130,130	75,570	14,364
1942[2]	370,065	63,792	3,075	131,953	81,826	63,580	[3]

[1] No reserve reported. [2] Figures subject to revision. [3] Not available.

16.—Operations of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1933-42

NOTE.—Statistics for 1928-32 are given at p. 778 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Claims Schedules 1 and 2	Compensation Schedule 1	Medical Aid Schedule 1
	No.	$	$
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	82,568	4,730,726	1,210,325
1942[1]	96,888	5,500,000	1,500,000

[1] Subject to revision.

17.—Operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1915-32 are given at p. 759 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded				Accidents Reported
	Schedule 1		Schedule 2[1] and Crown	Total Benefits	
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Compensation		
	$	$	$	$	No.
1933	2,298,788	667,582	732,699	3,699,069	38,042
1934	2,745,239	841,738	912,730	4,499,707	54,730
1935	3,225,899	1,037,683	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	6,129,950	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	6,662,466	1,772,376	1,464,052	9,898,894	113,822
1942	7,225,733	1,977,854	1,733,376	10,936,963	133,513

[1] Comprises employers individually liable.

18.—Operations of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1917-32 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	1,041,261	241,187	1,282,448	13,378
1942[1]	938,313	243,926	1,182,239	13,794

[1] Subject to revision.

19.—Operations of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1930-32 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
1933	224,738	58,099	282,837	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	448,790	4,296
1938	369,711	106,874	476,585	4,219
1939	388,848	103,897	492,745	4,984
1940	371,894	121,455	493,349	5,260
1941	472,281	136,827	609,108	5,825
1942	538,854	150,680	689,534	6,253

20.—Operations of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1921-32 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
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total		
	$	$	$	No.	No.
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
1942	608,885	322,375	931,260	18,680	7,509

21.—Operations of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1933-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-32 are given at p. 762 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Claims (gross)
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
1933	1,501,700	368,482	1,870,182	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	4,527,023	38,487
1941	4,601,810	935,422	5,537,232	46,496
1942	6,020,767	1,143,020	7,163,787	65,475

Section 8.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900.

The items in the columns headed "Time Loss in Man-Working Days" in Tables 22 and 23, 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 1942 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1943, pp. 949-981, and for 1943 in the March, 1944, issue, pp. 320-353.

Strikes and Lockouts in Recent Years.—For the period 1926 to 1930 the average number of strikes and lockouts per year was 81, the average number of employees affected per year was 18,086, and the average time loss per year was 177,450 man-working days. For the period 1931 to 1937, all the above averages showed a substantial increase. In 1938 the number of workers and the time loss were about the same as the average for the period 1926-30, but from 1939 to 1943, there were substantial increases.

Since 1931 most of the important strikes have been in textile and clothing manufacturing, logging, sawmilling and wood-working industries, with a substantial number in coal-mining, but in 1942 and in 1943, strikes in the mining and metal manufacturing industries caused more than two-thirds of the time loss. Nineteen of the largest strikes, or less than 5 p.c. of the total number, caused 76 p.c. of the total time loss during 1943. One strike of aircraft workers in Montreal caused about one-fifth of the total time loss.

22.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1931-43, 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—			
	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	In Existence during Year	Beginning in Year	Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
Totals, 1901-30	**388**	**266,148**	**8,975,412**	**3,463**	**716,355**	**13,890,333**	**3,851**	**3,736**	**982,503**	**22,865,745**
1931	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715	88	86	10,738	204,238
1932	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234	116	111	23,390	255,000
1933	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528	125	122	26,558	317,547
1934	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060	191	189	45,800	574,519
1935	17	6,131	61,032	103	27,138	222,996	120	120	33,269	284,028
1936	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231	156	155	34,812	276,997
1937	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567	278	274	71,905	886,393
1938	25	5,054	21,366	122	15,341	127,312	147	142	20,395	148,678
1939	48	31,102	111,274	74	9,936	113,314	122	120	41,038	224,588
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
1942	53	19,670	66,318	301	94,246	383,884	354	352	113,916	450,202
1943	111	59,017	204,980	294	159,387	836,218	402	401	218,404	1,041,198

23.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1942 and 1943

Industry	1942					1943				
	No. of Strikes and Lock-outs	Workers Involved		Time Loss		No. of Strikes and Lock-outs	Workers Involved		Time Loss	
		No.	Per-centage	Man-Working Days	Per-centage		No.	Per-centage	Man-Working Days	Per-centage
Agriculture	2	426	0·3	278	0·1	1	1	–	1	–
Logging	5	604	0·5	974	0·2	6	632	0·3	7,287	0·7
Fishing and Trapping	1	3,260	2·9	10,000	2·2	1	1	–	1	–
Mining, etc.[2]	61	22,408	19·7	129,529	28·8	120	59,552	27·3	208,314	20·0
Manufacturing	219	80,037	70·3	296,135	65·8	222	139,656	63·9	777,661	74·7
Vegetable foods, etc.	8	665	0·6	6,081	1·4	2	210	0·1	80	0·0
Tobacco and liquors	7	6,263	5·5	17,345	3·9	2	1,718	0·8	13,530	1·3
Rubber products	1	1	–	1	–	14	3,794	1·7	13,243	1·3
Animal foods	3	433	0·4	6,054	1·3	4	657	0·3	333	0·0
Boots and shoes (leather)	10	6,125	5·4	40,841	9·1	6	1,450	0·7	9,385	0·9
Fur, leather and other animal products	1	65	0·1	65	0·0	7	304	0·1	4,392	0·4
Textiles, clothing, etc	30	4,815	4·2	24,980	5·5	21	3,546	1·6	17,391	1·7
Pulp and paper	16	3,060	2·7	17,890	4·0	8	2,648	1·2	23,240	2·2
Printing and publishing	1	28	0·0	25	0·0	2	90	0·0	215	0·0
Miscellaneous wood products	17	2,487	2·2	15,359	3·4	5	720	0·4	1,899	0·2
Metal products	74	36,432	32·0	127,942	28·4	102	83,302	38·1	545,169	52·4
Shipbuilding	37	18,368	16·1	36,482	8·1	32	39,110	17·9	121,764	11·7
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc	8	499	0·4	2,136	0·5	12	1,557	0·7	18,252	1·8
Miscellaneous products	7	797	0·7	935	0·2	5	550	0·3	8,768	0·8
Construction	31	3,889	3·4	4,266	1·0	12	785	0·4	1,920	0·2
Building and structures	22	2,872	2·5	3,420	0·8	4	397	0·2	1,186	0·1
Railway	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Bridge[3]	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Highway	1	10	0·0	50	0·0	1	20	0·0	20	0·0
Canal, harbour, waterway	1	300	0·3	300	0·1	1	1	–	1	–
Miscellaneous	7	707	0·6	496	0·1	7	368	0·2	714	0·1
Transportation and Public Utilities	15	2,233	2·0	5,439	1·2	24	8,712	3·9	18,958	1·8
Steam railways	1	6	0·0	30	0·0	1	98	0·0	98	0·0
Electric railways	1	1	–	1	–	4	3,093	1·4	7,158	0·7
Water transportation	8	1,640	1·4	4,409	1·0	17	4,506	2·1	11,392	1·1
Air transport	[4]	–	–	–	–	1	951	0·4	60	0·0
Local transportation	4	505	0·5	775	0·2	1	64	0·0	250	0·0
Telegraph and telephone	1	65	0·1	125	0·0	1	1	–	1	–
Electricity and gas	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	
Miscellaneous	1	17	0·0	100	0·0	1	1	–	1	
Trade	4	61	0·0	74	0·0	7	202	0·1	718	0·1
Finance	1	224	0·2	1,100	0·2	1	1	–	1	
Service	15	774	0·7	2,407	0·5	16	8,865	4·1	26,340	2·5
Public administration[5]	4	380	0·4	430	0·1	9	8,562	3·9	21,661	2·1
Recreational	1	30	0·0	50	0·0	1	1	–	1	–
Custom and repair	1	10	0·0	15	0·0	1	15	0·0	12	0·0
Business and personal	9	354	0·3	1,912	0·4	7	288	0·2	4,667	0·4
Totals	354	113,916	100·0	450,202	100·0	402[6]	218,404	100·0	1,041,198	100·0

[1] None reported. [2] Includes non-ferrous smelting. [3] Includes erection of all large bridges.
[4] No strikes prior to 1943. [5] Includes water service. [6] Total includes two protest strikes in Nova Scotia which involved the workers of more than one industry.

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts.—In each of the years since the record was begun in 1901, by far the most important cause of strikes has been the demand for 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 caused many strikes resulting in a large proportion of the time loss.

During 1942 and 1943 more strikes resulted from questions involving demands for increases in wages than from any other cause. In 1942 these strikes involved, also, a larger number of workers and resulted in a greater time loss than resulted from any other cause, but in 1943 "other causes affecting wages and working conditions" resulted in strikes involving more workers in a greater loss of time than resulted from demands for increases in wages. Union questions caused less than 20 p.c. of the strikes in 1943.

Since 1935, the proportion of strikes and lockouts settled by conciliation has increased. Up to that time about half were settled by direct negotiations of the parties involved. Conciliation was an important factor in the settlement of 36 p.c. of the strikes in 1942, and direct negotiations in 32 p.c. In 1943 conciliation was a factor in the settlement of about 45 p.c. of the strikes and direct negotiations in 25 p.c. In both 1942 and 1943 most of the strikes involving demands for increases in wages were finally settled by reference to National or Regional War Labour Boards following the resumption of work.

Section 9.—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 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. A complete table of index numbers, together with details as to its compilation, has been given in the annual reports 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. Table **24** gives the figures for 10 of the 13 groups of occupations from 1921 to 1942. The general average index includes the three groups not included in that table; figures for these three groups extend back as follows: steamships, 1901; laundries, 1931; and 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; a further increase of 7 p.c. occurred in 1942. Some of the increases in 1940 and many of those in 1941 and 1942 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 number.

The work of collecting and compiling wage statistics was transferred early in 1942 from the Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour to the National War Labour Board. No report on wages and hours of labour has been published by the Board but the index numbers for 1942 have been calculated and are shown in Table **24**.

* See pp. 774-783 of the 1927-28 Year Book for an article on the "Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921' and pp. 797-799 of the 1933 Year Book for "Earnings in the Census Year 1931".

24.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1921-42

(1935-39=100)

NOTE.—For 1941 and 1942 rates include cost-of-living bonus. Figures for the years 1901 to 1920 will be found at p. 711 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Logging and Sawmilling	Metal Mining	General Average, Weighted[1]
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
1931.....	118·5	100·9	102·2[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	113·7[2]	117·7	116·6	122·4	122·5	125·6	113·2	119·2
1942.....	118·4	125·9	113·8	122·6	119·8	122·0	132·9	133·2	139·4	121·0	127·5

[1] Includes also steamships, laundries and telephones.

[2] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

25.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and for Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1942

NOTE.—Figures represent predominant rates and include cost-of-living bonus. Hours represent standard hours per week.

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...	1·11	44	·97	44	1·15½	40	1·20	44	1·23½	40
Carpenters.....	·81	44	·86	44	1·03	40	1·00	44	1·00	40-44
Electrical workers.....	1·01	44	·92	44	1·13	40	·96	44	1·13½	40-44
Painters.....	·74	44	·79	44	·86	40	·80	44	·91	40-44
Plasterers.....	·91	44	·95	44	1·11-1·21	40	1·20	44	1·01	40
Plumbers.....	1·02½	44	1·00	44	1·13	40	1·10	44	1·13½	40-44
Sheet-metal workers.....	·76- ·81	44	·87	44	1·10½	40	·80	44	1·12½	40-44
Stonecutters.....	–	–	·97	44	1·00	44	1·01	44	1·01	40
Labourers.....	·46	44-48	·51	44-50	·62	40-50	·46- ·51	44-48	·60	40-48
Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths...	·80- ·85	44-54	·55- ·85	44-60	·60- ·90	40-60	·50- ·85	44-50	·85-1·00	44-59
Boilermakers..	·75-1·00	44	·60- ·95	44-60	·65- ·93	44-60	·65- ·83	50	·85-1·05	40-44
Machinists.....	·65- ·95	44	·55-1·10	44-60	·55-1·10	40-60	·55- ·90	40½-54	·80-1·05	44-50
Moulders.....	·75- ·90	44-48	·55- ·95	44-59	·60- ·95	44-60	·60- ·80	44-54	·80-1·05	44-50

25.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and for Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1942—concluded

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.
Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen[1]	·71[1]	51	·64½	54	·69	44-48	·63	42	·75	48
Linemen	·76- ·77	44	·62½-·66½	48	·86-·92	44	·94-·96	44	·78½-1·09	44
Shop and barnmen	·65-·86	44	·43½-·72½	45-50	·62-·89	44-48	·49-·78	44-48	·61½- ·84½	44-48
Electricians	·72-·91	44	·66½- ·75½	50	·69-·92	44-49	·67½-·78	44-48	·79½- ·84½	44
Trackmen and labourers	·49-·64	44	·39½-·58½	54	·52½-·59	48-60	·44-·49	48	·60½- ·65	44
Unskilled Factory Labour	·39½-·52	44-60	·31-·59	40-60	·41-·67	40-60	·36-·69	44-54	·48-·69½	40-48
	Per Week $		Per Week $		Per Week $		Per Week $		Per Week $	
Printing Trades—										
Compositors, news	35·60	40	39·60-47·60	40	51·10	40	42·70	46	44·10	37½
Compositors, job	30·60-38·45	44-48	36·60-44·60	44	33·60-43·10	44-48	35·80-43·55	44-48	43·75-51·20	40-44
Pressmen, news	24·60-33·60	48	33·10-41·45	40-48	51·10	40	41·64	48	52·80	48
Pressmen, job	25·60-35·95	44-48	36·10-42·40	44	34·60-43·10	44-48	30·20-41·65	44-48	43·75	40-48
Bookbinders	30·60-35·60	44-47	36·60-39·35	44	33·60-41·60	44-48	33·60-42·40	35-48	40·60-50·95	40-44
Bindery girls	13·10-15·60	44-48	13·20-16·35	44	14·10-20·95	40-48	12·10-18·10	35-48	16·00-24·80	40-48

[1] Maximum rates based on length of service; Halifax rate for one-man cars; 5 cents extra for one-man car operators in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; in Vancouver 6 cents extra.

Wages of Farm Labour.—Current rates of wages paid to male hired help on farms have more than doubled since 1940, the year in which the series of wage rates shown in Table **26** was begun. Average wage rates are shown on the basis of rates paid with board provided by the employer and without board. The information is provided by farm correspondents located in all provinces. Although rates of wages during the winter period are normally somewhat lower than those paid during the harvesting season, wage rates at Jan. 15, and also at May 15, rose sharply in all provinces during the period under review.

26.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day and per Month as at Jan. 15, May 15 and Aug. 15, 1940-43

Province and Year	Jan. 15				May 15				Aug. 15			
	Daily		Monthly		Daily		Monthly		Daily		Monthly	
	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.—												
1940	1·07	1·56	18·64	30·67	1·01	1·52	21·21	31·33	1·11	1·66	19·90	31·00
1941	1·11	1·64	20·70	33·86	1·21	1·70	25·19	39·64	1·32	1·82	26·18	38·00
1942	1·30	2·00	25·94	39·18	1·56	2·08	35·00	49·64	1·64	2·16	33·79	47·26
1943	1·64	2·18	32·60	48·16	1·83	2·36	38·45	53·86	1·88	2·44	39·64	53·95
N.S.—												
1940	1·13	1·62	23·01	36·02	1·12	1·65	24·88	38·57	1·22	1·70	25·13	39·45
1941	1·30	1·78	27·76	43·58	1·38	1·95	30·57	43·96	1·60	2·11	33·60	50·55
1942	1·62	2·26	35·94	51·85	1·79	2·46	42·38	61·06	2·10	2·75	46·61	63·48
1943	2·24	2·89	50·73	69·10	2·23	2·90	46·48	64·84	2·57	3·19	47·50	66·25

26.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day and per Month as at Jan. 15, May 15 and Aug. 15, 1940-43—concluded

Province and Year	Jan. 15				May 15				Aug. 15			
	Daily		Monthly		Daily		Monthly		Daily		Monthly	
	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
N.B.—												
1940.....	1·11	1·57	27·32	39·12	1·16	1·63	27·14	38·88	1·34	1·83	32·08	43·70
1941.....	1·47	2·00	34·13	48·56	1·44	1·94	33·20	45·06	1·81	2·39	38·97	51·96
1942.....	1·81	2·41	41·36	57·79	1·98	2·59	43·48	57·73	2·24	2·92	52·34	69·44
1943.....	2·19	2·80	51·05	67·21	2·27	2·92	56·62	73·92	2·71	3·52	64·33	85·93
Que.—												
1940.....	1·02	1·49	21·65	33·47	1·08	1·54	23·53	35·06	1·15	1·65	24·01	37·21
1941.....	1·16	1·68	24·98	37·76	1·31	1·84	28·67	41·80	1·51	2·07	32·48	46·73
1942.....	1·53	2·11	34·28	50·25	1·66	2·26	38·24	54·44	2·01	2·67	43·60	61·58
1943.....	1·95	2·63	43·91	61·55	2·11	2·82	47·88	67·27	3·48	4·70	61·70	83·83
Ont.—												
1940.....	1·22	1·78	22·04	36·01	1·34	1·89	26·09	40·21	1·60	2·15	29·26	43·08
1941.....	1·47	2·05	27·52	42·47	1·75	2·35	34·84	50·03	2·08	2·73	37·65	53·57
1942.....	1·93	2·57	37·82	54·76	2·18	2·89	44·08	59·91	2·71	3·50	47·25	65·63
1943.....	2·36	3·16	46·16	64·95	2·55	3·32	50·69	71·10	4·04	5·73	64·53	89·51
Man.—												
1940.....	1·01	1·43	16·20	28·60	1·14	1·69	25·43	39·14	1·63	2·04	27·08	40·07
1941.....	1·05	1·52	18·06	31·09	1·32	1·84	30·24	43·64	2·37	2·79	37·30	50·73
1942.....	1·25	1·90	25·30	41·78	1·82	2·50	42·01	57·71	2·79	3·39	48·45	68·01
1943.....	1·82	2·59	35·27	55·17	2·28	3·04	45·58	72·38	3·41	4·20	59·93	80·11
Sask.—												
1940.....	1·03	1·55	16·74	29·86	1·21	1·75	26·61	39·75	1·74	2·14	28·29	41·69
1941.....	1·11	1·59	18·56	32·87	1·39	1·99	31·17	45·00	2·32	2·74	34·07	50·23
1942.....	1·14	1·71	22·30	39·45	1·86	2·49	42·83	58·59	2·69	3·39	47·04	66·38
1943.....	1·72	2·39	33·80	55·06	2·43	3·30	55·52	76·11	3·42	4·05	59·08	78·19
Alta.—												
1940.....	1·19	1·71	21·04	36·42	1·31	1·93	29·03	44·94	1·52	2·12	29·69	45·97
1941.....	1·21	1·87	22·53	38·98	1·54	2·20	35·42	52·18	2·33	2·98	37·92	56·55
1942.....	1·40	2·18	28·82	48·86	2·03	2·79	46·38	67·19	2·62	3·43	50·26	70·83
1943.....	2·04	2·76	42·49	65·04	2·89	3·67	61·84	87·96	3·30	4·19	62·23	88·67
B.C.—												
1940.....	1·61	2·32	24·21	47·81	1·50	2·33	27·00	46·68	1·60	2·37	29·57	46·15
1941.....	1·54	2·32	25·77	44·56	1·65	2·48	29·97	50·46	2·17	2·86	34·53	56·64
1942.....	1·98	2·78	33·68	56·34	2·09	2·92	44·09	68·57	2·95	3·64	50·25	73·55
1943.....	2·50	3·62	52·88	76·16	2·72	3·84	57·20	79·98	3·28	4·18	63·71	87·11
Canada—												
1940.....	**1·11**	**1·63**	**19·81**	**34·05**	**1·22**	**1·76**	**26·02**	**39·26**	**1·52**	**1·99**	**27·76**	**41·40**
1941.....	**1·24**	**1·80**	**22·65**	**38·11**	**1·48**	**2·06**	**31·90**	**46·45**	**2·06**	**2·54**	**35·64**	**51·01**
1942.....	**1·53**	**2·20**	**30·26**	**49·18**	**1·91**	**2·57**	**42·49**	**58·80**	**2·50**	**3·15**	**46·82**	**64·94**
1943.....	**2·02**	**2·79**	**40·85**	**61·76**	**2·39**	**3·15**	**51·46**	**71·78**	**3·51**	**4·74**	**61·26**	**84·26**

Subsection 2.—Earnings in the Census Years 1931 and 1941

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. Certain preliminary figures on earnings of wage-earners during the twelve months ended June 2, 1941, are given in Bulletin E-1 of the 1941 Census. These data are, for the first time, subdivided by counties.

Section 10.—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.

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) which 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, except Prince Edward Island, by statutes governing working conditions in special classes 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 annual report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, which is published as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages

The rates that were in effect under provincial minimum wage legislation at the end of 1941 are summarized in the 1942 Year Book, pp. 714-716. The changes made since then are as follows:—

In Nova Scotia, rates of $12 per week in Halifax, Sydney and Glace Bay and $11 in all other incorporated towns were fixed in 1943 for women employed in garages, gasoline stations, theatres and other amusement places.

In New Brunswick in 1942, hourly rates of 25 cents for men and 15 cents for women and boys were established for workers in canneries in northeastern counties and in establishments in the same counties manufacturing or repairing equipment for canneries or fishing. Rates for lumbering were raised and the average may not now fall below $3·50 per day plus board for summer operations and $52 per month plus board for winter operations.

In Manitoba, the rate in hotels and restaurants in Winnipeg and other cities and towns was raised in 1942 to $13 per week.

In Alberta, rates were established in 1942 for male and female workers in meat, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries (40 to 50 cents per hour for men and 25 to 35 cents for women) and for women employed in greenhouses ($12·50 per week).

Table 27 indicates the rates at present in effect for several important occupations in the principal cities of each of the various provinces. In Alberta and British Columbia the rates shown for Edmonton and Vancouver apply on a province-wide basis. In other provinces lower rates than those shown for the principal city are in effect in all or part of the remainder of the province. For further details, see the 1942 Year Book, pp. 714-716.

27.—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates for Full-Time Experienced Workers in Principal Cities in Provinces having Legislation in Effect, 1943

Item	Halifax[1]	Montreal	Toronto[1]	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton[1]	Vancouver[1]
Hours to which rates apply...	44-48[2]	48-60[3]	48	48[4]	48	48	48[5]
Type of Establishment	$	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	0·31[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]	13·00	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	12·00	25-60[6]	12·50	12·00	12·00	14·00	14·25
Offices	12·00	25[6]	12·50	12·50	13·00[7]	14·00	15·00
Telephone operators	12·00	17-26[6]	12·50	12·00	-	14·00	15·00
Elevator operators	-	$13-$17	12·50	12·00	8·00[8]	14·00	14·00[9]

[1] Applies to females only. In Alberta, however, there is a general minimum of 33½ cents per hour for a 9-hour day and 54-hour week for male workers over 19 in all occupations. In British Columbia minimum rates have been set for men in shops and certain types of factories. [2] Except in offices where they apply to a 48-hour week and in theatres and amusement places where they apply to an 8-hour day and 48-hour week. In factories, laundries, shops, hotels and restaurants, beauty parlours and telephone companies, the rates apply to the normal work-week if that is less than 44 hours. [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] Only in offices connected with factories, laundries, garages, paint shops and fuel and lumber yards; $14 in offices connected with warehouses and cartage establishments; no rates set for other offices. [8] Applies only to elevator operators in hotels, for whom the minimum rate applies to 60 hours. [9] 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 subsequent changes are to be found in the 1941 Year Book, p. 703 and the 1942 Year Book, p. 716. In 1942, all remaining New Brunswick schedules expired; the agreement for bakers at Hull, Que., was rescinded; a schedule for hairdressers at Winnipeg, Man., was added.

Subsection 3.—Regulation of Hours

The limitations on hours which are imposed by statute or under statutory authority are summarized in the Canada Year Book, 1942, pp. 717-718. This summary is still up-to-date in all respects.

CHAPTER XXI.—POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND THE REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL

CONSPECTUS

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As early as December, 1939, the Government set up a special Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment "to procure information respecting, and give full consideration to and report regarding, the problems which will arise from the demobilization and discharge from time to time of members of the Forces . . . and rehabilitation of such members into civil life". Thus, before the War was many months old, the economic problems associated with the waging of all-out warfare and the subsequent peace were anticipated so far as it was possible to foresee them. In February, 1941, the terms of reference of this Cabinet Committee were broadened to include all phases of reconstruction as they had been shown to be necessary with the development of the War. At still later dates the direction of all reconstruction studies was placed under the Prime Minister as President of the Privy Council.

The terms of reference of the several advisory committees, set up between 1940 and 1943 to study and report on particular phases of the problems involved, point to the interlocking nature of the subjects of demobilization and rehabilitation of the Armed Forces, demobilization of war industry, and economic post-war reconstruction generally. The problems connected with the rehabilitation of ex-service men are a part of the general question of post-war reconstruction for demobilization and rehabilitation plans alone do nothing to insure that there will be jobs awaiting the returned men on discharge. It is at this very point that post-war reconstruction ties in with rehabilitation plans.

For these reasons this chapter is planned to cover the whole subject but is separated into two distinct Parts: Part I is all-comprehensive, dealing with the entire field of post-war reconstruction including plans for demobilization and rehabilitation in their relationship to reconstruction generally and in so far as exploration and study have been undertaken by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Part II is restricted to the nation-wide administrative machinery that the Dominion Government has set up over the period of the past few years and which is now functioning and dealing with all manner of problems concerned with veterans' affairs. In this

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respect the experience and machinery of the War of 1914-18 was ready to hand and upon that foundation Canada has planned a very comprehensive program and erected an organization for dealing efficiently with ex-service personnel that ranks with that of any other country.

PART I.—THE EXPLORATION OF THE FIELD BY THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS*

Section 1.—Dominion Government Machinery for Surveying the Field

Parliamentary and other committees set up to explore and advise the Government on matters of reconstruction and re-establishment are:—

(1) The Senate Committee of which the Chairman is Senator Norman P. Lambert.

(2) The House of Commons Committee, which has popularly come to be known as the 'Turgeon Committee' after its Chairman, J. G. Turgeon, Member for Cariboo, B.C.

(3) The following advisory committees reporting to the special Cabinet Committee (described at p. 737) or otherwise: (a) the Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment; (b) the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy; and (c) the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.

The Senate Committee on Economic Re-Establishment and Social Security

This Committee was established on Mar. 5, 1943, and has held meetings from time to time since that date. The Order of Appointments defines its functions as: to consider and report upon matters arising from post-war conditions, particularly those relating to problems of reconstruction and re-establishment and a national scheme of social and health insurance. The method of procedure is to hear and discuss reports from leading manufacturers, research workers, the chairmen of the various advisory committees established to study specific phases of reconstruction and other bodies.

On July 13, 1943, just before the summer adjournment of Parliament, the Chairman of the Senate's Special Committee reported progress to his Chamber and recommended that at the beginning of the next session of Parliament it should be re-appointed to continue the inquiry. It was pointed out in that report that 13 meetings of the Committee had been held, 3 of them being joint sessions with the Special Committee of the House of Commons, and that 22 witnesses had been heard. Several additional witnesses representing industry and social services who were concerned in meeting post-war conditions as effectively as possible, and whom the Senate Committee was desirous of hearing, expressed a desire to defer the giving of their evidence until later.

In the course of the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the new session of Parliament which opened on Jan. 27, 1944, Senator Lambert speaking in the Senate on Feb. 4, referred again to the work of the Special Committee of which he had been chairman in the previous year. He said that the work of both parliamentary committees dealing with economic rehabilitation and social security during

* Based on material and information supplied by the Secretaries of the various Committees and, so far as Provincial Government programs (Section 3) are concerned, by the Wartime Information Board.

the previous session "has served to focus public opinion upon the whole problem of post-war reconstruction"; and further that "the contents from the Speech from the Throne may be taken as a sequel to efforts put forth" by these Committees.

The House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-Establishment

This Committee was originally established by a Resolution passed in the House of Commons on Mar. 24, 1942, "that a select committee of the House be appointed to study and report upon the general problems of reconstruction and re-establishment which may arise at the termination of the present war, and all questions pertaining thereto; with power to such select committee to appoint from among the members of the committee, such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable or necessary, to deal with specific phases of the problems aforementioned, with power ... to call for persons, papers, and records, to examine witnesses under oath and ... to report from time to time to the House; ... " Authority for the continuance of this Committee has been renewed by the House of Commons each year.

Procedure.—The House of Commons Committee has held meetings continuously from Mar. 24, 1942, to date and has presented reports each year to the House. Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence are published as House of Commons Sessional Papers and are available through the King's Printer. The procedure takes the form of statements before the Committee by leaders in industry and other witnesses called to report in their respective fields and to answer questions put by the Committee members regarding the subject matter of such statements. Four Provincial Governments have already presented briefs to the Committee. The evidence is then used to formulate specific recommendations to Parliament. The Sessional Papers, therefore, take the form of "Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence" reported verbatim at the meetings.

Recommendations.—Four reports have so far (February, 1944) been submitted by the House of Commons Committee to the House: The First and Third were routine reports which require no comment, the Second Report dated June 23, 1943, (Paper No. 23 Session of 1943) emphasizes the following points:—

(1) That creation of employment is the most immediate reconstruction problem of post-war Canada. This concerns the proper utilization of natural resources through flood control, irrigation reservation, conservation of water, exploration of mineral and oil deposits, development of water powers and the provision of highway and railway transportation as required by settlers and industry.

(2) That a Department under ministerial responsibility should be established to carry out the various tasks of reconstruction.

(3) That certain action can and ought to be taken at once: other matters will from their nature have to wait until after the War. Inventories of positively known resources and proper surveys of the others should be undertaken immediately with the objects defined under (1) above in order to bring about a better balance of the Canadian economy.

(4) That re-housing is an absolute post-war necessity. Authority should be taken by the Government to finance better homes for the people living under unhealthy slum conditions.

(5) That the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, if applied to the whole of Canada, would greatly improve Canada's agricultural life and that the Act be amended accordingly.

(6) That in many ways new relationships between government and industry and, within industry, between management and labour must be built up.

(7) That every member of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Navy is entitled to assurance that Parliament and the Government will be prepared to do everything within their power to prevent any recurrence of mass unemployment.

The Fourth Report, dated Jan. 26, 1944, (Paper No. 37 Session of 1943) added to the above features, which were re-emphasized, the following recommendations:—

(1) That preferences in Federal Government works projects and industries furnishing supplies be given to members of the Armed Forces and Merchant Navy and, wherever possible, be granted by the Employment Service of Canada.

(2) That the following special recommendations directed to bringing about improvement in the economic life of the people of the Maritime Provinces be considered:—

(*a*) Improvements designed to make communications between Prince Edward Island and the mainland constant, reliable and adequate.

(*b*) Improvements of transportation across the Straits of Canso by the construction of a causeway or other means.

(*c*) Regrading, realigning and double tracking of the C.N.R. from Sydney to places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

(3) That the following concrete recommendations be considered in relation to transportation in Canada generally:—

(*a*) That as soon as possible after the War a first-class permanent all-season highway be constructed right across Canada, which will be connected through points in every province with the United States highway system and with all national and provincial parks, the Alaskan Highway and the Fort Norman oil fields.

(*b*) That when the War is over there should be a resumption of the Federal-Provincial arrangements which brought about construction of roads in remote mineral areas and that the enabling legislation be extended to cover the proper utilization of other natural resources.

(*c*) That the Peace River country of British Columbia and Alberta be given direct railway connection with the Pacific Coast with the least possible delay. (A statement of the Rehabilitation Council lays down the belief that, failing any satisfactory arrangement with the Federal Government, the Provincial Government should undertake the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the Peace River as a post-war development measure.)*

(4) That agricultural, industrial, mineral and transportation surveys be made in the northern and northwestern portions of Canada to prepare properly for the development of those areas.

(5) That in the field of agriculture, while the Veterans Land Act is a preparation of the way and an encouragement for the placing of men of the Armed Forces, who want to return to agricultural life, on farms, very much more must be done. The question of markets, domestic and international, should receive immediate and constant study. Increased production through chemical research should be followed up. The relationship of agriculture to secondary industry must be changed and improved.

* Record No. 35, Proceedings of the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, 1943, p. 1074.

(6) That all possible co-operation should be encouraged with Provincial Governments in the planning and installation of rural electrification as a means of improving the social and economic life of the farming population; that extended credit facilities —possibly through extension of the Credit Union system—should be provided and that the Co-operative Movement should be encouraged.

(7) That the coal and petroleum situation in Canada demands positive study and it is urged that the Government spare no effort in proving the Athabasca tar sands and testing Canada's vast coal resources for further economic uses.

(8) That serious thought be given to the preservation of forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in order to conserve the water resources of the Prairie Provinces.

(9) That reforestation and afforestation be given serious study in co-operation with the Provincial Governments.

(10) That the Federal Government in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and the railway companies take positive steps to eliminate level crossings as early as possible.

In presenting these reports, the Chairman emphasized that the House of Commons Committee submitted them for the purpose of placing before the Government positive suggestions and stated that only a small part of its great task of surveying the entire field had been done.

Special Advisory Committees

The Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment.—Under the Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment established in December, 1939, (see p. 737) a General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment was set up under Order in Council P.C. 5421 of Aug. 10, 1940, composed of ranking civil servants who represented the Departments of Government directly or indirectly concerned. This Committee was among the earliest to be set up to investigate and study under the reconstruction machinery of the Cabinet Committee. The Chairman of the Canadian Pension Commission was appointed Chairman of this Committee and the Associate Deputy Minister of Pensions, Vice Chairman. It was out of this Committee, as its field of effort developed, that the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction (see p. 743) grew.

The terms of reference of this Committee were: to act as the agency among various Government Departments in matters of demobilization and rehabilitation and to bring before the Cabinet Committee recommendations for legislation in respect of these matters.

Procedure and Action to March, 1944.—Because of the circumstances under which this Committee operated and because there was a legacy of administrative machinery from the War of 1914-18 upon which experience its recommendations could be based, it was possible for such recommendations to be translated directly into legislation. The obvious need for this policy existed since men, demobilized from the Forces from the earliest days of the present war, had to be adequately provided for and placed in civil life immediately. Sub-committees studied individual matters of employment of returned men, discharge pay, administration of special funds, retraining of certain casualties, demobilization, land settlement, priorities and methods, and returned soldiers' insurance and adequate emphasis was given to the

special problems of discharged women. Part II of this chapter outlines the administrative machinery that has resulted from the legislation framed on the recommendation of the Committee.

On Sept. 25, 1943, the Committee presented a report outlining its organization and the action taken by the Government as a result of its several recommendations. This report has not been printed but it was submitted in mimeograph form to the Minister of Pensions and National Health in his capacity of Convener of the Cabinet Committee. In respect to the Sub-Committee on Employment, the recommendations in many ways tie in with those of other Government committees: their implementation concerns the broader field of economic reconstruction generally and, therefore, they were not subjects of immediate legislation. For these reasons they are summarized here:—

(1) Preference in employment should be accorded to ex-service men of the present war, particularly those who have served overseas, and in carrying out the recommendation:—

(*a*) Due weight should be given to the record of service-training in establishing qualifications for civil life.

(*b*) Preference now accorded veterans in respect of employment originating through Dominion Government contracts should be continued and enlarged for the demobilization period, especially for those who have served overseas during the present war. An effort should be made to have Provincial and Municipal Governments provide similar preferences.

(*c*) The organization of communities, citizens' committees, and employer and trade union groups should be encouraged to assist in broadening the field of placement for ex-service men.

(2) Various statistical analyses resulting from the pre-enlistment occupational history survey inaugurated by this sub-committee should be used constructively in planning for the employment of ex-service men by national and regional advisory bodies. This statistical survey should be co-ordinated with information available on service records. The occupational picture would be made more complete by this means and the directions in which special attention should be given to the re-employment of large groups would thus be indicated.

(3) The large inventories of equipment and tools available for post-war salvage should be made the subject of a survey by the Government Departments concerned and the proper steps taken to place these where they will be of most value.

(4) An intensive study is suggested of existing retirement and superannuation schemes with a view to determining what encouragement might be given by the Dominion Government in the age of voluntary retirement with provision for suitable superannuation allowances.

The work of the sub-committees on post-discharge benefits for members of the Women's Corps concerned with the special problems of discharged women, constituted a new field in post-war rehabilitation work. It was recommended that women ex-members of the Forces, on a basis similar to that for ex-service men, be eligible for all benefits, privileges, grants, etc, including cases where re-establishment grants are indicated as necessary. Every angle of the complex question concerning civil re-establishment of discharged women was reported on. It was also recommended that a woman officer be appointed as executive assistant in the

Department of Pensions and National Health and that the appointment of other women officers as needed should be made to give their attention to the welfare, guidance and training of discharged members of the Women's Corps.

The Advisory Committee on Economic Policy.—Functioning under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Finance, this is essentially a committee of co-ordination. Its membership is composed of Deputy Ministers and its establishment and operation is itself recognition of the principle that the development of post-war reconstruction policies and measures must be carried on in many different Departments and through many agencies of government with due provision for effective co-ordination. The Advisory Committee on Economic Policy is responsible directly to the Prime Minister in a special sense: thus the Cabinet, which receives recommendations from several sources, including other advisory committees, often refers them back to the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy for analysis, comment and final recommendation. The latter Committee also makes recommendations on its own initiative to the Cabinet from the numerous complex studies and policies advanced by the diverse sub-committees composed of specialists in all branches of national endeavour. The relationship between this Committee and the Cabinet is, in fact, the *confidential* relationship existing between the Ministers of the Crown and expert administrative heads of the Permanent Civil Service. Because of this confidential nature of its duties, no printed reports are submitted.

The Committee was originally established on Sept. 14, 1939, a few days after the outbreak of the War, to investigate, report and advise on questions of economic and financial policy, and on problems arising out of Canadian participation in the War. As reconstruction problems became more pressing, the particular talent and experience of this Committee was directed to post-war reconstruction matters and its scope was widened to cover this work under P.C. 608 of Jan. 23, 1943. Under this Order in Council its duties were made to include planning and organizing the activities of Departments and agencies of the Government in respect to post-war matters and to conduct investigations in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. The Committee has the authority to assign to any Department responsibility for making investigations and preparing reports relating to its work.

The Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.—This Committee was created on the recommendation of the Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment following the enlargement of the latter's functions to include the general subject of post-war reconstruction, to examine and discuss the general post-war problems and to make recommendations as to what Government facilities should be established to deal with these questions. It was first established under P.C. 6874 of Sept. 2, 1941, with power to collect, receive and arrange information in regard to reconstruction policies in Canada and abroad, to receive information from all Government Departments on this subject, to create sub-committees and to undertake special studies. This Committee first reported directly to the Cabinet Committee but under P.C. 609 of Jan. 23, 1943, it was reconstituted and made directly responsible to the Prime Minister as President of the Privy Council. The Committee is particularly concerned with post-war plans and consultative work not directly involving any specific Government Department and collaborates with the Advisory Committee on economic policy. The breadth of this work is illustrated by the division of its special studies among the following six sub-committees:—

(1) *Agricultural Policy.*—To study the desirability of raising the standard of living of all Canadians and the probable developments in the international movement of Canadian agricultural products; to recommend to the Committee on Reconstruction a comprehensive program for the rehabilitation of Canadian agriculture at the end of the present war.

(2) *Conservation and the Development of Natural Resources.*—To consider and recommend to the Committee on Reconstruction, the policy and program appropriate to the most effective conservation and maximum future development of the natural resources of the Dominion, having regard to the importance of these resources as national assets and emphasizing the part which the proposed policies may play in promoting employment opportunities at the end of the present war.

(3) *Post-War Construction.*—To study the extent to which a carefully formulated program of construction projects may contribute to the national welfare of the Dominion as well as provide employment opportunities during the post-war period. To report to the Committee on Reconstruction regarding the way in which such a program may be most effectively organized in advance of the termination of hostilities.

(4) *Housing and Community Planning.*—To review the existing legislation and administrative organization relating to housing and community planning, both urban and rural, throughout the Dominion, and to report to the Committee on Reconstruction regarding such changes in legislation or modifications of organization and procedure as may be necessary to ensure the most effective implementation of what the sub-committee considers to be an adequate housing program for Canada during the years immediately following the present war.

(5) *Post-War Employment Opportunities.*—To consider the most effective organization of employment opportunities in the post-war period, with special reference to the proper use of available labour; legislation or practices affecting the length of the working period, and other relevant implications of the subject of reference. To recommend to the Committee on Reconstruction specific plans regarding legislation or practices in this field.

(6) *Special Post-War Problems of Women.*—To examine the problems relating to the re-establishment of women after the War and to make recommendations to the Committee on Reconstruction as to the procedure to deal with these problems and other matters relating to the welfare of women in the period of reconstruction. This sub-committee has been particularly active in this new field of post-war work.

The Advisory Committee on Reconstruction wound up its work and made its report to the Prime Minister on Sept. 24, 1943. The functions of this Committee were transferred to the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy on Jan. 1, 1944, by P.C. 9946, Dec. 31, 1943. The report of the main Committee* and the reports of all the sub-committees* except that on Housing and Community Planning were tabled in the House on Jan. 28, 1944. The main report was published in blue book form in January, 1944, and the recommendations therein made are summarized in the following paragraph.

* See footnote to p. 745. In May, 1944, seven mimeographed bibliographies were issued, in the form of selected lists of guides for post-war reconstruction studies, under the following captions: (a) International and Domestic Policies; (b) Full Employment: Economic Policy; (c) Industrial Reconstruction; (d) Works Programs; (e) Housing and Town Planning; (f) Conservation and Natural Resources; (g) Social Security.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION*

In its main or general report—which is supplemented by separate, detailed reports of each of its six sub-committees on their special fields of study—the Committee outlines and analyses the probable major problems of post-war reconstruction and indicates the policies and programs that it considers necessary or desirable for dealing with them. In doing so, the Committee distinguishes between measures for the transition or immediate post-war period and those mainly of long-term application. The discussion of problems and recommendations is closely integrated and only a brief outline of principal aims and recommendations is given here. The interested student should refer to the report itself for the background and bases of conclusions.*

Transition Period.—For the immediate post-war period the Committee recommends that reconstruction policies should have the following paramount aims: peace-time employment as speedily as possible for all men and women able and willing to work; production, with the least possible delay, of adequate supplies of essential goods and services; adequate protection from want of those unable to obtain gainful employment, including safeguarding of children against malnutrition and insufficient educational opportunities; early free functioning of domestic and foreign markets to establish equilibrium speedily among the various Canadian economic groups; modification of monetary policy, price control and commodity rationing policies from time to time to prevent development of inflationary conditions.

Employment Machinery.—In order to facilitate prompt re-employment of those discharged from the Armed Services and of war workers, the Committee urges that the efficiency of the employment offices (and of National Selective Service, if maintained) be developed as rapidly as possible to the point where they can give complete coverage of employment opportunities. In this connection, it asserts that speedy re-employment is more important than all questions of relief and social security, since the success of the reconstruction policy will depend upon the number of useful jobs available for those seeking work.

Commodity and Price Controls.—The Committee recommends that controls designed to restrict consumption be abandoned as early as possible to permit of an expansion of consumption and consequent enlargement of employment opportunities. On the other hand, it warns that abandonment of all controls when the War ends would cause chaos in many segments of the domestic economy and disrupt Canada's international economic relations, and asserts that, if inflation is to be avoided in Canada, many price controls will need to be retained until there has been a substantial increase in the supply of consumer goods. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the legal validity of these controls be assured after the War ends.

Fiscal Policy.—Fiscal policy as developed for war purposes, the Committee advises, should be reorganized—if possible, during the remaining period of the War—upon lines that will encourage initiative and stimulate private investment. Observing that present taxes on corporate profits, particularly the excess profits tax, tend to dampen initiative and discourage investment, and that operation of

* *Report of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.* King's Printer, 1944: Price 25 cents. The reports of the sub-committees are printed separately under the following titles: Agricultural Policy, Conservation and Development of Natural Resources, Post-War Construction Projects, Housing and Community Planning, Post-War Employment Opportunities, and Problems of Women. To Mar. 31, 1944, all these reports had been published with the exception of "Housing and Community Planning".

the profit motive would accelerate the reconversion of industry and trade, it urges that the corporation profits tax be reduced and the excess profits tax be eliminated as early as possible. To encourage planning for conversion of industry, the Committee also recommends allowance of the expense of surveys and advance planning as a deduction from taxable income. At the same time, it endorses the personal income tax as a flexible and equitable tax weapon, capable of producing an adequate revenue, and suggests, since this tax now reaches out to low incomes, that consumer sales taxes be reconsidered.

Public Investment.—The Committee repeats a recommendation, submitted earlier to the Government, for a National Development Board to analyse and rate proposals and plans for all kinds of publicly financed construction projects and thus to assemble a reserve of useful public works, so that construction programs of varying dimensions may be undertaken as needed on short notice.* It stresses that planning takes time and advance planning is needed if employment on construction projects is to be provided when required.

Conservation and Development of Natural Resources.—Stressing the importance of long-range policies for the conservation and use of natural resources, the Committee recommends that a comprehensive aerial survey of Canada be made as a first step for post-war measures, and urges that programs for development and conservation of natural resources be planned and carried out on a regional basis. The reconstruction period, the Committee emphasizes, will provide an appropriate opportunity to undertake effective measures to conserve and augment these resources, and such measures will provide immediate employment, enlarge the national income, and maintain this national wealth in continuous productivity. It recommends also increased research in forestry, fisheries and wild life, measures to stimulate the search for minerals, and careful review of mining taxation.

Agriculture.—The Committee considers that the primary problem of agriculture during the immediate post-war years is likely to be that of producing enough to supply domestic demands and the needs of the distressed areas abroad and urges that Canada's responsibility in the matter of relief food supplies be defined early so that domestic plans may be developed in good time. It urges likewise that plans be made to enlarge export markets for the post-transition period and to increase domestic consumption by measures for raising nutritional standards and by research into industrial use of farm crops.

Social Security.—Stating that the *Report on Social Security for Canada* by Dr. L. C. Marsh represents its opinions on the measures desirable for Canada, the Committee emphasizes that such measures should be treated as part of a broad program for improvement of the nation's human resources, in which housing, nutritional policy and education have important places. It observes that a system of social security is not feasible unless supported by other policies to maintain economic activity and that it would break down with mass unemployment.

Dominion-Provincial Relations.—The Committee stresses strongly the need for co-ordination of policy and procedure among the several governmental authorities in Canada for the effective carrying out of reconstruction plans, and recommends the early calling of a Dominion-Provincial conference, with the *Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations* as its agenda, for the purpose of reaching solutions of the problems of distribution of financial revenues and of definition of responsibilities.

* The report of the Sub-committee on Post-War Construction Projects deals in detail with the functions and scope of this proposed board.

External Trade.—The Committee considers that trade channels can best be freed by a carefully considered reduction of tariff barriers rather than by an immediate effort to establish free trade, and for this purpose recommends a comprehensive review of the Canadian tariff structure. As a further basis for expanding foreign trade, it also recommends a survey of import needs as well as of export possibilities.

Governmental Machinery.—In conclusion, the Committee repeats an earlier special recommendation for appointment of a Minister of Reconstruction Planning to co-ordinate work in this field during the remaining period of the War.

Section 2.—The Current Program of the Dominion Government in Regard to Reconstruction

Government Action Already Operative.—In addition to the extensive legislative program covering rehabilitation for the Armed Forces, the machinery for the administration of which is covered in detail in Part II of this chapter, the Government has already anticipated the partial demobilization of industry, as industrial production declines and the War reaches its final phases, by the passage of two Orders in Council which are to be confirmed in due course by legislation submitted to Parliament. The first (P.C. 5452, dated July 9, 1943) authorizes interim or partial payments on account to a contractor pending the final settlement of amounts payable under munitions contracts terminated prior to completion. A firm whose plant and facilities have been in large part employed on munitions contracts would, in the case of sudden termination of these, be left in a very difficult position with working capital tied up and no hope for easement until a final accounting was made, perhaps a year or more after the event. This Order in Council is designed to prevent such firms being forced into liquidation due to such circumstances.

The second Order in Council (P.C. 9108 dated Nov. 29, 1943) provides for the setting up of machinery to deal with the disposal of surplus war assets owned by the Government, in such a manner as will cause the minimum of dislocation of the economic structure of the country and will assist in the orderly transition to peacetime basis of the production of such industries as have, during the War, been wholly or substantially engaged in war production.

An Interdepartmental Committee—the Crown Assets Allocation Committee—headed by a full-time chairman and composed of representatives of agriculture, labour, householders and Government Departments, is authorized to obtain reports from Government Departments and other agencies respecting all surpluses and to administer and dispose of such surplus assets.

A Company, known as the War Assets Corporation Limited, has also been created with wide powers to act as the agent of the Government and to hold, manage, operate, convert, sell or otherwise dispose of surplus assets from time to time transfered or assigned to it in such a way as to promote the national well-being.

The progress of the War has resulted in changes in the needs of the Armed Forces for weapons, munitions and equipment. These changes, together with changes in training programs, have made the retention of certain assets unnecessary. The disposal of these will be effected in a manner that will contribute to the continued prosecution of the War and meet the essential civilian needs with as little dislocation as possible.

To provide the Company with necessary working capital the Minister of Munitions and Supply is empowered to advance up to $5,000,000 by way of payment of shares to be allotted to the Minister. The advances are to be made from amounts

appropriated by Parliament. A Board of Directors that will adequately represent a cross-section of the Canadian economy is provided for, and this Board will obtain expert and specialized advice, on the problems with which they are concerned, through the creation of Advisory Committees.

Prospective Legislation.—Among the policies advanced in the Speech from the Throne delivered at the opening of the 5th Session of the Nineteenth Parliament on Jan. 27, 1944, were five proposals that related directly to the subject of post-war reconstruction in its broadest interpretation. These were:—

(1) The organization of a new Department to administer veterans' affairs.

(2) The organization of a new Department to administer economic reconstruction.

(3) The establishment, in conjunction with the Bank of Canada, of an industrial development bank to extend credits and assist business in the transition from war to peace conditions. (See Index.)

(4) The provision of insurance and export credits to guarantee payment to exporters and aid in obtaining export markets by facilitating trade with occupied or other countries where normal trading channels are dislocated due to the after-effects of war.

(5) A national housing program.

Bills concerning each of these proposals must be framed, debated and sponsored through the different stages of preliminary procedure before appearing finally on the statute books. Subsequent editions of the Canada Year Book will trace the action that is taken and the administration of the resulting legislation.

Section 3.—Provincial Government Reconstruction Programs

All the nine provinces have set up planning and inquiry bodies and are working out programs dealing with specific problems in such a way as to co-ordinate provincial effort and co-operate with Dominion agencies.

They have formulated schemes for the post-war employment of returned men and for the utilization of the natural resources of the provinces.

The following outlines give the main directions along which provincial effort had moved to Mar. 31, 1944.

Prince Edward Island.—A Reconstruction Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Premier in May, 1943. The membership of the Committee is representative of the Government, returned soldiers and private interests and its purpose is to investigate problems of reconstruction in the Province. Studies of projects have been made and plans are being formulated, including rural electrification and improved transportation facilities.

The Provincial Government has provided for a Department of Reconstruction by legislation passed at the 1944 session. The purpose of the new Department, when established, will be to promote and co-ordinate plans for provincial developments and post-war employment.

Nova Scotia.*—A Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation was appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia on May 12, 1943. Previously a Cabinet Committee on Rehabilitation had been established by Order in Council of June, 1942, and the Nova Scotia Economic Council has also given much attention to economic problems, carrying on a comprehensive regional survey of the resources of the Province. Results of this survey work have been published in six annual reports of the Economic Council (for 1936 to 1941, inclusive).

The purpose of the Royal Commission is to investigate and report on "measures to aid in the rehabilitation of those discharged from the Armed Forces, those discharged from war industries and all other persons who may be seeking employment; and generally to make investigation of the possibilities of economic development with a view to the expansion of industries and markets and the resultant increase in employment". It is preparing reports on agriculture, fisheries, industry, forestry, power, mines, highways and public works, education, social services, etc.

New Brunswick.†—The Government of New Brunswick on Jan. 7, 1943, established a Committee on Reconstruction by Order in Council. The purpose of this Committee as set down by the terms of reference is "to encourage and develop in collaboration with existing bodies and groups within the Province ... a more intensive study ... of post-war problems and the various phases of rehabilitation and reconstruction as affecting the interests of the people of New Brunswick ..., to co-ordinate such studies and research and so far as possible correlate such investigations ... with the work of the Dominion Committee on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation"

The Province of New Brunswick had given attention to the subject of post-war reconstruction prior to the formation of this Committee. A five-year plan of road development had been drafted and certain reclamation schemes had been projected. The first step of the Committee of 1943 was to decide upon fields of study and investigation, and the following were agreed upon: (1) Natural resources of the Province in terms of forests, lands, mines, fisheries, electric power, conservation, flood control and recreation; (2) Health and social security; (3) Education; (4) Agriculture, including soil surveys, land settlement, production, marketing, rural electrification, dyking and drainage; (5) Public works; (6) Industrial development; (7) Finance; (8) Rehabilitation of returned men.

Sub-committees were established under the appropriate Government Departments to study and make recommendations in these special fields. Requests were also made by the Committee to the municipalities, service groups and clubs, boards of trade, etc., to present their ideas and provide data to the Committee.

In the autumn of 1943 the Committee toured the Province and held a series of seventeen public hearings at which information, suggestions and recommendations were received.

The New Brunswick Committee proposes a long-term reconstruction program which will cover the establishment of research facilities and the supplying of resulting information regarding: new utilization of raw materials; new production techniques and processes to industry; the creation of credit facilities, including the extension of short-term tax concessions to new industry; an aggressive foreign trade policy

* For the brief presented by Premier A. S. MacMillan, Nova Scotia, to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, see Sessional Paper No. 35, Dec. 2, 1943, pp. 1010-18.

† For the brief presented by Premier J. B. McNair, K.C., and interim statement made by Dr. N. A. M. Mackenzie, Chairman of the New Brunswick Committee on Reconstruction to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, see Sessional Paper No. 35, Dec. 2, 1943, pp. 1048-64.

designed to secure world markets for Canadian goods, etc. In addition to this long-term program, the Committee suggests immediate plans for the post-war period in the fields of public works, forestry products, flood control and rural electrification.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the New Brunswick legislature on Feb. 2, 1944, announced that a New Brunswick Resources Development Board was to be established. This was set up on Mar. 15, 1944. Among its activities forestry problems take a foremost place. The Board will promote the fullest utilization of wood and wood products and assist the people of New Brunswick generally in taking full advantage of the discussions that modern research and scientific investigations have brought about. It was also announced in the Speech from the Throne that a Department of Industry and Reconstruction, to promote post-war planning and industrial development, would be established.

Quebec.—The Province of Quebec established an Economic Advisory Board in May, 1943, as a consulting body to investigate the resources of the Province and to suggest necessary measures to insure that they be used as rationally and as completely as possible. Without neglecting large enterprise, particular attention was to be directed to the needs of farmers, fishermen, artisans, small industrialists and small traders.

During the year previous to the establishment of the Board, the Legislative Council of the Province had been charged with the study of post-war problems and special post-war committees were set up on social economy, finance and education. This work, so far as it had progressed, was taken over by the Economic Advisory Board. The membership of the Board is drawn from various social and business groups, and each member represents a different section of the Province. In collaboration with the Federal Government and the governments of the other provinces, a program for the utilization of the labour that will be made available at the close of the present war is to be drawn up. Co-operation extends downwards to the municipal authorities, agriculturists, operators of industry, trade unions, etc. The Board reports to the Premier.

Ontario.—The provincial agencies that have been established to study and report on reconstruction policies in Ontario are: (1) The Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation. (2) The Committee on Agricultural Policy. (3) The Ontario Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee. (4) The Ontario Agricultural Enquiry Commission. (5) The Department of Planning and Development.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation, February, 1942.—The general task of this Committee is to study the problems arising from the deterioration of resources in southern Ontario and recommend measures for their rehabilitation and conservation, through the collaboration of specialists, both Provincial and Dominion. The first step was a survey of the Ganaraska Watershed, covering land use, soil classification, forest cover, water supply, erosion control, wild life appraisal, rural population and farm economics.

The Committee on Agricultural Policy, April, 1943.—The special field of this Committee which has co-operated with the Sub-committee on Agricultural Policy of the Dominion Advisory Committee on Reconstruction is to seek a high level of living conditions for the farm population in Ontario. It has organized sub-committees to which are delegated specialized studies that require detailed treatment. Among those that are going forward are studies of: (a) rural housing; (b) rehabilitation of farm service buildings; and (c) tile-drainage needs.

The Ontario Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee, June, 1943.—This Committee was established to study provincial resources, social security and health insurance, employment, education, re-establishment, research in industry and agriculture, etc. This Committee had not operated on an active basis up to the time of writing (Mar. 31, 1944) and it is not known whether the new Department of Planning and Development will take over its work.

The Ontario Agricultural Enquiry Commission, September, 1943.—This Commission was set up to inquire into: (1) the necessity for, and the method of, providing credit for agricultural purposes; (2) the educational facilities necessary for successful agriculture and a satisfactory country life; (3) the organization required for profitable production and marketing of farm products; (4) costs and methods of producing, marketing, distributing, transporting and processing farm products; (5) price spreads, trade practices, etc., and other matters relating to the production and marketing of farm produce. The Commissioners are empowered "to summon any person or corporation and require them to give all evidence on oath and to produce such documents as the Commissioners deem requisite for the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine". The Commission has been active since its appointment and in addition sub-committees have been working on specialized studies.

The Department of Planning and Development, February, 1944.—On Feb. 28, 1944, the Premier of Ontario introduced a Bill to establish the Department of Planning and Development under a Minister of Planning and Development. The purpose of the Department will be to collaborate with other Departments of the Public Service of Ontario; with those of the Dominion and other provinces; with municipal councils; with agricultural, industrial, labour, mining, trade and other associations; and with other organizations and enterprises with a view to formulating plans to create and maintain productive employment and to develop human and material resources of the Province of Ontario and to that end to co-ordinate the work and functions of the other Departments of the Public Service of Ontario.

Manitoba.—The organization of provincial reconstruction agencies consists of: (1) a Sub-committee of the Cabinet under the chairmanship of the Premier, and (2) a Committee of Deputy Ministers, both established in 1943, the latter on Apr. 21 and the former on July 13 and certain special inquiry bodies including the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission established in June, 1942, and the Joint Universities' Study established late in 1941.

Post-war planning by the Manitoba Government has three principal objectives:—

(1) The building up of a program of public projects that will give employment in the post-war period and will also contribute to the development of the Province and the well-being of its residents.

(2) The study and planning for the expansion of social services in the Province and its municipalities.

(3) The giving of leadership and the analysis of the co-operation of private enterprise in post-war planning.

Projected works and plans under the above headings may again be divided into three categories:—

(1) Those considered necessary or desirable regardless of the employment conditions that may prevail at the end of the War. This part of the program has been tentatively budgeted on a 10-year basis and includes

such projects as: rural electrification; agricultural settlement and rehabilitation; surveys and mapping; forestry; conservation and development; fur development; parks and recreational projects, mining development; roads; flood control; improved educational facilities; additional public health and public welfare facilities; and municipal projects.

(2) Those projects that have been reserved as a pool of employment which can be drawn on as needed to fill any employment gaps. The provision of this reserve of work is designed to give maximum flexibility to the entire program and to enable the Province to cope with any unusual employment situation. These projects are being planned so that they can be undertaken quickly and will provide employment for a considerable variety of skills, trades and professions.

(3) Projects in this group are mainly those that are contingent on the further development of markets. They are largely hydro-electric power developments that will be proceeded with as the demand for power requires.

In addition to the above program, the various schemes in the field of social services advanced by the Dominion Government are being carefully studied in relation to their application to Manitoba. A lead is being given to private enterprise by special studies in the field of rural and urban housing conditions, and specific surveys on a sampling basis are well advanced.

The Functions of the Committee.—The purpose of the Committee of Deputy Ministers is to co-ordinate all the work on post-war reconstruction that is being done or may be done by Government Departments, and to project further studies as they may seem desirable. In all post-war planning it has been assumed that substantial and financial adjustments will be made to enable the provinces to carry out their share effectively in the national post-war program.

A Co-ordinating Committee, representative of all economic groups in the provinces and rural and urban communities, has been appointed to give leadership to groups of citizens throughout the Province and to enlist their active co-operation in post-war planning. Reports have been prepared on the potential industrial uses of the farm products of Manitoba and on prairie farm rehabilitation activities.

The Sub-committee of the Cabinet receives and considers all reports from the Committee of Deputy Ministers as studies and projects progress. The Premier of Manitoba, as Chairman of this Committee, presented a brief to the Dominion House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment outlining the Committee's place in the reconstruction field on June 2, 1943.*

Private Agencies Working under Direction of the Government.—The Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission had for its purpose the study of rural electrification and drew up a master plan of hydro extension for the Province. The Commission invited submissions from interested parties or organizations which will facilitate such studies and made an extensive report† recommending a farm electrification program which includes a study of costs, economies to be effected, capacity of farms to pay for power and other related matters.

* For the brief presented by Premier Stuart Garson of Manitoba, to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, see Sessional Paper No. 19, pp. 485-507. Methods of Industrial Utilization of Plant and Animal Products of the Province of Manitoba: Dr. H. H. Saunderson (in Press March, 1944). Manitoba Agriculture and Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Activities: Prof. J. H. Ellis (in Press March, 1944).

† A Farm Electrification Program. Report of Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission 1942. King's Printer, Winnipeg, 1943.

The Joint Universities' Study was established at the request of the then Premier of Manitoba and the then Governor of Minnesota in 1941. The University of Manitoba and the University of Minnesota are collaborating in a long-term regional study of the post-war problems of the Prairie Provinces and the Central Northwest States of the United States. Two publications have been issued.*

Saskatchewan.—In October, 1943, this Province established a Reconstruction Council under the chairmanship of a member of the staff of the University of Saskatchewan to study and investigate conditions and problems likely to arise after the conclusion of the War; to consider, develop and recommend plans, policies and activities for the purpose of meeting such problems; and to confer with Federal, provincial and municipal authorities, private industry, agriculturists, and any other bodies. To Mar. 31, 1944, the Council had received a number of briefs, was in process of analysing them and had instituted certain lines of necessary research.

The Government of Saskatchewan introduced into the Saskatchewan Legislature early in 1944 a Bill to establish a Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare. The Department is intended to administer such matters relating to reconstruction and rehabilitation as may later be assigned to it by the Government. It is also provided that the new Department may co-operate with any Department of the Dominion Government in the furtherance of any Federal plans that may be put into operation.

Alberta.—Under the Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Act of Mar. 30, 1943, a Post-War Reconstruction Committee was established under the chairmanship of the Minister of Lands and Mines to survey the economy of the Province and prepare a plan for post-war reconstruction that would provide employment in useful enterprises, look toward the proper development of forests, mines, agriculture and other resources, and the establishment of new industries. The Act establishing the Committee is supplemented by a financial measure empowering the Government to set up a post-war reconstruction fund, the nucleus of which was provided by an appropriation of $1,000,000. The Research Council of Alberta acts as a research body for the Committee and has the same chairman.

On Nov. 26, 1943, the brief of the Minister of Lands and Mines, as Chairman of the Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee, was presented to the Dominion House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment. The brief reviewed the extent and diversity of Alberta's natural resources, the present and potential industrial and agricultural development, and other related matters, all with a view to post-war employment possibilities.†

British Columbia.—The organizations established by the Government of British Columbia in the field of reconstruction include: the Post-War Rehabilitation Council established on Feb. 12, 1942, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education; the Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and the British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council, announcement of

* Prof. A. R. Upgren and Prof. W. J. Waynes; The Mid-Continent and the Peace; The Interests of Western Canada and Central Northwest United States in the Peace Settlements—University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1943.

Prof. W. J. Waynes; The Mid-Continent and the Peace, No. 2, 1944. Published by the University of Manitoba and the University of Minnesota in co-operation with the University of Minnesota Press, Minnesota, 1944.

† For the brief presented by Premier E. C. Manning, Alberta, to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, see Sessional Paper No. 30, Nov. 26, 1943, pp. 800-20.

both of which was made early in 1944. A gift of one million acres of soil-surveyed land was announced in October, 1943, for the benefit of British Columbia ex-servicemen who qualify as farmers under the Veterans Land Act, 1942.

Post-War Rehabilitation Council.—The purpose of this Council is to make provision for the advanced planning of rehabilitation measures, industrial reorganization and employment projects. It was the first provincial body composed of the members of a Provincial Legislature to be established in Canada for the consideration of post-war problems. An interim report* published by the Council summarizes the duties and functions of the Council under the following four headings: (1) To determine the number of returned men and displaced war workers who will be seeking gainful employment in British Columbia at the end of the War. (2) To determine the capacity of existing and potential public and private enterprise in the Province to absorb such men and women. (3) To consider the various post-war measures proposed or contemplated by the Dominion Government. (4) In the light of the foregoing to advise the Provincial Government as to the course of action that will best promote maximum employment.

Part I of the Interim Report deals with the matters relating to returned men, displaced war workers, vocational training, etc. A number of far-reaching recommendations are made in regard to the organization, extension and financing of vocational training, including the establishment of training centres in the interior of the Province; attention to the training and placement needs of disabled and incapacitated residents; continuation of pay and dependants' allowances to discharged persons during vocational training and until suitable employment has been made available. A proposal is made to utilize the highly specialized training which many men are receiving in the Services. The Council recommends that the Dominion Government be asked to consider the organization and maintenance of a Civilian Technical Corps of demobilized members of the Forces who have aircraft, engineering and technical training.

Part II covers the basic industries such as forests and parks, mining, agriculture and land settlement, and fisheries. The development of secondary industries also receives considerable attention. Part III discusses public works, research, regional planning, Dominion-Provincial relations, social security, housing, nutrition, co-operatives and general topics.

Interdepartmental advisory sub-committees have been set up under the Council to explore the fields of agriculture and land settlement; industrial development; parks and forests; and public works. The Hydro-Electric Committee was also established for the purpose of securing reliable information and reporting on the electrification of rural areas, and a fund of $50,000 was established to cover the work of this Committee for the fiscal year. Co-operation with Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, veterans', farmers', labour and other associations has been encouraged and the members of the Council toured the Province and received a large number of briefs at a series of public hearings.

Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.—The purpose of this Bureau, the establishment of which was announced in the Speech from the Throne made in the British Columbia Legislature in February, 1944, will be to co-ordinate the work of the various Provincial Departments and to fit such measures as are within the scope of provincial jurisdiction into the larger program devised by the Dominion Government. The Bureau will operate under a Cabinet Committee.

* Interim Report of the Post-War Rehabilitation Council, Victoria, B.C., 1943 (with appendix). Supplementary Report of the Post-War Rehabilitation Council (with appendix) February, 1944.

British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council.—When organized, this Council, which is under the chairmanship of the Minister of Trade and Industry and Mines, will act as a clearing house to: (1) co-ordinate the work of existing and prospective research units and avoid danger of duplication; (2) initiate and generate new research work in all fields of particular interest to British Columbia; (3) relate research work to other problems of industrial rehabilitation in the post-war period; (4) apply the results of research to the creation of new industries and trade expansion programs, and relate the work of laboratories and field units to industrial expansion and the extension of markets.

An initial grant of $50,000 to assist in the co-ordinated program is to be made by the Provincial Government.

PART II.—THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL*

Section 1.—The Growth of the Administrative Organization for the Care of Ex-Service Personnel

The Department of Pensions and National Health was established in 1928, through the amalgamation of the former Department of Health with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, set up in February, 1918, to take over the work of the Military Hospitals Commission and all matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of the First World War.

Basis of Organization After the War of 1914-18.—At the conclusion of the War of 1914-18, there was considerable decentralization of this work for the ex-servicemen. The general machinery for reception and after-care was directed by a Cabinet Committee, known as the Repatriation Committee, established by Order in Council in November, 1918. In addition, Returned Soldiers Commissions were organized by each Provincial Government. Local organizations were set up in urban centres throughout the Dominion. The actual work of demobilization was in the hands of the Department of Militia and Defence, although the Department of Immigration and Colonization did a great deal to assist in this work and also took charge of the transportation of soldiers' dependants. Employment offices were created under the Department of Labour and, under the Department of the Interior, the Soldier Settlement Board began to function. It had as its policy the placing of ex-servicemen on the land. The Department of Public Information conducted a publicity campaign to interest employers in providing work for ex-servicemen, while the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and a number of other voluntary organizations, turned from war work to deal with the ex-soldiers' problems. To take care of those ex-servicemen who were suffering from disabilities attributable to war service, the Board of Pension Commissioners had been organized as early as 1916.

The Principal Problems of the First World War and How They were Met.—At the conclusion of the First World War, conditions were materially different from those that already have been found among men discharged from the Services in the present war. The Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War was, in the main, a land army, and there was far from the variety of employment

* Prepared under the direction of Walter S. Woods, Associate Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health.

that exists in the present war. What was learned by the soldier of 1914-18 was of little value in civilian life. In the First World War approximately half of the enlisted men were immigrant born. In round figures they totalled 156,000 English; 47,000 Scottish; 19,000 Irish; 35,000 from the United States; and 23,000 from other countries. The majority of these men were comparatively new in Canada and were a product of the large immigration wave that marked the first decade of the twentieth century. Many thousands married while overseas, and at the time of the Armistice in 1918 some 17,000 dependants had been returned to Canada, with approximately 38,000 still to be brought back. This situation maintains in the present war but not to the same extent as in 1914-18. In the present war the vast majority of men serving in the Canadian Armed Forces are Canadian born. In the First World War 84 p.c. of the fighting personnel had elementary school education, 13 p.c. had high or technical school training, and 1½ p.c. had university training. In the present war, 40 p.c. have elementary school training only, 47 p.c. have high or technical school training, and 3 p.c. have university education.

One of the principal problems at the conclusion of the First World War was the fact that Canada, with a population of about 8,000,000 at that time, had to fit back into civilian life approximately 423,000 men within less than a year. Of these 423,000, almost half were the immigrants who were really making a second beginning in their adopted country. Sixty per cent of those returned were over 25 years of age, relatively unskilled and accustomed to work in a pre-war economy with swiftly developing opportunity, tending by choice to short-time employment rather than long service, seniority and slow gains. Thirty-two per cent of those serving overseas wished to take up agriculture. All wished to return to civilian life as quickly as possible, and demonstrations by serving soldiers compelled the acceleration of the demobilization program, making absorption in civilian life more difficult. Many disadvantages arose through this speedy demobilization. Three principal difficulties were encountered. These were:—

(1) The wishes of discharged men in the matter of selection of place of discharge were freely acceded to, and warrants were issued to destinations, irrespective of place of enlistment or bona fide residence, thus aggravating urban difficulties by concentrations of migrant ex-soldiers in these centres.

(2) Disbandment of units was effected in such a way as to enable local regiments to receive a "Welcome Home", with consequent demobilization of whole units at one centre at one time.

(3) Families were re-united and sent back together from overseas, so that they had to find shelter and re-adjust themselves without the heads of the families being given an opportunity in advance to explore the situation and the possibility of employment.

In five months, from March to July of 1919, in response to the urgent demand of the men, 70 p.c. of the overseas force was demobilized in Canada; thus demobilization far exceeded the speed of enlistment. A Force which had taken years to recruit and assemble was returned to civil life in a few months. This led to an immediate heavy burden upon the Department responsible for civil re-establishment and made orderly progress in this work most difficult. A further source of later difficulty was the policy of war service gratuity payments. These were generous enough to avoid difficulty in the early months, but it is felt the system of cash gratuities was not as effective in establishing permanent rehabilitation as other measures that might have been adopted. However, it should be pointed out that, if these payments had not been made, it would have been quite impossible for the rehabilitation administration to handle adequately the tens of thousands being discharged.

Post-war rehabilitation expenditures, exclusive of pensions payable under the Canadian Pension Act, for a nation of 8,000,000 persons were heavy. They were as follows:—

War service gratuities		$164,000,000
Civilian clothing allowance		20,000,000
Vocational training and training allowances		43,000,000
Medical care, hospital care, treatment, surgical appliances, and treatment pay and allowances		84,000,000
Land settlement (Soldier Settlement Act) original advances	$109,085,320	
Less cash recovery ($71,364,125) and Accounts Receivable ($24,126,355)	95,490,480	
		13,594,840
Dependants' transportation		3,000,000
Information service employment and sheltered employment		20,000,000
Total		$347,594,840

Additional Assistance Given.—In addition to this, the Dominion Government also expended $120,000,000 in Federal works projects in 1920 and $25,000,000 on housing. These figures do not take into account the national bill for pensions, the total expenditure for which is now nearing the 1,000-million dollar mark. The work, as a result of these expenditures, was of large dimensions. In the first five-year period following the First World War, up to June 30, 1924, 1,336,000 clinical treatments were given; 147,000 men were granted hospital treatment; 42,000 completed vocational training; employment was found for 175,000; 58,000 handicapped men were placed; 38,000 were given employment in Civil Service, including 12,600 permanent positions; 23,000 were dealt with through the Soldier Settlement policy; and 49,000 dependants were brought home to Canada. In addition, over one million inquiries were dealt with.

Despite heavy gratuity payments in the spring and summer of 1919, it became necessary in November and December of that year to set aside Federal monies for the relief of ex-servicemen. In 1920-21, $842,000 was spent in this way. This figure was doubled in the following financial year. Unemployment assistance to ex-servicemen since the First World War has amounted to over $26,000,000 and, although in September, 1939, the number of veterans on relief diminished to 5,450, it should be noted that 14,847 veterans were granted War Veterans' Allowances during that three-year period. In 1940 the total number of veterans in receipt of War Veterans' Allowances stood at over 23,000. On Apr. 1, 1937, the Veterans Assistance Commission had almost 34,000 veterans booked as unemployed. Of these, however, only about 15,000 were those Canadians who saw service in France. The remainder were Imperial troops who immigrated to Canada and Canadian forces who did not see overseas service. In that year it was found necessary by the Veterans Assistance Commission to re-start some of the ventures of the civil re-establishment program of the immediate post-war years. These included work shops, probational training, tools and equipment loans, the Corps of Commissionaires, small holdings and a vigorous campaign for employment.

The Administration of Veterans' Affairs in the Present War.—The administration of veterans' affairs is carried out by a number of branches of the Department of Pensions and National Health. These may be divided, roughly, into branches which have to deal with rehabilitation of veterans of the present war; medical treatment for all veterans; pensions; and certain allowances for veterans who are in necessitous circumstances, but who are not eligible for pensions.

Under these various main branches are a number of decentralized agencies. For instance, in the division which looks after the rehabilitation of veterans of the present war and which was set up in November, 1940, provision is made for actual administrative work in many key centres throughout Canada. In these centres District Rehabilitation Boards have been set up which review applications for assistance and authorize benefits that apply.

Veterans' Welfare officers also have been stationed in these key centres, and they work through National Selective Service in helping to find jobs and, in a wide sense, advise ex-service personnel on all rehabilitation affairs.

Working closely with these two agencies are citizens' volunteer committees, the local branches of the Canadian Legion, and certain service groups, which have indicated their desire to co-operate with the Department, while a specialized service for the seriously disabled veterans is that provided by the Personal Services Welfare officers, who work in hospitals of the Department of Pensions and National Health to assist the seriously disabled in choosing and following a rehabilitation program.

Two other Departments of Government are concerned with the rehabilitation of the veterans of this War. The Department of Labour, through its Employment and Selective Service offices, actually places ex-servicemen in employment. This Department has and provides the facilities for vocational training. The Department of Mines and Resources administers the Veterans' Land Act, under which ex-service personnel of this War can be established in full-time farming, on small holdings related to employment in an urban community, and on small holdings related to commercial fishing.

Under Section headings 2 to 6 below, the various phases of the administrative work are discussed from a subject standpoint.

Section 2.—Discharge Gratuities and Rehabilitation Allowances in the Present War

Upon his discharge from the Armed Forces, an ex-serviceman with six months' service or more is given an amount equal to one month's pay and dependants' allowances which were paid during his period of service. A clothing allowance of $65 (increased from $35 with effect from Nov. 1, 1943) is provided also to aid in re-establishment in civilian life. These grants, which are made by the various Departments of National Defence, are not operative in the cases of those who are discharged for reasons of misconduct. As demobilization proceeds statistics and information will be forthcoming under this Section.

Section 3.—The Pensions System as it has Developed in Canada

Background of Canadian Pensions Legislation.—The Pension Act of 1919 established a Board consisting of three members vested with exclusive power and authority to adjudicate upon pension claims and to award pensions for disability or death related to military service in the First World War. The Statute, with appropriate amendments, has been made applicable to claims arising out of the present war.

The basic principle recognized by Parliament and to which the Pension Act gives effect is that a war pension is money owed by the State to a sailor, soldier, airman and his dependants, because of his disablement or death, and that the object of the pension should be to ensure for the pensioner and his dependants that degree of maintenance which he is unable to provide.

As already stated, the original Act of 1919 vested in a Board of Commissioners full power and authority to deal with all matters relating to pension. Applications were considered and decisions made upon whatever evidence was presented. There was no appeal.

In 1923 a Federal Appeal Board was constituted, the authority of which was restricted to deciding the question of relationship to service of injury or disease causing disability or death. Moreover such decisions were restricted to the evidence and record upon which the decision of the Pension Board was based.

In the course of time, returned soldier organizations pressed for the opportunity for applicants to appear personally and produce evidence before the body charged with adjudication of their claims.

In 1930 this demand was met. By the legislation of that year, it was provided that where an applicant was unsuccessful before the primary adjudicating body known as the Pensions Commission, he might have a hearing by a judicial organization called the Pension Tribunal—an ambulatory body adapted to hearing cases at convenient points throughout Canada and to *viva voce* evidence. It was further provided that from decisions of this Tribunal an appeal should lie on the part of the applicant or the Crown to a Pension Appeal Court.

In 1923 the Tribunal was abolished, but the principle of personal appearances and public hearings was maintained.

Under amendments to the Pension Act passed in 1933, a Pensions Commission was retained as previously for the purpose of primary adjudication upon pension claims and the general administration of the Act. The powers of this Commission were restored substantially to those of the 1919 Board. Power and authority with respect to the granting, suspension and cancellation, etc., of pensions was conferred.

All applications for pension were to be made to the Commission. If pension was not granted, the applicant could furnish additional evidence or renew his claim before a quorum of the Commission. The Appeal Court was continued and was vested with jurisdiction on appeal with regard to applications respecting entitlement. The right of appeal was given to the applicant in respect of refusal of applications by the Commission or a quorum and to the Crown in respect of grants by the quorum.

The authority of the Commission in regard to cancellation was restricted in respect of awards made by the Federal Appeal Board, the Tribunal and the Appeal Court, and it was provided also that before any pension was cancelled or reduced by the Commission, due to a change in the basis of entitlement, the pensioner should be afforded an opportunity of appearing before a quorum of the Commssion.

In 1936 the principle of second hearings was introduced with a view to securing more adequate and complete preparation of claims. The procedure as then established, with certain modifications, such as hearings by appeal boards of the Commission instead of by quorums and the vesting of such boards with jurisdiction on appeal, has remained in force.

In 1941, Parliament appointed a select committee to consider the general provisions of the Pension Act and ex-servicemen's problems and to make suitable recommendations in regard thereto. After consideration of the Committee's report, which was framed to meet present-day conditions and based on experience gathered in the administration of the Pension Act since the First World War, Parliament decided to make the provisions of that statute, with appropriate amendments, applicable to claims arising out of the present war.

Summary and Procedure in Regard to Application.—The provisions of the Pension Act, as originally enacted in 1919, although wide and generous in their scope as compared with pension legislation in other countries, have, therefore, been considerably broadened and extended by various amendments enacted from time to time during the past 24 years. Amendments to the statute since 1919 have:—

(1) substantially increased the actual amounts of pension payable;
(2) widened the grounds on which pension might be awarded;
(3) authorized certain additional benefits, such as clothing allowance for pensioners compelled to wear artificial appliances, allowances for parents, and made special provisions for disability due to tuberculosis;
(4) introduced the principle of personal appearance and public hearings for applicants;
(5) with respect to the present War, provided that service anywhere outside of Canada should be regarded as service in a theatre of actual war.

The procedure at present to be followed in dealing with applications for pension arising out of both the First and the Second World Wars, is laid down in Sects. 51 to 61 of the Act. Briefly, it consists of three stages for applicants whose claims are not previously granted. On first application, the evidence presented is considered at what is known as a first hearing. If the Commission's decision is adverse to the applicant, he is entitled to a second hearing, provided he applies within ninety days of the first hearing. When presenting his claim for second hearing, he is required to include all disabilities which he claims to be due to his military service. Prior to second hearing, the applicant is furnished with a complete and detailed summary of all evidence available in the departmental records pertaining to his case. He is given every opportunity to review this evidence, to include any additional evidence he can secure, and is allowed six months from the date of mailing the summary evidence in which to prepare his claim. When notified by the applicant or his representative that the claim is ready for hearing, the Pensions Commission then gives a decision on second hearing. If this decision is adverse to the applicant, he then has the right to appear before an Appeal Board of the Commission sitting in his district and to call witnesses if he desires. The judgment of the Appeal Board is final and the application cannot be considered again, except by special permission of an Appeal Board when it is shown to the satisfaction of such a Board that an error has been made by reason of evidence not having been presented or otherwise.

This procedure has proved eminently satisfactory. Not only is the applicant made fully aware of the reasons which preclude entitlement to a pension but he is given adequate expert assistance by the Veterans' Bureau in the preparation of his claim. It has resulted in bringing to a finality many claims in which the applicants have realized that the evidence of continuity with service of the condition causing disability or death was insufficient and they have decided not to proceed further with their applications.

Pensions Statistics.—The Commission's routine pension work arising out of the First World War involves administration of about 75,000 disability and 17,000 dependant awards, as well as adjudication on claims which continue to be received. Decisions rendered by the Commission on various types of applications arising out

of C.E.F. cases and awards average over 1,000 a month, and it is to be noted in this respect that the annual liability in respect of the Pension Act, as at the end of the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1944, was $36,984,872.

1.—Pensions in Force, as at Mar. 31, 1918-44

Year Ended Mar. 31—	Dependants		Disability		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
1942	17,730	10,484,192	77,971	28,194,967	95,701	38,679,159
1943	17,549	10,457,012	76,625	27,354,865	94,174	37,811,877
1944	17,242	10,389,778	75,244	26,595,094	92,487	36,984,872

2.—Pensions in Force, as at Nov. 30, 1943

Item	First World War		Present War	
	No.	Liability	No.	Liability
		$		$
Disability	75,751	26,882,121	5,950	2,210,898
Dependants	17,360	10,415,622	3,933	2,830,893
Totals	**93,111**	**37,297,743**	**9,883**	**5,041,791**

Section 4.—Re-establishment in Civil Life

With the experience of the First World War as a foundation on which to build, the first steps towards re-establishment of the ex-servicemen of the present war were planned almost immediately upon its outbreak. A Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment was appointed a few months after the outbreak of war (see p. 737). A General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment, with a number of sub-committees, was set up immediately afterwards. Their terms of reference had to do entirely with the personal re-establishment of the

individual veteran. In addition to this, it was realized that there must be a well prepared Government program of national reconstruction, especially for the purpose of providing employment during the period between the shutting down of war industry and the commencement of peace-time production. Accordingly, the Cabinet Committee appointed a second advisory body known as the Committee on Reconstruction (see p. 743). Under its direction very exhaustive and comprehensive studies have been conducted into the extent to which war industry may be adapted to peace-time.

With the beginning of discharges of armed personnel in the present war, civil re-establishment of these new veterans became a major part of the work of the Department of Pensions and National Health. Prior to that time the work of the Department, in so far as veterans were concerned, consisted largely of providing medical treatment, supervising payment of pensions and paying certain unemployment allowances to unemployed pensioners. With the growth of the rehabilitation work for the new veterans' machinery had to be set up to cope with the administration of this work (see pp. 741-742).

Many steps have been taken already so that the individual ex-serviceman will become re-established in civilian life without the necessity of a large program of building roads, schools and parks out of public funds. Laid down under three main headings, this post-war program provides:—

(1) For the task of assisting the individual ex-serviceman in overcoming the handicaps accruing from physical disability and lost time.
(2) For the task of re-organizing the nation's economy so as to provide opportunity.
(3) For the organization of a program of social security against incidental unemployment, ill health and impoverished old age.

Steps by which these objectives will be accomplished consist of pensions for those disabled due to war service, vocational training, completion of education, medical treatment for those requiring it, assistance in establishing businesses through maintenance grants while awaiting returns from the business, allowances during the immediate post-war period, special rehabilitation grants, assistance in becoming established on the land, legislation enabling a return to pre-war positions, etc. Legislation already passed dealing with rehabilitation includes the Re-instatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942; the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order, P.C. 7633; the Veterans' Land Act, 1942; the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act and a number of amendments to Acts already on the statute books. Details of steps taken in relation to these various measures are given under the respective headings below.

Welfare Assistance.—In November of 1940, there was set up, under P.C. 6282, a Welfare Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health to be known as the Veterans' Welfare Division. The functions of this Division are to advise and assist former members of the Forces in matters pertaining to re-establishment in civil life. Work of the Division, where actual contact with ex-servicemen and women is concerned, is decentralized. In key centres throughout Canada, District Rehabilitation Boards have been set up. These Boards review applications for assistance and authorize benefits that apply. They follow up all cases where grants are made and where training is instituted. They co-operate also with treatment and pension officers.

The second decentralized method of assistance is that provided by the local Veterans' Welfare Officers, who also have been stationed in key centres of the Dominion so that they too may be easily available to veterans needing their services. These Welfare Officers are stationed in the offices of the National Selective Service,

and there they are available to interview and aid ex-servicemen in all their problems. They work through the National Selective Service in helping to find jobs and prepare cases for the information of the District Rehabilitation Boards. In a wide sense they advise on all rehabilitation affairs.

Working closely with these two agencies are the Citizens' Volunteer Committees and the local branches of the Canadian Legion who aid in creating preference for veterans in employment, assist in placement and give advice and counsel.

At least one international organization of businessmen, through the medium of its many clubs, has indicated its desire to co-operate with the Department in the rehabilitation of severely disabled men by providing that personal interest in the individual which is essential.

A specialized service for seriously disabled veterans is that provided by the Personal Services Welfare Officers who work in hospitals of the Department of Pensions and National Health to assist the seriously disabled in choosing and following a rehabilitation program. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Society for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and the War Amputations of Canada are rendering valuable assistance in the re-establishment of veterans in this category.

Due to greatly increased war industry, many veterans, both of this and the First World War, have been placed in employment by Veterans' Welfare Officers, working with the co-operation of National Selective Service. For the same reason there has been a steady decline in the number of pensioners of the First World War to whom it is necessary to issue unemployment assistance.

Table 3 shows figures on veterans of this and the First World War placed in employment since the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and also the unemployment assistance issued to pensioners of the First World War during the fiscal year 1943-44 and for the same period in the previous fiscal year.

3.—Ex-Servicemen Placed in Employment Through Employment and Selective Service, and Unemployment Assistance Issued to Pensioners of the First World War, for the First Eight Months of the Fiscal Years 1942-43 and 1943-44.

Fiscal Year and Month	Ex-Servicemen Placed In Employment		Unemployment Assistance Issued to Pensioners of the First World War		
	C.E.F. Veterans of the First World War	C.A.S.F. Discharged During Present War	Men Assisted	Assistance Received	Clothing Received[1]
	No.	No.	No.	$	$
1942-43—					
April	1,768	1,134	981	23,235	907
May	2,133	1,461	755	16,176	596
June	1,832	1,340	580	12,443	625
July	2,152	1,798	463	9,988	422
August	2,349	1,926	380	8,040	43
September	2,726	2,312	272	6,202	115
October	3,420	3,549	229	6,040	689
November	4,634	4,519	221	5,748	390
1943-44—					
April	3,157	4,344	235	6,132	345
May	4,000	5,562	183	4,586	372
June	3,701	5,421	154	3,550	41
July	3,290	5,246	141	3,189	75
August	3,600	5,498	130	2,970	55
September	3,716	5,383	121	2,840	5
October	3,172	5,725	120	2,932	138
November	3,269	6,207	119	2,881	100

[1] Included in "Assistance Received".

Re-instatement of Veterans in Civil Employment Act.—Under this Act given Royal assent on Aug. 1, 1942, provision is made for the re-instatement in civil employment of discharged members of the Armed Forces, together with merchant seamen sailing in coastal waters or in waters outside the territorial limits of Canada, and those who served as members of the Corps of Canadian Firefighters in the United Kingdom.

Under this Act it is the duty of any employer, by whom a person accepted for service was employed, to re-instate that person in employment at the termination of his service. The re-instatement must be made under conditions not less favourable to him than those which would have applied had he not joined the Services. Certain provisions are made. These are:—

(1) That the right to re-instatement shall be subject to established rules of seniority in the employer's establishment, with retention of seniority rights during the employee's period of service with the Armed Forces or, in the absence of such rules, to preference according to dates of first employment.

(2) For purposes of pension or other benefits, service in the Armed Forces is held to have been service with the employer.

(3) In the case of proceedings for violation of the Act, it is considered a defence if the employer can prove that application for re-instatement was not made within three months after the former employee's discharge in Canada from the Armed Forces or from hospital treatment following discharge in Canada, or within four months after discharge overseas or from hospital treatment following discharge overseas. It is also a defence if the ex-serviceman, having been offered re-instatement, fails, without reasonable excuse, to present himself for employment at the time and place notified to him by the employer. If the ex-serviceman were employed originally to take the place of an employee who had been previously accepted for service in the Armed Forces and if that employee were re-instated in his employment, the Act does not apply; nor does it apply if the ex-serviceman is physically or mentally incapable of performing work that is available. Change of circumstances, other than the engagement of some other person, and an offer to re-instate the ex-serviceman in the most favourable occupation and under the most favourable conditions reasonably practical may also be offered as a defence.

Post-Discharge Re-establishment Grants and Benefits.—The backbone of the rehabilitation program is the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order, P.C. 7633, adopted on Oct. 1, 1941. This authorizes the Department to pay a subsistence allowance, based on the rates in the Unemployment Insurance Act, to a discharged man for any period up to the length of his service, or for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Under the Order, the Minister of Pensions and National Health may, subject to certain provisions of the Order, authorize the payment to a discharged person of an out-of-work allowance for any period during which he is capable of and available for work but unable to obtain suitable employment, or who follows any prescribed course of training or instruction. A grant may be made to a discharged person if he is pursuing vocational, technical, or other educational training, if such training is approved and if the person undergoing training makes satisfactory progress. The grant applies also to discharged persons engaged in agriculture or other private enterprises, who are awaiting returns from those enterprises, as well as to those temporarily incapacitated. Discharged persons regularly admitted to university before discharge, or who are regularly admitted within 15 months of discharge or who delay their courses beyond the fifteen-month period owing to satisfactory reasons, also qualify for the grant. University graduates wishing to take post-graduate courses are eligible for the same assistance.

Grants and benefits under the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order are on two scales. For those taking vocational training or continuing education the rate is $60 monthly for a single man and $80 monthly for a man and his wife. For those out of work, temporarily incapacitated and awaiting returns from private endeavour the rate is $50 and $70 a month, respectively. Additional monthly allowances are made for dependants on the following scale:—

Additional monthly allowance for person in lieu of wife	$ 18·20
Additional monthly allowance for one child	12·00
Additional monthly allowance for second child	12·00
Additional monthly allowance for third child	10·00
Additional monthly allowance for each subsequent child (not in excess of three)	8·00
Additional monthly allowance for parent or parents	15·00

Out of work benefits can be paid only during the first 18 months after discharge. The others may be applied for within 12 months of discharge or cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date.

Under the provisions of the Order all pensioners will continue to receive the full amount of their pension and additional pension allowances from the Canadian Pension Commission. However, when the pension, with these allowances, is less than the amount of the benefit or grant provided under the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order, the pension is supplemented by a grant to bring the pensioner's income at least to the level of a non-pensioner. In the case of a pensioner who is receiving vocational training or continuing his education, a special training grant is paid, based on his pension rate. This has the effect of bringing the income of all pensioners taking vocational training or continuing education above that of non-pensioners and above the amount of their own pensions. Should it be necessary for a married person, or a person to whom an allowance for dependants is being paid, to leave his home community for a training course, a living allowance of $5 per week is paid for the period. Under certain circumstances, transportation and other travelling expenses may be allowed.

The Post Discharge Re-establishment Order also provides that the ex-servicemen can benefit quickly under the national Unemployment Insurance Act on the same basis as those who had continued in private industry since the Act came into effect. According to the Order, when an ex-serviceman has spent fifteen weeks in insured employment and has paid the contributions accruing in that period, he shall be entitled to benefits under the Act as great as if the entire time of his military service since the Act became effective, July 1, 1941, had been spent in the insured employment.

While the Order applies to members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) and the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, in their cases, the rate of out-of-work benefits paid shall not exceed the rate of pay of the discharged person at the date of discharge, nor will a benefit be paid to a married woman discharged from these Forces while her husband is

capable of maintaining her. Deductions from benefits payable to a woman shall equal any amount which she is entitled to receive for the period as pension, other than pension which may be payable for a disability of her own.

Financial benefits paid under this Order are as follows:—

4.—Number of Discharged Members of the Armed Forces Granted Benefits, and Expenditures Therefor, Nov. 1941 to Sept. 1943

(Primary Grants under Post Discharge Re-establishment Order P.C. 7633)

Period	Out-of-Work Benefit	Vocational Training Benefit	Farmers or Others Awaiting Returns Benefit	Temporarily Incapacitated Benefit	Educational Benefit	Total	Expenditure
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
November 1941, to Mar. 31, 1942.....	974	238	24	328	2	1,566	104,388
1942-43.....	1,071	783	63	1,293	21	3,231	284,382
1943-44— Apr. to Sept. 30.....	303	487	56	460	7	1,313	148,038
Totals.....	**2,348**	**1,508**	**143**	**2,081**	**30**	**6,110**	**536,808**

Vocational Training.—After the First World War vocational training was given only to those whose disabilities prevented their following their previous occupations and to those who joined the Army too young to have learned a trade. Less than 8 p.c. of those who served in the Forces completed vocational training after the War of 1914-18. In marked contrast this time, the Department has authority to grant training to any discharged person, provided he has the aptitude and inclination. Terms of allowances both for the trainee and for his dependants are as set out in the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order, P.C. 7633.

Opportunities for training apply to men and women alike, and the function is to prepare the trainee for permanent employment in a suitable occupation. In order that the training may be adapted to the needs and qualifications of each individual, occupational counsellors interview each applicant for training who desires assistance and advise and assist him in selecting his course.

Short try-out courses are available to assist in choosing a proper vocation, while reconditioning centres are being established to assist certain cases temporarily unfitted for training or employment. Seriously disabled persons and those suffering from serious handicaps are supervised by Personal Services Welfare Officers from the time of hospitalization until established in suitable occupations. Care is taken that vocational courses decided upon are suitable for these persons. Co-operation of the Canadian Institute for the Blind, the Canadian Institute for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing, and the War Amputations of Canada has been secured to assist cases coming under those three categories.

Because individuals differ widely in abilities, skills, experience, education and personal characteristics, the scope of the vocational training program has been designed to meet the needs of all. The policy has been laid down that in all possible

cases part of the training should be given in industry itself. Facilities already existing, such as technical schools, private schools, and training centres established under the War Emergency Training Program, are being used for the training. If necessary, other special training establishments will be set up as required. Provision is made for instruction in the evening or part-time classes in those cases where trainees are actually receiving their training in industrial employment, while correspondence courses may be approved for trainees who are regularly employed. To provide continuity of employment, in every case possible, arrangements are made that persons trained on the job are placed in the establishment where they will be employed on completion of training. Steps are taken to arrange for final employment of the trainee in the training industry before his training is completed. In approving training in skilled trades, arrangements for such training are made, wherever possible, through established apprenticeship boards. Where possible, in all highly organized trades, the training is given only with the approval and co-operation of the trade union concerned.

Training is available also for those planning careers on farms, but steps are taken to avoid overlapping and misunderstanding in connection with administration of the Veterans' Land Act. The applicant is referred first to the District Advisory Committee which deals with the Veterans' Land Act and, if acceptable, arrangements are then made for training. The same policy is followed with those contemplating taking advantage of the provisions for small holdings under the Veterans' Land Act.

To assist speedy and orderly re-establishment, a program of pre-discharge training in the Armed Services is being laid down for use while troops are awaiting return to Canada. Summaries of educational, occupational and service background are prepared. Vocational counsel and occupational information is given, and it is planned to provide in-service training of a basic vocational nature.

Before discharge, each prospective trainee is made thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order. The following procedure has been authorized for persons being discharged from the Army. The District Administrator is given at least ten days' notice before personnel being discharged are turned over to the Department of Pensions and National Health. Persons being discharged from district depots are referred to the Veterans' Welfare Officer who arranges to have each person interviewed before leaving the depot. No person is discharged until his documents have been completed and forwarded to the District Administrator of the Department of Pensions and National Health. Each discharged person is informed of the available facilities for rehabilitation and directed to the appropriate official or office for further action. Once the course of training is decided upon, the Local Rehabilitation Board decides where training is to be given, and admission to the school centre is arranged through the Placement Officer of the Dominion-Provincial Training Program. Reports are submitted to Head Office immediately on completion of training, while the Placement Officer follows up each case for at least six months after commencement of employment.

Table 5 shows the progress of the training program to Sept. 30, 1943.

5.—Number of Discharged Members of the Armed Forces Granted Vocational Training and Their Disposal, Jan. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1943

(Granted under Post Discharge Re-establishment Order P.C. 7633 and Amendments)

NOTE.—These totals include transfers from other benefits shown in primary forms in Table 4.

Item	No.	No.	No.
Total persons granted training			2,139
Persons retrained[1] (2 courses)			182
			2,321
Disposal			
Training Completed—			
Employed as trained	780		
Employed otherwise	70		
		850	
Training not Completed—			
Employed as trained	219		
Employed otherwise	210		
Other disposition	353		
Training unsuitable	99		
Not considered trainable	58		
Transferred to W.E.T.P	59		
Did not commence training	180		
Suspended	27		
		1,205	
			2,055
Persons in training Sept. 30, 1943			266

[1] Persons whose training was discontinued but who were later again granted training.

From Nov. 1, 1941, when the courses were first classified by type and district, to Mar. 31, 1943, 1,426 discharged members of the Armed Forces took training courses, 30 of which were in professional subjects, 856 in skilled metal trades, 152 in other skilled trades, 127 in construction and 101 in clerical subjects. Of the total, 277 were taken at Winnipeg, 213 at Quebec, 166 at Vancouver, 148 at Montreal, 124 at Toronto and the remainder at other cities across the Dominion. From Apr. 1, 1943, a more detailed subdivision of the types of courses taken has been made. From that date to Sept. 30, 1943, 8 of the 571 persons taking courses were university students taking professional subjects; 147 were trained as machinists; 104 as stenographers, bookkeepers or other office workers; 99 as acetylene or electric welders; and 87 as electricians, plumbers or metal workers. Of the 571 courses, 115 were taken at Quebec, 108 at Vancouver and 72 at Montreal.

University Training.—The policy has been laid down that the young men of to-day who are in the Armed Services will provide Canada's leaders of the future and, as a result, plans have been made under P.C. 7633 for the fullest opportunity for university education for those Service personnel who are qualified. Eligibility regulations provide that the applicant must have been in university, have completed matriculation to university, or be in a position to fit himself for university entrance within fifteen months after discharge.

Educational standards of the present war indicate that the number of Service personnel in a position to pursue university education will be much higher than that prevailing at the conclusion of the First World War. An occupational history form submitted by 347,000 men in the three Arms of the Service up to Aug. 31, 1942, gives the following information on educational standard at the time of enlistment:—

No formal schooling	1,400
Elementary school incomplete	63,000
Elementary school complete	82,000
Junior matriculation incomplete	103,000

Junior matriculation complete	31,600
Senior matriculation complete	13,000
Technical school graduation	2,900
Technical school incomplete	13,000
University training incomplete	11,600
University graduates	7,000

Figures for the First World War showed that only 13 p.c. had high or technical school training and only 1·5 p.c. had attended university.

Service personnel in a number of cases, through the establishment of Directorates of Education in each of the Armed Services, are fitting themselves for their education while actually in the Service. These facilities for in-Service education are being carried on under a program devised by the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

The opportunity for university training is governed by length of service and scholarship. For instance, Service personnel who have served at least two years and who have completed the entrance requirements to the particular university they wish to attend, or who can obtain such admission within fifteen months after discharge, may be assisted for three academic years in university and, if the university career shows promise, they can be carried through to graduation. Where special scholarship is demonstrated, the ex-serviceman may be assisted to a post-graduate degree. In addition to the maintenance grant of $10·20 per week, if single, and $14·40 per week, if married, provided by P.C. 7633, tuition, student and athletic fees may be paid. The one restriction is that Service personnel cannot repeat a year's work for which benefits have already been paid, nor can they exhaust benefits in university and then expect to receive vocational training.

This post-discharge training program is now in effect. Seventy-four ex-servicemen and women discharged from the Armed Forces in the present war are attending Canadian universities during the present session. Table 6 shows the universities they are attending and the courses they are taking.

6.—Discharged Members of the Armed Forces Taking University Training, by Universities and Courses, as at Dec. 4, 1943

University	No.
Dalhousie University	1
University of New Brunswick	1
Laval University	1
University of Montreal	1
McGill University	12
North Bay Normal School	1
Ontario Veterinary College	1
Ontario Agricultural College	1
College of Optometry	1
Sir George Williams College	1
Osgoode Hall	1
Western University	3
Western University (St. Peter's)	1
Queen's University	1
McMaster University	1
University of Toronto	10
Brandon College	1
University of Manitoba	8
University of Saskatchewan	9
University of Alberta	3
Victoria Normal School	2
University of British Columbia	13
Total	**74**

Course	No.
Agriculture	3
Arts	21
Teaching	6
Pre-medical	2
Theology	3
Ministry	2
Journalism	1
Arts	7
Commerce and finance	7
Dentistry	1
Engineering	23
Applied science	9
Aeronautical	1
Civil	1
Chemical	2
Electrical	6
Mechanical	1
Engineering	3
Forestry	1
Household Science	1
Law	3
Medicine	3
Normal school	3
Nursing administration	1
Occupational therapy	1
Optometry	1
Veterinary	1
Post-graduate	4
Teaching	2
Economics	1
Economics and history	1
Total	**74**

Assistance to Veterans Settling on the Land.—The Veterans' Land Act.—The principles embodied in The Veterans' Land Act result from a realistic study of the utilization of land in relation to the re-establishment of war veterans in civil life. Provision is made whereby a substantial part of the cost of each establishment (apart from those made under Sect. 13 of the Act) is borne by the State. The underlying reasons are, first, to bring ownership and a debt-free home within the vision of the veteran before advanced age and resultant disability overtake him; and, secondly, because past experience has shown quite clearly that the average veteran operating under typical conditions cannot successfully cope with the repayment terms of an indebtedness which represents approximately the full cost of establishment. At the same time the average veteran is not possessed of sufficient capital to enable him to establish at the outset the margin of equity that is generally recognized as essential to the soundness of credit operations.

Bearing in mind that members of the Active Service Forces represent many trades or occupations in addition to agriculture, provision is made in the Act for three types of establishment:—

(1) For veterans who are experienced in agriculture, assistance is available to engage in farming as a full-time occupation, and encouragement will be given to sustain the "family farm" as a Canadian institution;

(2) For veterans whose normal sphere in Canadian society is in industry or commerce, or in the field of agricultural employment, provision is made for assistance in the establishment of reasonably good homes on small blocks of land outside the high taxation areas. These small farms may provide much of the domestic food supply, but—of equal importance—they provide a better place to rear a family than a city workman can usually find elsewhere. Mechanics, carpenters, masons, electricians, 'white-collar' men and war pensioners, who wish to live on small holdings of this type and serve both urban and rural needs, will find many attractive home opportunities under this part of the plan;

(3) For the veteran whose normal occupation is in the commercial fishing industry on salt water or on our great inland lakes, provision is made to secure a comfortable home, a plot of ground and the equipment required for his occupation. Provision for assistance of this kind is directed to meet a problem which has long been associated with the daily lives of a class of Canadian citizens whose efforts toward economic and social betterment are frequently made very difficult by the hazards common to their occupation.

Provision is also made for the granting of loans at low rates of interest to Canadian veterans on the security of agricultural lands which they already own and on which they wish to resume farming operations. This provision is contained in Sect. 13 of the Act referred to above.

The terms of sale to a veteran are contained in Sect. 9 of the Act, quoted below:—

"9. (1) The Director may, subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any Order in Council made hereunder, contract with any veteran certified by him to be qualified to participate in the benefits of this Act for the sale to such veteran of land and improvements thereon, building materials, livestock and farm equipment up to a total cost to the Director of six thousand dollars subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the cost to the Director of the land and improvements and building materials shall not exceed four thousand eight hundred dollars;

(b) that the veteran has paid to the Director ten per centum of such cost and the entire cost price of lands, improvements and building materials in excess of four thousand eight hundred dollars;

(c) that the cost to the Director of the livestock and farm equipment shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars;

(d) that the sale price to a veteran of land, improvements, building materials, livestock and farm equipment shall be, in addition to any sum paid by the veteran before contract made, a sum equal to two-thirds of the cost to the Director of the land, improvements and building materials;

(e) that the interest rate payable by a veteran shall be three and one-half per centum per annum;

(f) that the balance of the purchase price payable by a veteran may be extended over a term not in excess of twenty-five years with interest at the rate aforesaid on the amortization plan;

(g) that, at the discretion of the Director, terms of payment by a veteran may be varied to provide for payment of interest charges only for a period of five years first following the date of sale or for annual or semi-annual or monthly payments of principal and interest, provided that a maximum repayment period of twenty-five years is not exceeded;

(h) that, save upon payment in full to the Director of the total outstanding cost to the Director of the land, improvements, livestock and farm equipment together with interest at the said rate on the said outstanding cost and all other charges owing by the veteran in respect thereof, no sale, assignment, or other disposition of the subject-matter of any contract between a veteran and the Director shall be made by the veteran, nor shall any conveyance or transfer be given by the Director to a veteran, during a period of ten years following the date of the relative contract and thereafter only if the veteran has complied with the terms of his agreement for the said ten-year period.

(2) The Director may, in a case of a veteran deemed by him to be qualified to engage in commercial fishing, contract, subject to the provisions of this Act and regulations thereunder, for the sale to such veteran of land and improvements thereon, building materials and commercial fishing equipment up to a total cost to the Director of four thousand eight hundred dollars, subject to the same conditions set forth in subsection one of this section with the words 'commercial fishing equipment' substituted for the words 'livestock and farm equipment' wherever they occur therein."

The Act has been in operation since Nov. 1, 1942, but actual settlement operations have not been undertaken in large volume up to the present time. Administrative activity has been developed toward—

(1) The creation of an effective staff in order to meet post-war requirements efficiently;

(2) purchase of land to be held in reserve for post-war settlement operations;

(3) organization of sources of supply of farm equipment and building materials to meet post-war needs;

(4) the establishment of a limited number of ex-service men whose circumstances are exceptional and where it is in the public interest and in their interest that they be established under the Act, where it can be done soundly, having regard to the scarcity of farm equipment and building materials.

7.—Summary of Operations Carried Out under the Provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1918, as at Mar. 31, 1943

Province	Applications Made	Persons Established	Still in the Scheme	Repaid Loans	Adjustment Cases
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Maritime Provinces	4,553	1,556	454	342	760
Quebec	2,796	494	72	81	341
Ontario	8,462	2,007	542	577	888
Manitoba	10,123	3,680	649	269	2,762
Saskatchewan	15,165	6,164	2,268	785	3,111
Alberta	15,285	7,158	2,410	1,032	3,716
British Columbia	11,131	3,734	965	797	1,972
Totals	**67,515**	**24,793**	**7,360**	**3,883**	**13,550**

The establishments referred to in Table 7 involved an initial expenditure of $109,085,321. Total cash recoveries as of Mar. 31, 1943, were $71,364,126, and accounts receivable stood at $24,126,356.

Having regard to the financial provision of the Veterans' Land Act and the flexibility of applications in carrying out alternative forms of establishment, the numbers of veterans who will be assisted will greatly exceed the number established under the Soldier Settlement Act.

Section 5.—The Treatment of Wounded and Sick Veterans

Hospitalization.—At the end of the War of 1914-18, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, predecessor of the Department of Pensions and National Health, was operating a total of 44 hospitals and sanatoria and partially operating 6 others. Contracts were also in force with other hospitals to the number of 54. A total of 6,520 in-patients was being treated when demobilization was practically completed in December, 1919.

Prior to a man's discharge, treatment was entirely in the hands of the R.C.A.M.C. After discharge treatment was given: (a) when required for a pensionable disability; (b) within one year after discharge, for disability not attributable to service; (c) when required, while undergoing vocational training.

In the period between wars, most of the hospitals were closed and the sanatoria turned over to the provinces. Hospitals of a permanent character, fully equipped and staffed, were established at Halifax, Saint John, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. At Charlottetown, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Windsor, Regina, Saskatoon, Quebec, Edmonton and Victoria use was made of privately or municipally owned hospitals, the Department maintaining a salaried medical staff at these points. Provincially owned sanatoria and mental hospitals have also been employed, under contract arrangements.

In order that facilities should be available for treatment of C.E.F. veterans living at a distance from the centres above named, contracts were entered into from time to time with many hospitals throughout the Dominion. The number of these at Dec. 31, 1943, was about 240, and is steadily increasing.

At the outbreak of the present war, the experience gained as a result of the former one showed that the provision of extended facilities would be essential. Accordingly, steps were taken for enlarging the Department's own hospitals, as well as those at points, such as Ottawa and Edmonton, where the premises used were not operated by the Department. Very extensive alterations and additions have been made, or are under construction, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Camp Hill, Halifax; Ottawa Civic Hospital; at Christie Street and Annex, Toronto; at Westminster, London; at Deer Lodge, Winnipeg; at Calgary (where a new building has just been opened); at University Hospital, Edmonton; at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver; and at Lancaster, Saint John. A new 108-bed wing has been opened at Savard Park Hospital, Quebec, formerly an immigration hospital but now operated for veterans.

Plans have been laid to establish, at a number of points across the Dominion, Health and Occupational Centres to assist in the rehabilitation of neuropsychiatric and other cases, and at one of these, in Gloucester Township near Ottawa, land has been acquired and building is in progress on a 290-acre project.

Tuberculosis accommodation has been recently surveyed and is included in the provision of new premises.

The actual number of beds available in the Department's own hospitals is 7,466, including the new Calgary hospital opened in December, 1943. Provision has been made, and the construction is actually under way, for a further increase of about 2,000.

In so far as veterans are concerned, treatment prior to the present war was available to:—

(1) Pensioners hospitalized for pensionable disability. These receive free treatment, with allowances for self and family.
(2) Pensioners treated for non-pensionable disability. These receive free treatment only.

(3) Non-pensioners with meritorious service. These receive free treatment only.
(4) Pensioners requiring institutional care owing to inability to adequately care for themselves. These may be required to pay part of cost of treatment if in a position to do so.

After the outbreak of war in 1939, these benefits were made available to those who might serve in the present war. In addition, provision has been made for free treatment for a disability not attributable to service, providing that such treatment was authorized within a year of discharge. This treatment, if continuous, is carried to completion, but treatment allowances may be paid only for a period equal to the period of service, or twelve months, whichever is the lesser, in any event, not subsequent to a date eighteen months after date of discharge.

An important amendment made to treatment allowances since the outbreak of war authorizes the department to continue pay and allowances of rank to an ex-serviceman unable to work and in need of continuous treatment. There is a ceiling of navy sub-lieutenant, army lieutenant and air force flying officer (non-flying list).

Treatment facilities have been made available to those groups of the civil population for whom pension provision has been made for disability arising from war causes.

As the Department of National Defence had practically no hospital facilities at the outbreak of war, and for the purpose of avoiding duplication of such services, arrangements were made for the treatment, as required by the Department of National Defence, of serving personnel.

8.—Members and Former Members of the Armed Forces under Treatment in Departmental and Contract Hospitals, as at Oct. 31, 1943

War and Type of Hospital	No.	Analysis by Services for Present War	No.	No.
The Present War—		**The Present War—**		
Departmental hospitals	2,377	Army (men)	2,951	
Contract hospitals	2,167	C.W.A.C.	204	
				3,155
Total, the Present War	**4,544**			
		Navy (men)	374	
The War of 1914-18—		W.R.C.N.S.	9	
Departmental hospitals	1,487			383
Contract hospitals	541	Air Force (men)	356	
		W.D. Air Force	106	
Total, the War of 1914-18	**2,028**			462
		Air Training Plan		481
Grand Total	**6,572**	Miscellaneous		63
		Total		**4,544**
		Admissions and Discharges, Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 1943—		
		Admissions		32,997
		Discharges		32,741

9.—Pensioners and Non-Pensioners Under Treatment, as at Oct. 31, 1943

War	Pensioners	Non-Pensioners	Total
The War of 1914-18	1,553	475	2,028
The Present War	488	4,056	4,544
Totals	**2,041**	**4,531**	**6,572**

In September, 1943, a survey was made with a view to extending the facilities for treatment and, as a result, arrangements were partly completed by December, 1943, for the use of 31 additional hospitals, so located as to minimize the extent of the veteran's journey.

Many Departmental hospitals and districts are now receiving professional aid by the posting of medical officers from the Armed Services for duty in the institutions, the staffs of which have been heavily burdened as a result of shortage of medical personnel. In some districts, sections of the Departmental hospitals are staffed by service medical officers, nursing sisters, and other ranks, with resulting economy and efficiency. In other districts, the Department of Pensions and National Health has carried the bulk of Active Service medical work where the Army and the Navy have been without hospital accommodation and X-ray facilities.

During 1943 there were heavy admissions to the Departmental hospitals; extended use was made of out-patient clinics and civilian sanatoria in the provinces for the increased number of tuberculosis cases. Closer contact was maintained between the Department, the universities, and the civilian hospitals throughout the country. The growing need of specialists in the various branches of medicine has encouraged this and the development of occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and the greater use of laboratory facilities in Departmental institutions has placed a heavy demand for these trained technicians on available sources of supply. The Department has utilized the services of such specialists for consultant work in Departmental hospitals, the out-patient clinics, and for the care of service personnel in civilian contract hospitals.

Prostheses and Surgical Appliances.—The Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health, set up in August of 1916, has, as its first responsibility, the provision of all prostheses, or artificial aids. It operates a main manufacturing centre at Toronto and eleven district depots from coast to coast. Here the measuring, fitting, alterations and repairs to artificial limbs, orthopædic boots, splints and braces, and artificial eyes are carried out. In addition, minor orthopædic appliances such as trusses, glasses, elastic hosiery, etc., are supplied through purchase from private manufacturers.

Under P.C. 91, the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division supplies all these prostheses free of charge to veterans who are eligible and, under P.C. 2311, Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards are supplied on repayment. Other Government branches, such as that of Indian Affairs, and the Canadian National Railways are supplied.

The Division also carries out considerable research and development work on prostheses. One of the major problems since the outbreak of the War has been the supply of glass for artificial eyes. Prior to the War, this glass had been almost a German monopoly.

Before the outbreak of the present war the Division was responsible for the care of 2,411 leg amputations and 967 arm amputations. Approximately 300 new cases have since developed. Since September, 1939, 23 cases of mercantile marine personnel suffering from immersion foot (a condition which follows prolonged exposure to cold sea water) have been dealt with. All these cases were the results of enemy action at sea.

The Division is also the liaison office between the National Institute for the Blind, which gives care to blinded veterans, and the National Institute for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing. Seventeen cases have been reported on to date from the present war.

Section 6.—Returned Soldiers' Insurance

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Pension Commission which acts as agent in this respect for the Minister of Finance. Collections are made through the Department of Pensions and National Health and payments are made by a representative of the Treasury, who is located in the Department. Several extensions have been made from time to time of the date to which applications could be received.

10.—Operations Under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, Fiscal Years 1939-43

Item		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Policies re-instated	No.	907	852	832	812	608
Policies surrendered for cash	"	521	546	335	261	212
Policies in force	"	22,939	22,016	21,287	20,600	19,981
Amounts of insurance	$	48,450,034	46,262,798	44,574,841	43,054,472	41,737,352
Amounts of premium income	$	1,160,253[1]	1,088,227[1]	1,022,716	919,711	785,322
Expenditures	$	890,417[1]	918,776	777,728	823,628	807,595
Death claims in year	No.	293	277	293	325	321
Death claims from commencement of operations	"	4,652[1]	4,929[1]	5,222	5,547	6,055[2]
Amounts of death claims in year	$	602,032	513,679	583,850	590,061	623,343
Amounts of death claims from commencement of operations	$	11,259,642	11,773,321	12,357,171	12,947,232	13,568,774[3]
Balances on hand	$	17,783,544	18,683,091	19,683,919	20,574,042	21,383,159

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Includes 187 claims not reported in yearly totals. [3] Includes deductions amounting to $1,801 spread over earlier years.

The general Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation gave consideration to the subject of Returned Soldiers' Insurance in their report submitted to the convener of the Cabinet Committee on Sept. 25, 1943. The House of Commons Committee also recommended that Returned Soldiers' Insurance be provided to veterans of the present war on a similar basis to the Returned Soldiers' Insurance provided after the War of 1914-18. The Canadian Legion and a number of other bodies have also made representations favouring the extension of the principle of Returned Soldiers' Insurance to ex-servicemen of the present war. The Act, as at present administered, was passed in 1920, after the War of 1914-18 was well over, and the general Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation felt that since new life tables would require to be prepared by the Department of Insurance, the consideration of details should be left to a more appropriate time although little change would be needed in the form of the Act itself. This Committee considered that the legislation should be extended to cover members of the Navy and the Air Force and also members of the Women's Corps. A subcommittee has been established to study the various proposals and formulate a working program.

CHAPTER XXII.—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 CONTROLLING PRICES, RENTS AND SUPPLIES†

The functions of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are to prevent prices and living costs from rising, and to assure a sufficient supply and orderly distribution of necessary civilian goods and services. The activities of the Board during the first two years of the War and the early period of the overall price ceiling were outlined in the Canada Year Book, 1942 (pp. 724-727). The present article, dealing mainly with developments in 1943, outlines the main principles of price control in Canada and the Board's work in maintaining and distributing civilian supplies. Further discussion of various aspects of the Board's work will be found in the Introduction to this Year Book and in the chapters on Manufactures and Internal Trade (pp. 354-362 and pp. 521-526). A more comprehensive account of the Board's activities may be found in the two Reports to Parliament (King's Printer, Ottawa), the first covering the period from Sept. 3, 1939, to Mar. 31, 1943, the second dealing with the remaining nine months of 1943.

Price Control.—The system of price control in Canada is based on the general principle that the maximum ("ceiling") price of an article for each individual seller shall be equal to the highest price which the seller charged for the article during the four-week "basic period", Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. In some cases (e.g., certain agricultural and forestry products such as meats and fuelwood), the Board has

* Except as otherwise credited, the sections of this chapter have been revised by H. F. Greenway, M.A., Chief, Prices Branch. This Branch compiles and publishes statistics on: Wholesale and Retail Prices and Services; Cost of Living; Prices of Securities and Bond Yields. For a complete list of the publications of this Branch see Chapter XXX, Section I, under Internal Trade.

† Prepared in the Research Section, Economics Branch, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

replaced individual basic-period prices by "standard" maximum prices applicable to all sellers, with allowance made for regional differences, and in some cases for seasonal fluctuations. Standard prices have usually been set at the wholesale level with standard or basic-period retail markups being set out, but in a number of cases specific retail prices have also been fixed. In fixing such standard prices or markups, the general price prevailing during the basic period (or, in certain cases, during the corresponding season in 1941) has been the main criterion. In a few cases, sales of primary products were exempted from price-ceiling regulations, since control would have raised very great administrative difficulties. However, where these prices have tended to rise unduly price control has been reimposed.

The basic-period principle goes further than simply the stabilization of prices at a certain level. It includes the maintenance, so far as available resources permit, of the same price-quality relationships, the same price ranges and the same proportionate volume of production in low-price lines as during the basic period or the corresponding season in 1941. It involves, too, the distribution of scarce goods to the various regions and retailers in the same proportion as previously. If this were not done, the consumer would experience a rise in living costs, without any increase in prices taking place, for he would be forced to buy a more expensive grade or a less satisfactory type of article than was his custom.

The most serious problem the Board has had to face has been the pressure of rising costs on the price ceiling which developed initially because retail prices in the basic period were naturally based on manufacturing costs in an earlier period, and therefore did not take account of the higher level of current replacement costs. With rising prices in other countries on which Canada depended for supplies, and with higher shipping costs, the cost of imported goods continued to rise. Later, as war production expanded and shortages of materials and labour became more widespread, unit costs increased for a variety of reasons: greater labour turnover, the use of less experienced help, wage increases, the use of substitute materials, lack of the usual means of transportation and, in some cases, reductions in the volume of output and sales, and uneven flow of supplies.

In dealing with rising costs the Board's policy is to distribute, whenever possible the increased costs among the various sections of the trade ("sharing the squeeze"), and also to reduce costs by eliminating unnecessary manufacturing and distributive practices. Cost reduction is the chief aim of the Board's program of simplification, although it is also aimed at making the most effective use of scarce materials, labour and plant facilities. Further reference to the simplification program as applied to various manufactures will be found in Chapter XIV at pp. 354-362. A great many cost-reducing measures have been introduced voluntarily by industry, but where necessary, formal simplification orders have been issued by the Board. The general method of simplification has been to prohibit certain manufacturing and distribution practices and to reduce the number of lines, rather than prescribing standard practices or "standard" or "utility" types of goods as in Great Britain. Simplification has brought about considerable economies without necessitating the extensive machine changeover or excessive disruption of normal marketing practices which would have been entailed by standardization.

Where absorption of the cost "squeeze" and cost-reducing measures have not been sufficient to meet the problem of rising costs, the Board has, in some cases, provided relief by subsidy, remission of duties and taxes on imports, or by taking losses on Government bulk purchases of raw materials. When relief is needed, the decision to provide it by one of these methods has depended primarily on the essenti-

ality of the goods, or their importance, directly or indirectly, to the cost of living. It is not the policy of the Government to give assistance from public funds for the production of luxury items. In a few cases relief has been given by raising maximum consumer prices. This is done very infrequently and only where payment of a subsidy would be impracticable from an administrative point of view or where the effect on the cost of living is negligible and the article is not essential.

Sudsidies are paid at the level of trade that presents the least administrative problems, and the relief is, so far as is required, distributed to other manufacturers and distributors and to the consumer by appropriate price adjustments. Since subsidies are paid for the benefit of domestic consumers, arrangements are made to withhold or recover subsidy payments on goods exported, sold for ships' stores or sold to the Department of Munitions and Supply or its agencies.

Rising import costs have been offset in many cases by subsidy payments, by the absorption of trading losses on bulk purchases or by the remission of import duties and taxes. There is an increasing list of non-essential imports which have been declared ineligible for subsidy consideration.

In the manufacturing industries, subsidies have been paid to offset increased costs such as those resulting from a rise in the price of raw materials, the use of more expensive substitutes, or reduced labour efficiency. It has not, however, been the Government's policy to pay subsidies to offset wage increases. In many cases subsidies have been accompanied or followed by further squeeze adjustments and simplification measures designed to reduce subsidy payments. In a number of industries subsidy payments have been adjusted to the profit position of each firm so as not to raise a company's profits above the level at which the 100 p.c. excess profits tax rate becomes effective.

In the case of a number of primary products, subsidies have on occasion been paid to permit higher prices to producers, designed to stimulate production, while preventing an increase in wholesale and retail prices. Examples of subsidies of this sort are those on various dairy products and those paid to growers of fruits and vegetables for processing. (Most of these subsidies were taken over by the Department of Agriculture in 1943.)

Transportation subsidies have been paid in a number of cases to facilitate the proper distribution of scarce supplies between regions. An example of this is a subsidy paid to enable butter to move from the west to areas of shortage in the east. Finally, a number of subsidies were designed to reduce retail prices in order to lower the cost of living. These "consumer subsidies" are discussed below.

Apart from increased costs, a second problem encountered in the administration of the price ceiling has been the war-time increase in civilian purchasing power. Increasing employment, higher wages and longer hours of work have increased individual incomes substantially. Owing to the overwhelming need for war production, civilian production has not, of course, been able to keep step with this increase in incomes, and in a number of lines shortages in relation to the greatly increased demand developed. In some cases, such as fresh fruits and vegetables which were originally exempted from the ceiling or certain other foodstuffs where the basic period price structure was difficult to enforce, this situation led to further increases in prices. Problems of this kind have been largely met by bringing exempted products under the ceiling and by establishing more specific and enforceable methods of price control. (See p. 777.)

Uniform pricing procedure for goods not on the market during the basic period was laid down in the Consumer Goods Order (Board Order No. 214) issued in March, 1943. This pricing procedure was required for the pricing of new goods, goods made of substitute materials, or goods which had not been on the market in the basic period and which later reappeared. Under the terms of this Order a manufacturer or dealer might sell goods "similar" in usefulness and intrinsic worth to others on which a ceiling price had been fixed at the same price, subject to the subsequent approval of the administrator concerned. On the same basis a dealer was permitted to sell goods at the same price as "identical" goods sold by a competitor who had established a ceiling price on these goods. Where goods were "dissimilar" in usefulness, durability, serviceability or intrinsic worth to any for which a maximum price had been established, the maximum price was to be fixed by the Administrator. The main consideration in pricing "dissimilar" goods is the price at which goods of the same nature would have sold in the basic period. In the case of a new article which costs more to produce than a comparable article, the problem is dealt with in accordance with the principles covering increased costs (see p. 778).

The special conditions in the clothing industry made it difficult to apply the provisions of Board Order No. 214. In many branches of the industry the absence of standard models and the variation of styles, made it impracticable to leave the decision as to what is a "similar" article in the hands of the manufacturer as provided under B-214, even though the Administrator had the power subsequently to make a different ruling. In a number of branches of the clothing trades, therefore, manufacturers were required to submit particulars and samples of cloth for each style of garment they intended to produce, and to obtain a ruling as to the maximum price from the Administrator. This procedure has been established, for example, in the industries producing women's coats and suits, women's dresses, men's shirts, etc.

The Price Ceiling in 1943.—Late in 1942 the cost of living was moving upward and was approaching the point where another cost-of-living bonus would have become payable (see Introduction to this volume). One of the factors involved was a rise in beef prices authorized in October, when provision was also made for monthly seasonal increases in beef prices up to June, 1943. In these circumstances it was decided to reduce the prices of certain widely used foodstuffs by payment of subsidies and/or the remission of import taxes and duties, with a view to bringing the cost of living at least part way back to the level of the basic period. It was felt that it would be fairer to check the rise in the cost of living, which affects every person, than to pay an additional cost-of-living bonus, which certain important groups—small proprietors, farmers, pensioners, etc.—do not receive. It was also clear that another increase in the cost-of-living bonus would have resulted in higher costs of production and hence in widening demands for further price adjustments and subsidies.

The articles selected for the price reduction were milk, oranges, tea and coffee. The factors influencing this choice were the importance of the articles in day-to-day consumption and the relative administrative simplicity of subsidizing these particular prices. As a result of these price reductions, an adjustment in butter prices, and some seasonal price movements, the cost-of-living index declined between Dec. 1, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1943, by 1·7 points to 116·2 (August, 1939 = 100).

Pressure of meat prices continued to be a threat to the stabilization of the cost of living. However, rationing of meat and the setting of standard prices helped to stabilize the meat price level. In 1942, standard wholesale prices for beef and lamb were set, varying from zone to zone and with suitable provision for seasonal move-

ments. Veal and pork followed in February and March of 1943. Rationing of meat was introduced in May, 1943 (see p. 524). More effective control over retail prices was obtained by standardizing retail cuts, and setting standard retail prices for these cuts. This system was applied to beef sales in a number of large cities early in 1943. In the summer it was extended to all areas, and similar systems for veal and lamb were introduced later in the year.

Fresh fruits and vegetables presented another major problem in the summer and fall of 1943. While they were originally exempt from the price ceiling, the pressure on their prices arising from increasing demand and limited supply made it necessary to impose price control despite the very great administrative difficulties involved. Standard maximum wholesale prices and retail markups were, therefore, fixed for many of the more important fruits and vegetables with due provision for regional and seasonal variations in price.

Rentals.—Rent is an important element in the cost of living and one which, in the absence of control, would have increased in many areas where housing shortages have developed. The demand for housing has grown because of the influx of people to certain industrial areas and military centres and as a result of higher earnings of war workers and others. War-time restrictions, shortage of labour and other factors have prevented a sufficient increase in the supply of accommodation, and as a result there has been considerable upward pressure on rentals. Rent control was first introduced in a few special areas only, and applied only to residential accommodation. It was, however, extended step by step to cover all areas and all types of housing, rooming, hotel and commercial accommodation. The general principle of rent control is that rents are "frozen" at the level prevailing on a selected "basic date" (Oct. 11, 1941, for housing accommodation except where rents had been fixed earlier, and July 1, 1943, for rooming accommodation in most areas), and maximum rentals for new accommodation are fixed by Rentals Appraisers appointed by the Board for each district. Applications for variation of maximum rentals may be made by landlords or tenants to a Rentals Appraiser, and appeals against the Rental Appraiser's decision may be made to a "Court of Rental Appeals" in the locality. The main grounds on which an application for a variation in rentals may be made are a change in the amount of accommodation, furniture or services provided, an unduly high or low rental compared with rents prevailing on the basic date for similar accommodation in the neighbourhood, or an increase in rates or taxes.

In congested areas rent control can be effective only if the tenant is protected against eviction. Rental regulations, therefore, provide that well-behaved tenants of housing accommodation may be evicted only if the landlord or his family desire to live in the accommodation themselves, or if the landlord wishes to subdivide the accommodation so as to house more persons. Six months' notice is required in the first case, and three months, in the second case.

The Board also seeks to promote the most effective use of available accommodation by operating housing registries in congested cities, promoting subdivision of houses, etc.

Control of Supplies.—Associated with and as an integral part of the price-ceiling policy are measures designed to assure the supply and distribution of civilian goods. This involves arrangements to secure necessary imports, allocation of productive resources between military, civilian and export requirements, distribution of scarce materials among manufacturers and other measures to ensure the

meeting of more essential needs before the less essential. In some cases the Board has gone so far as to require manufacturers to produce certain goods in designated quantities. Finally, the Board performs important functions in the control of retail distribution, as described at pp. 521-526.

International Controls.—Canada is dependent on foreign sources for supplies of important goods, and furnishes supplies to other United Nations; it is therefore, necessary to maintain close relations with the international (combined) Boards situated at Washington, whose functions include the allocation of many essential materials, allocation of shipping and the guidance of production activities within the United Nations. Decisions of these Boards regarding the allocation of supplies are then implemented by the agencies responsible for production and allocation in each country.

The Combined Production and Resources Board consists of representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Its chief function is to co-ordinate the production of war supplies, but, to an increasing extent, it is concerned with the allocation of the more essential civilian goods. Administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board serve as the Canadian members of some of the committees of this Combined Board (e.g., textiles, farm implements, leather and footwear, etc.). Information on Canadian raw-material requirements and supplies is submitted to the Combined (U.S.-U.K.) Raw Materials Board, through the medium of the Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee (Canada-U.S.). Since late in 1943, Canadian representatives have sat as members of the different commodity sub-committees of the Combined Food Board, a situation which was recently formalized by the addition of Canada as a full member of the Board by the side of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Through the Canadian Division of the U.S. War Production Board at Washington, Canada obtains allocations of raw materials and finished goods produced in the United States. The Washington Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board maintains close and continuous contact with the Canadian Division of the War Production Board and assists in the presentation of Canadian civilian requirements to the Divisional Requirements Committees of the War Production Board, dealing with various commodities. The Board also maintains contact in the United Kingdom with the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Supply and obtains allocations of British supplies required by Canada.

Of course, an allocation of supplies by the War Production Board or one of the international boards does not always of itself guarantee that the quota allocated will be obtained by Canada. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, therefore, must sometimes take further steps. It may obtain priority assistance for Canadian requirements or it may ensure imports by bulk purchasing through one of its associated companies.

Most bulk purchases are undertaken by Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited, the agency also entrusted with the disbursement of subsidies on behalf of the Board. Raw wool and yarns are bulk purchased by the Canadian Wool Board, and Wartime Food Corporation Limited, has powers to bulk purchase fresh fruits and vegetables, if necessary.

Some international agreements for the allocation of supplies require that purchases be made through a central government agency, and in some cases the whole Empire production of a product is bought up by the British Government, who will sell only to government agencies in other countries. This applies, for instance, in the case of sugar and tea. Canada's share of these commodities is

bought by C.P.S.C. on behalf of the Prices Board. In the case of tea the share of each country is allocated by an international committee at London which was set up on the initiative of the Combined Food Board.

So far as possible, bulk purchases are distributed in Canada through the ordinary channels of trade, importers acting as agents for the Corporation. The Corporation assumes all the risks involved in the transaction and is responsible for obtaining the necessary shipping space which is allocated by a Shipping Priorities Committee, on which the Corporation has a representative.

Domestic Controls.—Various procedures have been established for allocating productive resources and supplies between the military and civilian sectors of the Canadian economy and the export trade. For example, the National Textile and Leather Requirements Committee allocates available supplies of textiles and leather between the Armed Services, the civilian population, and requirements under the Mutual Aid Program. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the three Armed Services, and the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Another interdepartmental committee, on which the Board plays an important part, the Food Requirements Committee, considers all major questions of policy connected with food production and supply in Canada and with the supply of Canadian foodstuffs to other nations. Among other tasks, this Committee supervises the preparation of information on Canada's food position for submission to the Combined Food Board at Washington. It also reviews Canada's undertakings to export food to Great Britain and other United Nations.

The domestic distribution of food supplies is a responsibility of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to which the Armed Services submit their requirements. Broadly speaking, the Board is responsible for distribution and imports while the Department of Agriculture is responsible for production and exports.

In the case of metals, lumber and other raw materials controlled by the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has, in most cases, negotiated with the Wartime Industries Control Board for allocations of materials for particular civilian purposes.

Labour requirements of the different sections of the economy are under continuous study by the advisory Interdepartmental Labour Priorities Committee representing National Selective Service, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the Departments of Munitions and Supply, Labour, and Trade and Commerce. Where additional labour is required to maintain essential civilian production and where all reasonable steps have been taken to make the most effective use of the existing labour force, the Board submits the requirements of the industry concerned to the Committee, which may then make appropriate recommendations to National Selective Service.

In order to ensure the best use of civilian supplies, materials in short supply are allocated, formally or informally, to the different manufacturers by the Board's Administrators. Many non-essential uses of materials and non-essential manufacturing operations have been eliminated through the various simplification and conservation measures referred to above. Most of these have resulted in both reduction of costs and conservation of materials, labour or plant facilities.

In some cases it has been necessary for the Board to program the production of consumer goods in order to assure minimum essential supplies. In certain of the clothing trades this has been done by means of formal "production directives" issued to each manufacturer and requiring him to produce various types of goods in

certain quantities. For example, manufacturers of knitted underwear were directed to produce definite quantities of various types of men's, women's and children's underwear. The quotas are based primarily on estimates of requirements and current manufacturing capacity, and the Board undertakes to assist manufacturers in the procurement of any additional raw materials or labour that may be required. In the case of knitted underwear, spinners were directed to deliver certain minimum quantities of machine knitting yarns to the knitters and at the same time steps were taken to obtain United States preference ratings to facilitate importation of yarns. Apart from the formal directives, the informal direction of production and assistance to producers in obtaining materials and labour constitutes an important part of the work of the Board's administrators.

In the metal industries a few production programs were developed owing to the need to ensure or resume production of minimum amounts of essential civilian goods. For example, production and import quotas for farm machinery were worked out in collaboration with the Wartime Industries Control Board and the War Production Board of the United States.

Distribution.—After every feasible effort has been made to increase supply, it is still inevitable that there will be shortages in many lines of consumer goods due to the large proportion of productive facilities devoted to war work and to the increased demand from the civilian population with its greatly expanded purchasing power. The Board, therefore, ensures that goods in short supply are distributed equitably, and that highly essential needs are given priority. A few widely used foodstuffs are rationed to all consumers, while some other goods are sold only to certain consumers to whom they are essential or else on a priority basis, ensuring that all essential needs are met first. Most goods, however, are controlled only by the Board's policy of "equitable distribution" which requires manufacturers and wholesalers to divide scarce supplies between their customers in the same proportion as during 1941, though adjustments are made to allow for shifts in population. The Board's distribution policy is described in detail in the article on Distribution Controls (pp. 525-526).

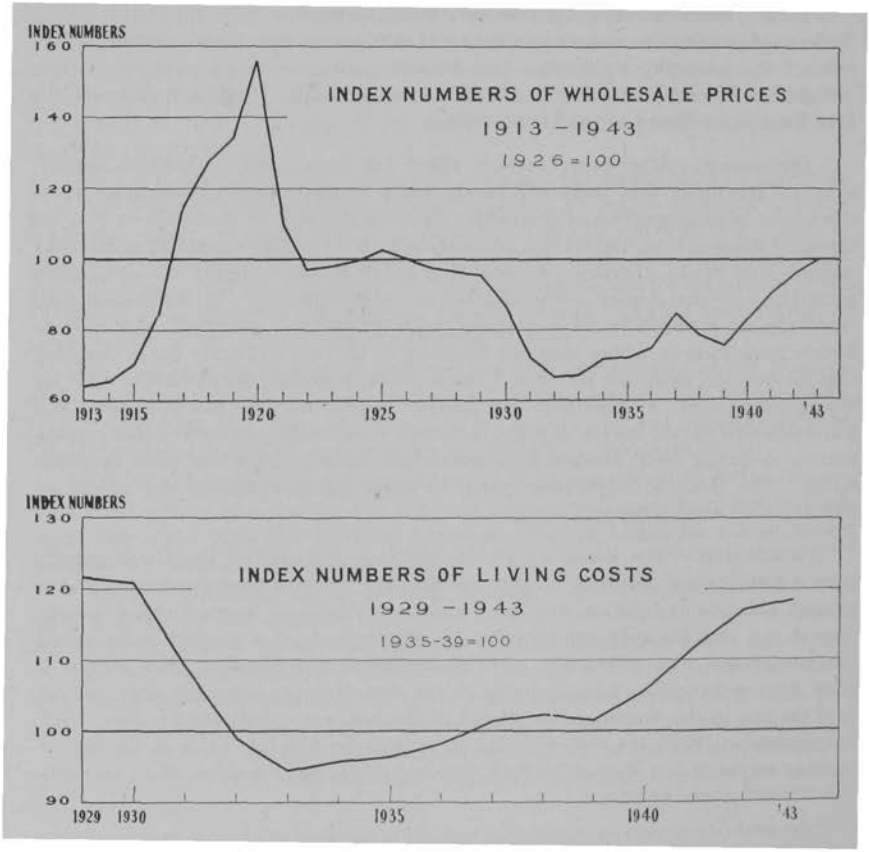
Conclusion.—The Board's activities are only one part of the Government's general stabilization program. There are also the controls over purchasing power through taxation and public borrowing and the controls on wages and manpower. Figures can indicate only imperfectly the effectiveness of a general stabilization program of this sort. However, some indication of the effect of price control is given by a comparison of the increase in the cost of living since the basic period, with the rise in the corresponding period of the last war. Between October, 1941, and December, 1943, the cost-of-living index rose by 3·3 p.c. while in the corresponding period of the War of 1914-18, October, 1916, to December, 1918, the cost-of-living index rose by 35 p.c.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities

Subsection 1.—Historical Review of Wholesale Price Movements (1926=100)

The broad movement in wholesale prices had been gradually upward for a period of sixteen years prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. From an average of 43·6 in 1897, the general wholesale index advanced without appreciable interruption to 64·4 in July, 1914. By the end of the War in November, 1918, this index had reached 132·8, and it continued upward to a post-war inflationary peak of 164·3

in May, 1920. The subsequent deflationary period lasted about two years, and between 1922 and 1929 price levels remained in comparative stability. Annual averages in this interval held between a high of 102·6 for 1925 and 95·6 for 1929. For the three years following 1929, depressionary influences were so severe that prices fell to the level of those of 1913. In February, 1933, the wholesale index touched an extreme low of 63·5 before turning upward again. Irregular recovery then continued until 1937, but the highest point reached, 87·6 in July, 1937, was substantially below the 1926 average. The collapse of the wheat market in 1938, along with fairly general depression in other markets, carried wholesale price levels just prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 down to about eleven points above the



1913 levels. The August, 1939, index of 72·3 marked the extreme low of a two-year decline. The movement of prices prior to the outbreak of the present war was quite different, therefore, from that which preceded the War of 1914-18. The relatively low level of prices in August, 1939, probably influenced the sharper initial advance at the outbreak of war. However, during 1940 price levels steadied and showed no sign of a steep increase until 1941. By that time, great expansion in war-time production had made serious inroads into stocks of nearly all basic commodities and, at the end of 1941, wheat remained the only important commodity for which stocks exceeded predictable requirements. The introduction of general

price control in December, 1941, followed a year in which wholesale prices had advanced 11·2 p.c. as compared with 3·1 p.c. in 1940. The effectiveness of control in the first two years may be judged by the increase for 1942 and 1943, respectively, of 3·8 and 5·6 p.c. The December, 1943, wholesale index of 102·5 was slightly above the 1926 average which is representative of the stabilization levels following the War of 1914-18.

Subsection 2.—War-time Relationships between Wholesale Prices of Farm Products and All Commodities*

Contrasts are more marked than parallels in farm-product wholesale prices and all-commodity wholesale prices for First and Second World War years. Farm-product prices had shown moderate improvement relative to other commodity prices in the years preceding 1914, and pre-war levels were the highest reached in more than two decades. August, 1939, found grain prices severely depressed, and the alignment between farm-product and other prices was then similar to that which existed in the depression years of 1932 and 1933. The initial reaction of farm-product prices was upward after the outbreak of both wars and in each case there was a severe reaction in the summer following. The large grain crop of 1915 brought the wholesale farm-product index sharply downward during the summer of that year, while in 1940 the collapse of France was accompanied by a severe reaction in farm-product prices. However, recovery was much more rapid in the War of 1914-18 than in the present war. Taking an average of prices in the year ended August, 1914, as equal to 100, the advance in farm-product prices overtook the rise in all commodities in August, 1916 (i.e., in exactly two years), and the farm-price index on this base remained above the all-commodity index until April, 1918. When the year ended August, 1939, was taken as 100, the farm-product wholesale price index continued below the all-commodity index until September, 1942 (i.e., for a little over three years). The gap between these two series remained substantially unchanged until the end of 1941. After that time the rate of increase of wholesale prices was reduced, although wholesale farm-product prices continued to advance.

The sharpest contrast in price behaviour of the First and Second World Wars occurred in the third year in each case. In midsummer, 1916, the uncertain movement of the two preceding years gave way to an abrupt rise which carried all commodities upward 47 p.c. and farm-product wholesale prices 83 p.c. between June, 1916, and May, 1917. From June, 1941, to May, 1942, corresponding increases amounted to 6 p.c. for all commodities and 13 p.c. for farm products. There was a substantial reaction from May, 1917, levels of farm products before the final inflationary sweep which continued until May, 1920, but in 1942 general wholesale price levels continued to edge gradually upward throughout the year.

Relationships between the general wholesale price index and the farm-products price index are substantially changed if wheat is excluded from the latter. On this basis the September, 1939, index level for all commodities was 106·8 (year ended August 1939=100) compared with 104·7 for farm products. By December, 1941, the farm-products index had passed the general commodity series reaching 129·2 compared with 127·4 for the general index. This margin was widened in 1942 with farm products reaching 148·7 in December, 1942, as compared with 132·2 for the general index; comparative figures for December, 1943, (165·0 against 139·6) indicate a further widening. Prices for cattle and potatoes were

* To give a clear-cut comparison of war-time price movements, index numbers quoted in the text of this section have been converted to pre-war reference periods, i.e., the years ended August, 1914, and August, 1939=100. The percentage changes recorded by these indexes from year to year are the same as those for corresponding index numbers in Tables 1 and 2 following.

primarily responsible for the 1942 increase in the farm-products index; the same two commodities showed substantial rises in 1943 with grains (excluding wheat) and milk also contributing to the general increase.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1913-43, with Monthly Index Numbers, 1940-43

(1926=100)

Annual Index				Monthly Index				
Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Month	1940	1941	1942	1943
1913	64·0	1929	95·6	January	82·6	84·8	94·1	97·1
1914	65·5	1930	86·6	February	82·8	85·4	94·6	97·5
1915	70·4	1931	72·1	March	83·2	86·0	95·0	98·6
1916	84·3	1932	66·7	April	83·1	86·8	95·0	99·0
1917	114·3	1933	67·1	May	82·2	88·8	95·2	99·3
1918	127·4	1934	71·6	June	81·6	90·1	95·8	99·6
1919	134·0	1935	72·1	July	82·6	91·2	96·0	100·1
1920	155·9	1936	74·6	August	82·6	92·0	95·5	100·4
1921	110·0	1937	84·6	September	83·0	93·3	95·8	101·1
1922	97·3	1938	78·6	October	83·3	93·9	96·6	101·9
1923	98·0	1939	75·4	November	83·9	93·9	96·9	102·4
1924	99·4	1940	82·9	December	84·2	93·5	97·0	102·5
1925	102·6	1941	90·0					
1926	100·0	1942	95·6					
1927	97·7	1943	100·0					
1928	96·4							

2.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Significant Years, 1913-43, with Monthly Figures, 1942 and 1943

(1926=100)

Year and Month	General Wholesale	Consumer Goods	Producers' Goods	Raw and Partly Manufactured Goods	Fully and Chiefly Manufactured Goods	Canadian Farm Products	Building and Construction Materials	Industrial Materials
1913	**64·0**	**62·0**	**67·7**	**63·8**	**64·8**	**64·1**	**67·0**	
1920	**155·9**	**136·1**	**164·3**	**154·1**	**156·5**	**160·6**	**144·0**	
1922	**97·3**	**96·9**	**98·8**	**94·7**	**100·4**	**88·0**	**108·7**	..
1929	**95·6**	**94·7**	**96·1**	**97·5**	**93·0**	**100·8**	**99·0**	**91·8**
1933	**67·1**	**71·1**	**63·1**	**56·6**	**70·2**	**51·0**	**78·3**	**54·1**
1939	**75·4**	**75·9**	**70·4**	**67·5**	**75·3**	**64·3**	**89·7**	**69·0**
1940	**82·9**	**83·4**	**78·7**	**75·3**	**81·5**	**67·1**	**95·6**	**79·0**
1941	**90·0**	**91·1**	**83·6**	**81·8**	**88·8**	**71·2**	**107·3**	**87·3**
1942	**95·6**	**95·6**	**88·3**	**90·1**	**91·9**	**82·5**	**115·2**	**94·2**
1943	**100·0**	**97·0**	**95·1**	**99·1**	**93·1**	**93·9**	**121·2**	**97·6**
1942								
January	94·1	95·0	86·5	87·3	91·7	79·2	113·6	92·4
February	94·6	94·9	87·0	87·9	91·8	80·4	114·4	93·2
March	95·0	95·2	87·4	88·5	92·0	80·8	114·9	93·3
April	95·0	95·1	87·8	88·9	91·7	81·4	115·1	93·5
May	95·2	94·9	88·2	89·6	91·4	80·2	115·0	94·2
June	95·8	95·8	88·8	90·8	91·4	81·5	114·9	94·8
July	96·0	96·4	88·0	90·7	91·8	81·1	114·5	94·6
August	95·5	95·2	88·8	90·0	91·7	81·3	114·5	94·3
September	95·8	95·4	89·1	90·6	92·0	84·3	114·8	94·8
October	96·6	96·3	89·4	92·2	92·1	85·7	116·5	95·0
November	96·9	96·7	89·6	92·7	92·4	86·5	116·5	94·9
December	97·0	96·5	90·0	92·8	92·6	87·1	117·2	95·1
1943[1]								
January	97·1	96·0	90·8	93·0	92·6	87·7	118·3	96·1
February	97·5	96·3	91·3	93·9	92·7	88·6	118·5	96·3
March	98·6	96·5	92·8	95·7	93·3	91·3	119·3	96·6
April	99·0	96·9	93·2	97·0	93·0	92·3	119·1	96·7
May	99·3	97·0	93·8	98·0	92·8	92·8	119·1	97·0
June	99·6	97·2	94·3	98·7	92·7	94·4	119·2	97·3
July	100·1	97·4	95·3	100·0	92·8	96·4	119·6	97·6
August	100·4	97·4	95·7	100·4	92·9	97·4	121·6	98·4
September	101·1	97·0	97·0	101·2	93·6	97·9	123·0	98·5
October	101·9	97·3	98·2	103·2	93·7	103·6	124·0	98·9
November	102·4	97·4	98·9	104·0	93·8	104·2	126·4	98·9
December	102·5	97·7	99·5	104·3	93·8	104·6	126·7	99·2

[1] Subject to revision.

Section 2.—Cost of Living

A consolidation of official cost-of-living indexes was made in 1940 when the index shown at pp. 789-790, 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 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 the same level of living from month to month and year to year. No account has been 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".

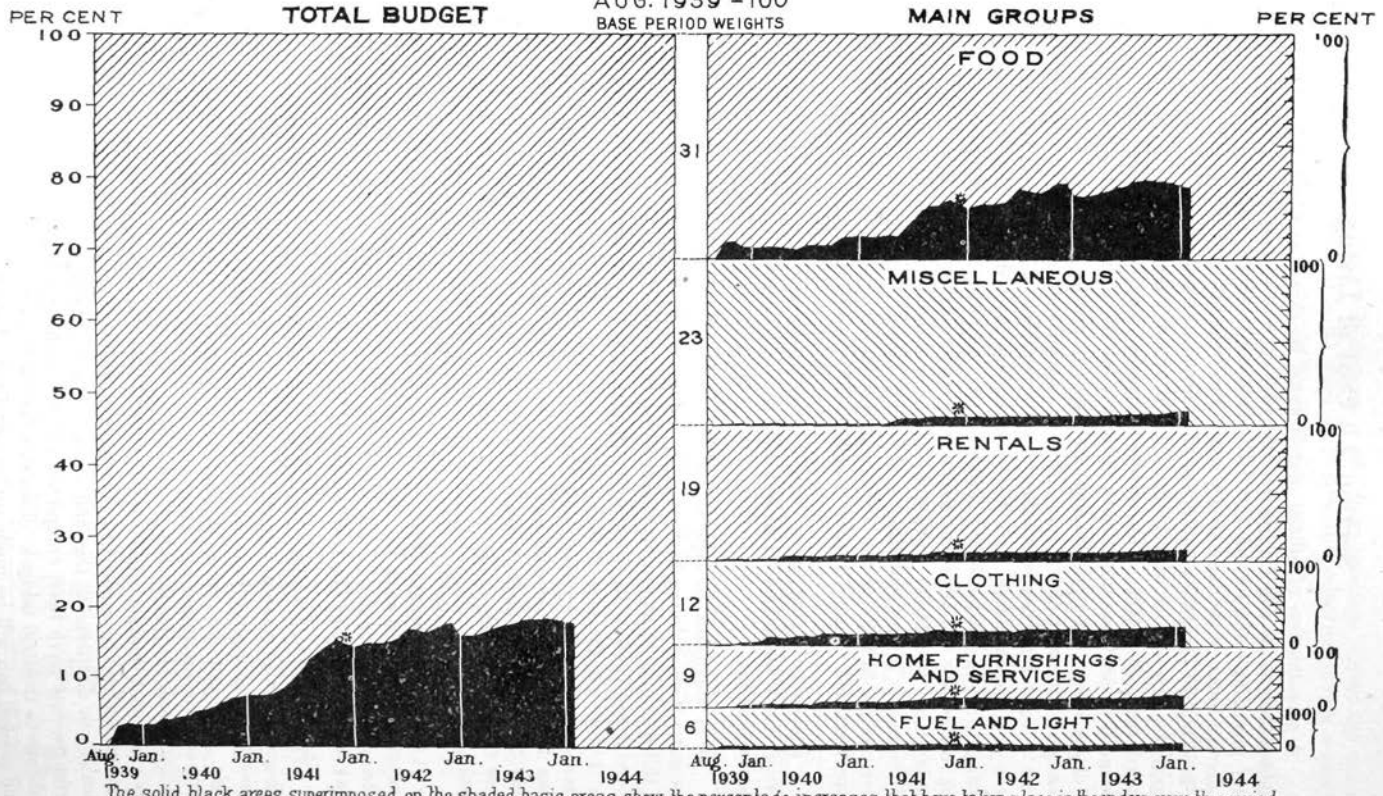
The cost-of-living index budget does not represent a minimum standard of living; it is a budget based upon actual living expenditure records of typical wage-earner families.

It is important to repeat that the index measures changes in the costs of the same level of living from month to month and year to year. The significance of this is at once apparent after comparing the rise in the index during the two years ended June, 1943, with the rise in average weekly earnings of industrial workers. In that period the cost-of-living index has risen barely 7 p.c., while the average weekly wage received by workers in eight leading industries has advanced by more than 20 p.c. Greater earnings have been reflected in greater spending despite heavier taxes and higher savings. This is borne out by figures of retail sales which were more than 20 p.c. above corresponding 1941 levels in the second quarter of 1943.

Claims that the cost of living has risen substantially in the past two years are undoubtedly due in part to confusion between higher costs resulting from higher prices, and higher costs due to greater purchases. The cost-of-living index reflects the rise in prices, but not the increase in purchases.

The cost-of-living index budget is being kept up-to-date, although still measuring changes in the same general standard or level of living. As basic changes in war-time consumption have occurred, the index budget has been adjusted accordingly. For example, with the sharp reduction in pleasure driving, the budget allowance for motor-car operation was reduced and, correspondingly, the recreation budget allowance was increased. As certain foods have become very scarce or have been rationed, budget quantities for them have been reduced and a comparable allowance added to quantities of other foods. Fresh vegetables provide an illustration of new additions to the food index. Due to the scarcity of canned vegetables, arrangements have been completed for the addition of fresh carrots, turnips and cabbage to the food budget. Likewise the curtailment in supply of canned salmon and smoked fish will be made up by additions of fresh fish.

COST OF LIVING INDEX



The solid black areas superimposed on the shaded basic areas show the percentage increases that have taken place in the index over the period indicated. The "over-all" price ceiling became effective December 1, 1941 (indicated by the asterisk)

Concern regarding items in the index budget has been paralleled by efforts to make certain of the accuracy of price records used to calculate the budget cost. Close and continued scrutiny of retail price returns, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives from its 2,000 price correspondents, has produced the belief that price reporting has been honest and that price returns are accurate. However, to remove all doubt on this point, several cost-of-living representatives have been assigned to important distributing centres across the Dominion. It is their duty to check price returns used in compiling the cost-of-living index, and to watch particularly for evidence of quality deterioration in goods for which prices are reported. It has been the Bureau's practice for many years to consider deterioration in quality as equivalent to a rise in price.

There is a tendency to think only of foods when considering the cost of living. The index shows a war-time rise of 33·6 p.c. in food prices to December, 1943, although this percentage would be higher if it were not for prices of bread and milk, which are still close to pre-war levels. As bread and milk have served as a damper on rising food costs, so have rents and miscellaneous items retarded the advance in total living costs. The miscellaneous group, despite its name, is very important, since it includes costs of health maintenance, transportation, personal care, recreation and life insurance. Due to rent control, the war-time rise in rents has amounted to only 7·8 p.c., while the miscellaneous index has risen 7·2 p.c. Considered together these two groups are more important than foods. If they had advanced by the same amount as foods, that is by 33·6 p.c., the December, 1943, cost-of-living index would be 29·4 p.c. above the pre-war level instead of 18·4. p.c.

Cost of Living in 1942 and 1943.—The effect of price control was clearly apparent in cost-of-living movements during 1942. The cost-of-living index advanced only 3·0 points during the year as compared with 7·8 points in 1941. The 1942 rise was due almost entirely to higher food prices. Subsidies at the retail price level on milk, butter, tea, coffee, and oranges were mainly responsible for a decline of 1·7 points in the index between December, 1942, and January, 1943, but this decrease was followed by a rise from February to September, 1943, which advanced the index 2·5 points. There was little change in the final quarter, with the December index showing a net rise of 0·5 points and a war-time increase of 18·4 p.c.

3.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Canada, 1929-43, and by Months, January, 1942, to April, 1944

(1935-39 = 100)

Year	Food Index	Fuel Index	Rent Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings and Services Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1929	134·7	112·6	119·7	134·8	105·0		121·7
1930	131·5	111·8	122·7	130·6	105·4		120·8
1931	103·1	110·0	119·4	114·3	103·3		109·1
1932	85·7	106·8	109·7	100·6	100·4		99·0
1933	84·9	102·5	98·6	93·3	98·2		94·4
1934	92·7	102·1	93·1	97·1	97·8		95·6
1935	94·6	100·9	94·0	97·6	95·4	98·7	96·2
1936	97·8	101·5	96·1	99·3	97·2	99·1	98·1
1937	103·2	98·9	99·7	101·4	101·5	100·1	101·2
1938	103·8	97·7	103·1	100·9	102·4	101·2	102·2
1939	100·6	101·2	103·8	100·7	101·4	101·4	101·5
1940	105·6	107·1	106·3	109·2	107·2	102·3	105·6
1941	116·1	110·3	109·4	116·1	113·8	105·1	111·7

3.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Canada, 1929-43, and by Months, January, 1942, to April, 1944—concluded

Year and Month	Food Index	Fuel Index	Rent Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings and Services Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1942							
January	122·3	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	118·0	107·1	115·9
April	123·7	112·9	111·2	119·8	118·1	107·1	115·9
May	124·3	112·9	111·3	119·9	118·0	107·1	116·1
June	126·2	112·6	111·3	119·9	117·9	107·1	116·7
July	130·3	112·5	111·3	120·0	117·9	107·1	117·9
August	129·6	112·5	111·3	120·1	117·8	107·1	117·7
September	128·5	112·5	111·3	120·1	117·8	107·1	117·4
October	129·8	112·8	111·3	120·1	117·8	107·1	117·8
November	132·4	112·8	111·3	120·1	117·8	107·1	118·6
December	132·8	112·8	111·3	120·2	117·8	107·2	118·8
Averages, 1942	**127·2**	**112·8**	**111·3**	**120·0**	**117·9**	**107·1**	**117·0**
1943							
January	127·3	112·8	111·3	120·2	117·8	107·5	117·1
February	126·7	112·7	111·3	120·1	117·8	107·5	116·9
March	127·7	112·7	111·3	120·1	117·8	107·5	117·2
April	128·7	112·7	111·3	120·2	117·8	107·7	117·6
May	129·9	112·7	111·5	120·2	117·8	108·0	118·1
June	130·9	113·0	111·5	120·4	117·8	108·2	118·5
July	131·8	113·4	111·5	120·5	117·8	108·2	118·8
August	133·2	113·4	111·5	120·6	117·9	108·2	119·2
September	133·5	113·4	111·5	120·6	118·2	108·3	119·4
October	132·9	113·3	111·9	121·1	118·2	108·3	119·3
November	133·1	113·3	111·9	121·1	118·2	108·3	119·4
December	132·7	111·9	111·9	121·1	118·8	108·6	119·3
Averages, 1943	**130·7**	**112·9**	**111·5**	**120·5**	**118·0**	**108·0**	**118·4**
1944							
January	131·5	112·7	111·9	121·1	118·4	108·9	119·0
February	130·9	113·0	111·9	121·3	118·4	109·1	118·9
March	131·1	113·0	111·9	121·3	118·4	109·0	119·0
April	131·5	113·0	111·9	121·4	118·4	109·0	119·1

Regional Changes in Living Costs.—In 1941 the Bureau established wartime cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities. These indexes, covering the cities shown in Table 4, 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. 787). 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=100 instead of the five-year period 1935-39 is used and these 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 18·4 p.c. between August, 1939, and December, 1943. During this period increases in the eight city indexes ranged from 15·4 to 21·4 p.c.

4.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Eight Cities of Canada, October, 1939, to April, 1944

(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	106·2	103·4	103·2	104·7	103·8	103·0
August	107·5	105·4	107·0	104·2	104·6	105·3	103·7	103·7
October	107·0	107·0	108·3	105·1	105·2	106·9	104·2	104·0
December	108·0	108·7	109·4	105·8	106·3	108·6	105·6	105·3
1941								
February	107·9	108·3	109·8	106·0	106·0	108·7	105·5	106·1
April	107·8	108·2	109·9	106·3	106·2	109·0	105·5	106·5
June	108·8	108·8	111·9	108·7	107·8	110·3	107·0	107·5
August	111·6	112·2	115·1	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
June	114·0	115·4	118·2	115·5	113·1	116·2	112·0	113·1
August	115·8	117·2	118·7	116·2	115·0	117·5	114·1	115·0
October	115·5	116·6	119·4	116·3	114·5	117·0	113·6	115·4
December	116·2	117·3	120·3	116·8	115·6	118·5	115·0	116·8
1943								
February	114·7	115·9	118·8	115·3	114·1	116·7	113·5	114·7
April	115·7	116·7	119·0	115·4	114·7	117·4	114·1	116·7
June	117·1	117·8	120·6	116·3	115·1	117·8	115·2	116·9
August	118·7	119·0	121·3	117·3	115·6	118·9	116·0	117·7
October	118·2	118·4	121·5	117·5	115·4	119·0	115·9	117·7
December	118·1	118·5	121·4	117·4	115·4	119·5	116·0	117·5
1944								
February	117·9	118·6	121·0	117·0	115·4	119·3	115·7	116·7
April	118·2	118·7	121·2	117·2	115·7	119·4	115·7	117·2

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.

5.—Index Numbers of Domestic Service Rates, 1938-43

(1935-39=100)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Domestic rates of fuel gas	100·1	101·9	106·7	104·1	105·1	105·1
Domestic electric-light rates	96·5	103·3	103·5	103·0	102·8	97·7
Domestic telephone rates	100·6	100·6	101·9	103·3	103·3	103·3
Street-car fares	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1
Hospital-room rates	101·0	102·7	102·7	104·3	106·0	111·0

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 War of 1914-18 and the present war.

The behaviour of Canadian common-stock prices since 1914 has been quite different from that of commodity prices. During the War of 1914-18 there was no advance in security markets paralleling the pronounced inflation in commodity values. Between 1926 and 1929, however, when commodity prices were declining gradually, common stocks more than doubled in price. Both sets of prices recorded sharp declines between 1929 and 1933, and both showed recovery until 1937. During the present war, common-stock prices moved predominantly downward until the middle of 1942 when a sustained advance began.

Preferred Stocks.—Preferred stock prices were slow in reflecting the upturn in security markets in 1942. However, the rise in preferred issues gathered momentum during the first half of 1943 and were well above pre-war levels by October when prices received their first setback. The December, 1943, index of 115·8 was the highest year-end figure since 1929.

6.—Index Numbers of Preferred Stocks, by Months, 1927-43

(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[1]	69·0	70·9	70·0	66·8	58·4	54·5	59·7	63·8	64·4	63·8	63·0	60·6
1933[1]	59·8	59·8	57·1	57·1	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
1942	99·6	96·8	95·6	94·5	95·4	96·5	95·7	95·8	95·6	96·2	97·5	100·4
1943	102·7	105·5	106·4	108·2	110·1	113·3	117·3	117·8	118·0	118·2	115·3	115·8

[1] Figures for 1932 and April, 1933, were revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—Weakness in gold stocks was responsible for a continuing down trend in the mining market until October, 1942. Subsequent gains paralleled those for industrial issues in the first half of 1943, but at that time prices remained well below pre-war levels.

7.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, January, 1942, to April, 1944

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total	Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total
1942				**1943**—concluded			
January	50·5	84·3	61·9	April	59·0	87·0	68·6
February	45·4	81·5	57·5	May	56·6	87·0	66·9
March	40·1	75·3	51·9	June	59·1	86·3	68·4
April	37·5	72·8	49·3	July	62·8	88·2	71·5
May	39·6	75·8	51·7	August	66·4	91·5	75·1
June	42·6	74·3	53·2	September	71·9	92·4	79·2
July	39·3	73·3	50·6	October	68·5	93·5	77·2
August	38·0	72·3	49·4	November	65·9	85·7	72·9
September	38·4	72·1	49·7	December	68·5	86·5	74·9
October	33·3	71·8	46·2				
November	40·7	73·2	51·6				
December	44·7	74·4	54·7	**1944**			
1943				January	72·2	89·4	78·5
January	50·1	79·4	60·0	February	71·3	88·6	77·5
February	52·0	80·3	61·5	March	70·1	86·5	76·0
March	55·6	83·4	65·0	April	70·4	92·0	78·0

8.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1942

(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									
			Industrials, Total	Machinery and Equipment	Pulp and Paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and Clothing	Food and Allied Products	Beverages	Building Materials	Industrial Mines
January	66·8	91·1	62·9	74·3	71·9	74·5	45·9	112·8	88·7	99·2	75·1	71·9
February	64·7	91·1	60·8	73·4	69·3	69·7	43·6	108·7	85·5	96·3	73·9	70·1
March	62·3	89·4	57·8	69·7	66·1	70·9	41·2	104·3	75·8	92·8	74·0	67·3
April	61·1	88·4	56·6	70·6	63·2	69·6	41·4	102·4	74·2	93·1	73·9	64·2
May	62·0	87·4	57·9	74·7	61·1	70·5	43·2	104·3	73·5	94·2	75·7	65·2
June	62·8	87·7	58·4	76·2	61·1	69·6	44·5	106·6	73·9	93·6	76·8	64·9
July	62·4	81·7	58·6	76·6	58·9	65·3	46·6	100·4	75·9	95·5	75·3	62·7
August	61·6	71·9	58·5	76·0	56·0	61·2	47·5	97·7	75·3	98·3	73·1	61·9
September	62·6	69·0	59·8	77·9	55·9	62·0	49·0	99·8	74·2	98·7	71·2	64·1
October	65·0	70·3	62·2	80·3	57·8	64·9	51·0	99·6	74·0	98·9	70·8	68·4
November	67·6	72·3	64·1	82·5	62·6	72·3	53·7	101·6	77·1	105·5	74·9	68·0
December	71·3	74·4	67·2	86·0	71·2	81·9	57·9	109·3	82·5	107·3	79·6	69·1

Month	Types of Stocks			
	Public Utilities			
	Public Utilities, Total	Transportation	Telephone and Telegraph	Power and Traction
January	70·4	64·5	95·5	64·4
February	67·7	60·5	93·5	62·1
March	67·5	59·4	93·5	62·0
April	66·3	60·6	91·9	60·2
May	66·4	59·6	92·0	60·7
June	68·1	56·6	92·3	64·3
July	67·8	58·4	86·5	65·2
August	67·8	58·8	80·8	66·9
September	69·2	62·5	83·4	67·1
October	72·0	73·4	83·9	67·9
November	77·6	85·7	87·1	72·1
December	83·8	88·2	89·8	80·7

9.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1943

(1935-39=100)

Month	Grand Total	Types of Stocks										
			Industrials									
		Banks, Total	Industrials, Total	Machinery and Equipment	Pulp and Paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and Clothing	Food and Allied Products	Beverages	Building Materials	Industrial Mines
January	76·3	76·7	72·1	90·3	75·3	82·4	62·9	114·3	88·2	109·7	84·0	74·3
February	78·7	78·6	75·6	94·0	75·8	88·3	67·2	117·4	88·1	111·8	85·0	78·6
March	79·1	80·2	75·0	96·7	77·1	89·5	65·6	118·1	81·6	113·9	85·3	79·6
April	82·6	80·9	77·4	100·8	79·6	93·3	67·7	121·1	87·4	128·2	89·5	79·7
May	83·7	80·5	77·6	104·0	89·3	91·6	67·9	119·9	88·7	128·1	91·4	79·2
June	86·3	81·4	79·8	108·6	94·7	96·0	73·2	124·0	89·4	133·5	93·1	77·3
July	91·0	81·7	85·7	110·5	106·8	94·1	84·9	126·0	91·5	137·9	94·5	78·7
August	88·9	82·7	83·6	109·4	104·8	92·2	82·1	125·9	93·4	138·0	93·3	76·1
September	89·3	82·8	83·9	111·4	104·7	91·9	83·5	126·1	93·4	138·5	92·6	75·0
October	86·4	81·3	81·6	110·8	103·0	88·2	81·0	124·8	93·6	143·9	90·8	71·2
November	79·6	79·9	75·1	103·8	96·5	89·6	74·4	120·3	90·7	142·2	85·2	62·9
December	80·5	78·9	75·8	106·0	102·7	88·7	74·7	119·3	88·1	145·9	84·0	64·6

Month	Types of Stocks			
	Public Utilities			
	Public Utilities, Total	Transportation	Telephone and Telegraph	Power and Traction
January	90·0	92·1	93·3	88·5
February	88·0	84·7	92·2	88·0
March	92·1	102·1	93·7	88·6
April	101·4	123·3	96·8	95·8
May	106·2	133·4	95·0	101·0
June	111·1	126·3	96·6	111·1
July	112·4	130·5	98·1	111·3
August	109·5	121·0	100·1	109·0
September	110·3	118·7	100·7	110·8
October	104·3	114·7	100·5	102·3
November	94·1	98·9	99·9	90·9
December	96·6	107·6	99·5	92·2

Section 4.—Index Numbers of Bond Yields

The exceptional requirements of the war years of 1914-18 turned the Dominion authorities to the internal market, a field that had hitherto served mainly the needs of the provinces and municipalities. Historical records of long-term bond yields in the internal market prior to 1914 are obtainable, therefore, from provincial and municipal sources only. A record of Ontario issues from 1900 to date is available and was utilized for the first long-term bond-yield index constructed by the Bureau of Statistics. The relatively long period for which this record has been preserved makes this series of considerable value. At pp. 805 and 806 of the 1937 Year Book a statement is given showing the movements of Ontario bond yields since 1900.* Since the War of 1914-18, however, the growing importance of Dominion financing in the domestic market has made it advisable to supplement the Ontario series with the Dominion index of long-term bond yields shown in Table **10**. In 1941,

* 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.

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.

10.—Index Numbers of Dominion of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields, by Months, January, 1938 to April, 1944

(1935-39 = 100)

Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January	102·2	97·3	109·3	100·6	99·4	98·8	97·3
February	100·8	97·2	107·2	100·8	99·3	98·5	97·3
March	100·3	95·4	107·9	100·5	99·6	97·6	97·3
April	97·4	96·3	105·5	100·6	99·6	97·3	97·3
May	96·2	97·8	104·5	101·1	99·5	97·3	
June	98·0	95·7	107·8	101·9	98·8	97·3	
July	98·7	96·0	107·0	101·5	98·7	97·3	
August	98·8	98·6	104·3	101·2	99·0	97·3	
September	101·9	117·0	103·1	100·3	99·4	97·3	
October	99·3	111·9	102·6	100·2	99·6	97·3	
November	97·4	108·4	101·9	99·1	99·6	97·3	
December	97·2	110·5	101·0	99·3	99·4	97·3	

CHAPTER XXIII.—PUBLIC FINANCE

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PART I.—NATIONAL WEALTH AND INCOME

Section 1.—National Wealth

Owing to the abnormal economic conditions that have prevailed over the past ten-year period, no further official estimate for National Wealth has been made since that of 1933. This measured economic conditions at the lowest point of the pre-war depression. It is not desirable to establish another basis of national wealth until conditions have become normal. A short summary of the position is given at pp. 795-796 of the 1942 Year Book.

Section 2.—National Income*

During the past decade estimates of national income have emerged as a fundamental basis of reference and are employed with increasing frequency in international comparisons. No other statistical approach is so fruitful in portraying the workings of the national economy. Formerly used as a general yardstick of economic welfare, national income statistics, as now developed and with the several breakdowns, afford an excellent analysis of the economic position. In war-time they furnish a basis for judgments regarding the relative size of the war effort, the disposition of a nation's resources, the comparative severity of taxation, or the relative impact of war upon private consumption and capital accumulation.

Information as to the relative importance, trends and fluctuations of the industrial and service groups is furnished through the distribution by productive sources of income. A classification by types of payments to individuals discloses the numbers, rates and remuneration of the claimants of occupational income, as well as the flow of investment income in the form of dividends, interest and rent. A cross-classification of productive groups by types of payment and by provinces answers many questions of interest to the economist and sociologist.

* Prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Chief, Business Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This subject is treated more fully in "National Income of Canada, 1919-1938, Part I" and the estimates are brought up to date regularly in the "Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics". Other publications of the Branch are listed in Chapter XXX under the headings of "Finance" and "Business Indices"

Canada's national income is a composite of volume and price movements and is the best measure of the cyclical fluctuations that have taken place since the end of the War of 1914-18. The total, due largely to inflated prices, reached a high level of nearly $4,600,000,000 in 1920 and fell off nearly 24 p.c. during the following year. The recovery was practically continuous until 1929 when a maximum of $5,273,000,000 was recorded. The low point of the depression was experienced in 1933, when the national income was only 52 p.c. of the total for 1929. A temporary setback of 1938 (see Table 1) merely interrupted the advance, which has been markedly accelerated during the years of the present war.

The long-term trend of income has been slightly upward during the 22 years from 1919 to 1940, despite the unprecedented setback of the thirties when idle plant and personnel were so much in evidence. If the period of observation were extended back to 1911, the upward trend would be much more pronounced.

Comparison with the national income of the United States is made in Table 1 in order to assist in placing the Canadian income in proper perspective. The position of the United States is more favourable in regard to per capita income and income per gainfully occupied, the money income per capita averaging about 37 p.c. higher in the United States. One reason for this is the greater relative predominance in Canada of the primary activities especially agriculture. Tertiary industries including transportation, trade and service are, collectively, of greater relative importance in the United States. The average return in the service groups broadly interpreted is normally much greater than in primary activities.

1.—National Income of Canada, Compared with an Estimate for the United States, 1919-1940

Year	Canada					United States		
	National Income		Population	National Income Per Capita	National Income per Gainfully Occupied Person	National Income[2]	Population	National Income Per Capita
	Amount[1]	Index Number 1935-1939 = 100						
	$'000		'000	$	$	$'000,000	'000	$
1919	3,816,113	93·5	8,311	459	1,219	65,904	105,003	628
1920	4,597,853	112·6	8,556	537	1,404	76,385	106,543	717
1921	3,507,220	85·9	8,788	399	1,144	60,304	108,208	557
1922	3,670,975	89·9	8,919	412	1,177	61,513	109,873	560
1923	3,847,059	94·2	9,010	427	1,209	72,912	111,537	654
1924	3,865,446	94·7	9,143	423	1,224	73,380	113,202	648
1925	4,238,980	103·8	9,294	456	1,320	77,845	114,867	678
1926	4,507,335	110·4	9,451	477	1,359	82,802	116,532	710
1927	4,738,360	116·1	9,637	492	1,371	81,397	118,197	689
1928	5,269,467	129·1	9,835	536	1,455	83,396	119,862	696
1929	5,272,619	129·2	10,029	526	1,410	83,326	121,526	686
1930	4,452,419	109·1	10,208	436	1,201	68,858	123,077	559
1931	3,579,535	87·7	10,376	345	1,037	54,479	124,039	439
1932	2,812,905	68·9	10,510	268	875	39,963	124,840	320
1933	2,722,504	66·7	10,633	256	868	42,322	125,578	337
1934	3,147,164	77·1	10,741	293	976	49,455	126,373	391
1935	3,371,254	82·6	10,845	311	1,014	55,719	127,249	438
1936	3,827,255	93·8	11,950	350	1,116	64,924	128,052	507
1937	4,367,704	107·0	11,045	395	1,217	71,513	128,823	555
1938	4,291,158	105·1	11,152	385	1,207	64,200	129,823	495
1939	4,553,662	111·5	11,267	404	1,242	70,829	130,878	541
1940	5,404,154	132·4	11,381	475	1,356	77,809	131,954	590

[1] Preliminary estimates of $6·5 billion, $7·5 billion and $8·8 billion for 1941, 1942 and 1943, respectively, are subject to change. Due to revision in process since 1941, estimates are different from those given in Table 43, p. 797, of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Statistics from 1919-1928 "National Income and its Composition", National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, p. 310, Table 43; from 1929-1942 "Survey of Current Business", U.S. Dept. of Commerce, March, 1943, p. 22, Table 14.

Description of Method.—The computation of the national income is, theoretically, a matter of accounting. The following formula presents a simple picture of the relationship existing in a closed economy.

Gross Operating Revenues less Cost of Materials and Overhead and Depreciation Charges	= NATIONAL INCOME =	Payments to Individuals (including: salaries and wages, supplementary labour income, net dividends, rents and withdrawals of working proprietors, etc.) plus positive or negative savings of enterprises

Based on this formula, the income of the Canadian people is defined as the value of goods and services at current prices becoming available for consumption or investment during a given period to persons residing in the country, after providing for the replacement or maintenance of the goods and services employed in production. While individuals are normally paid by cheque or cash for their share in the productive process, fundamentally income consists of the goods and services purchased by means of such payments.

The work of housewives is excluded from the calculations, being classed as a non-market service in connection with a way of life rather than an economic activity. Remunerations for non-productive and illegal pursuits, useful to certain persons but disadvantageous to society, are also disregarded. Practices, such as gambling and robbery, come under this heading. Transfer payments, while included in income payments to individuals are automatically eliminated by the inclusion of the positive or negative savings of enterprises.

Capital gains and losses, charity, gifts and direct relief payments add nothing to the general flow of economic goods. A few items, on the other hand, not passing through the market are included in estimates of national income. The most important of these are the value of home-produced food consumed on the farms and imputed net rentals on owner-occupied dwellings. The market counterparts, food consumed by non-farmers and net rentals paid for tenant-occupied dwellings are used as guides in estimating prices and rates.

Sources of National Income.—The flow of income is mainly a two-way process and cannot be said to commence at any one point. Yet, as income essentially results from production, it is of interest to know which particular industrial or service groups contribute the most to the nation's economy and income. The classification of national income by productive sources (Table 2) is a logical starting point, therefore, and furnishes an important body of information.

Classification of Enterprises.—For purposes of study, thirty original classes were combined into the seven major groups, the Bureau's statistical classification with appropriate adaptations, having been followed. Primary production comprises six industries. Agriculture includes fur farming, the woods operations of the farmer on his own property and dairy activities limited to the production of milk, butter and cheese on the farm.

Forestry includes the operations of the lumber and pulp and paper industries, as well as woods operations other than those of the farmer on his woodlot. Fish-canning and curing plants in addition to primary operations are included in the fisheries group. The activities of trappers and hunters are considered in connection with the trapping industry to the exclusion of fur farming.

As the final product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned, the processing industries of smelting, cement, clay products, lime and salt are included in mining. The electric power group coincides with central electric stations as annually reported by the Bureau.

Secondary production embraces construction, manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and custom and repair. Construction covers operations as reported in recent years by the Bureau. Manufacturing production, *n.e.s.*, is exclusive of processing activities closely connected with three primary groups. As intimated above, sawmilling, and pulp and paper operations are included with forestry, fish canning and curing is a part of the fisheries industry, while smelting, cement, clay products, lime and salt are treated along with mining. The eight industries, for the purpose of avoiding duplication, are excluded from manufactures, *n.e.s.* Custom and repair includes thirteen industries of which dyeing, cleaning and laundry, and automobile garages are the most important. The industrial section of the Decennial Census furnishes periodical information in regard to the personnel in these industries. The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1930, provided information for estimating the operating accounts.

Considerable information regarding the following industries in the transportation-communication group: steam and electric railways, civil aviation, express, telegraphs, and telephones is obtained from annual reports of the Bureau of Statistics and outside Departments. As the railway companies also operate hotels, express and telegraph services, it is necessary to separate the records of these subsidiary activities, avoiding duplication with other groups. Water and road transport, warehousing and storage are also regarded as industries in this main group, the operating accounts being estimated on the basis of occupational data, furnished by the Decennial Census and other relevant information. Trade is subdivided into the wholesale and retail divisions, retail services being treated elsewhere.

Finance includes banking, trust companies, loan and mortgage, stock and bond dealers, insurance and real estate. Non-farm mortgage interest and net rentals, paid and imputed, are estimated for inclusion along with the real estate industry. Government income originating, including Dominion, provincial and municipal administration, is computed from the "Public Accounts". Educational, railway and other operations are eliminated so as to avoid duplication.

The service group consists of professional, educational and personal services. The latter is a composite of recreation, business service, barber shops and beauty parlours, undertaking, photography, hotels and restaurants, boarding and lodging houses, domestic and miscellaneous service.

The Relationship of the Seven Major Groups.—Two difficulties stand in the way of presenting an accurate measure of the relative importance of the seven major groups. Processing activities are combined with primary forestry, fisheries and mining in such a way that it is difficult to separate the primary and secondary phases. The practice has been to combine processing activities with the primary industries and to report manufacturing with the duplication eliminated.

Another problem arises from the fact that Canada in the inter-war period was a heavy debtor nation and the income flowing out of the country in the form of dividends and interest was considerable. This so-called negative balance on dividends and interest has not been classified by productive sources, but is deducted from the total income produced to obtain the income realized. The result of this procedure is that primary production, which includes agriculture, the one large industry

which pays no dividends or bond interest, is somewhat more important on this score in relation to the Canadian economy than the productive classification indicates.

The predominant position of commodity production is at once apparent. Primary production, including processing activities closely associated with forestry, fisheries and mining, accounts for 25·3 p.c. of the income in the period under review. Secondary production, including construction, manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and custom and repair, is in second place with 19·9 p.c. Trade occupies third position, accounting for 12 p.c., while service, government, transportation and finance follow in the order named. Primary production, affected by price changes, recorded an early decline from 1929 to 1932, while secondary production was more resistant to influences of depression. It is evident that finance responds tardily to cyclical fluctuations. Transportation corresponds closely with the fluctuations of the general total. The operations of government follow a more independent course than any of the other main groups, the correlation between the income originating in government and the national income being obviously low during the period. The fluctuations of trade and service conformed closely to the general pattern. Service, however, showed a lag during the declining phase from 1929 to 1933.

2.—Income Originating by Industrial and Service Groups, 1919-40

NOTE.—See footnote 2 to Table 1 regarding estimates for 1941 and 1942. See text p. 799 for brief explanation of the seven groups. The payments of dividends and interest to individuals in Canada holding stocks and bonds of external enterprises are deducted from the entire outward flow of such payments and the final column is obtained by deducting the balance from the total income originating.

Year	Primary Production	Secondary Production	Transportation	Trade	Finance	Government	Service	Totals, All Industries	
								Before— deduction of International Balance re Dividends and Interest	After—
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1919....	1,260,862	902,697	391,423	492,496	291,125	223,793	428,017	3,990,413	3,816,113
1920....	1,419,552	1,053,594	443,868	579,478	341,148	448,189	483,824	4,769,653	4,597,853
1921....	877,661	725,877	407,800	479,428	367,506	403,179	436,769	3,698,220	3,507,220
1922....	954,311	727,223	421,799	470,704	406,054	454,709	427,375	3,862,175	3,670,975
1923....	1,020,989	776,977	450,764	490,253	422,575	451,359	446,142	4,059,059	3,847,059
1924....	1,084,323	729,422	433,994	479,878	469,113	413,236	457,180	4,067,146	3,865,446
1925....	1,304,252	771,327	458,106	529,880	459,917	456,725	468,373	4,448,580	4,238,980
1926....	1,281,530	870,802	504,683	589,520	501,388	489,143	487,969	4,725,035	4,507,335
1927....	1,336,185	968,562	515,752	607,785	508,404	518,972	509,200	4,964,860	4,738,360
1928....	1,503,212	1,081,550	567,026	655,811	600,746	561,529	534,893	5,504,767	5,269,467
1929....	1,404,724	1,192,546	562,930	673,849	592,333	554,664	563,473	5,544,519	5,272,619
1930....	1,032,534	1,063,398	499,934	575,040	581,684	453,000	553,629	4,759,219	4,452,419
1931....	729,992	835,542	392,544	479,032	524,941	396,783	514,001	3,872,835	3,579,535
1932....	568,421	584,136	317,900	379,008	342,369	427,060	469,311	3,088,205	2,812,905
1933....	599,464	532,440	284,756	366,186	308,807	431,303	440,048	2,963,004	2,722,504
1934....	782,226	601,769	313,248	414,593	361,228	453,035	460,665	3,386,764	3,147,164
1935....	863,014	682,767	324,948	442,192	367,188	453,849	476,996	3,610,954	3,371,254
1936....	996,093	777,365	351,954	481,888	402,266	586,330	497,159	4,093,055	3,827,255
1937....	1,180,851	931,127	382,492	538,426	428,670	634,254	531,884	4,627,704	4,347,704
1938....	1,151,825	922,636	368,247	540,767	424,999	616,981	543,703	4,569,158	4,291,158
1939....	1,271,858	977,868	405,797	539,611	425,849	661,551	551,098	4,833,662	4,553,662
1940....	1,442,915	1,186,341	467,008	591,366	423,650	981,459	596,415	5,689,154	5,404,154

Classification of Payments to Individuals.—The approach to national income from the viewpoint of payments to ultimate consumers involves many subsidiary studies relating to Canada's manpower. The volume of production, and consequently income, depends largely on the numbers at work.

The gainfully occupied may be segregated for analysis into three classes, the working proprietor, the employee and the unpaid labourer or "no-pay". The working proprietor or enterpriser is a person conducting an enterprise which he controls. Some enterprisers have other persons working for them. Others are independent workers, like many farmers, small retailers and doctors. The essential fact distinguishing the enterpriser from the employee is that he takes the risk of the enterprise and does not receive for his services a fixed rate of compensation. The difference between the "employee" and the co-called "unpaid labourer" is that the latter receives no fixed remuneration in cash, the payment being limited to a living allowance mainly in kind.

For national income purposes, the number of employees is calculated on a full-time basis, that is, it is really a statement of the number of man-years worked by those employed rather than of actual numbers engaged on any particular date.

Slightly more than one-third (33·8 p.c.) of the population was gainfully occupied on a full-time basis during the 22-year period 1919-40.

As the growth in total population was more rapid, the proportion engaged in productive enterprises was considerably less in the latter part of the period than in the years immediately following the War of 1914-18. From 1919 to 1929, the proportion of gainfully occupied ranged about 37 p.c., an important shift coming in the latest decade, with a percentage of only 31·7 p.c., in 1938. The relative increase in idle population had a significant bearing upon the problem of potential manpower for war activities, and by the end of 1942 a high percentage of the population actively participated in productive pursuits in addition to a heavy enlistment in the Armed Forces.

Statistics of payments to individuals from 1919 to 1940, are given in Table 3.

3.—National Income Payments to Individuals in Canada, 1919-40

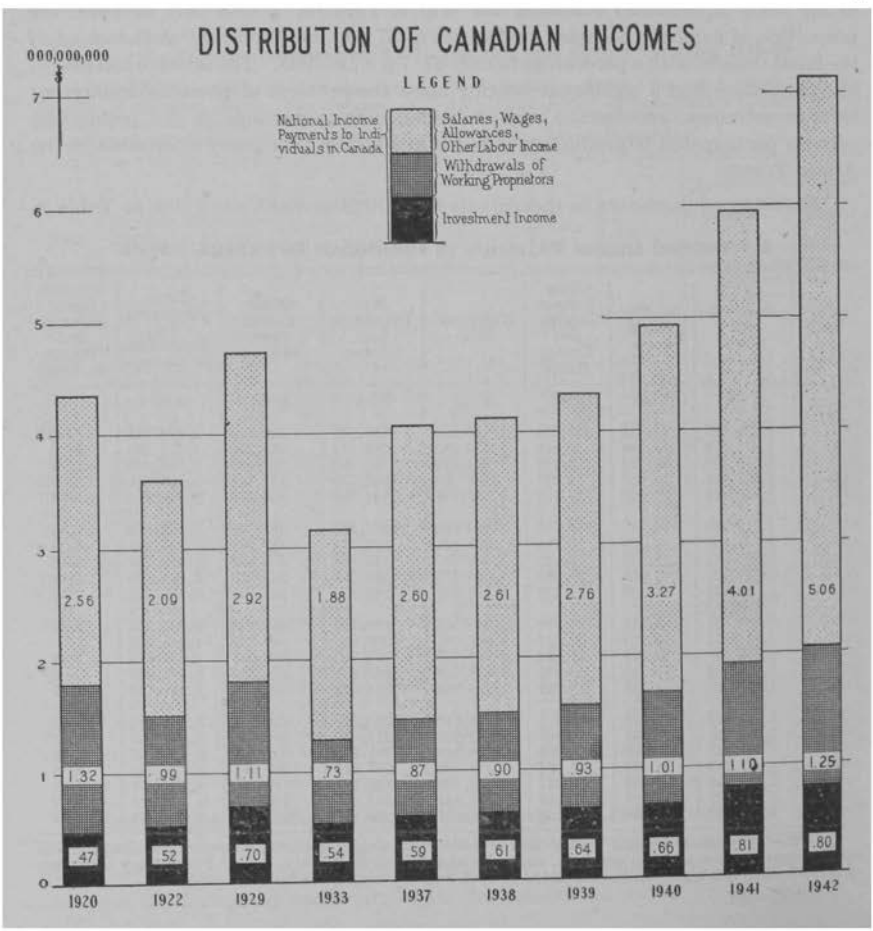
Year	Salaries and Wages	No-Pay Allowances	Other Labour Income and Direct Relief	Withdrawals	Net Dividends and Interest	Other Investment Income[1]	Total Payments to Individuals in Canada[2]	Percentage of Salaries and Wages to Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	
1919.....	2,120,601	66,245	153,240	1,170,902	156,354	216,292	3,883,634	54·6
1920.....	2,477,573	67,364	16,492	1,315,965	209,179	258,233	4,344,806	57·0
1921.....	2,078,495	63,764	14,783	1,064,399	191,682	291,923	3,705,046	56·1
1922.....	2,017,064	59,842	14,027	994,266	206,779	317,446	3,609,424	55,9
1923.....	2,159,482	61,290	15,733	1,017,081	194,313	336,345	3,784,244	57·1
1924.....	2,123,299	64,447	16,745	990,768	207,124	351,689	3,754,072	56·6
1925.....	2,183,568	64,979	16,795	998,414	213,972	358,026	3,835,754	56·9
1926.....	2,350,511	71,215	18,010	1,040,939	248,864	361,180	4,090,719	57·5
1927.....	2,494,258	74,605	19,551	1,090,116	250,273	365,519	4,294,322	58·1
1928.....	2,680,730	81,428	21,470	1,126,387	282,059	393,162	4,585,236	58·5
1929.....	2,803,573	86,144	26,280	1,111,888	286,724	413,108	4,727,717	59·3
1930.....	2,625,472	86,119	29,427	1,046,467	309,923	446,662	4,544,070	57·8
1931.....	2,290,236	67,318	42,222	947,497	279,722	430,961	4,057,956	56·4
1932.....	1,910,808	54,743	62,445	818,718	231,600	374,326	3,452,640	55·3
1933.....	1,740,589	51,245	88,799	729,304	214,319	324,761	3,149,017	55·3
1934.....	1,870,685	51,178	103,376	715,053	230,213	296,979	3,267,484	57·3
1935.....	2,016,186	53,333	127,402	748,968	243,640	303,021	3,492,550	57·7
1936.....	2,162,216	52,300	117,265	800,346	235,861	308,014	3,676,002	58·8
1937.....	2,432,219	54,337	117,009	870,328	267,947	339,691	4,081,531	59·6
1938.....	2,454,348	54,038	103,231	899,128	261,512	361,361	4,133,618	59·4
1939.....	2,604,519	55,403	104,422	934,933	262,662	382,277	4,344,216	60·0
1940.....	3,081,980	59,889	130,351	1,011,322	263,588	397,154	4,944,284	62·3

[1] "Other Investment Income" is the sum of interest on savings deposits, interest from insurance and annuity contracts, pensions and annuities, mortgage interest and net rentals. [2] Preliminary estimates of $5,873 million and $7,090 million for 1941 and 1942, respectively, are subject to revision.

The main flow of money is from productive enterprise to individuals. Personal income is received in return for participation in the productive process. Salaries, wages and other labour income is paid for work performed and investment income in the form of dividends, interest and rents, is the remuneration for furnishing capital. The withdrawals of working proprietors represent a return from both work and ownership. Another important component is the undistributed profit or loss, retained by enterprise but regarded as an addition to, or deduction from, the income of the owners.

The size of the income of an individual measures his power of demand for goods and services. His consequent control over the economic activity of society depends upon the relative magnitude of the income.

Remuneration of employees in the form of salaries and wages, amounting to nearly 58 p.c. of the total, was the chief income payment during the period. If living allowances of so-called unpaid labour and other labour income are added, the employee's share would be raised to 61 p.c. Salaries and wages were nearly maintained in the second half of the period compared with the first, while a marked increase was shown in "other labour income" including direct relief.



The withdrawals of working proprietors, mainly farmers, retailers and professionals constituted nearly one-quarter of the total in the twenty-two years. Owing in part to the severe depression in agriculture, the withdrawals of employers and "own accounts" were one-fifth less in the second half of the period than in the first.

Investment income, including net dividends, interest from bonds, debentures and mortgages, net rentals and other returns from credit instruments, was computed at 14·6 p.c. of national income payments. An increase of nearly 13 p.c. was shown in dividends and bond interest in the last eleven years of the period over the first, while other investment income recorded a gain of more than 8 p.c. A decline of only about 3·4 p.c. occurred in income payments as a whole.

Salaries and wages were more sensitive to economic fluctuation than the remuneration of working proprietors; the latter, which receded from $1,316 million in 1920 to $1,017 million in 1922, recovered fairly continuously to 1929, when an intermediate maximum of $1,112 million was reached. The low point of the second major depression of about $715 million was recorded during 1934, successive gains then being shown until the end of the period under review.

Types of Payment.—Remuneration of employees in a large number of groups, is taken directly from the compilations of the annual census conducted by the Bureau. The decennial census furnishes comprehensive information as to numbers, rates and remuneration of employees. Intercensal years were estimated by means of indexes of employment and other data. Corporation and public accounts were of great assistance in estimating salaries and wages paid by finance and government.

More than one-third of a million persons were working during the census period of 1930-31 without receiving any regular remuneration in the form of salaries or wages. As many of the "no pays" were farmers' sons working at home, the income of at least a part of the group consisted of a living allowance paid principally in the form of food, clothing and housing. Apprentices in other industrial groups, while receiving no money wages, sometimes obtain appreciable compensation in commodities and services. As there is not the customary freedom of disposal, some restriction is implied in the nature of such income.

Compensation, Pensions, Special Allowances and Direct Relief.—Workmen's compensation, an important constituent of other labour income, (see pp. 723-727) is provided in eight of the nine provinces for injuries suffered by employees while engaged in industrial occupations. Funds are accumulated by contributions from the firms, classified into industrial groups according to occupational hazards. Contributory pensions are regarded as a component in the national income account. If a pension is paid to a retired worker out of funds contributed in part by the employee it is added to the record. Similarly, pensions in respect of war services, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, pensions to the blind and like payments are included.

Direct relief payments are disbursements to individuals that are not generally related to services currently performed by them. These payments, after allowance for general expenses, have also been distributed according to origin in the various government agencies.

The best statistics of the number of working proprietors are given in the industrial section of the decennial census reports. Intercensal years were estimated according to the number of establishments or smoothed data of employment. The rates were estimated for the census period of 1930-31 as a differential over employee rates in the same industrial and service groups. The fluctuations between census years were interpolated according to smoothed employee rates. The products of the numbers, by rates, were taken as the withdrawals of working proprietors.

Dividends paid by Canadian corporations contribute greatly to the income of individuals. For example, gross declarations amounted to about $400,000,000 in 1930, but only a portion of the sum was received by individuals living in Canada. A considerable part was paid to other companies, and an even larger sum to shareholders living abroad. On the other hand, dividends earned and paid by external companies were received in considerable amount by Canadian shareholders. The amount of net dividends paid by Canadian companies is determined from the annual compilation of the Income Tax Division and the examination of a large sample of company accounts.

A similar procedure is followed in computing the amount of bond interest received by individuals. An adjustment for interest payments going abroad and for interest received by individuals from external sources is necessary. Unfortunately, it is not possible to allocate exactly these payments by industrial groups and the adjustment is mainly restricted to national totals.

Interest payments on mortgages are chiefly paid to three main groups making loans on real estate: (*a*) various government agencies, (*b*) financial corporations such as insurance, mortgage, trust, loan, banking and railway corporations and (*c*) individuals. It is possible to estimate the amount of mortgage interest paid to individuals by utilizing the decennial census and the annual reports of the Dominion and various Provincial Governments and the financial statements of insurance, mortgage, trust, bank and railway companies. Interest on mortgages held by individuals is divided into liens on farms and on non-farm property. The latter cover business and industrial property as well as residential, the total being segregated under the industrial group of real estate.

Net rentals, whether for residential or business property, are an important form of return on investment. Offsetting expenses, such as taxes, interest on mortgages, fire insurance, repairs, depreciation and costs incidental to the ownership of property, are deducted and allowances made for vacancies and non-collection of rents on rented properties to obtain the net return. An estimate of imputed rent for owner-occupied houses is also included. While such houses are consumption goods, the occupation of them involves an addition to the income of the owner-occupants.

Section 3.—British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Abroad

The latest information available under this Section is given at pp. 798-800 of the 1942 edition of the Year Book. So far as this subject relates to the balance of international payments, it is dealt with in the official report "Canadian Balance of International Payments—A Study of Methods and Results" obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

PART II.—DOMINION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Section 1.—Comparative Statistics of Public Finance*

In planning this material, the idea of publishing combined statistics of public finance for all Governments of Canada—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—has been constantly in mind. Reference is made in the 1942 Canada Year Book, pp. 742, 743, 782, 783, 791, to the difficulty of this task and to the efforts thus far directed towards its accomplishment.

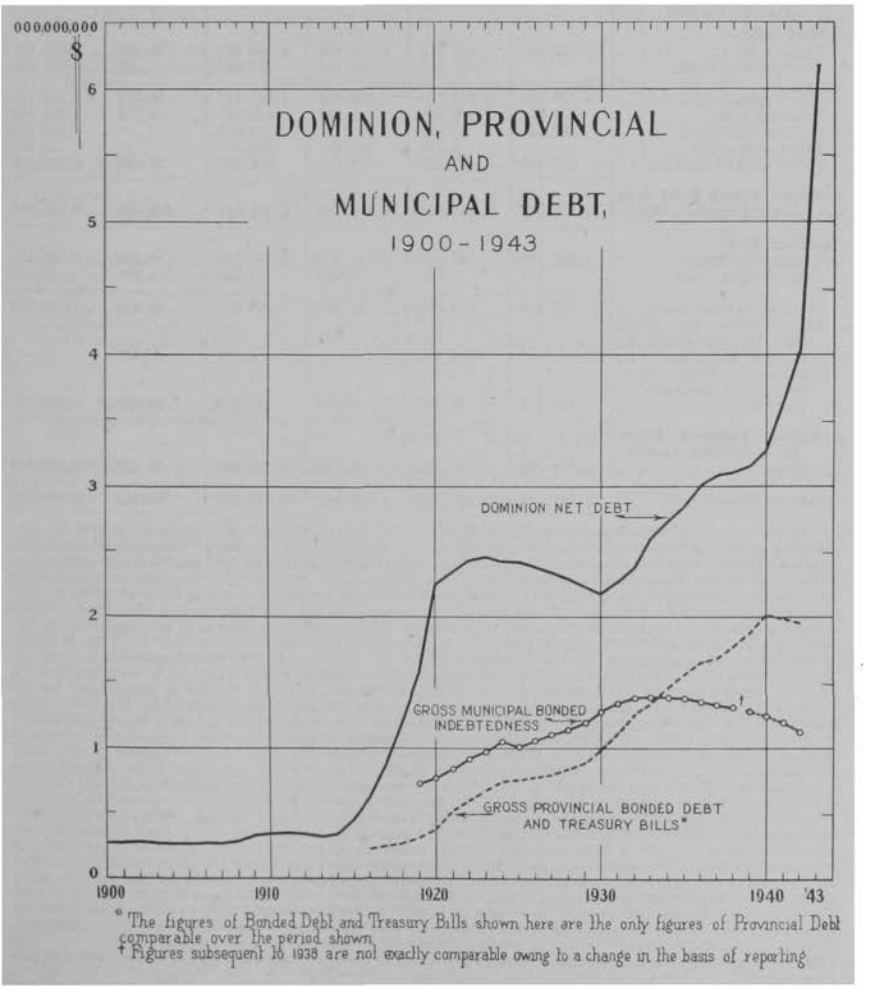
* Revised under the direction of Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For the present it is possible to publish reasonably current statistics of the combined debt of all Governments. Up-to-date information concerning combined revenues and expenditures is more difficult to obtain and these tables have, therefore, been discontinued in the present edition (see pp. 735-741 of the 1941 Year Book).*

The Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now striving to establish a satisfactory basis for public finance statistics so that figures may be currently provided to form a link with and to continue the compilations of the Rowell-Sirois Commission. Further progress was made in this direction at the "Second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics" held at Ottawa, Oct. 18-21, 1943.†

* The Bank of Canada has published a summary statement of revenues and expenditures of all levels of government covering the years 1930, 1934, 1938 and 1942. Statistical Summary, Bank of Canada, October-November, 1942, pp. 84-85.

† See "Report on the Second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.



* The figures of Bonded Debt and Treasury Bills shown here are the only figures of Provincial Debt comparable over the period shown.

† Figures subsequent to 1938 are not exactly comparable owing to a change in the basis of reporting.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments in Canada, 1941 and 1942, with Totals for 1940

NOTE.—The figures for the Dominion and the provinces are for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1941, and those for municipalities for the fiscal years ended in 1941.

(000's omitted from table and footnotes)

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Deduct Inter-governmental Debt	Combined Governmental Debt
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds), 1940	**4,703,964**	**1,957,279**	**1,227,360**	**7,888,603**	**205,046**	**7,683,557**
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds), 1940	**1,309,358**	**222,606**	**53,280**	**1,585,244**	**53,881**	**1,531,363**
Grand Totals, 1940	**6,013,322**	**2,179,885**	**1,280,640**	**9,473,847**	**258,927**	**9,214,920**
Details for 1941						
Direct Debt—						
Funded debt	5,595,264	1,708,272	1,196,491	8,500,027	11,033	8,488,994
Less: Sinking funds	–	151,552	261,458	413,010	162	412,848
Net funded debt	5,595,264	1,556,720	935,033	8,087,017	10,871	8,076,146
Treasury bills	270,000	279,188	6,749	555,937	174,275	381,662
Savings deposits	201,482[1]	38,192	–	239,674	–	239,674
Temporary loans	–	8,325	106,051	114,376	–	114,376
Other direct liabilities	212,794[2]	53,558	118,295	384,647	35,453	349,194
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds), 1941	**6,279,540**	**1,935,983**	**1,166,128**	**9,381,651**	**220,599**	**9,161,052**
Indirect Debt—						
Guaranteed bonds	946,158[3]	154,019	55,963	1,156,140	14,010	1,142,130
Less: Sinking funds	711	6,904	7,443	15,058	1,600	13,458
Net guaranteed bonds	945,447	147,115	48,520	1,141,082	12,410	1,128,672
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	–	5,971		5,971	5,971	
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities	136,113[4]	48,484	2,253	186,850	22,053	164,797
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds), 1941	**1,081,560**	**201,570**	**50,773**	**1,333,903**	**40,434**	**1,293,469**
Grand Totals, 1941	**7,361,100**	**2,137,553**[5]	**1,216,901**[5]	**10,715,554**	**261,033**	**10,454,521**

[1] Consists of: (a) Government Annuities $172,911; (b) P. O. savings bank deposits $21,671; (c) outstanding money orders, postal notes, etc. $6,900. [2] Consists of: (a) Bank Circulation Redemption Fund-$4,478; (b) insurance, superannuation and trust funds $192,941; (c) funded debt matured and outstanding $6,054; (d) interest due and outstanding $9,304; (e) stock payable on demand $17. Excludes: (a) outstanding cheques considered as offset against cash deposits $44,367; (b) contingent and special funds $312,996; (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 Canadian National Railways System as of Mar. 31, 1942, $910,747, of which $788,299 is guaranteed by the Dominion, $27,847 by provinces and $94,601 not guaranteed by either the Dominion or provinces (this latter amount includes $1,198 assumed from Province of New Brunswick); (b) total funded debt of the National Harbours Boards $20,601, of which $20,443 is guaranteed by the Dominion and $158 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 committment of Canadian National Railway Company in respect of purchase price of Northern Alberta Railways Company property $4,710. [4] Consists of: (a) Bank Advances of $124,519; (b) treasury bills of provinces $5,432; (c) loans under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, $6,162. In addition the Dominion is contingently liable under guarantees for :(a) deposits of Chartered Banks in Bank of Canada $241,932; (b) indeterminate amount for 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; (e) indeterminate amount under Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements of provincial receipts from gasoline taxes. Major contingent liabilities listed by the Canadian National Railways 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 Canadian National Railways pension plans. [5] An analysis of provincial and municipal debts by provinces is given in Sections 3 and 4, respectively, of this Chapter.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments in Canada, 1941 and 1942, with Totals for 1940—concluded

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Deduct Inter-governmental Debt	Combined Governmental Debt
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Details for 1942						
Direct Debt—						
Funded debt	6,773,478	1,696,629	1,136,897	9,607,004	10,706	9,596,298
Less: Sinking funds		164,637	258,064	422,701	106	422,595
Net funded debt	6,773,478	1,531,992	878,833	9,184,303	10,600	9,173,703
Treasury bills	1,120,000 [1]	259,569	6,749	1,386,318	173,667	1,212,651
Savings deposits	219,275 [2]	39,705	–	258,980	–	258,980
Temporary loans	–	4,358	82,308	86,666	–	86,666
Other direct liabilities	322,421 [3]	56,558	132,864	511,843	33,180	478,663
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds), 1942	**8,435,174**	**1,892,182**	**1,100,754**	**11,428,110**	**217,447**	**11,210,663**
Indirect Debt—						
Guaranteed bonds	785,024 [4]	151,392	55,741	992,157	13,309	978,848
Less: Sinking funds	757	5,786	7,983	14,526	1,677	12,849
Net guaranteed bonds	784,267	145,606	47,758	977,631	11,632	965,999
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938		5,744		5,744	5,744	
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities	90,604 [5]	38,630	2,072	131,306	21,226	110,080
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds), 1942	**874,871**	**189,980**	**49,830**	**1,114,681**	**38,602**	**1,076,079**
Grand Totals, 1942	**9,310,045**	**2,082,162** [6]	**1,150,584** [6]	**12,542,791**	**256,049**	**12,286,742**

[1] Includes $820,000 Deposit Certificates. [2] Consists of: (a) Government Annuities $190,298; (b) P.O. Savings Bank Deposits $24,374; (c) outstanding money orders, postal notes, etc., $4,603. [3] Consists of: (a) Bank Circulation Redemption Fund $4,016; (b) insurance superannuation and trust funds $283,742; (c) funded debt matured and outstanding $19,817; (d) interest due and outstanding $14,830; (e) stock payable on demand $16. Excludes: (a) outstanding cheques considered as offset against cash deposits $82,340; contingent and special funds $698,817; (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). [4] Consists of: (a) total funded debt of Canadian National Railways System as of Mar. 31, 1943, $753,209, of which $686,463 is guaranteed by the Dominion, $4,592 by Provinces and $62,154 not guaranteed by either the Dominion or provinces (this latter amount includes $1,198 assumed from Province of New Brunswick); (b) total funded debt of National Harbours Boards $20,505, of which $20,347 is guaranteed by the Dominion and $158 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 committments of Canadian National Railways Company in respect of purchase price of Northern Alberta Railways Company property $1,210. [5] Consists of: (a) Bank Advances $82,822; (b) treasury bills of provinces $5,432; (c) loans under the Home Improvement Loan Guarantee Act $2,341; (d) loans under the Home Extension plan $9. In addition the Dominion is contingently liable under guarantees for: (a) deposits of Chartered Banks in Bank of Canada; (b) indeterminate amount for 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; (e) indeterminate amount under Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements of provincial receipts from gasoline taxes. Major contingent liabilities listed by the Canadian National Railways System, other than the amount of $1,210 referred to in footnote 4, 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 Canadian National Railways pension plans. [6] 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 War of 1914-18, 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.

Pre-War 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. 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.

War-time Modifications in the System of Taxation.—Changes in 1939 are given at pp. 830-831 of the 1940 Year Book, 1940 changes at pp. 744-745 of the 1941 Year Book and 1941 changes at pp. 747-748 of the 1942 edition. The salient war-time changes are brought together below.

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, 1939, 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, 1940, provided for substantial increases in taxes to meet a portion of these additional costs of war. The graduated rates of the personal income tax were raised very substantially and exemption limits were reduced. A national defence tax was introduced applying broadly to all persons receiving incomes of more than $600 per annum. So far as possible, this tax was deducted at the source. The excess profits tax was revived 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 auto-

* 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. 823-825, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

† For more detailed information, and interpretations of these financial matters, refer to the War Budget speeches of Sept. 12, 1939 (Hansard p. 135), June 24, 1940 (Hansard p. 1011), Apr. 29, 1941 (Hansard p. 2541), June 23, 1942 (Hansard p. 3570), and March 2, 1943 (Hansard p. 870) 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 Budgets mentioned above.

mobiles 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. 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. Details are given at p. 747 of the 1942 Year Book.

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 fourth Budget brought down on June 23, 1942. Total expenditures for the fiscal year 1942-43 were tentatively set at $3,900,000,000—an amount considerably in excess of all expenditures made by the Government for the entire period during and immediately following the First World War. This amount included direct war expenditures of the Canadian Government in excess of $2,000,000,000, and a credit to Great Britain of $1,000,000,000 to enable her to make purchases of food and equipment in Canada. It was estimated that revenues from the existing tax system would be in the neighbourhood of $1,675,000,000, leaving a gap of $2,225,000,000 between receipts and expenditures. To partly fill this gap, new and higher rates of taxes were introduced to yield an estimated additional revenue of about $375,000,000 (the principal tax increases were excise duties and taxes $66 millions; personal income taxes $115 millions; and excess profits tax $58 millions), and a form of compulsory savings designed to produce about $95,000,000 in 1942-43, leaving a deficit to be financed by other means of about $1,755,000,000.

The main changes in the personal income tax were (a) the national defence tax lost its identity as a separate tax, and was incorporated into the general income tax as a flat-rate "normal" tax, although at higher rates than the former rates of

national defence tax; (b) the graduated rates of tax were steeply increased, and the credit for dependants was changed from a deduction from income to a deduction from tax; (c) it was provided that part of the total tax would be refunded after the War as a form of compulsory savings, although the taxpayer was required to pay this part only to the extent not offset by savings in other forms, such as life insurance premiums, principal payments on a residential mortgage and contributions to a pension or superannuation fund; (d) a plan was introduced for deduction of income tax at the source from all salaries and wages paid after Sept. 1, 1942, and for compulsory payments of income tax on a quarterly instalment plan in the case of other forms of income; (e) certain other changes of a less general character were made, including exemption of pensions paid to members of the Armed Forces, allowance of a deduction from income in respect of medical expenditures in excess of 5 p.c. of the income of the taxpayer.

Under the Excess Profits Tax Act, rates of tax were considerably increased with the result that corporations having profits in excess of 116 2/3 p.c. of their standard profits (average 1936-39) pay a tax at the rate of 100 p.c. and no corporation is allowed to retain, after tax, profits equal to more than 70 p.c. of its standard profits. Provision was made, however, for a 20 p.c. refund after the War for corporations to which the 100 p.c. rate of tax applies.

In the field of indirect taxation, additional revenue was found by raising existing taxes on spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, soft drinks, passenger transportation, communications and miscellaneous other articles and services. Certain new taxes were introduced at the manufacturer's level (the normal point of levying sales and excise taxes under Dominion tax law), including taxes on candy, chewing gum, photographic films and supplies, luggage, fountain pens and pencils, and pipes and other smokers' accessories, while a radical departure was made with the introduction of taxes to be collected by stamps at the retail level on a list of luxury articles, including jewellery, cut glass and crystal ware, clocks and watches, articles made wholly or in part of certain materials, and chinaware other than that used in preparing and serving food and drink. There were other minor tax innovations.

The Budget of Mar. 2, 1943, provided for revenues and expenditures considerably increased over those of any previous year and carried the principle of "pay-as-you-go" to its logical conclusion. Total expenditures for the fiscal year 1943-44 were estimated in this Budget at $5,500,000,000. It was estimated that revenue on the basis of existing tax rates (including revenue from the refundable taxes) would amount to $2,601,000,000 and tax changes were introduced to provide an additional $151,200,000, bringing the revenue forecast up to $2,752,200,000, or to almost exactly one-half of the estimated expenditure. The balance of the requirements, approximately $2,748,000,000, was expected to be met through the sale of war savings stamps, certificates and Victory Bonds and, to some extent, through bank borrowing.

Tax changes introduced by this Budget were relatively limited. The rates on cigarettes, cigars, manufactured tobacco, raw leaf tobacco and cigarette papers and tubes were all increased. The duty on alcoholic spirits and the tax on cabarets and night clubs were raised and a one-cent increase in the postage rate was provided.

There were no changes in the general rates or exemptions under the income tax. Substantial alteration was made in the basis of taxing the oil industry, in order to encourage new development and production, and the special income tax allowances granted to members of the Armed Services were amended to provide further relief. Tax alleviation was also given to Canadian personnel of the Merchant Marine and

the R.A.F. Transport Command. Payments on a Dominion Government annuity, as a deduction from the savings portion of the tax, were also allowed. Changes made in the Excess Profits Tax Act and the customs tariff were of minor importance.

The "Pay-As-You-Go" Plan.—The adoption of the "pay-as-you-go" plan of income tax payment represented an important break with the traditional method of tax collection—a break that Canada was the first country to make. Under the system of deductions from income in the 1942 Budget, tax deductions were made at the source from salaries and wages, but these deductions did not relate to the current income but to the income of an earlier period. They were made from current earnings but not for current earnings. Thus, a taxpayer was, at all times, considerably in arrears to the Government for income tax, a situation that created a difficult problem for those suffering a reduction or loss of income through entering the Armed Forces, retirement from active earning or on death. In these circumstances a tax debt remained to be paid on the former higher income.

The basic step in wiping out this tax debt and bringing taxpayers up-to-date was the cancellation of 50 p.c. of the 1942 tax liability on earned income and on investment income up to $3,000. Investigation had shown that owing to the deduction of national defence tax for the first eight months of 1942 and of the much larger amounts under the 90 p.c. plan in effect during the last four months of 1942, the majority of taxpayers had already paid at least 50 p.c., and, in many cases, considerably more than 50 p.c. of their 1942 liability. For the majority of taxpayers the 50 p.c. cancellation thus completely wiped out the tax arrears for 1942 and brought them up-to-date in their payments. All deductions made during 1943 have been for the tax on income earned in 1943.

Taxpayers will continue to file an annual return (in respect of 1943 income on or before Apr. 30, 1944) in which they will take account of deductions withheld from their income during the year, and make up whatever balance may be owing against their full annual liability or make any other adjustment that may be necessary. A new table of tax deductions introduced on Apr. 1, 1943, designed to withhold 95 p.c. of the full tax liability, will leave a smaller balance to be paid than under the 90 p.c. table previously in use.

Certain changes were also made affecting other groups. The quarterly plan of instalment payments for taxpayers, other than wage and salary earners, was made to coincide with the calendar year, while farmers will be required to pay two-thirds of their tax by Dec. 31 and the balance before Apr. 30 of the following year.

Borrowings.—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 the United Kingdom and other countries. There have been regular borrowing operations in addition to the continuing and important War Savings Campaign and the receipts of non-interest-bearing loans from public-spirited citizens. These are summarized at p. 833, Table **22.**

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. 836-838.)

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.

2.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1939-43

NOTE.—Dashes indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	ASSETS				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Active Assets—					
Cash on hand and in banks	32,127,822	178,330,603	347,982,169	800,299,968	89,166,202
Special deposits	475,921	166,305	3,336,020	2,943,688	2,742,125
Sinking funds	69,993,620	67,196,067	5,232,761	–	–
Central Mortgage Bank	–	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Foreign Exchange Control Board—loan	–	–	325,000,000	725,000,000	400,000,000
Bank of Canada, capital stock investment	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000
Railway accounts	31,016,335	60,419,050	180,561,887	429,716,611	559,441,705
Housing loans to provinces	3,203,000	2,504,000	870,500	130,500	37,000
Relief loans to provinces	144,786,039	155,978,087	157,492,294	157,275,021	156,775,605
Province of Alberta—subsidy over-payment	468,750	468,750	468,750	468,750	400,000
Advances to National Harbours Board and harbour commissions	86,058,161	87,004,875	86,671,781	85,691,187	85,424,678
Advances to Canadian Farm Loan Board	34,418,291	36,694,977	37,521,468	36,537,282	34,029,927
Loans under Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and National Housing Act, 1938	5,411,954	9,805,277	13,609,930	16,254,095	16,492,992
Loans under Municipal Improvements Assistance Act	815,088	3,926,355	5,644,607	5,976,261	5,740,716
Advances to foreign governments	30,854,262	30,854,262	30,854,262	30,854,262	31,771,421
Government of the United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	700,000,000
Soldier and general land settlement loans	40,588,430	37,829,462	35,679,623	33,888,343	32,196,840
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—loans	450,000	1,150,000	786,159	503,399	
Canadian National Steamships loans	450,000	450,000	1,200,000	450,000	450,000
Saskatchewan Power Commission	–	–	57,600	53,760	49,920
Miscellaneous current accounts	26,919,121[1]	34,150,239[1]	109,189,146[1]	263,517,816[1]	922,259,091[1]
Unamortized discount and commission on loans	41,798,328	42,074,493	44,611,476	55,575,167	74,958,535
Province debt accounts	2,296,156	2,296,156	2,296,156	2,296,152	2,296,152
Less reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active loans and advances	–	–	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000
Totals, Active Assets	**558,051,279**	**757,468,959**	**1,370,236,588**	**2,603,602,263**	**3,045,402,911**
Balance of liabilities over active assets, being net debt Mar. 31	3,152,559,314	3,271,259,647	3,648,691,449	4,045,221,161	6,182,849,101
Totals, Gross Debt	**3,710,610,593**	**4,028,728,606**	**5,018,928,037**	**6,648,823,424**	**9,228,252,012**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 813.

2.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1939-43—concluded

Item	NET DEBT				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Non-Active Assets—					
Public works, canals	240,316,691	240,316,048	240,312,218	240,303,982	240,261,818
Public works, railways	429,584,113	429,586,082	429,575,794	425,957,326	425,961,949
Public works, miscellaneous	292,022,857	299,030,325	302,374,849	307,901,876	311,112,485
Military property and stores	12,056,713	12,056,714	12,063,714	12,572,185	12,572,185
Territorial accounts	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948
Railway accounts (old)	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,435
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust stock	266,612,868	264,012,426	265,706,606	267,283,019	298,842,882
Canadian National Railways stock	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Canadian National Steamships (loans non-active)	13,864,295	13,872,666	13,871,969	13,871,969	13,871,969
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active)	104,920,907	90,893,210	98,699,149	99,366,032	99,966,500
Balancing Items—					
Bal. Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31 of preceding year	1,657,412,522	1,702,493,487	1,830,804,793	2,195,399,767	2,587,277,389
Excess of expenditure over revenue, year ended Mar. 31	45,080,965	128,311,306	364,594,974	391,877,622	2,102,294,540
Totals, Net Debt	**3,152,559,314**	**3,271,259,647**	**3,648,691,449**	**4,045,221,161**	**6,182,849,101**
	LIABILITIES[2]				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	5,462,028	5,053,595	4,818,516	4,478,046	4,015,905
Post Office account, money orders, postal notes, etc., outstanding	2,498,656	2,787,322	3,597,902	6,900,358	4,603,419
Post Office Savings Bank deposits	23,045,575	23,100,118	22,176,633	21,671,413	24,373,991
Insurance, superannuation funds and annuities	221,220,852	243,153,278	264,028,916	330,843,261	424,898,514
Trust funds	21,328,456	22,213,545	30,172,158	35,008,519	49,142,043
Contingent and special funds	28,010,881	4,272,325	278,935,346	312,996,172	698,816,538
Province accounts	11,919,973	11,919,973	11,919,973	11,919,969	11,919,969
Funded debt	3,385,697,035	3,695,685,192	4,371,990,592	5,865,264,293	7,893,478,423
Floating debt[3]	11,427,137	20,543,258	31,288,001	59,741,393	117,003,210
Totals, Liabilities or Gross Debt	**3,710,610,593**	**4,028,728,606**	**5,018,928,037**	**6,648,823,424**	**9,228,252,012**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Direct liabilities only. Indirect liabilities or guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are dealt with in Tables 25 and 26, at pp. 837-838. [3] Includes funded debt matured and outstanding, stock payable on demand, interest due and outstanding and outstanding cheques.

Subsection 2.—Revenues and Expenditures

In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1943, both revenues and expenditures far exceeded any year in the history of the Dominion. Revenues increased by $760,960,000 to $2,249,496,000 (excluding the refundable portion of the income tax and the excess profits tax), mainly accounted for by the increase in income tax and excess profits tax collections. Revenue from direct taxes represented about two-thirds of the total tax revenue, as compared with about one-third in the last pre-war year. Of the total expenditures of $4,387,124,000, expenditures on the war amounted to $3,724,249,000 or approximately 85 p.c. Ordinary expenditures, covering the normal operating costs of government, increased by $116,500,000, owing largely to an increase of $30,900,000 in debt charges and $73,200,000 in payments to the provinces under the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements. Expenditures designed to relieve unemployment and agricultural distress, shown

in the table under "Special Expenditures" totalled $31,300,000, just under one-half of the amount expended in the previous year. Expenditures under the heading "Government Owned Enterprises" amounted to only $1,200,000. The over-all deficit for the year amounted to $2,137,600,000 or over five times that of the previous year.

3.—Details of Revenues, Fiscal Years 1939-43

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenues—					
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	78,751,111	104,301,487	130,757,011	142,392,233	118,962,839
Excise duties	51,313,658	61,032,044	88,607,559	110,090,940	138,720,723
Income tax	142,026,138	134,448,566	220,471,004	403,606,269	860,188,672
National defence tax	–	–	27,672,018	106,636,747	–
Excess profits tax	–	–	23,995,269	135,168,345	434,580,677
Sales tax	122,139,067	137,446,253	179,701,224	236,183,545	250,478,438
War exchange tax	–	–	61,932,029	100,873,982	94,553,380
Succession duties	–		–	6,956,574	13,273,483
Gasoline	–	–	–	24,752,396	24,897,924
Other taxes[1]	42,024,570	30,996,245	45,039,336	94,251,806	131,063,825
Totals, Tax Revenues	436,254,544	468,224,595	778,175,450	1,360,912,837	2,066,719,961
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Post Office	35,288,220	36,729,105	40,383,366	45,993,872	48,868,762
Return on investments	14,531,905	14,941,749	17,901,774	25,825,804	41,242,237[2]
Bullion and coinage	2,051,901	3,755,573	6,266,143	4,767,481	5,883,515
Premium, discount and exchange	477,430	7,939,273	6,107,027	11,855,510	394,880
Other	9,412,706	10,025,797	10,921,168	14,468,699	19,689,403
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	61,762,162	73,391,497	81,579,478	102,911,366	116,078,797
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	**498,016,706**	**541,616,092**	**859,754,928**	**1,463,824,203**	**2,182,798,758**
Special Receipts (sundry receipts and credits)	**1,255,962**	**163,812**	**8,538,236**	**21,060,094**	**61,961,746**
Other Credits—					
Refunds on capital account	40,796	21,244	20,404	1,021,653	102,616
Credits to non-active accounts	2,857,890	20,292,311	3,856,077	2,630,393	4,633,057
Totals, Other Credits	**2,898,686**	**20,313,555**	**3,876,481**	**3,652,046**	**4,735,673**
Grand Totals, Revenues	**502,171,354**	**562,093,459**	**872,169,645**	**1,488,536,342**	**2,249,496,177**

[1] Includes export tax on electric power and furs previously included in Non-Tax Revenue under Electricity Inspection and Dominion Lands, Parks, etc., respectively. [2] This amount represents Return on Investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada, Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1939-43

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	9,527,766	11,816,826	8,593,032	8,429,788	8,492,275
Auditor General's Office	473,007	459,435	452,714	456,907	441,506
Civil Service Commission	378,524	398,111	397,422	399,038	426,737
External Affairs, including Office of Prime Minister	1,056,727	1,215,238	1,008,073	1,047,490	1,156,066
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	127,995,617	129,315,442	139,178,670	155,017,901	188,556,249
Cost of loan flotations	4,914,349	4,992,102	6,303,547	16,349,517	13,837,949
Subsidies to provinces	13,752,110	13,768,953	13,768,953	14,408,622	14,490,085
Special grants to provinces	7,475,000	5,475,000	5,475,000	–	–
Payments to provinces under Dominion-Provincial taxation agreements	–	–	–	21,120,443	94,214,558
Other grants and contributions	642,577	659,905	530,331	530,944	525,860
Superannuation	630,878	560,113	493,837	435,018	391,397

4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1939-43—continued

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—continued					
Finance—concluded					
Government contribution to Superannuation Fund	2,219,820	2,271,448	2,315,851	2,347,226	2,341,302
Old age pensions[1]	29,043,639	29,976,554	29,911,700	29,611,796	29,976,014
Wartime Prices and Trade Board—Dominion Fuel Board Administration, coal subsidies and subventions	–	–	–	4,880,172[2]	[6]
Other departmental expenditure	3,689,329[3]	3,965,860[3]	3,508,645[3]	3,816,899	4,187,983
Fisheries	2,035,822	2,319,896	1,617,849	1,679,072	1,698,909
Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors	225,690[3]	227,080[3]	212,721[3]	225,925	224,627
Insurance	193,947	195,276	176,707	180,924	182,000
Justice Department—					
Justice	2,473,012	2,448,885	2,413,413	2,384,747	2,667,164
Penitentiaries	2,675,201	2,940,790	2,716,836	2,786,552	2,771,615
Labour Department—					
Labour (incl. technical education)	815,540	818,456	843,503[3]	803,424	716,581
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940—Administration	–	–	69,394	2,343,599	4,657,394
Government contribution	–	–	–	7,287,122	11,487,058
Government annuities—payments to maintain reserve	–	379,007	111,425	616,982	497,790
Legislation—					
House of Commons	1,799,767	1,285,416	2,468,343	1,406,298	1,826,852
Library of Parliament	72,456	76,102	70,017	72,503	76,533
Senate	600,195	431,787	867,703	423,567	554,814
General	75,000	68,360	57,773	47,255	60,608
Dominion Franchise Office	49,897	–	–	–	-
Chief Electoral Office, including elections	114,466	458,005	2,469,359	281,541	1,447,357
Mines and Resources—					
Administration and general expenditures	182,818	204,563	177,037	175,735	160,574
Immigration and Colonization	1,334,724	1,338,177	1,272,519	1,289,261	1,267,701
Indian Affairs	5,304,885	5,675,058	5,183,477	5,000,456	4,977,854
Lands, Parks and Forests	2,249,010	2,115,890	1,936,432	1,958,992	1,753,289
Surveys and Engineering	1,324,945	1,301,012	1,114,434	1,128,453	1,129,149
Mines and Geological Survey	1,339,441	1,303,455	1,173,174	1,155,448	1,139,594
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act	1,921,130	4,531,922	4,407,879	[4]	[6]
Munitions and Supply	–	–	9,114	12,000	12,000
Dominion Fuel Board Administration, coal subsidies and subventions	–	–	–	–	4,965,434
National Defence—					
Militia Service	15,772,295	5,997,311	[5]	[5]	[5]
Naval Service	6,589,714	1,869,162	[5]	[5]	[5]
Air Service	11,216,055	4,851,503	[5]	[5]	[5]
General Services	853,959	470,755	193,985	260,482	415,128
National Revenue (including Income Tax)	11,899,312	12,064,426	12,228,866	13,427,996	15,190,523
National War Services	–	–	–	682,058	427,627
Pensions, war, military and civil	42,793,055	42,868,901	42,195,709	41,244,221	39,699,351
Pensions and National Health	14,582,890	16,010,793	14,641,331	14,089,972	14,079,352
Post Office	35,455,182	36,725,870	38,699,674	41,501,869	44,741,987
Privy Council	48,783	59,133	54,063	54,105	62,126
Public Archives	158,697	150,190	125,852	123,152	122,656
Public Printing and Stationery	190,572	198,589	283,159	194,634	245,422
Public Works	15,484,196	13,065,212	11,506,678	11,937,005	12,013,845
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	5,822,638	5,276,797	5,194,939	5,603,294	6,241,962
Secretary of State	730,092	836,242	772,478	822,692	819,518
Soldier Settlement	757,664	624,278	581,716	564,369	567,287
Trade and Commerce—					
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	1,993,323	1,906,620	942,494	615,655	615,596
Canada Grain Act	1,846,706	1,932,489	1,907,821	1,909,339	1,918,036
Other departmental expenditures	4,762,994	4,999,053	4,315,075	6,199,670	4,566,049
Transport—					
Administration and miscellaneous expenditures	374,479	364,703	339,979	385,779	374,947
Air Service	3,457,108	3,861,863	3,477,803	3,385,784	3,334,146
Marine	4,266,775	4,210,968	3,793,182	4,009,578	4,256,974

[1] Includes pensions to blind persons. [2] Included in Departments of Trade and Commerce and Mines and Resources in previous years. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [4] Included in expenditures of the Department of Finance. [5] Included under war expenditure, see p. 816. [6] Included in Department of Munitions and Supply.

4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1939-43—continued

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded	$	$	$	$	$
Transport—concluded					
Canadian Travel Bureau	248,603	311,595	469,840	[1]	[1]
Railways and Canals	4,370,281	3,756,896	3,520,436	3,694,147	3,339,580
Maritime Freight Rates Act	2,582,897	2,660,295	3,951,014	3,935,177	4,894,281
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	186,643	255,438	126,342	25,101	11,792
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures	**413,032,202**	**398,323,206**	**390,629,350**	**444,777,696**	**561,251,063**
Capital Expenditures—					
Railways	26,348	22,570	6,821	4,517	37,555
Public Works	5,397,928	7,007,468	3,350,989	3,425,930	3,238,130
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**5,424,276**	**7,030,038**	**3,357,810**	**3,430,447**	**3,275,685**
Special Expenditures—					
Unemployment Relief—					
Material aid to provinces	17,037,033	19,534,178	14,993,940	-	
Dominion's share of joint Dominion-Provincial projects	6,258,672	7,147,306	3,201,613	2,062,521	512,076
Transportation facilities into mining areas	1,212,941	1,121,038	47,872	-	-
Administration	260,466	287,162	235,876	106,361	2,244
Dominion projects	12,980,739	24,918,392	9,167,553	6,331,477	4,498,985
Special drought area relief	9,145,556	9,104,875	4,722,568	12,270,822	406,011
Wheat acreage reduction payments including administration	-	-	-	30,633,764	25,868,562
Canadian Wheat Board — reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal years, 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42	25,000,000	27,000,000	10,499,677	12,570,828	
Totals, Special Expenditures	**71,895,407**	**89,112,951**	**42,869,098**	**63,975,773**	**31,287,878**
War Expenditures—					
Appropriation Acts	-	118,291,022	752,045,326	1,339,674,152	2,724,248,890
Payments for the account of the Government of the United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	1,000,000,000
Totals, War Expenditures	**-**	**118,291,022**	**752,045,326**	**1,339,674,152**	**3,724,248,890**
Government-Owned Enterprises—					
Losses Charged to Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Canadian National Railways	54,314,196	40,095,520	16,965,044	-	-
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry	387,643	426,854	460,773	423,651	591,095
National Harbours Board	138,440	93,904	39,914	32,515	-
Trans-Canada Air Lines	818,026	411,657	-	-	
Central Mortgage Bank	-	16,069	-	-	
Loans and Advances (Non-Active)—					
Canadian National Steamships	6,265	8,371	-	-	-
National Harbours Board	3,278,924	1,026,774	715,948	758,090	657,526
Totals, Government-Owned Enterprises	**58,943,494**	**42,079,149**	**18,181,679**	**1,214,256**	**1,248,621**
Other Charges—					
Write-down of Assets Chargeable to Consolidated Fund—					
Reduction in soldier and general land settlement loans	1,022,617	1,642,533	1,011,012	270,826	50,707
Yearly established losses in seed grain and relief accounts	17,701	9,711	46,059	58,408	42,058
Cancellation of Canadian Farm Loan Board capital stock	14,280	10,849	11,995	9,613	7,355
Cancellation of relief loans, to the Province of Saskatchewan	-	17,682,157	-	-	
Reduction of Immigration and Colonization Assisted Passage Loans	283	356	244	97	
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	25,000,000	25,000,000

[1] Included under National War Services.

4.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1939-43—concluded

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Other Charges—concluded	$	$	$	$	$
Write-down of Active Assets to Non-Active Assets—					
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust Stock—reduction due to line abandonments	2,712,837	2,600,442	2,334,350	2,539,187	4,575,999
Capital loss (exclusive of loss applicable to expired service life) on sale of SS. *Prince David* and SS. *Prince Robert*	-	-	1,474,971	-	
Non-Active Accounts—					
Fulfilment of guarantees under Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Acts	-	2,637,398	7,136,051	-	
Capital gain on repatriation of Canadian National Railways securities	-	-	5,503,500	99,274	11,072,593
Increase in Dominion's equity in the Canadian National Railways due to surplus earnings of the Canadian National Railways System for the calendar years 1941 and 1942	-	-	-	4,016,327	25,063,268
Totals, Other Charges	**3,767,718**	**25,957,426**	**42,518,182**	**31,993,732**	**65,811,980**
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**553,063,097**	**680,793,792**	**1,249,601,446**	**1,885,066,056**	**4,387,124,117**

5.—Principal Items of Dominion Revenues, Fiscal Years 1914-1943

NOTE.—Data for 1868 to 1913 can be found in earlier Year Books (see p. 755 of the 1942 edition).

Year	Customs Duties	Excise Duties	War-Tax Revenue[1]	Total Revenue from Taxation	Interest on Investments	Post Office	Total Revenue[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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[3]	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,358,210	18,858,690	172,149,394
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,384	232,701,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,394	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	56,177,508	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,542	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921	163,266,804	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,198	436,292,184
1922	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	382,271,571
1923	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	403,094,210
1924	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	406,581,318
1925	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	351,515,392
1926	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	382,893,009
1927	141,968,678	48,513,160	156,167,434	346,649,272	8,559,401	29,069,169	400,452,480
1928	156,985,818	57,400,898	150,319,087	364,705,803	10,937,822	31,562,580	429,642,577
1929	187,206,332	63,684,954	145,029,742	395,921,028	12,227,562	30,611,964	460,151,481
1930	179,429,920	65,035,701	134,086,005	378,551,626	13,518,205	33,345,385	453,007,129
1931	131,208,955	57,746,808	107,320,633	296,276,396	10,421,224	30,212,326	357,720,435
1932	104,132,677	48,654,862	122,266,064	275,053,603	9,330,125	32,234,946	334,508,081
1933	70,072,932	37,833,858	146,412,011	254,318,801	11,220,989	30,928,317	311,735,286
1934	66,305,356	35,494,220	170,051,973	271,851,549	11,148,231	30,893,157	324,660,590
1935	76,561,975	43,189,655	181,118,715	304,443,729	10,963,478	31,248,324	361,973,764
1936	74,004,560	44,409,797	197,484,627	317,311,809	10,614,125	32,507,889	372,595,996
1937	83,771,091	45,956,857	256,822,921	386,550,869	11,231,035	34,274,552	454,153,747
1938	93,455,750	52,037,333	303,157,978	448,651,061	13,120,523	35,546,161	516,692,749
1939	78,751,111	51,313,658	305,642,024	435,706,794	13,163,015	35,288,220	502,171,354
1940	104,301,487	61,032,044	302,351,433	467,684,964	13,393,432	36,729,105	562,093,459
1941	130,757,012	88,607,559	558,175,014	777,539,585	14,910,554	40,383,366	872,169,645
1942	142,392,232	110,090,941	1,100,771,315	1,360,912,837	21,748,701	45,993,872	1,488,536,342
1943	118,962,839	138,720,723	1,795,039,893	2,066,719,961	41,242,237[4]	48,868,762	2,249,496,177

[1] For detailed statement, see Table 13, p. 824. [2] Includes various smaller items of revenue receipts for most earlier years and special receipts since 1921. [3] First year in which tax imposed. [4] This amount represents return on investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada, Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

6.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1914-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1868-1913, inclusive, are given at pp. 845-847 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Ordinary Expenditures							
	Interest on Debt	Old Age Pensions	Pensions, War, Military and Civil	Public Works[1]	National Defence	Subsidies to Provinces	Post Office	Total Ordinary Expenditures[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914...	12,893,505	–	311,900	19,787,968	11,730,964	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915...	15,736,743	–	358,558	20,142,685	10,573,423	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916...	21,421,585	–	671,133	12,897,129	5,083,225	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917...	35,802,567	–	2,814,546	9,482,437	4,880,365	11,469,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918...	47,845,585	–	8,155,691	8,275,548	4,311,379	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,28a,313
1919...	77,431,432	–	18,282,440	7,172,532	3,482,604	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920...	107,527,089	–	26,004,461	9,937,866	5,033,479	11,490,860	20,774,312	303,843,930
1921...	139,551,520	–	37,420,751	11,960,751	14,020,854	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922...	135,247,849	–	36,153,031	12,855,083	16,412,602	12,211,924	32,003,189[3]	347,560,691
1923...	137,892,735	–	32,985,998	12,078,280	13,448,176	12,207,313	31,180,814	332,293,732
1924...	136,237,872	–	33,411,081	14,034,924	13,757,103	12,386,136	31,733,351	324,813,190
1925...	134,789,604	–	34,888,565	14,087,799	13,172,318	12,281,391	31,721,543	318,891,901
1926...	130,691,493	–	37,203,700	15,344,922	14,113,167	12,375,128	32,099,644	320,660,479
1927...	129,675,367	–	37,902,939	12,807,463	14,909,500	12,516,740	32,392,659	319,548,173
1928...	128,902,945	131,452[4]	39,778,130	15,801,591	17,659,638	12,516,740	33,823,562	336,167,961
1929...	124,989,950	832,687	41,487,323	18,684,962	19,674,201	12,553,724	34,949,550	350,952,924
1930[5]...	121,566,213	1,537,174	40,406,565	19,819,032	21,986,537	12,496,958	36,557,012	363,237,478
1931...	121,289,844	5,658,143	45,965,723	25,452,742	23,736,447	17,435,736	37,891,693	386,584,863
1932...	121,151,106	10,032,410	48,686,389	17,647,854	18,221,632	13,694,970	36,052,208	372,101,318
1933...	134,999,069	11,512,543	45,078,919	13,108,013	13,750,314	13,677,384	31,607,404	354,643,201
1934...	139,725,417	12,313,595	43,883,132	10,827,171	13,476,862	13,727,565	30,553,768	351,771,161
1935...	138,533,202	14,942,459	44,235,808	9,904,494	14,185,772	13,768,953	30,252,310	359,700,909
1936...	134,549,169	16,764,484	43,337,096	12,945,277	17,177,074	13,768,953	31,437,719	372,539,149
1937...	137,410,345	21,149,352	43,356,180	14,518,758	22,923,093	13,735,196	31,906,272	387,112,072
1938...	132,117,422	28,653,005[6]	42,823,277	12,382,073	32,760,307	13,735,336	33,762,269	414,891,410
1939...	127,995,617	29,043,639[6]	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[6]	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[6]	42,195,709	11,506,678	193,985	13,768,953	38,699,674	390,629,350
1942...	155,017,901	29,611,796[6]	41,244,221	11,937,005	260,482	14,408,622	41,501,869	444,777,696
1943...	188,556,249	29,976,014[6]	39,699,351	12,013,845	415,128	14,490,085	44,741,987	561,251,063

Year	Capital Expenditures				Other Expenditures				Total Expenditures
	Public Works	Railways	Canals	Total[7]	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other Charges	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	10,100,017	24,250,498	2,829,361	37,180,176	19,036,237	–	2,640,162	21,676,399	186,241,048
1915	11,049,030	24,907,494	5,490,796	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476[4]	5,186,016	71,127,999	248,098,526
1916	8,471,229	23,924,769	6,170,953	38,566,951	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	170,784,824	339,702,502
1917	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
1918	6,347,201	34,982,746	1,781,957	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	355,263,994	576,660,210
1919	5,705,348	17,113,954	2,211,964	25,031,266	43,805	446,519,440	−7,283,582	439,279,663	697,042,212
1920	38,869,683	25,881,433	4,550,762	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	366,943,113	786,031,611[8]
1921	27,559,809	7,002,993	5,450,005	40,012,807	Nil	16,997,544	492,048	17,489,592	528,302,513[9]
1922	10,431,698	1,381,024	4,482,610	16,295,332	"	1,544,250	301,518	1,845,768	463,528,389[8]
1923	3,411,510	1,400,430	4,995,184	9,807,124	"	4,464,760	4,042,931	8,507,691	434,735,277[8]
1924	3,804,427	309,455	6,747,395	10,861,277	−1,523	446,083	7,902,759	8,347,319	370,589,247[8]
1925	6,030,320	−99,712	10,619,903	16,550,511	Nil	506,931	3,953,433	4,460,364	351,169,803[8]
1926	4,805,949	−31,856	12,024,456	16,798,549	"	191,392	6,330,092	6,521,484	355,186,423[8]
1927	2,920,670	2,792,344	13,845,689	19,558,703	"	64,485	7,814,977	7,879,462	358,555,751[8]
1928	3,281,097	3,591,646	13,762,905	20,635,648	"	1,656,011	1,705,311	3,361,322	378,658,440[8]
1929	3,342,714	6,301,979	13,164,582	22,809,275	"	−669,399	2,067,153	1,397,754	388,805,953[8]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 819.

6.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1914-43—concluded

Year	Capital Expenditures				Other Expenditures				Total Expenditures
	Public Works	Railways	Canals	Total[7]	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other Charges[9]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930[5]	8,589,022	6,873,511	10,264,187	25,726,720	Nil	Nil	16,302,185	16,302,185	405,266,383
1931	12,145,264	6,702,854	9,862,574	28,710,692	"	"	26,272,857	26,272,857	441,568,413
1932	7,485,438	6,376,207	3,304,298	17,165,943	"	"	59,475,056	59,475,056	448,742,316
1933	4,233,789	1,658,812	3,156,328	9,048,929	"	"	168,677,810	168,677,810	532,369,940
1934	3,839,751	754,194	1,986,140	6,580,085	"	"	99,806,659	99,806,659	458,157,905
1935	6,243,737	525,772	337,907	7,107,416	"	"	111,298,256	111,298,256	478,106,581
1936	5,799,341	286,887	457,926	6,544,154	"	"	153,502,252	153,502,252	532,585,555
1937	3,236,564	203,035	51,945	3,491,544	"	"	141,401,816	141,401,816	532,005,432
1938	4,358,698	71,454	–	4,430,152	"	"	115,086,555	115,086,555	534,408,118
1939	5,397,928	26,348	–	5,424,276	"	"	134,606,619	134,606,619	553,063,098
1940	7,007,468	22,570	–	7,030,038	"	118,291,022	157,149,526	275,440,548	680,793,792
1941	3,350,989	6,821	–	3,357,810	"	752,045,326	103,568,960	855,614,286	1,249,601,446
1942	3,425,930	4,517	–	3,430,447	"	1,339,674,152	97,183,761	1,436,857,913	1,885,066,056
1943	3,238,130	37,555	–	3,275,685	"	3,724,248,890	98,348,479	3,822,597,369	4,387,124,117

[1] Figures for 1914-18, in former editions of the Year Book did not include "Collection of revenue" and "miscellaneous". [2] Includes various non-enumerated items. [3] The expenditures shown for this and later years include items for civil government account and miscellaneous expenditures. [4] First year expenditure recorded under this heading. [5] 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). [6] Includes pensions to blind persons. [7] 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. [8] Takes 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. [9] For details, see Table 7.

7.—Analysis of "Other Charges" (Shown in Table 6), Fiscal Years 1930-43

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
1942	8,500,359	55,475,414	456,166	758,089	27,878,132[4]	4,115,601	97,183,761
1943	5,013,305	26,274,573	591,095	657,526	29,676,119[4]	36,135,861	98,348,479

[1] Includes a write-down of assets amounting to $62,938,239. [2] Reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1938-39. [3] Reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1939-40 to the extent of $27,000,000. [4] Includes $25,000,000 as reserve against possible losses on assets.

8.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1913-43

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are Census years; per capita figures for intercensal years are based on estimated populations, see p. 141. Due to a revision in the estimates from 1932, figures from that year have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. See Tables 3-7 for the figures of revenues and expenditures on which this table is based. Figures for years from 1868 to 1912 inclusive 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
	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
1913	17·45	22·10	14·68	18·93	1929	39·49	45·88	35·00	38·78
1914	16·01	20·71	16·17	23·64	1930	37·09	43·68	35·06	39·01
1915	12·22	16·67	16·98	31·09	1931*	28·55	34·33	37·54	42·41
1916	15·58	21·52	16·29	42·46	1932	26·17	32·04	35·72	42·91
1917	21·68	28·87	18·44	61·81	1933	23·92	29·32	33·35	50·07
1918	24·14	32·01	21·88	70·77	1934	25·31	30·23	32·75	42·66
1919	28·12	37·65	28·00	83·87	1935	28·07	33·38	33·17	44·09
1920	34·31	40·88	35·51	91·87	1936	28·98	34·03	34·02	48·64
1921*	41·96	49·65	41·09	60·11	1937	35·00	41·12	35·23	48·17
1922	35·87	42·86	38·97	51·97	1938	40·23	46·33	37·20	47·92
1923	37·24	44·74	36·88	48·26	1939	38·67	44·57	36·66	49·09
1924	37·38	44·47	35·53	40·53	1940	41·09	49·39	35·00	59·82
1925	31·63	37·82	34·32	37·78	1941*	67·63	75·79	33·95	108·60
1926	34·66	40·51	33·93	37·59	1942	116·78	127·73	38·17	161·75
1927	35·98	41·56	33·17	37·21	1943	174·97	190·44	47·52	371·41
1928	37·09	43·69	34·19	38·51					

9.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1939-43

NOTE.—See Table 3 for the revenues and Tabie 4 for expenditures on which these per capita figures are based. Due to a revision in the estimates of population from 1932, the figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. 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	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	REVENUES				
Ordinary Revenues—	$	$	$	$	$
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	6·99	9·17	11·36	12·22	10·07
Excise duties	4·55	5·36	7·70	9·45	11·74
War-Tax Revenue—					
Income tax	12·61	11·81	19·16	34·62	72·82
National defence tax	–	–	2·40	9·15	–
Excess profits tax	–	–	2·09	11·60	36·79
Sales tax	10·84	12·08	15·63	20·27	21·21
War exchange tax	–	–	5·38	8·66	8·01
Succession duties tax		–	–	0·60	1·12
Gasoline tax	–	–	–	2·12	2·11
Other taxes	3·73	2·72	3·91	8·09	11·10
Totals, Tax Revenues	38·72	41·14	67·63	116·78	174·97
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Post Office	3·13	3·23	3·51	3·95	4·14
Return on investments	1·29	1·31	1·56	2·21	3·49
Bullion and coinage	0·18	0·33	0·54	0·41	0·50
Premium, discount and exchange	0·04	0·70	0·53	1·02	0·03
Other	0·84	0·88	0·95	1·24	1·67
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	5·48	6·45	7·09	8·83	9·83
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	**44·20**	**47·59**	**74·72**	**125·61**	**184·79**
Special Receipts and Other Credits	**0·37**	**1·80**	**1·08**	**2·12**	**5·65**
Grand Totals, Revenues	**44·57**	**49·39**	**75·80**	**127·73**	**190·44**

9.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1939-43—concluded

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	EXPENDITURES				
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	0·85	1·04	0·75	0·72	0·72
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	11·36	11·36	12·10	13·30	15·96
Subsidies to provinces	1·22	1·21	1·20	1·24	1·23
Payments to provinces under Dominion-Provincial taxation agreements	–	–	–	1·81	7·98
Old age pensions[1]	2·58	2·63	2·60	2·54	2·54
Coal subsidies and subventions[2]	0·17	0·40	0·38	0·42	0·42
Fisheries	0·18	0·20	0·14	0·14	0·14
Justice (including penitentiaries)	0·46	0·47	0·45	0·44	0·46
Labour (including technical education and Government annuities)	0·72	0·11	0·07	0·07	0·10
Mines and Resources—					
Immigration and Colonization	0·12	0·12	0·11	0·11	0·11
Indian Affairs	0·47	0·50	0·45	0·43	0·42
Mines and Geological Survey	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·10
National Defence	3·06	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
National Revenue (including income tax)	1·06	1·06	1·06	1·15	1·29
Pensions, war, military and civil	3·80	3·77	3·67	3·54	3·36
Pensions and National Health	1·29	1·41	1·27	1·21	1·19
Post Office	3·15	3·23	3·36	3·56	3·79
Public Works	1·37	1·15	1·00	1·02	1·02
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	0·52	0·46	0·45	0·48	0·53
Trade and Commerce	0·76	0·78	0·62	0·75	0·60
Transport—					
Marine	0·38	0·37	0·33	0·34	0·36
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act and Railway Grade Crossing Fund)	0·63	0·59	0·66	0·66	0·70
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures[4]	**36·66**	**35·00**	**33·95**	**38·17**	**47·52**
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**0·48**	**0·62**	**0·29**	**0·29**	**0·28**
Totals, Special Expenditures	**6·38**	**7·83**	**3·73**	**5·49**	**2·65**
War Expenditures	–	**10·39**	**65·36**	**114·95**	**315·29**
Government-Owned Enterprises	**5·23**	**3·70**	**1·58**	**0·10**	**0·10**
Other Expenditures	**0·34**	**2·28**	**3·70**	**2·75**	**5·57**
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**49·09**	**59·82**	**108·61**	**161·75**	**371·41**

[1] Includes pensions to blind persons. [2] For 1939-41, payments in connection with movement of coal and subsidies under Domestic Fuel Act only. From 1942, administration costs of the Dominion Fuel Board and subsidy payments on domestic coal used in the manufacture of steel are included. [3] Included under war expenditure. [4] Includes other items not specified.

Subsection 3.—Analysis of Revenues from Taxation

As shown in Table 9, the revenues from customs and excise duties, the two most important sources prior to the War of 1914-18, now amount to less than a quarter of the revenue derived from taxation.

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 Apr. 1, 1943:—

1. Spirits distilled in Canada, per proof gal.. $11·00
   Canadian brandy, per proof gal..... $ 9·00
   Except Spirits as follows:—
   (a) Used in a bonded manufactory for medicines, extracts, etc., per proof gal..... $ 1·50
   (b) Used in a bonded manufactory for perfumes, per proof gal..... $ 1·50
   (c) Used in a bonded manufactory for vinegar, per proof gal..... $ 0·60
   (d) Used for chemical compositions approved by Governor in Council, per proof gal..... $ 0·15
   (e) Sold to licensed druggists for pharmaceutical preparations, per proof gal..... $ 1·50
   (f) Distilled from native fruits and used by a licensed wine manufacturer for fortification of native wines, per proof gal..... Free
2. Spirits imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per proof gal..... $ 0·30
3. Beer or Malt Liquor:—
   Brewed in whole or part from any substance other than malt, per gal..... $ 0·45
4. Malt:—
   (a) Produced in Canada and screened, per lb..... $ 0·16
   (b) Imported, per lb..... $ 0·16
5. Malt Syrup:—
   (a) Produced in Canada, per lb..... $ 0·24
   (b) Imported, per lb..... $ 0·40
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..... $ 0·20

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 1942, tobacco, including cigarettes, supplied about 52 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

10.—Excise Duties Collected, Fiscal Years 1938-43

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	9,844,227	9,929,585	12,478,114	17,695,951	21,994,307	31,612,277
Validation fee	918,607	390,763	374,117	664,778	416,576	513,027
Beer or malt liquor	363,208	254,819	281,164	324,004	414,018	579,859
Malt syrup	132,210	113,127	123,446	108,681	102,730	72,762
Malt	8,852,924	8,177,299	11,402,151	16,801,740	25,241,291	33,952,236
Tobacco (incl. cigarettes)	32,428,275	32,840,490	40,132,994	54,893,927	64,452,468	75,757,280
Cigars	409,010	383,994	423,940	522,875	597,488	614,444
Licences	38,557	34,339	34,629	45,137	39,336	38,270
Totals	**52,987,018**	**52,124,416**	**65,250,555**	**91,057,093**	**113,258,214**	**143,140,155**

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 1938-43

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Licences issued.....No.	19	19	20	20	19	20
Licence fees..... $	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,000	4,500	5,125
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount.....proof gal	848	71	Nil	140	Nil	Nil
Duty..... $	3,391	284	"	981	"	"
Totals, Duties Collected Plus Licence Fees... $	8,641	5,534	5,250	5,981	4,500	5,125

11.—Statistics of Licences and Distillation, Fiscal Years 1938-43—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt..... lb.	11,476,111	12,163,156	15,939,969	16,863,074	17,808,827	30,488,625
Indian corn..... "	72,192,878	70,882,809	80,538,799	99,439,503	77,894,730	59,003,261
Rye..... "	11,076,495	15,093,490	23,823,962	23,143,976	30,103,297	18,227,483
Other grain..... "	392,124	358,094	815,878	1,608,357	13,836,906	180,352,641
Totals, Grain Used... "	95,137,608	98,497,549	121,118,608	141,054,910	139,643,760	288,072,010
Molasses used..... lb.	88,986,256	73,455,645	86,165,160	116,730,154	136,970,515	48,478,178
Wine and other materials "	4,160,731	1,445,688	436,616	2,695,501	366,290	13,015,476
Proof spirits manufactured.....proof gal.	10,198,330	9,642,830	11,821,317	14,641,842	17,569,476	19,657,698

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 19,657,698 proof gal. recorded in 1943.

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond.—Record amounts of malt liquor, malt, tobacco and cigarettes were taken out of bond for consumption in 1943. Spirits and cigars also indicated an increased consumption of those commodities, but have not reached the quantities recorded prior to and during the War of 1914-18.

12.—Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, Fiscal Years 1921-43

NOTE.—For years prior to 1900, see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528; for 1901-10, see 1933 Year Book, p. 840 and for 1911-20, the 1938 Year Book, p. 855.

Year	Spirits	Malt Liquor	Malt	Cigars	Cigarettes	Tobacco[1]
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1921	2,816,071[2]	35,509,757	82,210,351	214,262,197	2,439,832,278	19,389,268
1922.....	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923.....	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924.....	899,291	43,717,823	105,446,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925.....	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926.....	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483
1927	1,404,111	51,726,251	126,967,976	175,335,838	3,333,999,860	21,589,772
1928.....	1,896,357	58,391,360	142,543,947	181,730,614	3,927,022,325	21,907,747
1929.....	2,016,802	65,719,129	158,490,019	190,981,166	4,607,500,425	21,973,221
1930..	1,926,063	62,992,156	149,746,711	196,251,957	5,035,878,655	22,195,455
1931.....	1,180,536	58,641,404	137,997,652	177,841,987	5,082,314,590	22,520,345
1932.....	781,612	52,001,768	121,257,234	152,159,301	4,401,628,765	22,801,035
1933.....	769,527	40,632,084	95,604,954	122,664,715	3,728,832,089	22,815,839
1934.....	933,946	40,105,883	92,319,768	115,988,080	4,342,728,835	22,315,295
1935.....	1,063,928	51,703,781	117,985,480	125,519,841	4,958,250,855	22,891,129
1936.....	1,621,286	56,913,069	128,204,424	124,570,870	5,310,132,016	23,113,501
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	25,920,546
1940.....	2,032,987	65,912,495	143,056,382	139,698,605	7,301,419,960	28,403,208
1941.....	2,371,633	78,731,132	168,025,398	173,484,743	7,776,291,482	31,254,234
1942.....	2,944,391	94,992,330	213,199,222	198,595,682	9,018,272,219	31,626,932
1943.....	3,445,872	103,291,141	228,029,691	204,699,110	10,803,185,549	31,848,657

[1] Figures include snuff. [2] Exclusive of imported spirits but inclusive of non-potable spirits.

War-Tax Revenues.—Amounts received from the various war taxes imposed in 1915 and thereafter 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 1926-43

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	Succession Duties	Sales and Other Excise Taxes	Total War-Tax Revenue
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915.....	Nil	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	248,143,022	"	284,167,032	558,175,015
1942.....	786,483	159	1,148,207	135,168,345	510,243,017	6,956,574	453,425,105	1,107,727,889
1943.....	664,654	Nil	10,893,465	434,580,677	860,188,672	13,273,483	488,712,425	1,808,313,376

[1] The figures are for special taxation only, imposed in 1915. [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.

The income tax revenue shown in Table 13 represents collections made by the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue under the authority of the Income War Tax Act (c. 97, R.S.C. 1927). The Act covers more than income tax proper, as corporation taxes are coming to be regarded in a different light to those on the income of individuals. Income tax on individuals and corporations is treated separately in Part III of this chapter, at pp. 858-860.

The tax on dividends and interest (Sect. 9B of the Act) is levied at the rate of 5 p.c. on interest paid by Canadian debtors (except provinces and municipal or public bodies) in a currency which is at a premium in excess of 5 p.c. over Canadian funds and at the rate of 15 p.c. on dividends received by persons who are non-residents of Canada and on interest received from or credited by Canadian debtors to non-residents, except in the case of Dominion or Dominion-guaranteed bonds and also on interest received by a non-resident parent company from a Canadian subsidiary except where an agreement had been entered into prior to Apr. 1, 1933, for the payment of such interest in a currency other than Canadian. The tax also includes fees for copyrights and rights for the use of films, phonograph records and similar devices. The tax on rents and royalties (Sect. 27) is imposed at the rate of 15 p.c. on non-residents in respect of the gross amount of all rents, royalties, etc., for the use in Canada of real or personal property, patents or for anything used or sold in Canada. The gift tax (Sect. 88) is imposed at the rate of 10 p.c. on gifts up to $5,000 and at rates varying from 11 p.c. to 28 p.c. on gifts from $5,000 to $1,000,000 or over.

The national defence tax was imposed in 1940 at the rate of 2 p.c. on the incomes of single persons earning over $600 and at the rate of 3 p.c. on those earning over $1,200. In the case of married persons the tax was 2 p.c. on incomes over $1,200. In 1941 the rates were raised to 5 p.c. and 7 p.c., the exemption limit for single persons being raised to $660. This tax was later consolidated with the individual income tax in the 1942 Budget.

14.—Collections Under the Income War Tax Act, Fiscal Years 1919-43

(Tax and Applicable Section of the Act)

Fiscal Year	General Income Tax		Tax on Dividends and Interest Sect. 9B	Tax on Rents and Royalties Sect. 27	Gift Tax Sect. 88	Total
	Individuals Sect. 9-1	Corporations Sect. 9-2				
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919	7,972,890	1,376,830				9,349,720
1920	13,195,314	7,068,426		-	-	20,263,740
1921	32,532,526	13,849,298				46,381,824
1922	39,820,597	38,863,758				78,684,355
1923	31,689,393	28,022,145				59,711,538
1924	25,657,335	28,546,693				54,204,028
1925	25,156,768	31,091,275				56,248,043
1926	23,849,475	31,722,487				55,571,962
1927	18,043,261	29,343,048				47,386,309
1928	23,222,891	33,348,156				56,571,047
1929	24,793,449	34,628,874				59,422,323
1930	27,237,502	41,783,224	-	-		69,020,726
1931	26,624,181	44,423,841				71,048,022
1932	24,772,846	36,481,554	-			61,254,400
1933	25,959,466	36,107,231	-			62,066,697
1934	29,183,715	27,385,822	4,829,635			61,399,172
1935	25,201,392	35,790,239	5,816,435		-	66,808,066
1936	32,788,746	42,518,971	7,207,601		194,485	82,709,803
1937	35,358,302	58,012,843	8,910,014		84,083	102,365,242
1938	40,070,942	69,768,605	10,152,088	-	373,897	120,365,532
1939	46,591,449	85,185,887	9,903,046	-	345,756	142,026,138
1940	45,008,858	77,920,002	11,121,632	-	398,074	134,448,566
1941	75,636,231	131,565,710	12,282,259	759,957	226,847	248,143,022[1]
1942	189,237,538	185,835,699	26,642,106	1,626,669	264,258	510,243,017[2]
1943	533,915,059	347,969,723	26,710,946	1,369,851	223,093	910,188,672

[1] Includes national defence tax amounting to $27,672,018. [2] Includes national defence tax amounting to $106,636,747.

Details of Excise War Taxes.—The statistics given in Table 15 represent gross collections by the Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; they differ from the figures shown in Table 13 (in the column "Sales and Other Excise Taxes"), which represent net revenues received, by the amounts of the refunds shown in footnote 3 to Table 15.

15.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1938-43

NOTE.—Information regarding the imposition of new taxes, and increases in existing ones, is given at p. 747 of the 1942 Year Book and at p. 810 of this volume.

(Accrued Revenue)

Commodity	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Domestic—						
Amusements	-	-	-	-	8,792,169	12,065,716
Automobiles	1,258,590	1,171,400	1,314,622	10,286,147	16,045,994	2,924,340
Beverages	-	-	-	-	6,246,618	14,117,819
Candy and chewing gum			-	-	-	8,183,680
Carbonic acid gas	-	-	53,243	304,402	292,572	198,231
Cigarette papers and tubes	146,152	242,241	536,151	1,313,173	3,689,840	3,531,201

15.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1938-43—concluded

Commodity or Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Domestic—concluded						
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	124,632	122,624	126,876	240,038	329,310	26,286,288[1]
Electrical and gas apparatus		–		–	8,079,958	4,995,015
Embossed cheques (Departmental)	233,363	219,282	232,340	270,054	339,881	364,869
Furs	–	–	–	–	–	3,129,701
Gasoline	–	–	–	–	23,803,222	24,336,052
Licences	51,958	44,880	46,880	51,315	72,185	64,986
Lighters	23,974	21,825	27,496	88,395	154,074	162,900
Matches	1,609,604	1,728,140	2,032,649	1,940,178	2,554,602	2,661,665
Other manufactures tax	–	–	–	2,847,338	171,462	3,059,897
Phonographs, radios and tubes	–	–	–	–	2,337,772	1,150,821
Playing cards	233,000	230,030	249,530	250,049	372,337	563,829
Sales, domestic	121,348,801	107,927,690	119,392,244	156,749,423	214,948,427	224,289,399
Stamps	4,824,752	4,527,332	4,435,105	4,304,349	4,552,989	12,209,804[2]
Sugar	10,549,056	10,760,584	11,891,751	11,546,715	21,402,383	14,571,572
Toilet preparations	1,157,111	1,187,505	1,271,891	1,443,653	3,454,910	4,484,050
Transportation and telephones	1,727,434	1,639,936	1,657,594	1,848,158	8,131,330	16,083,059
Wines	239,787	230,209	419,839	658,033	1,444,916	2,006,816
Penalties and interest	120,637	93,907	114,137	119,575	129,187	189,727
Totals, Domestic	143,648,851	130,147,585	143,802,348	194,260,995	327,346,138	381,631,437
Importations—						
Sales	20,514,447	17,998,740	21,729,120	27,786,710	31,604,839	26,189,039
Excise	1,842,732	1,760,565	2,192,781	4,014,219	3,109,055	3,406,789
Special excise 3 p.c.	18,621,449	15,591,046	1,978,806	1,007,988	860,812	480,381
War exchange tax	–	–	–	61,932,028	100,873,982	94,553,780
Grand Totals	**184,627,479**[3]	**165,497,936**[3]	**169,703,055**[3]	**289,001,940**[3]	**463,794,826**[3]	**506,261,426**[3]
Prince Edward Island	92,144	77,680	95,831	154,255	212,425	339,638
Nova Scotia	3,911,193	3,466,045	3,853,842	5,943,809	9,086,603	10,701,947
New Brunswick	3,549,994	3,225,460	3,771,471	4,765,012	8,238,695	7,506,656
Quebec	59,334,505	53,626,296	54,669,669	86,303,018	133,929,154	179,651,152
Ontario	96,429,163	85,416,810	87,640,555	161,514,970	260,244,795	251,494,398
Manitoba	5,518,163	5,283,796	5,520,941	8,093,605	13,046,036	14,759,663
Saskatchewan	1,434,562	1,379,497	1,398,873	2,432,145	3,689,087	4,507,622
Alberta	3,545,855	3,663,537	3,606,076	5,166,848	10,015,676	10,919,172
British Columbia	10,502,408	9,054,844	8,863,054	14,156,759	24,685,120	25,698,955
Yukon	69,417	75,877	46,472	75,701	130,241	130,361
Departmental sales	238,328	226,479	235,034	271,724	343,890	366,036
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	11	–	470
British post office parcels	1,747	1,615	1,237	978	282	85
Departmental War Exchange Tax				123,105	172,822	185,271

[1] New tax imposed on cigarettes and tobacco. [2] Increase due largely to use of excise stamps in paying tax on places of entertainment. [3] Includes refunds of $3,808,712 in 1938, $3,787,365 in 1939, $3,675,115 in 1940, $4,834,909 in 1941, $10,369,721 in 1942 and $17,549,001 in 1942.

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-Confedera-

tion 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 specific grants 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 1943 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 province 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.

16.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, Fiscal Years 1938-43

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	701,323	708,958
New Brunswick[1]	693,040	693,040	693,040	693,040	729,167	735,605
Quebec	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,859,245	2,873,935
Ontario	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	3,136,394	3,173,621
Manitoba[1]	1,703,092	1,708,171	1,713,284	1,713,284	1,713,284	1,722,475
Saskatchewan[1]	2,120,095	2,126,132	2,132,175	2,132,175	2,132,175	2,052,162
Alberta	1,776,130	1,781,788	1,787,475	1,787,475	1,788,589	1,801,031
British Columbia[1]	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561	966,513	1,040,366
Totals	**13,735,336**	**13,752,110**	**13,768,953**	**13,768,953**	**14,408,622**	**14,490,085**

[1] Received additional "Additional Special Grants", 1938-41, not included in this table (see text at p. 828).

17.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, July 1, 1867 to March 31, 1943

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances on Basis of Population	Special Grants[1]	Interest on Debt Allowances[2]	Total[3]
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4,620,000	6,010,803	6,067,224	2,913,162	19,611,189
Nova Scotia	9,240,000	27,108,686	826,980	3,657,648	40,833,314
New Brunswick	8,600,000	20,795,944	11,130,000	1,635,820	42,161,764
Quebec	11,440,000	103,001,662	–	6,343,938	120,785,600
Ontario	11,840,000	125,537,242	–	6,167,835	143,545,077
Manitoba	8,445,000	21,951,408	24,956,733	16,784,877	72,138,018
Saskatchewan	7,476,667	22,030,186	23,781,250	15,404,250	68,692,353
Alberta	6,866,666	17,566,277	20,156,250	15,404,250	59,993,443
British Columbia	7,900,000	17,373,818	8,200,000	2,108,660	35,582,478
Totals	**76,428,333**	**361,376,026**	**95,118,437**	**70,420,440**	**603,343,236**

[1] See text at p. 827. [2] Allowances in lieu of debt. [3] Does not include "Additional Special Grants" (see text following).

*Additional Special Grants.**—In addition to the above, there were other special grants paid to the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia up to 1941 that were 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

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 were 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.

The Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942, was the result of agreements between the Dominion and the individual provinces whereby the latter agreed to vacate the income and corporation tax fields in favour of the Dominion for the duration of the War and a limited period thereafter and the Dominion agreed to compensate the provinces therefor. Two alternative methods of compensation were proposed and these are outlined at p. 748 of the 1942 Year Book.

Under the agreements the provinces have undertaken generally, subject to certain minor exceptions, that they and their municipalities will not tax personal or corporation incomes earned after Dec. 31, 1940, or collect any other corporation taxes (with certain exceptions) becoming due and payable after Sept. 1, 1941. The agreements will continue in force for a limited period after the cessation of hostilities when the Dominion agrees to reduce its tax rates so as to permit the provinces to re-enter the tax fields that they have vacated temporarily. Any province upon thirty days' prior written notice may terminate its agreement with the Dominion on the last day of the province's fiscal year.

Annual payments to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec are based upon the revenues which the provinces and their municipalities obtained from the personal income tax and corporation tax fields during the fiscal year ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940. Annual payments to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan are based on the net cost of servicing the

* In line with the Dominion-Provincial Agreements on taxation, these special grants have been disallowed since 1941 (see also p. 828).

provincial debt in the fiscal year ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940 (not including contributions to sinking funds), less the revenues obtained by the province from succession duties in the said year. The agreements further provide for the payment of additional subsidies to Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island aggregating $3,234,437. (See also p. 828.)

The total amounts of the above described annual payments to the provinces provided for under the Act are shown in the table below. It is provided, however, that in any year there are to be deducted from such payments any net collections (after refunds to taxpayers and certain collection charges) made by the provinces on account of the taxes renounced in favour of the Dominion. The agreements limit the aggregate amounts that may be so deducted. In each case an amount equivalent to the deductions so made is to be paid to the province within thirty days after the termination of its agreement with the Dominion.

In addition, the agreements provide that the Dominion shall pay, with respect to each year of the agreements to each province, the amount by which the net receipts from gasoline taxes for said year are less than the amount received from this source in the fiscal year ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940.* The Dominion also guarantees provincial revenues from the sale of alcoholic beverages at the levels of the basic period, June 30, 1941-June 30, 1942.

Table 18 shows the amount of the annual payments to the provinces as compensation for their vacation of the income and corporation tax fields and also the gasoline tax revenues of each province in their respective fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1941.

18.—Guarantees to Provinces in Lieu of Income and Corporation Tax Revenue and Basis of Guarantees re Provincial Gasoline Taxes

Province	Annual Payment in Lieu of Income and Corporation Tax	Revenue from Gasoline Taxes, 1940[1]
	$	$
Prince Edward Island	701,944	307,902
Nova Scotia	2,911,078	2,853,364
New Brunswick	3,650,067	2,101,072
Quebec	20,586,075	11,803,248
Ontario	28,964,040	26,608,290
Manitoba	5,654,741	2,678,149
Saskatchewan	5,830,471	3,397,279
Alberta	4,080,861	3,221,976
British Columbia	12,048,367	3,763,626
Totals	**84,427,644**	**56,734,906**

[1] Provincial fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940.

Loans to Provinces.—All of the provincial loans recently advanced by the Dominion have been made to the western provinces under the authority of relief legislation beginning with the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and these have been secured by interest-bearing treasury bills of the respective provinces, the rate being 3 p.c. since July 1, 1936. The sum total of such loans outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1944, was $176,324,091 less write-offs of $19,861,035, making net loans outstanding $156,463,056.

* Provincial Government receipts from gasoline taxes for the fiscal years 1923-42 are given at p. 860.

Housing loans made to the provinces in the years following the War of 1914-18, on the authority of Orders in Council passed in 1918 and 1919, and of the Appropriation Acts of 1920 and 1921, were completely paid off in the fiscal year 1943-44. 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, Manitoba and British Columbia in full in 1941, Prince Edward Island in full in 1943 and Nova Scotia in full in 1944.

19.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1940-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1932 (the first year such loans were made) to 1939 will be found in the corresponding tables of previous Year Books commencing with the 1936 edition.

Province and Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—					
Loans during year	2,012,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments	129,507	355,924	"	288,674	153,590
Net loans for year	1,882,493	−355,924	Nil	−288,674	−153,590
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	24,495,543	26,378,036	26,022,112	26,022,112	25,733,438
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**26,378,036**	**26,022,112**	**26,022,112**	**25,733,438**	**25,579,848**
Saskatchewan—					
Loans during year	10,247,750	1,700,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments	1,057,068	62,994	171,272	50,987	42,649
Net loans for year	9,190,682	1,637,006	−171,272	− 50,987	−42,649
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	79,741,142	88,931,824	90,568,830	90,397,558	90,346,571
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**88,931,824**	**90,568,830**	**90,397,558**	**90,346,571**	**90,303,922**
Alberta—					
Loans during year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments	53,698	7,500	46,000	38,500	26,500
Net loans for year	−53,698	−7,500	−46,000	−38,500	−26,500
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	26,079,198	26,025,500	26,018,000	25,972,000	25,933,500
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**26,025,500**	**26,018,000**	**25,972,000**	**25,933,500**	**25,907,000**
British Columbia—					
Loans during year	1,546,552	271,891	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments	Nil	31,266	"	121,256	89,810
Net loans for year	1,546,551	240,625	Nil	−121,256	−89,810
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	32,957,211	34,503,762	34,744,387	34,744,387	34,623,131
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**34,503,762**	**34,744,387**	**34,744,387**	**34,623,131**	**34,533,321**
Grand Totals	**175,839,122**[1]	**177,353,329**[1]	**177,136,057**[1]	**176,636,640**	**176,324,091**

[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, of $157,275,022 at Mar. 31, 1942, of $156,775,605 at Mar. 31, 1943 and of $156,463,056 at Mar. 31, 1944.

20.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-44

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	Nil	Nil	600,000	60,000	8,750,000	1,580,000	750,000	11,740,000
1921	"	600,000	1,220,000	1,146,700	8,750,000	1,580,000	1,361,500	14,658,200
1922	"	1,100,000	1,525,000	2,312,885	8,750,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	17,364,385
1923	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	4,391,617	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	20,530,117
1924	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,359,590	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,498,090
1925	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,355,305	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,493,805
1926	50,000	1,537,000	1,462,000	7,352,018	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,427,518
1927	50,000	1,537,000	1,308,000	7,337,843	9,350,000	1,825,000	1,701,500	23,109,343
1928	50,000	1,362,000	1,250,000	7,317,403	Nil	1,660,000	1,701,500	13,340,903
1929	50,000	1,212,000	1,198,000	7,304,203	"	1,600,000	1,701,500	13,065,703
1930	50,000	1,077,000	1,136,000	5,796,703	"	1,550,000	1,701,500	11,311,203
1931	36,500	1,017,000	1,057,000	5,384,688	"	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,671,688
1932	35,000	937,000	988,000	5,384,688	"	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,521,188
1933	34,000	877,000	910,000	5,384,688	"	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,382,188
1934	33,000	822,000	860,500	5,384,688	"	1,367,000	1,701,500	10,168,688
1935	33,000	757,000	800,000	5,384,688	"	1,095,000	1,701,500	9,771,188
1936	31,500	682,000	648,700	2,609,688	"	1,095,000	1,701,500	6,768,388
1937	30,500	607,000	583,700	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
1943	Nil	37,000	"	"	"	"	"	37,000
1944	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	-

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 1943 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from $335,996,850 to $6,182,849,101; (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, $7,441,752,802 of the funded debt being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1943. The interest paid per capita has increased from $1·28 in 1868 to $15·96 in 1943.

21.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments thereon, June 30, 1899, to Mar. 31, 1943

NOTE.—Statistics for 1867-1899 are given at pp. 775-776 of the 1942 Year Book.

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]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1900..	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	50·08	−779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2·02
1901..	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49·99	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2·01
1902..	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49·48	3,349,086	10,975,935	1,892,224	2·00
1903..	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46·29	−10,222,101[3]	11,068,139	2,020,953	1·96
1904..	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44·77	−739,270[4]	11,128,637	2,236,256	1·91
1905..	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44·36	5,356,448	10,630,115	2,105,031	1·77
1906..	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43·09	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1·75
1907[5]..	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41·13	−3,371,117	6,712,771	1,235,746	1·05
1908..	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	41·96	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1·66
1909..	478,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279	47·64	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1·71
1910..	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48·12	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1·87
1911..	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47·18	3,773,506	12,535,851	1,668,773	1·74
1912..	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46·00	−122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1·66
1913..	483,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41·18	−25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1·65
1914..	544,391,369	208,394,519	335,996,850	42·64	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1·64
1915..	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	56·31	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	1·97
1916..	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76·88	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2·68
1917..	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	109·08	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4·44
1918..	1,863,335,899	671,451,836	1,191,884,063	146·28	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5·87
1919..	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,033	189·45	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9·32
1920..	3,041,529,587	792,660,963[6]	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[6]	2,340,878,984	266·37	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15·88
1922..	2,902,347,137	480,211,335[6]	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[6]	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[6]	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[6]	2,417,437,686	260·11	−345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14·50
1926..	2,768,779,184	379,048,085[6]	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[6]	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[6]	2,296,850,233	233·54	−50,984,137	128,902,945	10,937,822	13·11
1929..	2,647,033,973	421,529,268[6]	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[6]	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[6]	2,261,611,937	217·97	83,847,978	121,289,844	10,421,224	11·69
1932..	2,831,743,563	455,897,390[6]	2,375,846,172	226·06	114,234,236	121,151,106	9,330,125	11·53
1933..	2,996,366,665	399,885,839[6]	2,596,480,826	244·19	220,634,654	134,999,069	11,220,989	12·70
1934..	3,141,042,097	411,063,957[6]	2,729,978,141	254·16	133,497,314	139,725,417	11,148,231	13·01
1935..	3,205,956,369	359,845,411[6]	2,846,110,958	262·44	116,132,817	138,533,202	10,963,478	12·77
1936..	3,431,944,027	425,843,510[6]	3,006,100,517	274·53	159,989,559	134,549,169	10,614,125	12·29
1937..	3,542,521,139	458,568,937[6]	3,083,952,202	279·22	77,851,685	137,410,345	11,231,035	12·44
1938..	3,540,237,614	438,570,044[6]	3,101,667,570	278·13	17,715,368	132,117,422	13,120,523	11·85
1939..	3,710,610,593[7]	558,051,279[6]	3,152,559,314	279·80	50,891,744	127,995,617	13,163,015	11·36
1940..	4,028,728,606[7]	757,468,959[6]	3,271,259,647	287·43	118,700,333	129,315,442	13,393,432	11·36
1941..	5,018,928,037[7]	1,370,236,588[6]	3,648,691,449	317·08	377,431,802	139,178,670	14,910,554	12·10
1942..	6,648,823,424	2,603,602,263[6]	4,045,221,161	347·11	396,529,712	155,017,901	21,748,701	13·30
1943..	9,228,252,012	3,045,402,911[6]	6,182,849,101	523·44	2,137,627,940	188,556,249	41,242,237[8]	15·96

[1] Based on the official estimates of population; due to a revision in the estimates from 1932, per capita figures from that year have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] The minus sign (−) denotes a decrease. [3] Includes $3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec. [4] Takes into account $5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6. [5] Nine months, due to change in fiscal year. [6] Active assets only. [7] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. Figures of gross debt for these 3 years shown in former editions of the Year Book did not include sinking funds or province debt accounts. [8] This amount represents Return on investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada and Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

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; those of the fiscal year 1941 at pp. 773-774 of the 1941 Year Book and those of the fiscal year 1942 at pp. 776-778 of the 1942 Year Book.

War Savings Certificates, Etc.—In addition to the Victory Loans proper, it will be observed that other Dominion loan flotations, such as War Savings and Non-Interest Bearing Certificates, are included at the end of Table 22. 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. 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.

Repatriation of Canadian Securities.—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. An account of operations of this nature in the period April, 1940, to October, 1941, is given at pp. 777-778 of the 1942 Year Book.

Treasury Bills.—In the past nine 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, for the fiscal years 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 at p. 774 of the 1941 Year Book, and for the period Apr. 2, 1941 to Apr. 1, 1942, at p. 778 of the 1942 Year Book. Treasury Bills issued between Apr. 1, 1942 and June 2, 1944, are not listed here since pressure on space precludes so doing. However, the new Table 23, at page 835, which shows Dominion Domestic Loan Flotations from the outbreak of war to 1943, summarizes the situation as regards short term treasury bills in the last item. Details of the issue in continuation of the list published at page 778 of the 1942 Year Book may be obtained on request.

22.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1943

NOTE.—Certain qualifications as to redemption govern most of these issues; they are explained fully in the "Public Accounts" at p. 53.

Date of Maturity	Name of Loan	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding	Annual Interest Charges
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1943—April 15	One Year Notes	1	Canada	250,000,000 00	2,500,000 00
June 1	Loan of 1935	2½	Canada	20,000,000 00	500,000 00
July 1	Debentures—School Lands	4	Canada	33,293,470 85	1,331,738 83
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
April 15	Two Year Notes	1½	Canada	100,000,000 00	1,500,000 00
June 1	Loan of 1938	2	Canada	90,625,000 00	1,812,500 00
Sept. 1	Second Victory Loan, 1942	1½	Canada	150,000,000 00	2,250,000 00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1924	4½	Canada	50,000,000 00	2,250,000 00
Oct. 16	Three Year Notes	1½	Canada	200,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
Nov. 15	Refunding Loan, 1937	2½	Canada	20,000,000 00	500,000 00

22.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1943—concluded

Date of Maturity	Name of Loan	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding	Annual Interest Charges
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
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
May 1	Third Victory Loan, 1942	1¾	Canada	144,253,000 00	2,524,427 50
Dec. 15	Victory Loan, 1941	2	Canada	193,286,000 00	3,865,720 00
1947—Oct. 1	Loan of 1897	2½	London	258,193 70	6,454 84
1948—Jan. 15	Loan of 1943	2½	New York	30,000,000 00	750,000 00
Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940	3½	Canada	50,000,000 00	1,625,000 00
Mar. 1	Second Victory Loan, 1942	2½	Cnaada	269,879,000 00	6,072,277 50
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
June 15	Victory Loan, 1941	3	Canada	643,534,250 00	19,306,027 50
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
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
1953—Jan. 15	Loan of 1943	3	New York	30,000,000 00	900,000 00
1954—Mar. 1	Second Victory Loan, 1942	3	Canada	669,658,900 00	20,089,767 00
1955—May 1	Loan of 1934	3½	London	5,167,097 16	167,930 66
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
Nov. 1	Third Victory Loan, 1942	3	Canada	847,136,050 00	25,414,081 50
1957—Nov. 1	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	37,523,200 00	1,688,544 00
1958—Jan. 15	Loan of 1943	3	New York	30,000,000 00	900,000 00
June 1	Loan of 1938-39	3	Canada	88,200,000 00	2,646,000 00
Sept. 1	Loan of 1933	4	London	3,531,664 67	141,266 58
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 1938	3½	London	3,768,665 38	122,481 62
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	9,052,002 14	–
	War Savings Certificates	3	Canada	186,953,281 81	5,533,294 62
	War Savings Stamps	–	Canada	5,852,747 25	–
1943—April 2	Treasury Bills	·517	Canada	45,000,000 00	232,650 00
April 16	Treasury Bills	·514	Canada	45,000,000 00	231,300 00
April 30	Treasury Bills	·512	Canada	45,000,000 00	230,400 00
May 14	Treasury Bills	·508	Canada	55,000,000 00	279,400 00
May 28	Treasury Bills	·501	Canada	55,000,000 00	275,550 00
June 18	Treasury Bills	·498	Canada	55,000,000 00	273,900 00
April 6	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	45,000,000 00	337,500 00
April 13	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	90,000,000 00	675,000 00
Aug. 17	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	90,000,000 00	675,000 00
Aug. 24	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	90,000,000 00	675,000 00
Aug. 31	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	120,000,000 00	900,000 00
Sept. 7	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	90,000,000 00	675,000 00
Sept. 14	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	130,000,000 00	975,000 00
Sept. 21	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	110,000,000 00	825,000 00
Sept. 28	Deposit Certificates	·75	Canada	55,000,000 00	412,500 00
				7,893,478,422 96	204,895,892 65

Recapitulation—

Payable in Canada	7,441,752,802 05	190,922,758 95
Payable in New York	439,000,000 00	13,535,000 00
Payable in London	12,725,620 91	438,133 70
Total Funded Debt and Treasury Bills	**7,893,478,422 96**	**204,895,892 65**

23.—Dominion of Canada Domestic Loan Flotations from the Outbreak of War to Aug. 31, 1943

Title of Issue	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Sold to the—			Total Issued	Number of Subscriptions Public Issues
				Public	Chartered Banks	Bank of Canada		
			p.c.	$	$	$	$	
Two Year Notes	Oct. 16, 1939	Oct. 16, 1941	2	–	200,000,000	–	200,000,000	
First War Loan[1]	Feb. 1, 1940	Feb. 1, 1948-52	3½	250,000,000	–	–	250,000,000	178,363
Five-Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1945	2	–	–	40,000,000	40,000,000	
One-Year Notes	May 1, 1940	May 1, 1941	1	–	–	250,000,000	250,000,000	
Five-Year Bonds[2]	Mar. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1945	2	–	40,960,000	24,040,000	65,000,000	
Second War Loan[1]	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1952	3	324,945,700	–	–	324,945,700	150,890
Two and One-Half Year Notes	Jan. 2, 1941	July 2, 1943	1½	–	250,000,000	–	250,000,000	
One-Year Notes[3]	May 1, 1941	May 1, 1942	1	–	–	250,000,000	250,000,000	
1941 Victory Loan	June 15, 1941	Dec. 15, 1946	2	836,820,250	–	–	193,286,000	
1941 Victory Loan	June 15, 1941	June 15, 1951	3				643,534,250	
Totals—1941 Victory Loan[1]	–	–	–	836,820,250	–	–	836,820,250	968,259
Three-Year Notes[3]	Oct. 16, 1941	Oct. 16, 1944	1½	–	99,700,000	100,300,000	200,000,000	
Second Victory Loan	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1944	1½	996,706,900	–	–	57,169,000	
Second Victory Loan	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1948	2½				269,879,000	
Second Victory Loan	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1954	3				669,658,900	
Totals—Second Victory Loan[1]	–	–	–	996,706,900	–	–	996,706,900	1,681,267
One-Year Notes[3]	Apr. 15, 1942	Apr. 15, 1943	1	–	–	250,000,000	250,000,000	
Two-Year Notes	Apr. 15, 1942	Apr. 15, 1944	1½	–	–	100,000,000	100,000,000	
Second Victory Loan[4]	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1944	1½	–	–	92,831,000	92,831,000	
Third Victory Loan	Nov. 1, 1942	May 1, 1946	1½	991,389,050	–	–	144,253,000	
Third Victory Loan	Nov. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1956	3				847,136,050	
Totals—Third Victory Loan	–	–	–	991,389,050	–	–	991,389,050	2,041,610
One-Year Notes[3]	Apr. 15, 1943	Apr. 15, 1944	1	–	–	250,000,000	250,000,000	
Fourth Victory Loan	May 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1946	1½	1,308,716,650	–	–	197,455,000	
Fourth Victory Loan	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1957	3				1,111,261,650	
Totals—Fourth Victory Loan	–	–	–	1,308,716,650	–	–	1,308,716,650	2,668,420
Two-Year Notes[3]	July 2, 1943	July 2, 1945	1½	–	194,000,000	56,000,000	250,000,000	
Deposit Certificates[5]	Various	Various	¾	–	740,000,000	–	740,000,000	
War Savings Certificates	Various	Various	3[6]	192,657,956	–	–	192,657,956	
Non-Interest Bearing Certificates[7]	Various	June 15, 1945	–	7,386,393	–	–	7,386,393	
Increase in Short-Term Treasury Bills				[8]	[8]	[8]	175,000,000	
Grand Totals	–	–	–	**4,908,622,899**	**1,524,660,000**	**1,413,171,000**	**8,021,453,899**	

[1] The chartered banks and the Bank of Canada converted maturing bonds into bonds of these issues, in the case of the 1941 Victory Loan conversions amounted to $42,225,000 and in the Second Victory Loan to $117,486,000. [2] Sold to Bank of Canada in June, 1940. [3] Renewal of issues of similar amounts sold during period September 1939–August 1943. [4] Sold to Bank of Canada in June, 1942. [5] $1,190,000,000 sold to chartered banks originally; $250,000,000 redeemed in November, 1942 and $245,000,000 redeemed in May, 1943. [6] Yield to investor if held to maturity seven and one-half years after issue date figures to June 30, 1943. [7] Figures to July 31, 1943. [8] It is not possible to allocate this item to purchases by the public, chartered banks and Bank of Canada.

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 $8,271,363,610, the average interest rate on this debt has continued to decline through the war period and the figure of 2·66 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1943, was the lowest rate in over three decades. This is in contrast with the experience of the War of 1914-18 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 1942-43 represented only about 10 p.c. of total receipts.

24.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, Annual Interest Charges Thereon and Average Rates of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-43

Year	Bonds, Debentures, and Treasury Bills	Annual Interest Charges on Bonds, Debentures, and Treasury Bills	Average Interest Rate on Bonds, Debentures, and Treasury Bills	Savings Bank Deposits, Trust and Other Funds	Annual Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Other Funds	Total Interest-Bearing Debt[1]	Annual Interest Charge	Average Rate of Interest
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	p.c.
1913...	260,869,037	8,973,746	3·439	91,735,123	2,904,287	352,604,160	11,878,033	3·368
1914...	311,833,272	11,162,047	3·579	93,031,928	2,957,544	404,865,200	14,119,591	3·487
1915...	358,659,932	13,075,447	3·645	91,910,510	2,935,881	450,570,442	16,011,328	3·554
1916...	508,000,366	20,499,696	4·035	92,240,955	2,960,002	600,241,321	23,459,698	3·908
1917...	893,208,877	39,098,579	4·376	96,885,192	3,114,315	990,094,069	42,212,894	4·263
1918...	1,472,098,608	71,121,368	4·831	95,796,899	3,096,532	1,567,895,507	74,217,900	4·733
1919...	2,035,218,097	102,218,489	5·022	100,636,102	3,441,803	2,135,854,199	105,660,292	4·947
1920...	2,596,816,821	134,559,302	5·181	107,038,317	4,275,480	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5·134
1921...	2,520,997,021	130,416,007	5·173	107,345,348	4,429,302	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5·130
1922...	2,564,587,671	133,482,113	5·204	105,379,439	4,399,661	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5·164
1923...	2,547,105,821	131,476,511	5·161	106,763,391	4,531,156	2,653,869,212	136,007,667	5·125
1924...	2,504,033,820	128,571,337	5·134	110,113,766	4,626,715	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5·092
1925...	2,503,763,169	125,928,071	5·029	113,943,282	4,758,780	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4·992
1926...	2,484,410,336	125,108,738	5·035	119,205,393	4,977,889	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4·996
1927...	2,439,340,736	123,399,911	5·058	126,310,527	5,274,429	2,565,651,263	128,674,340	5·015
1928...	2,377,581,086	119,479,400	5·025	136,485,482	5,721,330	2,514,066,568	125,200,730	4·980
1929...	2,325,413,986	116,843,934	5·024	145,780,369	6,156,036	2,471,194,355	122,999,970	4·977
1930...	2,250,837,286	112,942,215	5·017	154,997,435	6,572,018	2,405,834,721	119,514,233	4·967
1931...	2,320,832,286	115,491,955	4·976	163,994,443	6,969,151	2,484,826,729	122,461,106	4·928
1932...	2,579,238,724	128,188,969	4·970	136,356,977	5,522,579	2,715,595,701	133,711,548	4·923
1933...	2,715,977,874	132,866,543	4·892	144,176,675	5,858,850	2,860,154,549	138,725,393	4·850
1934...	2,858,624,524	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	136,278,193	3·937
1937...	3,337,358,832	125,093,381	3·748	224,157,683	8,798,557	3,561,516,515	133,891,938	3·759
1938...	3,314,558,032	117,062,907	3·532	248,176,039	9,771,812	3,562,734,071	126,834,719	3·560
1939...	3,385,722,462	119,198,476	3·521	272,692,286	9,879,428	3,658,414,748	129,077,904	3·528
1940...	3,695,705,919	125,575,106	3·398	288,066,211	10,726,716	3,983,772,130	136,301,822	3·421
1941...	4,372,007,319	133,970,676	3·064	317,332,308[3]	12,488,959[3]	4,689,339,627[3]	146,459,635[3]	3·123[3]
1942...	5,865,280,821	170,218,719	2·902	343,238,738	13,522,857	6,208,519,559	183,741,576	2·960
1943...	7,893,493,950	204,896,794	2·596	377,869,660	14,779,052	8,271,363,610	219,675,846	2·656

[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 1942 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 90 cents per bushel (basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William) was fixed as the basic price to be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board for wheat of the 1942 crop delivered to the Board on a quota basis by producers. The Board's operations in respect of the 1942 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, 1943, was $66,975,656, which related mainly to the purchase of the 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 wheat crops.

Other guarantees also outstanding at Mar. 31, 1943, are shown in Table 26. For full details of these guarantees see Schedule "V" to the "Public Accounts" for 1943.

25.—Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-43

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that there were no guarantees of the type shown for the corresponding years.

Year	Railways, Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest	Railways, Guaranteed as to Interest Only	Canadian National Steamships	Harbour Commissions	Other Guarantees	Bank of Canada	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914.....	94,738,584						94,738,584
1915.....	114,644,310						114,644,310
1916.....	135,546,098						135,546,098
1917.....	135,546,098						135,546,098
1918.....	135,546,098						135,546,098
1919.....	130,436,098						130,436,098
1920.....	130,436,098						130,436,098
1921.....	197,545,125						197,545,125
1922.....	248,987,789	–					248,987,789
1923.....	237,878,762	216,207,142[1]					454,085,904
1924.....	309,628,762	216,207,142					525,835,904
1925.....	365,915,762	216,207,142					582,122,904
1926.....	364,415,762	216,207,142		–			580,622,904
1927.....	397,795,002	216,207,142	–	4,000,000[1]			618,002,144
1928.....	440,224,186	216,207,142	828,789[1]	9,467,165			666,727,282
1929.....	472,709,509	216,207,142	7,936,486	17,355,118			714,208,255
1930.....	590,091,292	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,335,118			837,033,552
1931.....	707,474,852	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118			954,917,112
1932.....	753,080,146	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	–		1,000,522,406[2]
1933.....	748,874,239	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,670,472	28,272,301[1,2]		1,024,424,154[2]
1934.....	746,035,434	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,634,472	93,296,073[2]	–	1,086,573,121[2]
1935.....	740,117,976	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,601,481	104,525,860	149,028,902[1]	1,240,881,361
1936.....	747,366,632	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,576,481	96,044,370	188,202,917	1,278,797,542
1937.....	756,163,072	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,565,595	14,836,167	194,275,314	1,212,447,290
1938.....	803,740,048	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,260,595	18,399,635[3]	194,859,595	1,263,867,015[3]
1939.....	838,658,616	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,200,338	87,617,198[3]	205,641,646	1,378,724,940[3]
1940.....	837,708,753	216,207,141	9,400,000	21,163,338	68,430,115[3]	202,324,405	1,355,233,752[3]
1941.....	836,398,498	117,072,699	9,400,000	21,145,182	121,802,817[3]	207,994,267	1,313,813,463[3]
1942.....	755,223,525	33,075,010	9,400,000	21,143,182	136,112,799[3]	241,931,985	1,196,886,501[3]
1943.....	675,957,496	10,505,683	9,400,000	21,046,682	90,604,364[3]	260,983,307	1,068,497,532[3]

[1] First year data recorded. [2] Unstated advances *re* wheat marketing are not included. [3] Does not include indeterminate amounts and amounts not yet determined. For details see Table 26.

26.—Details of "Other Guarantees" (Shown in Table 25), as at Mar. 31, 1943

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 are given in Table 25.

Guarantee	Amount Authorized	Amount Outstanding	Where Payable
	$	$	
Bank advances, *re* Province of Manitoba Savings Office	12,442,400	5,953,004	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	2,341,279	Canada
Loans made by approved lending institutions under the Home Extension Plan	300,000	8,555	Canada
Bank advances *re* Canadian Wheat Board—			
Wheat	290,000,000	66,975,656	Canada
Oats and barley	10,000,000	232,395	Canada
Flax	13,000,000	7,650,723	Canada
Soybean	1,000,000	1,153	Canada
Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association, Ltd. Day-to-day margins of the Canadian Wheat Board (closed out daily)	Unstated		Canada
Bank loans guaranteed under the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1938	16,400,000	Not determined	Canada
Bank advances *re* Government war contracts—Dept. of Munitions and Supply	4,330,000	1,854,404	Canada
Bank advances *re* coal, coke or briquette purchases—Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation	1,000,000	87,395	Canada
Bank advances *re* production of logs or lumber—Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation	375,000	67,543	Canada
Guarantees under Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements of provincial receipts from gasoline taxes at amounts received in fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940	Unstated	Unstated	Canada

Section 3.—Provincial Public Finance*

The present war has had significant effects upon the magnitude and character of provincial revenues. Initially, the quickened tempo of economic activity expanded the yield from many of the major revenue sources. Following this the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942,† and more recently the agreements between the Dominion and the Provinces concerning provincial profits from the sale of alcoholic beverages,‡ stabilized a large part of provincial revenues at these higher levels and resulted in a most significant change in the tax structure.

During the second year of the conflict, as the slack in resources of manpower and materials disappeared, it became increasingly evident that the war effort could not be maintained and expanded without causing a considerable upward pressure on the general price level unless the Dominion Government was prepared to drain

* Revised under the direction of Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For further statistical detail see "Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments in Canada 1940" and "1941", Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Dominion Statutes, 6 Geo. VI, c. 13.

‡ Budget Speech of Mar. 2, 1943.

off a much larger proportion of the purchasing power in the hands of the public. This could not be done equitably by the imposition of more severe taxes on corporate and personal incomes while the provinces also leaned heavily on these revenue sources. The Dominion, therefore, offered each province an annual payment equal to *either* (a) the revenue it had obtained from personal income and corporation taxes during the fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940, *or* (b) the cost of its net debt service for the same period, as compensation for vacating these tax fields for the duration of the War and a certain readjustment period thereafter. Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario accepted compensation on the first basis while New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan found the net debt service option more favourable. This is the major provision of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement referred to above. The provinces also argued that the rationing of gasoline imposed by the Dominion would operate to reduce their revenues from motor-fuel taxation and, by a further provision of the same Act, the Dominion Government guaranteed provincial revenues from the source at the level of the amounts obtained for the provincial fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940.

Provincial representations were also made to the effect that the Dominion restrictions on the production of alcohol for civilian use seriously threatened revenues from the sale of alcoholic beverages. During 1943 agreements were drawn up by which the Dominion guaranteed provincial revenues from this source at the levels of a basic period, June 30, 1941–June 30, 1942.

As a result of these agreements and pre-existing arrangements, approximately 58 p.c. of gross provincial revenue (including subventions or grants-in-aid) is now either guaranteed by, or received directly from, the Dominion Government; and approximately 33 p.c. or roughly $134,000,000 was actually received from the Dominion during the provincial fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1942.

During the first three years of the War, provincial revenues (excluding Dominion grants-in-aid) increased by more than $75,000,000. There were concurrent increases in the expenditures on services which had been starved during the depression period but these were roughly offset by a decline of almost $30,000,000 in the net provincial cost of relief. Consequently, many of the provinces achieved an over-all surplus. Total direct provincial liabilities declined by more than $21,000,000 in the fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1941, and by almost $44,000,000 in the following year.

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures

Provincial Revenues.—The great increase in the functions of government during the present century forced the provinces to depend more and more upon revenue from direct taxation and the development of new sources of revenue so that the two revenue sources which had once sufficed to support almost the entire structure of provincial government, viz., Dominion subsidies and natural resources, declined in relative importance. To-day, by virtue of the war-time Dominion-Provincial Agreements described in the preceding section, a very large portion of provincial revenues again comes from the Dominion Government while a further large part is stabilized by Dominion guarantee.

Absolute and percentage yields from the major revenue sources are shown in Table 27 for the years 1913, 1940 and 1941 with estimates for 1942.

27.—Provincial Gross Ordinary Revenues for Fiscal Years Ended Nearest Dec. 31, 1913, 1940, 1941 and 1942

Item	1913		1940		1941		1942[1]	
	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.
Dominion subsidies and subventions	12,952	25·9	63,130	17·8	75,090	18·5	134,366	33·0
Natural resources	11,046	22·1	26,971	7·6	33,390	8·3	34,257	8·4
Succession duties	3,558	7·1	19,674	5·5	27,359	6·8	21,929	5·4
Corporation taxes	3,425	6·8	51,208	14·4	46,459	11·5	1,011	0·2
Liquor control	2,248	4·5	35,515	10·0	46,333	11·4	58,618[2]	14·4
Motor-vehicle licences	468	0·9	24,591	6·9	31,642	7·8	26,449	6·5
Income tax on persons	119	0·2	15,554	4·4	8·608	2·1	1,612	0·4
Gasoline taxes	–	–	54,077	15·2	59,877	14·8	47,668[3]	11·8
Other sources	16,164	32·5	64,591	18·2	76,187	18·8	81,061	19·9
Totals	**49,980**	**100·0**	**355,311**[4]	**100·0**	**404,945**[4]	**100·0**	**406,971**	**100·0**

[1] Estimated. [2] Guaranteed by Dominion at levels of revenue in period June 30, 1941–June 1942. [3] Guaranteed by Dominion at 56,735. [4] Approximately 39,000 of increase betw 1940 and 1941 arose in Quebec where 1940 fiscal period was only 9 months due to change in fiscal year end from June 30 to March 31.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—Table 28 indicates the great growth in provincial revenues and expenditures since 1871. It should be noted, however, that ordinary expenditures, as shown above the rule, are only a part of total expenditures and that very substantial amounts have sometimes been capitalized. Moreover, the capitalization of expenditure has often been determined by financial necessity rather than by a consideration of the nature of the asset acquired. This latter difficulty was partially corrected in the 1940 statistics, shown below the rule, by adding to ordinary expenditures any capitalized expenditures that did not result in the acquisition of tangible provincial assets; but the reverse adjustment was not attempted. The 1941 statistics of ordinary revenue and expenditure are supplemented by a footnote which shows the extent of expenditures capitalized by the Provinces. A reasonable gauge of the over-all betterment or deterioration for that year can thus be obtained by combining these figures with those in the main body of the table and extracting debt repayment and sinking fund contributions included in ordinary expenditures as shown.

28.—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 1932-41.

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 Table 30, p. 843.

Year	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	385,014	406,236[1]	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407	1,632,032	1,575,545
1881	275,380	261,276[1]	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1891	274,047	304,486[1]	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	910,346	4,563,432	4,516,554
1906	258,235[2]	264,135[1,2]	1,391,629	1,375,588	887,202	879,066	5,340,167	5,179,817
1911	374,798	398,490[1]	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1916	508,455	453,151[1]	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1921	769,719	694,042[1]	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1926	832,551	756,114[1]	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480
1931	1,149,570	1,453,191[1]	8,104,602	8,194,592	5,980,914	6,761,420	41,630,620	40,854,245
1932	1,206,026	1,277,401[1]	8,874,095	9,037,199	6,495,573	6,898,263	39,349,193	39,933,901
1933	1,263,063	1,392,276[1]	8,013,463	9,632,347	5,691,138	5,770,207	33,324,760	40,165,668

[1] Includes expenditure on capital account which is not separable. [2] Nine months.

28.—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 1932-41—concluded.

Year	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1934	1,385,777	1,656,924[1]	8,876,506	10,168,838	5,809,975	6,434,035	31,018,343	36,612,816
1935	1,535,709	1,912,006[1]	13,642,410[2]	14,540,011[2]	6,486,481	7,189,598	35,195,579	40,134,814
1936	1,718,466	1,743,120[1]	12,841,266	12,689,548	7,330,142	7,755,111	40,497,031	42,420,207
1937	1,830,260	1,951,034[1]	14,101,342	14,038,953	9,630,144	9,601,052	47,924,840	43,956,275
1938	1,894,135	1,974,248	14,870,251	14,724,114	10,551,806	10,492,396	56,303,738	53,295,451
1939	2,042,050	2,196,717	15,069,476	15,263,267	10,529,634	11,404,721	64,287,576	59,399,567
1940	2,030,366	2,152,101	16,443,946	15,497,608	12,459,611	11,921,467	59,153,857	66,441,201
1940[4,5]	1,970,000	2,195,000	16,962,000	15,790,600	12,859,000	12,427,000	72,228,000[2]	68,598,000[2]
1941[5,6]	2,156,000	2,146,000	18,505,000	17,454,000	13,754,000	12,854,000	110,998,000	91,041,000

Year	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784	–	–		
1881	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808		–
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432		
1901	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	–	–
1906	7,149,478	6,720,179	2,089,652	1,572,691	1,441,258[3]	1,364,352[3]
1911	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603	2,575,145
1916	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064	5,258,756
1921	30,411,396	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1926	52,039,855	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	71,060,654	15,726,641	15,726,641	13,254,871	19,075,161
1933	67,800,543	67,324,118	13,838,339	15,782,904	16,177,784	16,756,421
1934	61,426,935	103,578,686	13,966,921	14,003,533	15,585,918	16,979,911
1935	30,941,953[8]	41,382,625[8]	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	21,112,402
1939	102,839,891	102,517,396	19,058,042	19,058,042	22,867,874	23,238,365
1940	106,384,870	109,618,967	20,223,411	20,223,411	25,002,817	25,006,591
1940[4,5]	131,216,000	116,857,000	23,514,000	22,306,000	28,756,000	33,203,000
1941[5,6]	134,688,000	119,530,000	22,316,000	20,426,000	30,408,000	28,120,000[10]

Year	Alberta		British Columbia		Totals for All Provinces	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871			191,820[9]	97,692[9]	5,518,946	4,935,008
1881			397,035	378,779	7,858,698	8,119,701
1891			959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815	11,628,353
1901	–	–	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991	14,146,059
1906	1,425,059[2]	1,485,914[2]	3,044,442	2,328,126	23,027,122	21,169,868
1911	3,309,156	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948	38,144,511
1916	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795	53,826,219
1921	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458	102,569,515
1926	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522	146,450,904	144,183,178
1931	15,710,962	18,017,544	23,988,199	27,931,866	179,143,480	190,754,202
1932	13,492,430	18,645,481	25,682,892	32,734,453	193,081,576	214,389,154
1933	15,426,265	17,533,786	23,333,115	26,169,492	184,868,470	200,527,219
1934	15,178,607	17,056,639	22,618,367	22,992,344	175,867,349	229,483,726
1935	15,790,170	17,528,221	25,603,942	24,439,767	160,567,695	181,175,686
1936	16,636,652	18,287,450	29,016,044	26,396,869	232,616,182	248,141,808
1937	20,743,046	20,665,193	31,575,892	28,886,870	268,497,670	253,443,737
1938	24,127,806	21,359,739	34,395,477	31,130,578	287,955,846	273,861,417
1939	24,269,817	21,242,625	35,908,899	34,907,898	296,873,259	289,228,598
1940	24,410,040	21,922,189	36,417,312	33,037,276	302,526,230	305,820,811
1940[4,5]	25,956,000	24,597,000	41,850,000	37,957,000	355,311,000	330,930,000
1941[5,6]	28,083,000	20,940,000	44,037,000	38,559,000	404,945,000	351,070,000

[1] Includes expenditure on capital account, which is not separable. [2] Nine months. [3] Fourteen months. [4] To facilitate inter-provincial comparisons, the ordinary revenues and expenditures as shown in the various Public Accounts have been placed on a gross basis and certain adjustments made. For reconciliation with various Public Accounts see "Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments in Canada, 1940". [5] Fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31 of the year stated. [6] Gross basis used to facilitate inter-provincial comparisons. Revenues exclude sinking fund earnings. Expenditures include debt repayment and sinking fund contributions as follows: P.E.I. $203,000; N.S. $599,000; N.B., $552,000; Que., $3,725,000; Ont. $1,129,000; Man., $654,000; Sask., $988,000; Alta., $13,000; B.C., $1,748,000; but exclude capital expenditure as follows: P.E.I., $325,000; N.S., $564,000; N.B., $1,189,000; Que., $17,857,000; Ont., $19,464,000; Man., $87,000; Sask., nil; Alta. $1,964,000; B.C., $1,848,000. [7] Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. [8] Five months. [9] Six months. [10] Excludes $7,136,000 implementing guarantees *re* Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1937.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debts and Assets

Bonded Indebtedness of the Provinces.—The major part of the total liabilities of the Provinces is represented by bonded debt. As at the fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940, approximately 54 p.c. of this debt was payable in Canada, 23 p.c. in New York or Canada, and 15 p.c. in London, New York or Canada. Since then the percentage payable in Canada has increased, owing to fairly substantial retirements of foreign pay bonds.

Gross provincial bonded indebtedness, which totalled $218,870,000 in 1916, increased steadily until the close of the fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940, but decreased significantly during the two following years. However, this decrease was not common to all provinces.

The average coupon rates shown in Table **29** vary considerably from province to province. Part of this variation is explained by differences in the average term of years for which provincial bonds are issued which, at the fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940, were as follows: P.E.I., 11·5 years; N.S., 20·3 years; N.B., 17·8 years; Que., 15·0 years; Ont., 19·3 years; Man., 25·0 years; Sask., 22·9 years; Alta., 26·4 years; B.C., 27·9 years; all provinces, 20·0 years.

29.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, for their Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1916-30 are given at p. 877 of the 1938 Year Book and figures for 1931-39 at p. 787 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate
	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.
1940	8,518	3·99	105,123	3·96	102,777	4·13	397,446	3·37	629,632	4·27
1941	10,668	4·01	108,187	3·94	104,682	4·14	388,816	3·47	632,138	4·25
1942	10,568	4·02	100,911	3·99	106·505	4·13	396,071	3·53	624,244	4·14

Year	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Total	
	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate
	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.
1940	90,030	4·73	126,092	4·65	128,176	4·88	146,704	4·51	1,734,498	4·16
1941	87,478	4·62	126,337	4·65	128,176	4·88	121,791	4·55	1,708,273	4·16
1942	86,545	4·61	126,303	4·62	128,123	4·88	117,359	4·35	1,696,629	4·12

Total Provincial Public Debt.—The statistics of Table **30** have been assembled on as comparable a basis as possible. This analysis has been built up on the same basis as the analysis of Dominion and municipal indebtedness shown in Tables **21** and **37**, 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.

30.—Debts of Provincial Governments for their Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942 with Totals for 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 Year Ended	Dec. 31 1941	Nov. 30 1941	Oct. 31 1941	Mar. 31 1942	Mar. 31 1942	Apr. 30 1942	Apr. 30 1942	Mar. 31 1942	Mar. 31 1942	
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—										
Funded Debt—[1]										
Issued direct	10,668,000	108,186,780	104,122,096[2]	386,601,099	632,138,140[3]	87,477,481	126,336,873	120,553,620	104,630,814	1,677,714,903
Assumed	–	–	560,000	2,215,000	–	–	–	7,622,597	20,160,000	30,557,597
Totals, Direct Debt	10,668,000	108,186,780	104,682,096	388,816,099	632,138,140	87,477,481	126,336,873	128,176,217	121,790,814	1,708,272,500
Less sinking funds	1,982,302	11,736,802[4]	12,007,361	42,258,252	12,642,454	16,129,274	20,923,630	14,712,442[5]	19,159,550	151,552,067
Net Funded Debt	8,685,698	96,449,978	92,674,735	346,557,847	619,495,686	71,348,207	105,413,243	113,463,775	102,631,264	1,556,720,433
Treasury Bills:										
Held by Dominion of Canada	–	–	–	–	–	25,217,214	81,123,473	26,440,750	34,744,387	167,525,824
Held by others	–	–	2,445,000	25,550,000	49,500,000	11,743,111	15,814,986	1,659,000	4,950,000	111,662,097
Totals, Treasury Bills	–	–	2,445,000	25,550,000	49,500,000	36,960,325	96,938,459	28,099,750	39,694,387	279,187,921
Savings deposits	–	–	–	–	33,836,321	–	–	4,356,155	–	38,192,476
Temporary loans	780,296[7]	318,520	393,847	–	5,840,352	–	991,763	–	–	8,324,778
Superannuation and other deposits[9]	–	57,156	87,537	3,698,251	5,861,630	2,241,541	1,131,632	3,352,006	1,995,821	18,425,574
Accrued interest	–	768,442	1,204,838[10]	2,993,281	8,567,930	1,081,673	3,984,164	1,001,832	1,527,399	21,129,559
Accounts payable and other liabilities	23,500	1,383,013	203,022	4,726,074[11]	1,884,025	619,952	134,046	553,930	4,475,662	14,003,224
Totals, Direct Debt[12] (less sinking funds) 1941	**9,489,494**	**98,977,109**	**97,008,979**	**383,525,453**	**724,985,944**	**112,251,698**	**208,593,307**	**150,827,448**	**150,324,533**	**1,935,983,965**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 845.

30.—Debts of Provincial Governments for their Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942 with Totals for 1940—continued

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Fiscal Year Ended	Dec. 31 1941	Nov. 30 1941	Oct. 31 1941	Mar. 31 1942	Mar. 31 1942	Apr. 30 1942	Apr. 30 1942	Mar. 31 1942	Mar. 31 1942	
1941—concluded	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Indirect Debt—										
Guaranteed bonds[1]	50,000	1,206,000	1,460,200	14,768,050	118,941,385	3,481,553	471,700	6,565,903	7,074,833	154,019,624
Less sinking funds	–	93,369	124,228	449,175	2,518,523	–	278,991	1,970,566	1,469,607	6,904,459
Net guaranteed bonds, etc.	50,000	1,112,631	1,335,972	14,318,875	116,422,862	3,481,553	192,709	4,595,337	5,605,226	147,115,165
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	6,559	620,531	448,502	1,179,945	–	175,007	795,554	759,448	1,985,143	5,970,689
Guaranteed bank loans	135,000	1,267,302	1,017,866	1,607,010	6,525,752	27,800	16,568,162	2,559,780[2]	12,622	29,721,294
Other indirect liabilities	33,700	2,796	–	15,183,407[13]	–	–	2,321,462	–	1,221,108	18,762,473
Totals, Indirect Debt (less Sinking Funds), 1941	**225,259**	**3,003,260**	**2,802,340**	**32,289,237**	**122,948,614**	**3,684,360**	**19,877,887**	**7,914,565**	**8,824,099**	**201,569,621**
Grand Totals, 1941	**9,714,753**	**101,980,369**	**99,811,319**	**415,814,690**	**847,934,558**	**115,936,058**	**228,471,194**	**158,742,013**	**159,148,632**	**2,137,553,586**
1942										
Direct Debt—										
Funded Debt:[1]										
Issued direct	10,568,000	100,910,633	105,945,096[2]	393,856,099	624,244,189[3]	86,476,481	126,302,693	120,500,005	117,359,283	1,686,162,479
Assumed	–	–	560,000	2,215,000	–	69,081	–	7,622,597	–	10,466,678
Totals, Direct Debt	10,568,000	100,910,633	106,505,096	396,071,099	624,244,189	86,545,562	126,302,693	128,122,602	117,359,283	1,696,629,157
Less sinking funds	2,330,954	12,826,763[4]	13,233,148	50,281,592	13,839,259	16,977,835	22,689,598	15,481,776[5]	16,976,317	164,637,242
Net Funded Debt	8,237,046	88,083,870	93,271,948	345,789,507	610,404,930	69,567,727	103,613,095	112,640,826	100,382,966	1,531,991,915
Treasury Bills:										
Held by Dominion of Canada	–	–	–	–	–	24,847,827	81,113,802	26,333,500	34,623,132	166,918,261
Held by others	–	–	155,000	20,000,000[6]	43,000,000	11,706,711	14,880,199	1,659,000	1,250,000	92,650,910
Totals, Treasury Bills	–	–	155,000	20,000,000	43,000,000	36,554,538	95,994,001	27,992,500	35,873,132	259,569,171

30.—Debts of Provincial Governments for their Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1941 and 1942 with Totals for 1940—concluded

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Fiscal Year Ended	Dec. 31 1942	Nov. 30 1942	Oct. 31 1942	Mar. 31 1943	Mar. 31 1943	Apr. 30 1943	Apr. 30 1943	Mar. 31 1943	Mar. 31 1943	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942—concluded										
Direct Debt—concluded										
Savings deposits	–	–	–	–	35,740,640	–	–	3,964,314	–	39,704,954
Temporary loans	1,065,336[7]	331,419	75,498	2,885,406[8]	–	–	–	–	–	4,357,659
Superannuation and other deposits[9]	–	156,279	103,224	4,014,489	5,629,700	1,982,540	1,177,895	3,512,931	1,378,234	17,955,292
Accrued interest	–	703,819	1,211,313[10]	3,012,183	8,015,594	1,085,771	1,376,904	998,963	1,681,587	18,086,134
Accounts payable and other liabilities	17,500	1,206,970	758,389	10,195,001[11]	2,248,499	903,706	183,314	647,231	4,356,165	20,516,775
Totals, Direct Debt[12] (less Sinking Funds), 1942	**9,319,882**	**90,482,357**	**95,575,372**	**385,896,586**	**705,039,363**	**110,094,282**	**202,345,209**	**149,756,765**	**143,672,084**	**1,892,181,900**
Indirect Debt—										
Guaranteed bonds[1]	50,000	2,000,000	1,301,900	8,271,250	122,483,719	3,231,686	471,700	6,565,903	7,015,833	151,391,991
Less sinking funds	–	49,363	137,292	135,092	1,378,238	–	302,152	2,185,685	1,597,870	5,785,692
Net guaranteed bonds, etc.	50,000	1,950,637	1,164,608	8,136,158	121,105,481	3,231,686	169,548	4,380,218	5,417,963	145,606,299
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	6,332	612,133	432,135	1,263,591	–	164,727	758,583	604,224	1,902,646	5,744,371
Guaranteed bank loans	151,000	436,475	452,848	1,114,710	498,568	18,000	16,010,472	2,120,835	9,341	20,812,249
Other indirect liabilities	33,700	2,462	–	14,072,684[13]	–	–	2,082,866	–	1,626,308	17,818,020
Totals, Indirect Debt (less Sinking Funds), 1942	**241,032**	**3,001,707**	**2,049,591**	**24,587,143**	**121,604,049**	**3,414,413**	**19,021,469**	**7,105,277**	**8,956,258**	**189,980,939**
Grand Totals, 1942	**9,560,914**	**93,484,064**	**97,624,963**	**410,483,729**	**826,643,412**	**113,508,695**	**221,366,678**	**156,862,042**	**152,628,342**	**2,082,162,839**
1941	**9,714,753**	**101,980,369**	**99,811,319**	**415,814,690**	**847,934,558**	**115,936,058**	**228,471,194**	**158,742,013**	**159,148,632**	**2,137,553,586**
1940	**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 balance due by C.N.R. *re* St. John and Quebec Railway, 1941, $1,198,023; 1942, $1,198,023. [3] Includes railway aid certificates. [4] Includes sinking funds held by Nova Scotia Power Commission in respect of bonds issued by the Province, 1941, $2,116,116; 1942, $2,265,851. [5] Includes sinking fund held in respect of $222,597 guaranteed drainage district debenture debt assumed by Province, 1941, $114,457; 1942, $123,715. [6] Includes $4,000,000 on account of debt assumed *re* Trustees of the Commercial Property of St. Sulpice. [7] Includes loans from public on deposit, 1941, $456,705; 1942, $581,969. [8] Debt assumed *re* Lake St. Louis Bridge Corporation. [9] Includes only the balances of superannuation and insurance funds, trusts and other deposits, which are offset by designated cash on securities held as investments in respect thereof. [10] Includes exchange due and accrued, 1941, $48,857; 1942, $48,175. [11] Includes balance of purchase price of certain properties, 1941, $639,334; 1942, $556,557. [12] Includes actual liabilities only, such items as deferred credits, reserves and surpluses being omitted. [13] Balance of annual payments, Quebec Public Charities Fund.

Section 4.—Municipal Finance*

Subsection 1.—The Organization and Growth of the Municipalities in Canada

Under the provisions of the British North America Act, the several provinces have jurisdiction and control over their respective organizations of municipal government. While the main types of municipalities are common to most provinces, there is little or no similarity from the standpoint of prerequisites to incorporation, either as to area or population.† In fact some provinces have no specified requirements in this regard. There are, nevertheless, two main divisions into which incorporated municipalities may be grouped—urban and rural—each of which displays more or less distinct characteristics. The former comprises the cities, towns and villages. The official designation of the municipalities in the rural group, however, varies widely as between provinces: Townships in Ontario; Districts in British Columbia; Municipal Districts in Alberta; Counties in New Brunswick; Municipalities in Nova Scotia; Parishes and Townships in Quebec; and Rural Municipalities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In 1942 there were 4,014 incorporated municipalities in Canada, as compared with 4,018 in 1941. This reduction is accounted for principally by amalgamations in Alberta in the course of establishing "larger municipal units" Some of the other provinces are also considering this plan as a means towards the development of more financially and economically sound units of self-government. The number of each different class or type of municipality by provinces and for each of these years, is shown in Table 31.

It should be noted that the counties in Ontario and Quebec, which are incorporated municipalities, are comprised of local towns or villages and rural municipalities situated therein, which provide the necessary funds for the services falling within the scope of county administration. There are also 'counties' in two of the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but these are basically the same as rural municipalities in the other provinces. In two of the western provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are also areas which are very much similar to rural municipalities except that they enjoy a lesser degree of local services and are not self-governing. These are called "Improvement Districts" The Provincial Governments administer the services provided in these areas and also levy and collect the necessary taxes.

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* 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 XXX, Section 1, under "Finance".

† A special bulletin "Classification of Different Types of Local Government Units in Canada" was issued by the Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in October, 1940.

31.—Number of Municipalities in Canada, Classified by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—See text immediately preceding this table for interpretation of the statistics.

Year and Province	Cities	Towns	Villages	Total Urban	Rural	Total Local Municipalities	Counties	Total Incorporated Municipalities
1941								
P. E. Island	1	7	Nil	8	Nil	8	Nil	8
Nova Scotia	2	43	"	45	24	69	"	69
New Brunswick	3	20	2	25	15	40	"	40
Quebec	26	109	312	447	1,055	1,502	76	1,578
Ontario	27	148	156	331	571	902	38	940
Manitoba	4	31	23	58	116[1]	174	Nil	174
Saskatchewan	8	82	389	479	302	781	"	781
Alberta	7	53	145	205	143	348	"	348
British Columbia	33	Nil	19	52	28	80	"	80
Totals, 1941	**111**	**493**	**1,046**	**1,650**	**2,254**	**3,904**	**114**	**4,018**
1942								
P. E. Island	1	7	Nil	8	Nil	8	Nil	8
Nova Scotia	2	43	"	45	24	69	"	69
New Brunswick	3	20	2	25	15	40	"	40
Quebec	26	112	312	450	1,056	1,506	76	1,582
Ontario	27	148	156	331	571	902	38	940
Manitoba	4	31	23	58	116[1]	174	Nil	174
Saskatchewan	8	82	389	479	302	781	"	781
Alberta	7	52	145	204	133	337	"	337
British Columbia	33	Nil	22	55	28	83	"	83
Totals, 1942	**111**	**495**	**1,049**	**1,655**	**2,245**	**3,900**	**114**	**4,014**

[1] Includes 5 units of self-government officially known as "suburban municipalities".

On the basis of the 1941 Census over 10,689,000 or 93 p.c. of the population of the nine provinces was in incorporated municipalities. Table 32, showing the comparable situation for each province, gives an indication of the development of self-government from the standpoint of the local population. The 800,000 persons excluded from the population in incorporated municipalities on this basis are comprised of those in Indian Reserves and in areas that have not yet reached the stage of development where self-government is felt necessary or desirable.

32.—Population of Incorporated Municipalities, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Total Population	Population of Incorporated Municipalities			Percentage Municipal to Total Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
P. E. Island	95,047	24,340	Nil	24,340	25·6
Nova Scotia	577,962	267,540	308,304	575,844	99·6
New Brunswick	457,401	143,423	312,153	455,576	99·6
Quebec	3,331,882	2,109,684	1,137,519	3,247,203	97·5
Ontario	3,787,655	2,338,633	1,316,133	3,654,766	96·5
Manitoba	729,744	321,873	344,648	666,521	91·3
Saskatchewan	895,992	295,146	528,532	823,678	91·9
Alberta	796,169	306,586	321,219	627,805	78·9
British Columbia	817,861	443,394	170,269	613,663	75·0
Totals	**11,489,713**	**6,250,619**	**4,438,777**	**10,689,396**	**93·0**

Growth of Suburban Areas.—One of the major problems of administration in the larger cities lies in the development of suburban or metropolitan areas. Although few cities of consequential size escape it entirely, there are 12 principal cities in Canada in which this type of development is particularly prevalent, e.g., Halifax, N.S.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; Saint John, N.B.; Toronto, Ont.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; Windsor, Ont.; and Winnipeg, Man. As defined for census purposes, these "greater" cities (see p. 120) constitute the city proper plus those satellite communities outside the city boundary that are in close economic and geographical relationship to it. Some large cities, e.g., Calgary and Edmonton have no such communities outside the boundaries of the city proper. There are 8 metropolitan areas in each of which the city proper has a population of 100,000 or over; these include a total of 108 municipalities with a population of 3,429,250.

TOTAL POPULATION OF EIGHT MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

(Where the cities proper have 100,000 population or over)

NOTE.—For purposes of municipal statistics, this table includes the populations of a few additional areas wholly or in part included in the metropolitan areas as defined by the 1941 Census and therefore these figures do not agree with those at p. 120.

Item	1941		1931		Increase 1931–41	
	Population	p.c.	Population	p.c.	Population	p.c.
Total population of the 108 incorporated municipalities included in these areas	3,429,250	100·0	3,077,650	100·0	351,600	11·4
Cities proper	2,645,133	77·1	2,426,354	78·8	218,779	9·0
Other cities, towns and villages	419,405	12·2	352,226	11·4	67,179	19·1
Totals, Urban	3,064,538	89·3	2,778,580	90·2	285,958	28·1
Rural municipalities	364,712	10·7	299,070	9·8	65,642	21·9

While the total population in these areas increased 11·4 p.c. in the decade 1931 to 1941, the population of the cities proper increased by only 9·0 p.c. In the other urban communities therein the increase in population was 19·1 p.c. while in the rural municipalities the increase was 21·9 p.c. A corresponding breakdown for each of these 8 areas is given in the reports issued by the Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Comparability of Municipal Finance Statistics.—The task of obtaining and presenting on a uniform basis the financial statistics of municipalities has presented a perplexing problem for some time. In the 1942 Year Book the general difficulties were reviewed and a brief outline given of the steps taken by the Bureau to improve the situation which included the publication of a "Manual of Instructions" prepared as the result of a series of Dominion-Provincial Conferences on uniform municipal statistics in 1937 to 1940. Implementation by the respective provinces of the provisions of the "Manual" is still in process so that published reports of Provincial Departments of Municipal Affairs still do not reflect the desired degree of uniformity in the presentation of municipal statistics. The data which appears in this section has, however, been compiled from existing reports supplemented with information from reports of individual cities and other sources and, while not entirely comparable from the standpoint of interprovincial comparisons, does nevertheless indicate in a general way the situation regarding municipal finance in Canada for the years stated. The incomparabilities and other deficiencies in the

information are referred to in the text or footnotes relating to each table. The various tables now included in this issue of the Year Book constitute a basic outline for the presentation of historical trends in municipal finance and will be further extended and supplemented in the future with additional material progressively as such is made available. Space will prevent the publication in this manner of any great amount of detail but such will be available through the published reports of the Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 2.—Municipal Assessed Valuations

Municipal Assessed Valuations.—The revenue resources of municipalities are limited generally to direct taxation, based on assessed valuations of real and other types of property. In 1942 the total taxable assessed valuations on which taxes were levied was $7,731,795,387 of which approximately $7,267,498,230 or 94 p.c. was real property. The assessment of personal property has had its ups and downs particularly in the Prairie Provinces. The Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Alberta are the only ones at the present time in which municipalities assess and tax personal property. In Alberta only a few municipal authorities still retain this basis for tax revenue while in Manitoba it is used generally by all classes of municipalities except cities. Aside from real property, the next important type of valuation for taxation purposes is business assessment, although not all provinces assess for business purposes separately and distinctly from real property valuations. A variation of methods and schedules and rates exists not only between provinces but also between municipalities within the same province. Some municipalities use the rental basis, others the value of floor space occupied and still others the capital value of the premises occupied. Most of the provinces have other miscellaneous types of assessment, the general nature of which will be noted from the footnotes to Table 33. It will also be noted that income assessment which formerly was employed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only, practically disappeared in 1942. This is a result of the operation of the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreements whereby the provinces and municipalities have abandoned the income tax field for the duration of the War and one year thereafter, so as to leave it open to the Federal Treasury. (see p. 838.)

It should be noted that the figures in Table 33 are not entirely comparable, on an interprovincial basis, from the standpoint of relative values of properties taxable for municipal purposes. Each province operates under its own assessment laws which are not all similar, either in application or effect. For instance, in British Columbia, improvements cannot be taxed on a value in excess of 75 p.c. of taxable values in cities and municipal districts, or in excess of 50 p.c. of taxable values in villages, while the values actually taxed ranged from *nil* to 65 p.c. in 1942. In the majority of cases, improvements were assessed for tax purposes at 50 p.c. of taxable values, but for all municipalities the total values actually taxed represented approximately 44·4 p.c. of total taxable values. In addition there are other intra-provincial inconsistencies between municipalities which, in turn, further affect interprovincial comparisons. These may be said to be due to the lack of integrated municipal assessment systems and uniform standards for establishing values on a province-wide basis, under the direction and control of a central authority. Some provinces, however, have made considerable progress along these lines in recent years, as in the case of Saskatchewan the results of which are referred to in the text following Table 33.

33.—Municipal Assessed Valuations by Provinces, 1940-42

Province and Year	Taxable Valuations on which Taxes were Levied					Total Exemptions
	Real Property	Personal Property	Business	Other[1]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.—[2]						
1940.....	10,389,833	4,158,475			14,548,308	6,387,100
1941.....	10,421,575	4,168,425			14,590,000	6,387,100
1942.....	10,461,900	4,198,728	–	–	14,660,628	6,387,100
N.S.—						
1940.....	141,655,559[3]	23,995,191[3]	7,855,055[3]	4,640,094[3]	178,145,899	55,841,000
1941.....	145,204,423[3]	24,038,065[3]	8,497,785[3]	5,263,788[3]	183,004,061	57,524,105
1942.....	144,396,660[3]	25,221,005[3]	7,997,000[3]	3,430,695[3]	181,045,360	58,036,702
N.B.—						
1940.....	113,555,760	14,314,591	5,355,050[4]	31,320,443	164,545,844	[5]
1941.....	114,993,439	15,197,796	5,241,950[4]	37,235,626	172,668,811	[5]
1942.....	119,978,494	15,999,852	9,517,851[4]	1,069,065	146,565,262	[5]
Que.—						
1940.....	2,190,931,242		–	53,796,090	2,244,727,332	764,071,225[6]
1941.....	2,222,825,311	–	–	55,348,319	2,278,173,630	787,159,409[6]
1942.....	2,262,977,961	–	–	56,626,262	2,319,604,223	795,802,904[6]
Ont.—						
1940.....	2,716,462,881[7]	–	244,153,773[7]	7,465,968[7]	2,972,274,019	487,623,000[8]
1941.....	2,724,196,059[7]	–	246,418,156[7]	7,533,700[7]	2,986,104,919	490,772,000[8]
1942.....	2,747,522,083[7]	–	252,848,220[7]	8,549,967[7]	3,013,660,112	424,482,000[8]
Man.—						
1940.....	265,479,081[3]	5,336,946[3]	10,958,558[3]		281,774,585	158,141,350
1941.....	263,316,449[3]	5,426,371[3]	11,070,838[3]		279,813,658	159,944,984
1942.....	264,221,699[3]	5,392,525[3]	11,324,348[3]	–	280,938,572	160,902,755
Sask.—						
1940.....	953,190,015		37,690,236	563,472	991,443,723	[5]
1941.....	887,781,958		37,667,112	386,610	925,835,680	[5]
1942.....	861,717,208	–	37,844,166	416,110	899,977,484	[5]
Alta.—[9]						
1940.....	455,536,316[10]	80,224[10]	11,777,832[10]	6,115,685[10]	473,510,057	2,251,992[11]
1941.....	456,637,509	68,658	11,809,334	6,137,010	474,652,511	[5]
1942.....	463,946,014	83,645	12,042,657	6,995,219	483,067,535	[5]
B.C.—						
1940.....	383,003,207[12]				383,003,207	382,357,246[13]
1941.....	384,627,019[12]				384,627,019	388,268,283[13]
1942.....	392,276,211[12]	–	–	–	392,276,211	399,687,770[13]
Totals—						
1940.....	**7,230,203,894**[14]	**47,885,427**[14]	**317,790,504**[14]	**103,901,752**[14]	**7,703,972,974**	**1,856,672,913**[15]
1941.....	**7,210,003,742**[14]	**48,899,315**[14]	**320,705,175**[14]	**111,905,053**[14]	**7,699,470,289**	**1,890,055,881**[15]
1942.....	**7,267,498,230**[14]	**50,895,755**[14]	**331,574,242**[14]	**77,087,318**[14]	**7,731,795,387**	**1,845,299,231**[15]

[1] Includes the following: N.S.—Household Tax $3,285,495 (1940), $3,618,725 (1941), $3,430,695 (1942); Income $1,354,599 (1940), $1,645,063 (1941), *nil* (1942); N.B.—Income only; Que.—Miscellaneous Stock-in-Trade, Tenants Tax, *et al*, not specified; Ont.—Income of Corporations derived from interest earnings on investments; Sask.—Special Franchise; Alta.—Franchise, Mineral and Other Special. [2] Includes estimated values for some municipalities; actual figures not available. [3] Net taxable valuations not available in detail. Total exemptions have been applied against real property valuations. [4] Includes some other types of valuations not specified. [5] Not available from published reports. [6] Includes taxable valuations which are temporarily exempted—$88,688,942 (1940), $87,687,736 (1941) and $81,572,103 (1942). [7] Does not cross-add to total. See reports of Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs. [8] Cities only. Exemptions for other municipalities not published. [9] Excludes assessed valuation of Improvement Districts as follows:—

Saskatchewan—	Real Property	Business	Total	Exemptions
1940.....	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
1941.....	29,635,459	735,140	30,370,599	[5]
1942.....	29,684,048	706,020	30,390,068	[5]
Alberta—				
1940.....	[5]	[5]	71,580,347	[5]
1941.....	[5]	[5]	73,192,965	[5]
1942.....	[5]	[5]	69,829,495	[5]

[10] Net taxable valuations of Municipal Districts not available in detail. Total exemptions have been applied against real property valuations. [11] Municipal Districts only. Exemptions for other municipalities not published. [12] Includes $167,636,032 (1940), $170,953,380 (1941), and $177,991,707 (1942) valuations of improvement the total value of which was $376,754,432 (1940), $385,753,558 (1941), and $401,168,674 (1942) and the maximum value at which they could be taxed was $235,241,840 (1940),$241,196,431 (1941) and $250,989,749 (1942). [13] Consists of $173,238,846 (1940), $173,468,105 (1941) and $176,510,803 (1942) valuations of exempted properties, and $209,118,400 (1940), $214,800,178 (1941) and $223,176,967 (1942) exemptions of taxable improvements as referred to in footnote 12. [14] Does not cross-add to total. See footnote 7. [15] See footnotes 5, 8, 11 and 13.

While complete figures for tax-exempt properties are not available for each province, it will be noted from the information given that these have assumed relatively high proportions. It will also be noted that most provinces have shown consistent increases in taxable assessed valuations which may be attributed in large part to the stimulus to business and industry in general, arising from the War. Saskatchewan, however, shows a major reduction in total valuations which is the result of a province-wide plan of re-assessment of rural municipalities by the Department of Municipal Affairs being "the first occasion in Canada where an assessment system of such extensive proportions has ever been undertaken".* This report further states:—

> "The present method of assessment recognizes municipal boundaries only so far as municipal organization makes this necessary, as assessed values are based upon a province-wide system with one controlling agency and therein lies the only possibility of maintaining an equitable assessment within each municipality or as between different municipalities whether closely adjacent or far removed from one another."

The effect of this plan, which was commenced in 1939, is illustrated with the following comparative figures:—

Item	*Taxable Assessed Valuations of Rural Municipalities*	
	1939	1942
Land	$831,651,124	$680,012,665
Improvements	13,772,168	14,396,125
Business	5,789,700	6,783,769
Totals	$851,212,992	$701,192,559

By May 1, 1943, 172 rural municipalities had been re-assessed with resulting reductions in assessed valuations totalling $154,357,000.

Subsection 3.—Municipal Taxation

Municipal Taxation—Table 34 shows, by provinces, the taxes levied by municipalities in comparison with collections in 1940, 1941 and 1942, and the total taxes outstanding at the end of those years. While these figures are as nearly comparable as may be obtained from existing published reports, they nevertheless reflect some inconsistencies due particularly to interprovincial variations in the division of responsibility for tax administration between municipalities and school authorities. In some instances school taxes are included in the municipal levies while in others they are not. In Prince Edward Island only 2 out of the 8 incorporated municipalities have their own individual school districts and levy and collect the school taxes. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only the cities, towns and villages levy and collect the school taxes. Hence the figures shown for these provinces are, generally speaking, exclusive of rural school taxes particulars of which are not available from published reports. In Nova Scotia for 1942, however, under a program for establishing "larger school units" some municipalities now levy and collect the school taxes for and on behalf of the rural school boards situated therein. A similar program has since been inaugurated in New Brunswick, so that more complete figures should be available progressively in the future as the larger school units are gradually established. The figures for Alberta are also incomplete as some municipalities levy and collect the taxes for and on behalf of local school authorities while others do not. Also, school and hospital taxes are considered as "trust" taxes and excluded from village and town levies in some instances. As a result, the tax levies for Alberta are somewhat understated in comparison with other

* Annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1941.

provinces. The deficiency in this respect would amount to something between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. In Quebec, while school taxes, with few exceptions, are levied and collected by the school corporations which function independently of municipal authorities, they are nevertheless included in this tabulation for purposes of greater interprovincial comparability. It will therefore be apparent from the foregoing that the figures in Table 34, except in the case of Quebec, represent only the amount of tax levies, collections and arrears of the municipalities, and include school taxes only to the extent that such are also levied and collected by the municipalities for and on behalf of local school authorities. Taxes for schools outside incorporated municipal organizations are also not included.

34.—Municipal Taxation by Provinces, 1940-42

NOTE.—See text above for limitations on comparability of statistics in this table.

Province and Year	Tax Levy	Tax Collections Current and Arrears		Taxes Receivable (Current and Arrears)	Property Acquired for Taxes	Total Taxes Receivable and Property Acquired for Taxes	
		Total	P.C. of Levy			Total	P.C. of Levy
P.E. Island[1]	$	$		$	$	$	
1940	344,019	336,877	97·9	228,549	[2]	228,549	66·4
1941	341,624	353,135	103·4	223,220	[2]	223,220	65·3
1942	337,642	329,744	97·7	232,113	[2]	232,113	68·7
Nova Scotia—							
1940	7,814,071	7,655,451	98·0	5,865,675	[2]	5,865,675	75·1
1941	7,942,111	8,204,506	103·3	5,640,929	[2]	5,640,929	71·0
1942	8,357,835	8,667,004	103·7	5,146,589	[2]	5,146,589	61·6
New Brunswick—							
1940	5,899,337	5,654,356	95·8	5,501,766	[2]	5,501,766	93·3
1941	6,081,023	5,942,567	97·7	5,457,673	[2]	5,457,673	89·7
1942	6,363,450[7]	6,862,256[7]	107·8	4,515,132	[2]	4,515,132	71·0
Quebec—							
1940	68,184,630	24,674,420[3]	98·5[3]	49,215,140	[2]	49,215,140	72·2
1941	72,572,664	28,192,858[3]	103·0[3]	51,994,690	[2]	51,994,690	71·6
1942	77,003,966	29,783,003[3]	103·6[3]	37,708,154	[2]	37,708,154	49·0
Ontario—							
1940	114,920,492	118,605,431	103·2	30,905,603	16,319,868	47,225,471	41·1
1941	112,255,899	119,015,813	106·0	24,271,248	15,397,458	39,668,706	35·3
1942	110,277,001	115,283,970	104·5	19,673,211	14,395,229	34,068,440	30·9
Manitoba—							
1940	17,440,881	17,931,471	102·8	9,788,660	16,421,729	26,210,389	150·3
1941	17,352,441	19,042,770	109·7	8,551,219	16,836,548	25,387,767	146·3
1942	17,634,629	19,368,465	109·8	7,395,197	15,242,846	22,638,043	128·4
Saskatchewan—[4]							
1940	21,451,886	20,129,245	93·8	38,541,522	15,624,633	54,166,155	252·5
1941	21,341,173	20,348,004	95·3	39,570,647	15,420,350	54,990,997	257·7
1942	21,804,647	22,607,586	103·7	38,258,324	15,526,072	53,784,396	246·7
Alberta—[4]							
1940	16,032,455	16,204,950	101·1	22,884,708	12,887,984[5]	35,772,692	223·1
1941	16,223,383	17,619,512	108·6	22,016,963	12,466,649[5]	34,483,612	212·6
1942	16,377,157	17,810,992	108·8	20,591,000	11,706,667[6]	32,297,667	197·2
British Columbia—							
1940	18,348,796	18,836,515	102·7	5,360,359	15,518,615	20,878,974	113·8
1941	18,357,288	18,978,663	103·4	4,526,911	14,826,465	19,353,376	105·4
1942	19,072,894	19,648,263	103·0	3,789,334	14,294,321	18,083,655	94·8
Totals—							
1940	**270,436,567**	**230,028,716**[6]	**101·2**[6]	**168,291,982**	**76,772,829**[6]	**245,064,811**	**90·6**
1941	**272,467,606**	**237,697,828**[6]	**104·6**[6]	**162,253,500**	**74,947,470**[6]	**237,200,970**	**87·1**
1942	**277,229,221**	**240,361,283**[6]	**105·0**[6]	**137,309,054**	**71,165,135**[6]	**208,474,189**	**75·2**

[1] Includes estimates in some instances as actual figures are not available. [2] Not reported separately. [3] Excludes cities and towns. [4] Includes certain provincial and other special taxes (see text p. 853), but excludes taxes in "Improvement Districts". [5] Cities only, not reported separately for other municipalities. [6] See notes applying to the provinces. [7] Includes $1,243,384 compensation through Provincial Government for loss of income tax, (see pp. 838 and 849).

Because of these inconsistencies and the fact also that there are considerable differences in the division of responsibility for services between the Provincial Governments and their respective municipalities, extreme caution should be exercised in using these figures as a basis for interprovincial comparisons of the relative burden of municipal taxation. Also, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, municipalities are required to levy certain taxes for and on behalf of the Provincial Government and for other special purposes for which there is no comparable situation in other provinces. The amount of such taxes which are included in the municipal levies in these two provinces, are as follows:—

Item	*1940*	*1941*	*1942*
	$	$	$
Saskatchewan—			
Public Revenue Taxes (Provincial)	1,985,910	1,833,846	1,785,638
Telephone and Hail Taxes	1,526,527	1,327,092	1,574,966
Totals, Special Taxes	3,512,437	3,160,938	3,360,604
Alberta—			
Social Services, Educational and Wild Lands Taxes (Provincial)	1,046,458	1,077,694	1,045,855

There has been no marked fluctuation in the trend of municipal tax levies in Canada in these years. While most provinces show increases this does not necessarily mean an increased burden on the individual taxpayer in all instances, but more so is the result, in part at least, of the increases reflected in assessed valuations. In Nova Scotia the increase in 1942 would, to a considerable extent, be due to the establishment of "larger school units" previously referred to in this section, whereby some municipalities are now levying certain taxes which formerly were levied by rural school boards. It is also to be noted that Ontario shows consistent reductions in taxation while at the same time taxable assessed valuations have increased in the corresponding period. The most significant change that occurred during this period was the increase in tax collections in relation to total levies. In 1940 collections equalled only 101·2 p.c. of the levy for that year; in 1941 104·6 p.c. while in 1942 they further increased to 105·0 p.c. This in turn has resulted in substantial reductions in the amount of unpaid taxes outstanding at the end of these years although such are still relatively high in most provinces in relation to current year's levies. The situation for different classes of municipalities will of course vary considerably. Reference has heretofore been made to the Improvement Districts in Saskatchewan and Alberta, which, although not being incorporated municipalities are, nevertheless, maintained by the Provincial Governments more or less as self-sustaining areas on the same basis. Taxation figures for these districts are excluded from Table **34** but by reason of the special significance attached thereto in relation to municipal organization in these provinces, and the fact that such may become incorporated, or part of existing municipalities at some future date, the corresponding information with respect thereto is shown in Table **35**.

35.—Taxation in Improvement Districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1940-42

Province and Year	Tax Levy	Tax Collections Current and Arrears		Taxes Receivable Current and Arrears	Property Acquired for Taxes	Total Taxes Receivable and Property Acquired for Taxes	
		Total	P.C. of Levy			Total	P.C. of Levy
	$	$		$	$	$	
Saskatchewan—[1]							
1940	551,076	341,679	62·0	1,467,415	131,827	1,599,242	290·2
1941	592,844	567,926	95·8	1,716,917	126,092	1,843,009	310·9
1942	621,170	594,732	95·7	1,717,207	160,414	1,877,621	302·3
Alberta—[2]							
1940	1,786,029	1,302,987	73·0	5,041,966	[3]	5,041,966	282·3
1941	1,878,384	1,537,869	81·9	5,553,856	[3]	5,553,856	295·7
1942	2,039,600	1,956,360	95·9	5,401,034	[3]	5,401,034	264·8
Totals—							
1940	**2,337,105**	**1,644,666**	**70·4**	**6,509,381**	**131,827**	**6,641,208**	**284·2**
1941	**2,471,228**	**2,105,795**	**85·2**	**7,270,773**	**126,092**	**7,396,865**	**299·3**
1942	**2,660,770**	**2,551,092**	**95·9**	**7,118,241**	**160,414**	**7,278,655**	**273·6**

[1] Includes Public Revenue (Provincial) Taxes of $63,539 (1940); $60,529 (1941); and $60,471 (1942). [2] Includes Social Services, Educational and Wild Lands Taxes (Provincial) of $214,730 (1940); $196,314 (1941); and $193,717 (1942). [3] Not reported separately.

Subsection 4.—Municipal Debt

Bonded and Other Debt.—The rapid growth experienced by municipalities in Canada coupled with increased demands and responsibilities for improvements, schools, utilities, and other services or facilities has resulted in the incurring of a heavy burden of debt. Debenture borrowings increased rapidly in the period 1900-12 and again during the 'twenties and early 'thirties. Since 1933, however, the trend has been downward. There are several important factors that have contributed to the decline in municipal indebtedness, not the least important of which has been the measure of control exercised by Provincial Government departments over capital expenditures involving the incurring of debt. In addition there was a more or less orderly retrenchment during the depression years following periods of what proved to be unwarranted expansion, which along with widespread demands to ease the tax burden on real property has resulted in capital undertakings and works requiring debenture financing being severely curtailed. A further significant factor in this regard is that the greater part of the municipal long-term debt is represented by serial or instalment-type debentures, which require yearly repayments of principal. While the benefits of debt reduction are of course manifold, certain expenditures have been sorely needed in many communities for the rehabilitation of existing assets and for new improvements necessitated by the normal expansion and development that has taken place. These were sacrificed in the earlier years mainly in the interest of the taxpayer; and subsequently with the advent of the present war this policy of deferment has been continued if not extended so as to free the financial market to the needs of the Dominion Government in meeting its war financing requirements. Municipalities, however, will no doubt play an important role in post-war construction and reconstruction which should result in a resumption of capital expenditures on a fairly large scale. Having been denied, either voluntarily or otherwise, improvement programs for so long, it is anticipated that there will be a natural tendency to get these under way as soon as possible in correlation with master post-war plans of the Federal and Provincial Governments. Table **36** shows comparative figures of municipal indebtedness for 1941 and 1942, which includes temporary loans and other liabilities in addition to debenture debt. Corresponding figures for 1940

were published in the 1942 Year Book which also contains a detailed description of the basis on which the information has been compiled. Reference should be made thereto, as well as to the footnotes to the table, in interpreting the information. This is a new statistical series replacing that formerly used, which included only bonded indebtedness. A table at p. 791 of the 1941 Year Book shows the bonded indebtedness of municipalities from 1919 to 1938.

36.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years Ended in 1941 and 1942

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 text above.

Year and Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
1941					
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt	3,194,650	34,038,301	26,141,814	502,706,984	345,206,815[1]
Less sinking funds	603,465	12,886,511	9,008,754	91,605,721	52,786,190[3]
Net Debenture Debt	2,591,185	21,151,790	17,133,060	411,101,263	292,420,625[3]
Temporary loans	107,292	1,375,658	1,859,583	48,764,352	12,882,096[4]
Accounts payable and other liabilities	47,987	1,969,544	2,125,855	41,183,881	14,891,929[4]
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**2,746,464**[10]	**24,496,992**[11]	**21,118,498**[10]	**501,049,496**	**320,194,650**
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	[12]	206,000	487,000	3,683,418[13]	22,977,663
Less sinking funds	[12]	50,000	55,753	3,277	130,079
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	[12]	**156,000**	**431,247**	**3,680,141**[13]	**22,847,584**
Grand Totals	**2,746,464**	**24,652,992**	**21,549,745**	**504,729,637**	**343,042,234**

Year and Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt	73,857,360	50,077,951[2]	52,752,906	108,514,232	1,196,491,013
Less sinking funds	33,744,567	23,213,602	8,577,768	29,031,925	261,458,503
Net Debenture Debt	40,112,793	26,864,349	44,175,138	79,482,307	935,032,510
Temporary loans	11,027,494[5]	21,007,652	5,163,584[6]	3,863,534	106,051,245
Accounts payable and other liabilities	10,194,136[7]	39,566,895	7,761,037[8]	7,303,023[9]	125,044,287
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**61,334,423**	**87,438,896**	**57,099,759**	**90,648,864**	**1,166,128,042**
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	16,122,613	[12]	[12]	14,739,592	58,216,286
Less sinking funds	5,037,115	[12]	[12]	2,166,658	7,442,882
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**11,085,498**	[12]	[12]	**12,572,934**	**50,773,404**
Grand Totals	**72,419,921**	**87,438,896**	**57,099,759**	**103,221,798**	**1,216,901,446**

[1] Includes $9,733,731 net debenture debt (less sinking funds), and other capital liabilities of separate school boards and school districts in unorganized areas (debenture payments in arrears are also included in this amount). [2] Includes Rural Telephone, Drainage District and Union Hospital District debentures. [3] See footnote 1. [4] 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) See also footnote 1. [5] Includes $4,088,267 treasury bills and $6,586,594 other floating debt less $643,156 sinking funds accumulated in respect thereof re city of Winnipeg. [6] Includes $2,660,861 treasury bills. [7] Includes $518,253 deferred liability due civic pension funds by city of Winnipeg. [8] Includes $1,006,045 deferred liability due civic pension funds by city of Calgary and $463,241 sundry deposit account balances. [9] Includes $1,102,809 tax prepayment deposits. [10] Excludes rural schools. [11] Excludes liabilities of public utilities except for debenture debt and sinking funds; also excludes rural schools. [12] None reported. [13] Includes $2,252,718 balance of annual grants payable to certain institutions.

36.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years Ended in 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1942	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt	3,216,632	33,316,464	25,930,362	483,450,330	315,362,234[1]
Less sinking funds	716,542	13,434,400	9,446,117	89,736,112	51,366,265[3]
Net Debenture Debt	2,500,090	19,882,064	16,484,245	393,714,218	263,995,969[9]
Temporary loans	74,387	1,126,673	1,296,879	42,502,501	9,087,312[4]
Accounts payable and other liabilities	40,105	1,501,047	1,348,459	58,552,904	11,800,851[4]
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**2,614,582[10]**	**22,509,784[10]**	**19,129,583[10]**	**494,769,623**	**284,884,132**
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	[11]	150,000	486,000	3,458,770[12]	22,953,531
Less sinking funds	[11]	-	62,234	3,371	145,856
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	[11]	**150,000**	**423,766**	**3,455,399[12]**	**22,807,675**
Grand Totals	**2,614,582**	**22,659,78**	**419,553,349**	**498,225,022**	**307,691,807**

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt	67,938,356	49,245,120[2]	50,011,154	108,426,288	1,136,896,940
Less sinking funds	31,168,423	24,055,157	7,794,960	30,345,927	258,063,903
Net Debenture Debt	36,769,933	25,189,963	42,216,194	78,080,361	878,833,037
Temporary loans	9,664,135[5]	20,016,086	4,484,562[6]	804,120	89,056,655
Accounts payable and other liabilities	8,160,155[7]	37,611,024	7,061,354[8]	6,787,822[9]	132,863,721
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**54,594,223**	**82,817,073**	**53,762,110**	**85,672,303**	**1,100,753,413**
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	16,122,613	[11]	[11]	14,642,257	57,813,171
Less sinking funds	5,441,284	[11]	[11]	2,329,980	7,982,725
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**10,681,329**	[11]	[11]	**12,312,277**	**49,830,446**
Grand Totals	**65,275,552**	**82,817,073**	**53,762,110**	**97,984,580**	**1,150,583,859**

[1] Includes $9,271,280 net debenture debt (less sinking funds), and other capital liabilities of separate school boards and school districts in unorganized areas (debenture payments in arrears are also included in this amount). [2] Includes Rural Telephone, Drainage District and Union Hospital District Debentures. [3] See footnote 1. [4] 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) See also footnote 1. [5] Includes $4,088,267 treasury bills and $5,577,824 other floating debt less $843,063 sinking funds accumulated in respect thereof *re* city of Winnipeg. [6] Includes $2,660,861 treasury bills. [7] Includes $518,253 deferred liability due civic pension funds by city of Winnipeg. [8] Includes $1,006,045 deferred liability due civic pension funds by city of Calgary and $472,279 sundry deposit account balances. [9] Includes $1,038,801 tax prepayment deposits. [10] Excludes rural schools. [11] None reported. [12] Includes $2,072,470 balance of annual grants payable to certain institutions.

The 1941 figures reflect a decrease of $63,739,048 in the net over-all direct and indirect debt of municipalities as compared with 1940. Retirement of debenture debt accounts for the major portion of this decrease, although substantial reductions are also shown in unfunded liabilities. In 1942 similar changes took place with a further over-all reduction of $66,317,587 as compared with 1941. The decreases in debenture debt are due to the factors mentioned elsewhere in this

section while improved tax collections have made it possible for municipalities to avoid heavy temporary borrowings and reduce other current liabilities. It is pointed out in this respect that debenture debt figures 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 situation. The more significant items available in this regard are as follows:—

37.—Debenture Principal and Interest Due

Province and Item	1942		1941	
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—Principal	4,000		10,700	
Interest	6,017	10,017	4,006	14,706
Nova Scotia—Principal	42,733			
Interest	38,217	80,950		84,377
New Brunswick—Interest payable and accrued		240,654		246,138
Quebec—Principal past due (Municipal)	26,182,369		14,204,962	
Past due and accrued interest (Municipal)	7,154,744		7,147,149	
Principal and interest past due (schools)	599,345	33,936,458	563,655	21,915,766
Ontario—Principal and interest past due (Municipal)		2,594,288		3,417,336
Manitoba—Interest due (schools only)		227,199		324,629
Saskatchewan—Principal past due (excl. primary schools)	1,962,196		2,736,584	
Interest past due (excl. primary schools)	2,675,390		2,498,409	
Principal and interest past due (primary schools)	2,628,205	7,265,791	3,119,506	8,354,499
Alberta—Principal past due (schools only)		338,158		400,641
British Columbia—Principal past due		591,660		857,420
Total		**45,285,175**		**35,615,512**

PART III.—OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TAXATION FIELD

Prior to the War of 1914-18, the Dominion Government was able to finance its expenditures through the imposition of such indirect taxes as customs and excise duties. There were minor direct taxes imposed for other purposes than revenue and these, in the fiscal year 1914, amounted to less than 1·5 p.c. of the total revenue from taxation collected by the Dominion Government.

To-day the significance of direct taxation is exemplified by the fact that direct taxation collected by the Dominion Government accounts for about 64 p.c. of total taxation.

The unprecedented financial demands of the War of 1914-18 began to be felt by 1915 and between 1915 and 1917 the Dominion entered the direct taxation field with the imposition of taxes on banks, trust and loan companies, insurance companies and business profits. The income tax was introduced in Canada in the latter year and has increased in importance until to-day it is the central feature of the

direct taxation program. The outbreak of the Second World War led to the entry of the Dominion into the fields of succession duties and gasoline taxes (the latter are semi-direct), which had hitherto been imposed exclusively by the provinces. These new taxes were introduced in the Budget of April, 1941. Provision was made for compensating the provinces for losses in gasoline tax revenue caused by the Dominion Government's rationing program.

In 1941 the Dominion offered to compensate the provinces if they would vacate the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the War, as outlined at pp. 838-839. The revenue received by the Dominion from such direct taxes of lesser importance as those on banks and insurance companies, and on excess profits is shown in the Table at p. 824.

The Budget of June, 1942, imposed further semi-direct taxes by the imposition of a duty of 20 p.c., payable by means of excise stamps, on cover charges, charges for meals, etc., in night clubs and similar places of entertainment and of 25 p.c. on purchases of luggage, clocks and watches, jewellery, cut glass and china, fountain pens, photographic films and other luxury articles. The March, 1943, Budget raised the rates on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The duty on alcoholic spirits and the tax on cabarets and night clubs were raised and a one-cent increase in the postage rate was imposed.

The place that direct taxation has assumed in the general taxation picture and its incidence on the purse of the ordinary taxpayer has made it advisable to give this subject separate treatment but this should not detract attention from the important place that indirect taxation, through customs, excise and sales taxes, still holds in the taxation burden that the individual taxpayer is called upon to bear.

In order to present a clearer picture of the main elements of direct or semi-direct taxation, Part III has been divided into three Sections, dealing with income tax, gasoline taxes and succession duties, respectively.

Such historical statistics of provincial government revenues from taxes on individual incomes and on corporations as are available have not been included under Section 1. These statistics have been published in earlier Year Books and in view of the vacation by the provinces of this field for the duration of the War, republication seems not to be necessary. It is the aim of this Part to direct attention to the incidence of direct taxation at the present time rather than to present an historical review of the subject. A table of receipts from provincial corporation taxes from 1932 to 1937 appears at p. 786 of the 1942 Year Book.

Section 1.—Income Tax*

The income tax was instituted in 1917, as a part of what is still known as war-tax revenue. Table 14, p. 825, war-tax revenue table of Department of Finance, shows the total receipts under this item for the fiscal years 1919, the first year for which collections were made, to 1943.

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. 814). 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.

In editions of the Year Book prior to that of 1941, statistics of income tax were presented on a basis of income tax paid; in the 1941 edition a new presentation was given, on the basis of tax assessed. The 1942 edition carried on the new

*Revised under the direction of the Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation by M. F. Sprott, B.Com., Chief Statistician.

series giving data of taxes assessed in the fiscal year 1941, the figures relating, in the main part, to incomes earned in the calendar year 1939. The advent of war with its increased taxation and provision for the prepayment of taxes has made a new system desirable and the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue is introducing an up-to-date system of recording statistics: the first data to be presented will be those for the taxation year 1941, i.e., taxes assessed on incomes of the calendar year 1941.

Pending the completion of these figures, the usual analyses of incomes by income groups and occupation groups has been suspended. Table **14**, p. 825, shows the total collections under the Income War Tax Act, under the headings of individual and corporation income taxes, tax on dividends and interest, tax on rents and royalties, and gift tax. Table **1** analyses the income tax collections by provinces and Table **2** performs the same function for the tax on dividends, etc. Table **3** presents statistics of the number of assessable income tax returns filed for the calendar years 1935-41.

1.—Income Tax Collections, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1941-43

Province or Territory	Individuals			Corporations		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	195,941	409,552	591,347	314,772	263,733	815,994
Nova Scotia	1,748,135	5,765,353	16,310,837	1,926,852	2,655,727	5,263,936
New Brunswick	1,255,299	3,886,550	8,816,323	1,278,987	2,308,780	3,271,427
Quebec	24,873,660	51,903,574	149,319,074	36,565,972	69,046,153	131,067,863
Ontario	36,320,598	92,470,668	261,167,282	74,248,489	90,846,409	167,189,766
Manitoba	2,641,786	7,901,579	22,061,338	3,298,488	5,379,018	9,835,211
Saskatchewan	815,670	2,903,890	8,177,793	458,602	640,489	1,161,615
Alberta	2,162,211	6,506,312	16,357,848	2,685,735	2,934,560	6,127,392
British Columbia	5,574,171	17,338,602	50,646,780	10,691,465	11,729,942	23,185,431
Yukon	46,803	148,905	466,421	94,190	30,834	51,082
Head Office	1,957	2,553	16	2,158	54	6
Totals	**75,636,231**	**189,237,538**	**533,915,059**	**131,565,710**	**185,835,699**	**347,969,723**

2.—Amounts Received from Special Tax on Interest, Dividends and Copyrights, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1936-43

Province or Territory	1936	1937	1938	1939
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	134,726	502,316	387,732	166,390
Nova Scotia	72,733	50,084	49,845	43,681
New Brunswick	8,836	12,006	14,653	17,567
Quebec	1,532,864	1,967,221	2,525,363	2,382,755
Ontario	4,903,102	5,940,309	6,697,199	6,696,446
Manitoba	65,203	56,821	63,357	77,758
Saskatchewan	8,096	12,093	7,461	7,468
Alberta	52,622	50,206	48,968	56,179
British Columbia	429,419	318,958	357,510	454,801
Yukon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**7,207,601**	**8,910,014**	**10,152,088**	**9,903,045**
	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	277,873	200,656	54,827	25,981
Nova Scotia	57,899	82,956	132,740	142,245
New Brunswick	36,491	50,870	72,015	81,171
Quebec	2,842,833	3,411,992	8,370,613	8,313,456
Ontario	6,970,927	7,401,584	15,157,640	15,552,746
Manitoba	311,950	391,880	967,648	956,669
Saskatchewan	14,300	30,764	66,283	61,702
Alberta	59,320	74,527	139,143	285,787
British Columbia	548,013	614,962	1,648,613	1,284,369
Yukon	2,026	22,068	32,584	6,820
Totals	**11,121,632**	**12,282,259**	**26,642,106**	**26,710,946**

3.—Record of Assessable Returns Filed, by Taxation Years[1] 1935-41

Taxation Year	Individual Returns Filed	Corporation Returns Filed	Total Returns Filed
	No.	No.	No.
1935	189,748	9,950	199,698
1936	212,112	11,343	223,455
1937	240,956	12,539	253,495
1938	245,134	11,761	256,895
1939	257,186	12,619	269,805
1940	727,572	14,719	742,291
1941	954,687	15,920	970,607

[1] Calendar year in which income earned in the case of individuals and, for corporations, the business year ending within the calendar year.

Section 2.—Gasoline Taxes

The provincial gasoline taxes can only be termed direct taxes in that the consumer knows exactly the amount of tax he is paying when purchasing gasoline. The Dominion tax is assessed against the producer or importer but the retail price was increased to cover the tax. These taxes have been brought together in this section on account of the large number of Canadian motorists who are directly affected, while the non-motoring portion of the population is affected by the effect of higher gasoline taxes on delivery costs and bus transportation.

The present rates of gasoline tax, per gallon, are: Dominion, 3 cents; Prince Edward Island, 10 cents; Nova Scotia, 10 cents; New Brunswick, 10 cents; Quebec, 8 cents; Ontario, 8 cents; Manitoba, 7 cents; Saskatchewan, 7 cents; Alberta, 7 cents; British Columbia, 7 cents; Yukon, 3 cents.

There are certain refunds and exemptions allowed by the various taxing authorities and these are set out in the Bureau's publication "The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada".*

* Obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, price 25 cents.

4.—Provincial Government Receipts from Gasoline Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1923-42[1]

NOTE.—For statistics of gallonage on which these taxes are levied, see p. 603. For periods covered by fiscal years, see headnote to Table 5, p. 862.

Year	Prince Edward Island[2]	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923	–	–	–	–	–	39,156[3,4]	–	241,248[3]	–
1924	14,235[3]	–	–	66,398[3]	–	142,877	–	294,166	51,462[3]
1925	18,956	–	–	652,577	1,974,434[3]	102,371[4]	–	311,404	476,701
1926	28,110	157,830[3]	118,574[3]	1,012,003	3,376,091	432,391	–	423,778	579,037
1927	35,448	242,820	216,575	1,285,654	4,032,942	445,645	–	691,312	681,880
1928	63,165	476,418	274,388	1,680,491	4,607,380	561,865	–	111,521[5]	783,752
1929	108,156	680,074	538,692	3,253,040	8,497,594	657,585	1,299,665[3]	1,306,627	905,394
1930	123,286	810,508	650,808	3,972,039	10,756,836	763,834	981,907	1,793,252	1,086,347
1931	109,260	870,073	693,587	4,405,160	10,950,645	1,184,753	1,918,833	1,931,603	1,753,285
1932	130,821	925,983	767,769	5,107,380	12,341,238	1,227,947	1,210,537	1,501,197	1,748,742
1933	164,313	947,955	809,160	4,919,522	12,629,057	1,483,368	1,394,544	1,517,094	2,041,730
1934	174,841	1,160,600	854,288	4,822,401	12,961,344	1,610,395	1,420,963	1,724,453	2,055,235
1935	179,873	1,794,133[6]	1,022,607	5,115,439	4,788,664[7]	1,834,584	1,498,843	1,945,261	2,264,197
1936	201,169	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	270,470	2,006,489	1,477,645	6,565,051	15,761,877	2,015,129	2,097,792	2,455,397[8]	2,719,711
1938	285,505	2,424,355	1,846,760	7,347,410	17,644,164	2,316,214	1,995,045	2,610,211[8]	3,162,978
1939	316,440	2,608,189	1,921,060	7,882,718	18,503,789	2,536,838	1,876,379	2,953,128[8]	3,284,485
1940	301,186	2,875,400	2,120,971	10,783,953	25,105,359	2,789,088	2,999,951	3,096,644[8]	3,454,834
1940[1,9]	307,902	2,853,364	2,101,072	11,803,248	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,397,279	3,221,976	3,763,626
1941	285,060	3,031,449	2,034,940	12,141,969	27,641,457	2,776,321	3,757,558	4,212,305[8]	4,005,947
1942	232,661	2,442,692	1,735,477	–	–	–	–	3,524,625[8]	–

[1] Figures below the rule are for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated. [2] Figures for 1923-40 revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [3] First year gasoline tax reported in this province. [4] Eight months. [5] Three months. [6] Fourteen months. [7] Five months. [8] Includes tax on fuel oil. [9] Actual net receipts for fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940. Provincial gasoline tax revenues of subsequent years are guaranteed at this level by the Dominion Government (6 Geo. VI, c. 13).

The Dominion Government, in the Third War Budget of Apr. 29, 1941, imposed a tax of 3 cents per gallon on gasoline. Proceeds from this tax amounted to $24,752,396 and $24,897,924 in the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, respectively.

Section 3.—Succession Duties

The first imposition of succession duties in Canada was in 1892, when Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario enacted legislation of this nature. The date of their introduction into the other provinces are given at pp. 863-871.

Succession duties have grown to be an important if fluctuating part of provincial revenues and Table 5 shows the receipts from this source from 1921.

In 1941, the Dominion, under the pressure of war finance, entered this field of taxation. The Dominion Succession Duty Act was enacted as c. 14 of the session of 1940-41. Certain amendments were made to the Act by c. 25 of 1942. The Act is administered by the Department of National Revenue. Dominion receipts from succession duties for 1942 and 1943 are included in Table 5.

The entry of the Dominion into the field has complicated the problems as they present themselves to the executors and administrators of estates subject to duties. Not only do difficulties of the application of different schedules of rates to the same estates arise, but also questions of where assets are held, and whether and where they are transferable. Certain points have not yet been completely ironed out by the courts. Moreover, apart from the evident double succession duties chargeable by the Dominion and the province in which the owner lived and died, duties may be charged on the same property by more than one province.

The four classes of beneficiaries that are established under Dominion law (see p. 862) have, for example, specific rates that change with each classification. For Ontario, there are three different classes of beneficiaries (see p. 867) with quite different rates of duties attached to each class. It is common practice both in the Dominion and the provinces for an initial rate to be charged based on the total value of the estate and an additional rate based on the bequest received by each individual. Thus, in the case of the Dominion, a person who receives a bequest of $50,000, say, out of an estate of $500,000 is charged the rate for a $500,000 estate plus an additional rate for $50,000, and the total rate is then applied in calculating the tax on his bequest of $50,000.

A recent decision from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, has declared that shares of an Ontario company owned in one State of the United States and transferable in another are not subject to Ontario duties. This might become established as a precedent for the other provinces and for the Dominion on the one hand, and for United States authorities on the other. The latter country might be led to take the same position as regards United States securities held by Canadians, but as yet the situation is not clear and duplication of succession duties by the several authorities directly or indirectly interested continues to be a source of much concern.*

Under these circumstances, the difficulties of working out succession duty tables so as to show the combined effects of Dominion and provincial duties is realized. The best that can be done is to choose typical estates in the main classes laid down in the legislation and give a picture of the combined duties applicable in such cases. This has been attempted in the following series of tables in the hope that it will be useful in presenting to the student of this subject a general picture of the incidence of succession duties in Canada under conditions at present existing.

* Terms of a convention between Canada and the United States to eliminate overlapping of taxes and duties on estates were announced in the House of Commons on June 16th by the Minister of National Revenue.

5.—Dominion and Provincial Receipts from Succession Duties, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1921-43

NOTE.—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.

Year	Dominion	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[4]	592,257[2]	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
1941[8]	6,956,574[9]	42,662	409,632	383,425	12,201,557	11,676,453	737,393	345,918	673,058	760,768
1942	13,273,483	56,767	688,427	221,909	6,796,154	11,636,058	542,815	405,710	458,702	818,321

[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. [8] Figures below the rule are for fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of year stated. [9] Ten months; Act came into force June 14, 1941.

Dominion Duty.—Beneficiaries are divided into four classes as follows:—

(1) Widow or dependent child or dependent grandchild.

(2) Husband; parent; grandparent; child over 18, not infirm; son- or daughter-in-law.

(3) Lineal ancestor other than parent or grandparent; brother, sister or their descendant; uncle or aunt or their descendant.

(4) Others.

No duty is payable on estates not exceeding $5,000 or on bequests up to $1,000 to any one individual, nor is duty levied on gifts to the Dominion or provinces, on residential property of certain diplomatic or consular officials, on pensions administered by the Canadian Pensions Commission or those payable by Allied Nations for war service nor on insurance moneys or annuities if the assured or person with whom contract was made was domiciled outside of Canada at the time of death. Provision is made for increased exemptions and reduced duties in the case of those dying as a result of war service and bequests to non-profit charitable organizations in Canada are exempt up to 50 p.c. of the aggregate net value of the estate.

Widows are exempt up to $20,000, dependent children $5,000 each and, in cases where dependent children do not benefit, the widows' exemption is increased by $5,000 for each child who does not benefit. In the case of dependent orphan children, there is a further exemption of $15,000 (in addition to $5,000) divisible

proportionately among such orphans according to the number of them and the value of each individual benefit. Duty is payable on the excess only when the limit is passed.

Gifts made during the lifetime are exempt if the transfer was carried out before April 29, 1941, and the recipient of such gifts secured full possession at the time of the transfer and the donor (the deceased) thereafter did not retain any rights therein or secure any benefits therefrom.

If gift tax payable under the provisions of the Income War Tax Act has been paid in connection with the transfer made by a deceased person during his lifetime then no succession duty is payable in respect of such gift except to the extent that succession duty thereon is in excess of the gift tax.

Examples of the rates of duty and duty levied are given in the tables of the incidence of combined Dominion and provincial duties which follow.

The Incidence of Combined Dominion and Provincial Succession Duties.—The tables are intended to show, for each province, the effect of the combined Dominion and Provincial duties on estates left to typical individuals, and in this way to present a comparison of the combined duties payable by such individuals for estates ranging from $20,000 to $1,000,000. The final rate of provincial duty shown is, in most cases, the result of the combination of two or more series of rates. It would be impossible in the Year Book to cover the many different classifications, exemptions and saving clauses to be found in the legislation of the nine provinces. The specific cases that have been worked out are selected to give a general picture of the effects of succession duty taxation across Canada. In every case the estate is assumed to be wholly situated within the province and the beneficiary domiciled therein to be the sole heir. The reader is referred to the legislation and to the taxing authority shown under each provincial heading for more complete information.

Prince Edward Island.—Succession duties were first imposed in 1894 by c. 5 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation is c. 59 of 1940, as amended by c. 18 of 1942, and the authority administering the Act is the Succession Duty Officer, Tax Branch, Department of the Provincial Treasury, Charlottetown.

Beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:

(1) Widow with dependent child; dependent child under 21 or infirm.

(2) Widow without dependent children; child not dependent; father; mother; brother; sister; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law; step-child.

(3) Others.

Estates passing to persons in Class (1) are exempt to the value of $10,000 and to those in Class (2) up to $5,000. Where nephews and nieces are the beneficiaries of an estate with an aggregate value not exceeding $20,000, one-half of the ordinary duty is charged. Duty is payable on the whole amount when the exemption limit is exceeded. No duty is levied on bequests for religious or charitable purposes to be carried out in the province, or by a resident thereof or by a corporation with head office in any of the three Maritime Provinces which carries out charitable, religious or educational bequests in Prince Edward Island.

6.—The Incidence of Dominion and Prince Edward Island Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	20,000	5·00	1,000·00	1,000·00
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	25,000	7·50	1,875·00	1,997·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	7·50	3,750·00	5,220·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	10·00	10,000·00	15,880·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	10·00	30,000·00	67,380·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	10·00	50,000·00	128,480·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	10·00	100,000·00	289,630·00
B. Only child over 18[1]..	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	20,000	5·00	1,000·00	1,560·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	25,000	7·50	1,875·00	2,600·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	7·50	3,750·00	6,450·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	10·00	10,000·00	18,350·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	10·00	30,000·00	73,050·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	10·00	50,000·00	136,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	10·00	100,000·00	303,500·00
C. Brother or sister (wholly to one in this class).	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	5·00	1,000·00	1,660·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	7·50	1,875·00	2,725·00
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	7·50	3,750·00	6,925·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	10·00	10,000·00	19,350·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	10·00	30,000·00	76,050·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	10·00	50,000·00	141,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	10·00	100,000·00	313,500·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	20·00	4,000·00	4,760·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	20·00	5,000·00	5,975·00
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	20·00	10,000·00	13,675·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	20·00	20,000·00	30,350·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	20·00	60,000·00	109,050·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	20·00	100,000·00	196,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	20·00	200,000·00	423,500·00

[1] The provincial age limit for dependent children is 21.

Nova Scotia.—Succession duties were first instituted in 1892 (c. 6, 1892). The latest consolidation of the provincial legislation appears in c. 18 of the Revised Statutes of 1923. Numerous amendments have been made since that time. Full information may be obtained on application to the Supervisor of Succession Duties, Department of the Attorney General, Halifax.

Beneficiaries are divided into four classes, as follows:—

(1) Widow with dependent child; or dependent child.

(2) Widow without dependent child; child not dependent; husband; parent; grandparent; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law.

(3) Other lineal ancestor or descendant; brother, sister or their child or grandchild; uncle, aunt or their child or grandchild.

(4) Others.

Estates not exceeding $5,000 are exempt from succession duty and this exemption is increased to $10,000 in the case of beneficiaries falling into classes 1 or 2 above. Bequests for religious, charitable or educational purposes within the province are exempt up to $25,000. In all cases, duty is payable on the whole amount when the exemption limit is passed.

7.—The Incidence of Dominion and Nova Scotia Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties[2]
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty[1]	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	20,000	1·50	300·00	300·00
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	25,000	2·00	500·00	622·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	4·00	2,000·00	3,470·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	7·00	7,000 00	12,880·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	11·00	33,000·00	70,380·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	15·00	75,000·00	153,480·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	25·00	250,000·00	439,630·00
B. Only child over 18...	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	20,000	1·50	300·00	860·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	25,000	2·00	500·00	1,225·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	4·00	2,000·00	4,700·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	7·00	7,000·00	15,350·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	11·00	33,000·00	76,050·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	15·00	75,000·00	161,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	25·00	250,000·00	453,500·00
C. Brother or sister (wholly to one in this class).	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	8·25	1,650·00	2,310·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	9·00	2,250·00	3,100·00
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	11·50	5,750·00	8,925·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	16·50	16,500·00	25,850·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	20·50	61,500·00	107,550·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	24·50	122,500·00	214,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	34·50	345,000·00	558,500·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	13·00	2,600·00	3,360·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	14·00	3,500·00	4,475·00
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	15·50	7,750·00	11,425·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	18·50	18,500·00	28,850·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	22·50	67,500·00	116,550·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	26·50	132,500·00	229,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	36·50	365,000·00	588,500·00

[1] Exclusive of 10 p.c. surtax. [2] Exclusive of provincial surtax.

New Brunswick.—Succession duties were first instituted in 1892 by c. 6 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation is c. 12 of 1934, as amended, and a consolidation of the various Acts has been issued under date of May 1, 1942. Full information may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Succession Duties, Department of the Attorney General, Fredericton.

Beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:—

(1) Wife; child; husband; parent; son- or daughter-in-law.

(2) Other lineal ancestor or descendant; brother, sister or their children or grandchildren; uncle, aunt or their children or grandchildren.

(3) Others.

No duty is payable on estates not exceeding $1,000. This exemption is extended to $25,000 where the beneficiary falls under Class (1) above and to $5,000 in the case of those in Class (2). Duty is payable on the whole amount when these limits are passed. Bequests for religious, educational or charitable purposes within the Province are exempt from duty.

8.—The Incidence of Dominion and New Brunswick Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	–	–
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	"	–	–	122·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	5·00	2,500·00	3,970·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	9·00	9,000·00	14,880·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	13·00	39,000·00	76,380·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	16·00	80,000·00	158,480·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	23·00	230,000·00	419,630·00
B. Only child over 18...	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	[1]	–	–	560·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	Nil	–	–	725·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	5·00	2,500·00	5,200·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	9·00	9,000·00	17,350·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	13·00	39,000·00	82,050·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	16·00	80,000·00	166,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	23·00	230,000·00	433,500·00
C. Brother or sister....	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	7·00	1,400·00	2,060·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	8·25	2,062·50	2,912·50
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	12·00	6,000·00	9,175·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	16·50	16,500·00	25,850·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	20·50	61,500·00	107,550·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	23·50	117,500·00	209,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	29·25	292,500·00	506,000·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	14·00	2,800·00	3,560·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	14·75	3,687·50	4,662·50
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	18·50	9,250·00	12,925·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	24·50	24,500·00	34,850·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	29·50	88,500·00	137,550·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	32·50	162,500·00	259,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	39·25	392,500·00	616,000·00

[1] No duty on estates up to $25,000 devised to near relations.

Quebec.—Succession duties were first instituted in 1892, by c. 17 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation is c. 18 of 1943 and full information may be obtained from the Collector of Succession Duties, Provincial Revenue Office, Quebec.

Beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:—

(1) The wife or husband; children or grandchildren; parents or grandparents; son- or daughter-in-law; father- or mother-in-law; step-parents or step-children.

(2) Brothers, sisters or their descendants; uncles or aunts and their children.

(3) Others.

No duty is payable when the aggregate value of the property passing to persons in Class (1) does not exceed $10,000. This sum is increased by $1,000 for each child who has survived or has left surviving descendants. To beneficiaries in Class (2) no duty is payable on bequests up to $1,000 and the same exemption is extended to beneficiaries in Class (3) who have been in the employ of the testator for five years or more. No duty is payable on legacies for religious, charitable or educational

purposes in Quebec and the same privilege is extended to legacies for similar work outside the Province, provided that the Province or State within which the work is to be carried out extends reciprocal privileges under its succession duty laws.

9.—The Incidence of Dominion and Quebec Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	20,000	2·80	560·00	560·00
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	25,000	3·00	750·00	872·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	4·00	2,000·00	3,470·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	8·00	8,000·00	13,880·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	12·00	36,000·00	73,380·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	15·50	77,500·00	155,980·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	23·00	230,000·00	419·630·00
B. Only child over 18...	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	20,000	2·80	560·00	1,120·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	25,000	3·00	750·00	1,475·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	4·00	2,000·00	4,700·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	8·00	8,000·00	16,350·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	12·00	36,000·00	79,050·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	15·50	77,500·00	164,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	23·00	230,000·00	433,500·00
C. Brother or sister....	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	7·80	1,560·00	2,220·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	8·50	2,125·00	2,975·00
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	12·00	6,000·00	9,175·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	16·00	16,000·00	25,350·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	19·00	57,000·00	103,050·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	21·67	108,350·00	200,100·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	28·33	283,300·00	496,800·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	14·00	2,800·00	3,560·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	14·50	3,625·00	4,600·00
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	17·00	8,500·00	12,175·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	22·00	22,000·00	32,350·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	25·75	77,250·00	126,300·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	28·25	142,250·00	239,000·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	34·50	345,000·00	568,500·00

Ontario.—Succession duties were first instituted in 1892 by c. 6 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation is c. 1 of 1939 (Second Session) as amended, and full information may be obtained on application to the Succession Duty Office, Treasury Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:—

(1) Widow; child; husband; parent; grandparent; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law.

(2) Brother; sister; nephew; niece; uncle; aunt; cousin; child of nephew or niece.

(3) Others.

No duty is payable on estates exceeding $5,000 in aggregate value, nor on estates up to $25,000 devised to persons in Class (1), nor on those up to $10,000 devised to persons in Class (2). Bequests to employees of five years standing are exempt up to $1,000. Bequests for religious, charitable or educational work to be carried out within the Province, and to certain approved patriotic organizations, are also exempt from duty.

10.—The Incidence of Dominion and Ontario Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	Nil	–		–
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	"	–	–	122·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	2·50	1,250·00[1]	2,720·00[2]
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	7·50	7,500·00[1]	13,380·00[2]
	300,000	280,000	13·15	37,380·00	300,000	10·00	30,000·00[2]	67,380·00[2]
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	12·50	62,500·00[1]	140,980·00[2]
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	18·00	180,000·00[1]	369,630·00[2]
B. Only child over 18...	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	Nil	–		560·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	"	–	–	725·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	2·50	1,250·00[1]	3,950·00[2]
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	7·50	7,500·00[1]	15,850·00[2]
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	10·00	30,000·00[1]	73,050·00[2]
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	12·50	62,500·00[1]	149,250·00[2]
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	18·00	180,000·00[1]	383,500·00[2]
C. Brother or sister....	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	8·60	1,720·00[3]	2,380·00[2]
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	9·15	2,287·50[3]	3,137·50[2]
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	11·90	5,950·00[3]	9,125·00[2]
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	15·20	15,200·00[3]	24,550·00[2]
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	18·00	54,000·00[3]	100,050·00[2]
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	20·50	102,500·00[3]	194,250·00[2]
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	26·00	260,000·00[3]	473,500·00[2]
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	13·10	2,620·00[4]	3,380·00[2]
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	13·40	3,350·00[4]	4,325·00[2]
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	15·00	7,500·00[4]	11,175·00[2]
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	17·50	17,500·00[4]	27,850·00[2]
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	22·50	67,500·00[4]	116,550·00[2]
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	27·50	137,500·00[4]	234,250·00[2]
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	35·00	350,000·00[4]	573,500·00[2]

[1] Plus a surtax of 15 p.c. [2] Plus surtax on provincial duty. [3] Plus a surtax of 20 p.c.
[4] Plus a surtax of 25 p.c.

Manitoba.—Succession duties were first instituted in 1893 by c. 31 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation is c. 201 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1940, as amended, and full particulars may be obtained on application to the Administrator, Succession Duties Division, Department of the Provincial Treasurer, Winnipeg.

Beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:—

(1) Widow; husband; child; parent.

(2) Grandparent; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law; brother or sister or child of such brother or sister.

(3) Others.

A general exemption of $5,000 is allowed beneficiaries in Class (1), whether or not they reside in the Province, but this amount is extended to $25,000 when the beneficiary is resident in the Province; duty is payable on the whole when the limit is passed. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding $1,500, nor on bequests to individuals up to $300. Property devised for religious, charitable or educational purposes within the Province, up to $2,000 for any one of such purposes, is exempt and any surplus over $2,000 for such purposes is subject to Class (2) rates. A further exemption of $5,000 to a widow, or child under 18, or both, and of $10,000 to a widow with more than one child, or two orphan children under 18, is granted in the case of money received as the proceeds of an insurance policy.

11.—The Incidence of Dominion and Manitoba Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty[1]			Combined Duties[2]
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	–	–
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	"	–	–	122·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	3·00	1,500·00	2,970·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	4·00	4,000·00	9,880·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	8·00	24,000·00	61,380·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	12·00	60,000·00	138,480·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	15·00	150,000·00	339,630·00
B. Only child over 18...	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	Nil	–	–	560·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	"	–	–	725·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	3·00	1,500·00	4,200·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	4·00	4,000·00	12,350·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	8·00	24,000·00	67,050·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	12·00	60,000·00	146,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	15·00	150,000·00	353,500·00
C. Brother or sister.....	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	6·00	1,200·00	1,860·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	6·50	1,625·00	2,475·00
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	8·50	4,250·00	7,425·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	12·00	12,000·00	21,350·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	13·00	39,000·00	85,050·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	14·00	70,000·00	161,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	17·00	170,000·00	383,500·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	11·50	2,300·00	3,060·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	12·00	3,000·00	3,975·00
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	13·00	6,500·00	10,175·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	14·00	14,000·00	24,350·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	18·00	54,000·00	103,050·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	22·00	110,000·00	206,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	25·00	250,000·00	473,500·00

[1] Exclusive of surtax of 15 p.c. on amount of duty. [2] Exclusive of surtax on provincial duty.

Saskatchewan.—Succession duties were first instituted in the Province of Saskatchewan at the time of its origin in 1905. They were introduced in the former Northwest Territories by c. 5 of the Statutes of the Second Session of the Northwest Legislature in 1903 and the legislation was continued in force under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act. The current legislation is c. 50 of the Revised Statutes of 1940, and full information may be obtained on application to the Director, Succession Duty Division, Revenue Building, Regina.

There are three classes of beneficiaries, as follows:—

(1) Widow; child; husband; parent; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law.

(2) Other lineal ancestor; brother, sister or their descendant; brother or sister of parent or their descendant.

(3) Others.

Exemptions (with duty payable on the whole when limit is passed) are $15,000 to those in Class (1), $2,500 to those in Class (2) and $1,000 in the case of others.

Additional rates of duty are imposed on the whole estate when the deceased was not a resident of the Province and on shares of individual beneficiaries not domiciled in Saskatchewan.

12.—The Incidence of Dominion and Saskatchewan Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	20,000	1·00	200·00	200·00
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	25,000	1·10	275·00	397·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	2·75	1,375·00	2,845·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	5·50	5,500·00	11,380·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	9·35	28,050·00	65,430·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	14·30	71,500·00	149,980·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	23·65	236,500·00	426,130·00
B. Only child over 18..	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	20,000	1·00	200·00	760·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	25,000	1·10	275·00	1,000·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	2·75	1,375·00	4,075·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	5·50	5,500·00	13,850·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	9·35	28,050·00	71,100·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	14·30	71,500·00	158,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	23·65	236,500·00	440,000·00
C. Brother or sister ...	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	6·50	1,300·00	1,960·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	7·15	1,787·50	2,637·50
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	9·35	4,675·00	7,850·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	14·30	14,300·00	23,650·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	19·80	59,400·00	105,450·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	24·75	123,750·00	215,500·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	28·60	286,000·00	499,500·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	12·50	2,500·00	3,260·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	13·75	3,437·50	4,412·50
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	14·30	7,150·00	10,825·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	15·95	15,950·00	26,300·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	22·00	66,000·00	115,050·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	24·75	123,750·00	220,500·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	30·25	302,500·00	526,000·00

Alberta.—Succession duties were first instituted in the Province of Alberta at the time of its origin in 1905. They were introduced in the former Northwest Territories by c. 5 of the Statutes of the Second Session of the Northwest Legislature in 1903 and the legislation was continued in force under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act. The current legislation is c. 57 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1942, and full information may be obtained on application to the Collector of Succession Duties, Department of the Attorney General, Edmonton.

Beneficiaries are divided into four classes, as follows:—

(1) Widow; husband; child; parent; grandparent; son- or daughter-in-law; resident in the Province.

(2) Persons of the above degrees of affinity not resident in the Province.

(3) Other lineal ancestor; brother; sister or their lineal descendant; brother or sister of parent and their descendants.

(4) Others.

No duty is levied on estates the net value of which does not exceed $1,000 and estates up to $15,000 are exempt when the beneficiaries fall into Class (1), above. Gifts to the University of Alberta for educational purposes and property passing to that institution under the provisions of the ultimate Heir Act are also exempt from duty. Other bequests for religious, charitable or educational purposes within the Province are exempt up to $2,000 for any one bequest.

13.—The Incidence of Dominion and Alberta Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties[2]
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate[1]	Duty[1]	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	20,000	1·50	300·00	300·00
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	25,000	2·00	500·00	622·50
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	50,000	3·00	1,500·00	2,970·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	100,000	6·50	6,500·00	12,380·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	11·00	33,000·00	70,380·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	500,000	13·00	65,000·00	143,480·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	1,000,000	16·50	165,000·00	354,630·00
B. Only child over 18..	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	20,000	1·50	300·00	860·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	25,000	2·00	500·00	1,225·00
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	50,000	3·00	1,500·00	4,200·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	100,000	6·50	6,500·00	14,850·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	300,000	11·00	33,000·00	76,050·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	500,000	13·00	65,000·00	151,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	1,000,000	16·50	165,000·00	368,500·00
C. Brother or sister....	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	7·00	1,400·00	2,060·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	8·00	2,000·00	2,850·00
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	10·00	5,000·00	8,175·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	13·00	13,000·00	22,350·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	17·50	52,500·00	98,550·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	19·50	97,500·00	189,250·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	23·00	230,000·00	443,500·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	13·00	2,600·00	3,360·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	14·00	3,500·00	4,475·00
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	15·00	7,500·00	11,175·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	17·00	17,000·00	27,350·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	23·00	69,000·00	118,050·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	25·00	125,000·00	221,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	30·00	300,000·00	523,500·00

[1] Exclusive of 20 p.c. surtax on amount of provincial duty. [2] Exclusive of provincial surtax.

British Columbia.—Succession duties were first instituted in 1894 by c. 47 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation is c. 270 of the Revised Statutes of 1936, as amended, and a consolidation of the Act and its amendments to Apr. 1, 1940, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

In British Columbia beneficiaries are divided into three classes:—

(1) Widow; child; husband; father; mother; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law.

(2) Grandfather; grandmother; uncle; aunt; cousin; brother; sister; or descendant of brother or sister.

(3) Others.

An exemption of $20,000 is granted where the estate passes to a beneficiary in the first class, duty being payable on the excess only when this limit is passed, and there is a further exemption to beneficiaries in this class on insurance up to $25,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding $1,000 in value and bequests for religious, charitable or educational purposes within the Province are likewise exempt from duty.

14.—The Incidence of Dominion and British Columbia Succession Duties on Certain Estates

Class	Aggregate Net Value	Dominion Duty			Provincial Duty			Combined Duties[2]
		Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty	Dutiable Value	Rate	Duty[1]	
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.	$	$
A. Widow only.....	20,000	Nil	–	–	Nil	–	–	–
	25,000	5,000	2·45	122·50	5,000	1·25	62·50	185·00
	50,000	30,000	4·90	1,470·00	30,000	1·50	450·00	1,920·00
	100,000	80,000	7·35	5,880·00	80,000	3·00	2,400·00	8,280·00
	300,000	280,000	13·35	37,380·00	280,000	7·00	19,600·00	56,980·00
	500,000	480,000	16·35	78,480·00	480,000	10·00	48,000·00	126,480·00
	1,000,000	980,000	19·35	189,630·00	980,000	16·00	156,800·00	346,430·00
B. Only child over 18..	20,000	20,000	2·80	560·00	Nil	–	–	560·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	5,000	1·25	62·50	787·50
	50,000	50,000	5·40	2,700·00	30,000	1·50	450·00	3,150·00
	100,000	100,000	8·35	8,350·00	80,000	3·00	2,400·00	10,750·00
	300,000	300,000	14·35	43,050·00	280,000	7·00	19,600·00	62,650·00
	500,000	500,000	17·35	86,750·00	480,000	10·00	48,000·00	134,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	20·35	203,500·00	980,000	16·00	156,800·00	360,300·00
C. Brother or sister....	20,000	20,000	3·30	660·00	20,000	5·00	1,000·00	1,660·00
	25,000	25,000	3·40	850·00	25,000	5·00	1,250·00	2,100·00
	50,000	50,000	6·35	3,175·00	50,000	6·50	3,250·00	6,425·00
	100,000	100,000	9·35	9,350·00	100,000	9·50	9,500·00	18,850·00
	300,000	300,000	15·35	46,050·00	300,000	14·00	42,000·00	88,050·00
	500,000	500,000	18·35	91,750·00	500,000	17·00	85,000·00	176,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	21·35	213,500·00	1,000,000	21·00	210,000·00	423,500·00
D. Stranger.....	20,000	20,000	3·80	760·00	20,000	10·00	2,000·00	2,760·00
	25,000	25,000	3·90	975·00	25,000	10·00	2,500·00	3,475·00
	50,000	50,000	7·35	3,675·00	50,000	11·50	5,750·00	9,425·00
	100,000	100,000	10·35	10,350·00	100,000	14·50	14,500·00	24,850·00
	300,000	300,000	16·35	49,050·00	300,000	19·00	57,000·00	106,050·00
	500,000	500,000	19·35	96,750·00	500,000	22·00	110,000·00	206,750·00
	1,000,000	1,000,000	22·35	223,500·00	1,000,000	26·00	260,000·00	483,500·00

[1] Exclusive of surtax of 25 p.c.

[2] Exclusive of surtax on provincial duty.

CHAPTER XXIV.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE

CONSPECTUS

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In this Chapter are assembled the statistics regarding financial institutions and transactions, other than those pertaining to insurance: the latter are dealt with separately in Chapter XXV.

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.

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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 p. 879.

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 with terms as follows: one director, 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). Former directors continued in office when the Government took over the management of the Bank but 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. 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 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. An article on the war-time functions of a central bank appears at pp. 803-806 of the 1942 Year Book.

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) 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.

1.—Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Canada, Mar. 13, 1935, and Dec. 31, 1941-43

Items	Mar. 13, 1935	Dec. 31, 1941[1]	Dec. 31, 1942[1]	Dec. 31, 1943[1]
	$	$	$	$
Liabilities				
Capital paid up	4,991,640	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	Nil	5,585,705	6,472,953	8,041,601
Notes in circulation	97,805,665	495,956,232	693,617,931	874,395,312
Deposits—				
Dominion Government	*4,212,200*	*77,573,198*	*59,617,503*	*54,594,240*
Chartered Banks	*151,927,628*	*232,031,048*	*259,939,056*	*340,196,800*
Other	*277,922*	*5,970,054*	*19,070,677*	*17,766,580*
Totals, Deposits	156,417,750	315,574,300	338,627,236	392,555,560
Dividends declared	Nil	112,500	112,500	112,500
Other liabilities	99,702	20,632,829	4,380,594	28,149,704
Totals, Liabilities	**259,314,757**	**842,861,566**	**1,048,211,214**	**1,308,254,677**
Assets				
Reserves (at market values)—				
Gold coin and bullion	106,584,356	[2]	[2]	[2]
Silver bullion	986,363	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sterling and U.S.A. dollars	394,875	200,861,156	499,192	558,336
Other currencies of countries on a gold standard	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Reserves	107,965,594	200,861,156[2]	499,192[2]	558,336[2]
Subsidiary coin	297,335	316,081	55,547	134,046
Advances to chartered and savings banks	Nil	Nil	1,250,000	Nil
Investments (at not exceeding market values)—				
Dominion and Provincial Government short-term securities	*34,846,294*	*391,783,439*	*807,227,340*	*787,678,136*
Other Dominion and Provincial Government securities	*115,013,637*	*216,688,427*	*209,173,382*	*472,797,116*
Totals, Investments	149,859,931	608,471,866	1,016,400,722	1,260,375,252
Bank premises	Nil	1,732,242	2,108,476	1,968,499
All other assets	1,191,897	31,480,221	27,897,277	45,218,544
Totals, Assets	**259,314,757**	**842,861,566**	**1,048,211,214**	**1,308,254,677**

[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.

Subsection 4.—The Proposed Industrial Development Bank

NOTE.—A Bill for the establishment of this Bank was presented to Parliament in March, 1944. At the time this section of the Year Book was sent to press, the draft legislation had received second reading and had been referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Functions of the proposed Industrial Development Bank were outlined in a statement made in the House of Commons on March 2 by the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance.

The Bank represents one of the methods to be used by the Government in preparing for a high level of employment and income after the War. To provide a high level of employment considerable peace-time industrial development will be required. The reconversion of present war-time industrial capacity to a peace basis, erection of new machinery, and the application of new products and techniques developed during war time will require a great volume of new financing. Three presently existing sources may be looked to for meeting, in part, this situation:—

(1) The war-time reserves of industry. These resources alone will be far short of requirements.

(2) Existing facilities for the provision of credit through the chartered banks. These, however, will probably be limited to short-term commitments.

(3) The severely limited scope of the investment market. This, however, cannot take care of small enterprises.

The proposed Bank will supplement and fill gaps left by the above sources. It will extend credit to industrial enterprises considered economically sound if such credit cannot for any reason, be obtained from other sources, thus supplementing rather than replacing the activities of other lenders in the field.

The existence of the Industrial Development Bank will, it is believed, be of particular value to small business which has laboured under certain handicaps in obtaining medium and long-term capital. These small industrial establishments are an essential part of the national economy and an important source of employment and production.

The Bank will be a subsidiary corporation of the Bank of Canada, and will have as its directors, the directors of the Bank of Canada and the Assistant Deputy Governor. The Governor of the Bank will be President of the new organization.

The Bank will be empowered to borrow up to three times the amount of its paid-up capital stock and reserve fund, by the issue of bonds and debentures: this, it is expected, will provide total resources of $100,000,000. The bonds and debentures issued by the Bank will not be guaranteed by the Federal Government, but will be made an eligible investment for the Bank of Canada.

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.

* 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. In 1942 a new 5-cent piece was coined from 'tombac', a copper-zinc alloy, in order to conserve nickel for war purposes.

2.—Circulation of Canadian Coin as at Dec. 31, 1926-43

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. 141.

Year	Silver	Nickel	'Tombac'	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	3·13
1934	28,702,640	2,256,268		2,745,296	33,704,204	3·14
1935	28,407,168	2,449,278		2,818,341	33,674,787	3·11
1936	28,442,074	2,650,891		2,904,288	33,997,253	3·10
1937	29,387,857	2,899,361		3,003,286	35,290,504	3·20
1938	30,482,924	3,051,594		3,091,873	36,626,391	3·28
1939	32,236,145	3,355,906		3,276,771	38,868,822	3·45
1940	36,944,040	4,015,232		4,092,234	45,051,506	3·96
1941	40,339,221	4,467,463		4,648,567	49,455,251	4·30
1942	44,011,038	4,827,596	169,424	5,422,131	54,430,189	4·67
1943	51,009,046	4,826,033	1,407,424	6,300,627	63,543,130	5·38

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 treated on account of the Bank of England. 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, 1926-43

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	'Tombac' 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	3,177,497[1]	601,020	194,000	-	75,100
1936	3,603,335	3,625,549	809,200	202,600	-	87,200
1937	3,933,453	3,937,911	1,322,200	251,100	-	105,400
1938	4,398,258	4,308,067	1,376,000	153,500		184,300
1939	4,869,239	4,834,214	2,794,032	321,000	-	214,600
1940	4,990,847	5,026,793	4,845,000	660,500	-	822,800
1941	5,092,609	5,134,348	3,534,000	454,000	-	575,300
1942	4,611,982	4,611,892	3,764,000	361,576	169,424	783,500
1943	3,616,959	3,645,740	7,044,000	Nil	1,238,000	881,300

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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 1941-43

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	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Provincial	27,624	27,621	27,594	27,576	27,575	27,574
Fractional	1,330,663	1,380,710	1,287,544	1,099,331	1,096,085	1,094,531
$1	17,732,100	20,032,308	18,957,935	30,792,746	34,091,951	37,143,601
$2	12,925,212	14,609,088	13,346,323	21,295,427	24,828,025	28,067,218
$4	33,397	32,138	31,004	28,974	28,910	28,873
Totals	32,048,996	36,081,865	33,650,400	53,244,054	60,072,546	66,361,797
$5	626,179	730,101	5,137,627	62,046,710	78,470,016	93,116,558
$10	Nil	Nil	Nil	163,104,979	243,975,988	333,974,557
$20	"	"	"	65,470,362	108,156,163	163,509,117
$25	"	"	"	48,092	48,808	43,892
$50	650	650	650	17,527,954	25,509,475	37,087,287
$100	Nil	Nil	Nil	26,198,383	38,683,504	62,557,508
$500	1,875,917	1,811,875	2,530,833	684,625	598,875	533,750
$1,000	3,799,250	4,168,917	6,437,583	18,097,250	16,729,833	16,231,250
Totals	6,301,996	6,711,543	14,106,693	353,178,355	512,172,662	707,053,919
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**	**406,433,409**	**572,256,208**	**773,426,716**

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. 879. 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, 1926-43

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	15·03[5]
1933	120,624,661	29,066,051	149,690,712	157,000,000	14·77[5]
1934	125,119,382	30,547,720	155,667,102	163,000,000	15·18[5]
1935	118,512,334	47,288,651	165,800,985	169,000,000	15·58[5]
1936	112,914,641	66,934,958	179,849,599	182,000,000	16·62[5]
1937	104,211,037	94,876,384	199,087,421	200,000,000	18·11[5]
1938	93,978,355	109,748,030	203,726,385	205,000,000	18·38[5]
1939	88,820,636	129,261,655	218,082,291	216,000,000	19·17[5]
1940	87,194,399	206,916,964	294,111,363	287,000,000	25·22[5]
1941	78,761,049	320,037,329[6]	398,798,378	386,000,000	33·54[5]
1942	69,502,871	472,011,416	541,514,287	523,000,000	44·88
1943	49,082,172	660,998,231	710,080,403	688,000,000	58·25

[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. 141. [5] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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. 876. 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, 1926-43

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	1935[1]	213,000,000	216,000,000
1927	187,000,000	194,000,000	1936	225,000,000	225,000,000
1928	193,000,000	205,000,000	1937	240,000,000	240,000,000
1929	191,000,000	212,000,000	1938	254,000,000	252,000,000
1930	176,000,000	197,000,000	1939	269,000,000	268,000,000
1931	169,000,000	182,000,000	1940	289,000,000	287,000,000
1932	172,000,000	186,000,000	1941	313,000,000	308,000,000
1933	189,000,000	195,000,000	1942	342,000,000	340,000,000
1934	201,000,000	203,000,000	1943	423,000,000	413,000,000

[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 has been none since 1923.

The 1944 Revision of the Bank Act.—According to statute the charters of the commercial banks in Canada are renewable every ten years and, at the same time, the Bank Act itself is revised. On May 1, 1944,* the Minister of Finance introduced into the House of Commons a Bill by which the latest proposed revisions of the Bank Act were placed before Parliament for discussion. The Minister explained the various features of the Bill on May 2 when the legislation was introduced for Second Reading.† Because of the importance of the proposed changes the most outstanding of these are summarized below, although they have not yet passed into the Statutes and changes may be made by Parliament before the final legislation is passed.

* See Hansard for May 1, 1944, pp. 2553-2554.
† See Hansard for May 2, 1944, pp. 2609-2630.

(1) *Note Issue.*—The changes under this heading: (a) preclude any new bank that may be incorporated from having any right to issue bank notes; (b) limit the right of existing banks to issue or re-issue bank notes in Canada to the period ending Jan. 1, 1945, and in that period only up to the present limit of 35 p.c. of their unimpaired paid-up capital; (c) require existing banks to reduce their note issue by Jan. 1, 1945, to 25 p.c. of their unimpaired paid-up capital, thereafter until Jan. 1, 1950, to take away from them the right to issue or re-issue their notes and to require them to retire all their notes outstanding in Canada by Jan. 1, 1950; (d) to allow existing banks to continue to issue notes for circulation outside of Canada but only up to a maximum of 10 p.c. of their unimpaired paid-up capital.

(2) *Inactive Accounts.*—Every inactive account, wherein no transaction has taken place and no claim has been made for a period of ten years, shall be turned over (together with interest, if any, to the date of payment) by the chartered banks to the Bank of Canada and, thereupon, the liability of the chartered banks in respect to the debt ceases and is taken over by the Bank of Canada. If payment be later demanded by a person who was originally a creditor of a chartered bank or by his legal representatives, the Bank of Canada shall pay the amount paid to it together with such interest, if any, as is due. After completion of a twenty-year period, the Bank of Canada will continue to be liable to pay the amount and the accumulated interest but interest will not continue to accumulate after that time.

(3) *Interest Rates Chargeable by the Chartered Banks.*—Very important changes are proposed in respect to Section 91 of the Bank Act. In keeping with the decline in interest rates which has occurred in recent years, it is proposed to reduce the maximum rate from 7 p.c. to 6 p.c. per annum. Another proposed amendment to this same section of the Bank Act introduces a radical change in Canadian banking practice by making possible participation by the chartered banks in the small-loan business, where such loans, evidenced by promissory notes not supported by collateral, do not exceed $500. Such loans are repayable in substantial equal monthly installments and the bank may charge a rate that does not exceed a rate resulting from a discount of 5 p.c. on a one-year loan repayable in equal monthly installments: this is equivalent to an effective interest rate of 9¾ p.c. per annum—considerably less than half the rate that small-loan companies and personal money lenders are at present permitted to charge on similar loans. The Minister pointed out that, in his desire to keep maximum charges low, he may easily have gone too far and would like the Banking and Commerce Committee to hear evidence from the banks as to how far it was possible to do this type of business under the terms suggested in the Bill.

(4) *The Simplification of Borrowing Procedure for Certain Types of Business other than Farmers and Fishermen.*—In certain types of business borrowers find it necessary frequently to turn over goods upon which security is advanced. In the past fresh security has had to be given every time new materials were acquired. The proposed amendment would greatly reduce the inconvenience to such borrowers by recognizing security given at the outset as security for all loans made or to be made under a revolving line of credit covering raw materials as they are acquired and manufactured.

(5) *The Planning of Facilities for Loans to Farmers and Fishermen.*—Certain amendments are proposed that will make it possible for the chartered banks to supply 'intermediate' credit needed by farmers and fishermen to increase the efficiency of their operations or to add to the amenities of life on the farm. Under a proposed new Farm Improvement Loans Act the Government will give guarantees up to 10 p.c. of the aggregate of eligible loans, to banks in respect of certain loans to farmers, and the maximum rate of interest to be charged by the banks will be 5 p.c. simple interest per annum. Such loans may be made to farmers who own their own farms and also to purchasers under agreements for sale and to tenant farmers. They may be made for the purchase of implements upon the security of such implements, for the purchase or installation of equipment or of farm electric systems or for permanent improvements generally, upon the security of such equipment or improvements.

At the time of going to press with this section of the Year Book, the revision of the Bank Act as submitted to the House by the Minister of Finance on May 2, 1944, had been referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee. The final legislation will be reviewed in the 1945 edition of the Year Book.

The Canadian Banks and the Dominion's War Effort.—Because for the most part they operate on a nationwide scale, the chartered banks of Canada have been from the first in a position to exercise an extraordinarily potent influence in the furtherance of Canada's war effort. The experience, resources and organization of these banks, with their thousands of branches throughout the country, have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Dominion Government, and have been of great assistance in carrying out much of the administrative work connected with the control of the numerous and complicated measures necessary for the maintenance of financial equilibrium. The services of banking experts have assisted in operations connected with financing war operations of ever-increasing scope.

To-day, the volume of business handled by the banks is on a level phenomenally higher than at any time in their history, yet their staffs of experienced men are much smaller than in peace-time, owing to the fact that nearly 7,000 of their younger men are serving in the Armed Forces. These men have had to be replaced by women, quickly and intensively trained for the work.

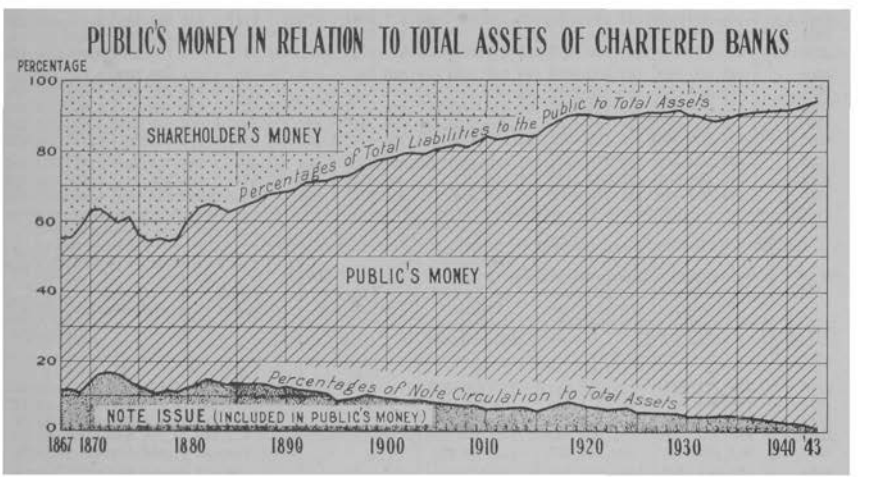
The most onerous war work devolving on the chartered banks has been the administration of the regulations of foreign exchange control. These regulations, which are numerous and complicated, entail much extra work by the staffs of the leading offices, involving as they do explanations to customers, advice as to procedure, the filling out of forms, and full responsibility for all the innumerable international transactions involved.

Other war work includes handling details connected with the offering and sale of Victory Bonds; selling war savings certificates and war savings stamps; ration coupon banking on the lines undertaken by the banks in the United States; establishment of branches at military camps; cashing of innumerable cheques for Government employees and members of the Armed Forces and their dependants; the cashing of coupons for the hundreds of thousands of holders of Victory Bonds; the administering of much detail of Canada's cheque stamp law; the collecting and clearing of millions of income tax certificates relative to coupons, cheques and other items cashed and received for deposit.

All this extra work has become part of the routine of banking in Canada.

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 following chart 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, 1916-43

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

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 886.

7.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1916-43—concluded

Year	LIABILITIES—concluded						
	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]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	2,426,760,993	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
1942	145,500,000	135,083,333	71,743,242	1,341,499,012	1,644,842,331	3,834,335,141	4,102,355,598
1943	145,500,000	136,750,000	50,230,204	1,619,407,736	1,864,177,700	4,592,336,705	4,849,222,532

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]	162,021,026	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	264,804,251[4]	333,837,004	124,996,823	522,628,208	2,072,403,628	3,323,163,195	91·62
1929	261,625,173[4]	341,744,572	104,309,024	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
1942	349,729,409[6]	1,806,891,877	182,052,417	2,073,471,530	1,370,418,799	4,399,820,746	93·24
1943	422,561,348[6]	2,404,756,733	232,405,156	2,713,939,940	1,334,080,022	5,148,458,722	94·19

[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 1941-43

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	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Cash reserves against Canadian deposits (as per Table 6)	212,000,000	186,000,000	308,308,203 [1]	340,243,150	412,834,602
Secured bank-note issue [2]	25,000,000	2,000,000	[3]	[3]	[3]
Subsidiary coin	[4]	[4]	6,631,247	6,723,999	6,991,299
Notes of other Canadian banks	16,807,334	11,247,365	2,859,704	2,240,371	1,148,032
Cheques of other banks	149,545,199	82,948,867	140,781,514	162,871,487	189,114,743
Deposits at other Canadian banks	4,698,323	3,461,775	2,955,155	3,117,674	2,503,852
Gold and coin abroad	24,797,260	19,089,489	3,099,773	2,762,260	2,735,447
Foreign currencies	19,468,671	16,022,766	31,607,723	39,579,069	66,976,350
Deposits at United Kingdom banks	4,826,444	9,383,994	39,912,495	44,458,867	55,990,635
Deposits at foreign banks	86,178,585	97,999,358	150,180,183	139,991,802	156,911,232
Securities—					
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	341,744,572	489,709,241	1,483,299,697	1,806,891,877	2,404,756,733
Other Canadian and foreign public securities	104,309,024	150,891,599	149,467,128	182,052,417	232,405,156
Other bonds, debentures and stocks	52,961,542	55,157,961	93,776,591	84,527,236	76,778,050
Call and Short Loans—					
In Canada	267,271,438	117,224,745	34,016,605	28,693,801	34,697,848
Elsewhere	301,091,053	84,227,574	44,380,973	55,508,955	80,868,655
Current Loans—					
Canada—					
Loans to Provincial Governments	19,002,655	34,386,119	12,500,523	8,061,358	5,505,875
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	93,325,211	130,567,792	82,982,243	72,102,455	55,862,298
Other current loans and discounts	1,342,666,883	1,032,081,481	1,090,765,472	1,074,703,498	1,052,702,964
Elsewhere than in Canada	248,367,887	171,861,621	133,135,445	127,224,222	101,667,089
Non-current loans	7,522,377	12,317,980	5,400,035	4,124,510	2,775,292
Other Assets—					
Real estate, other than bank premises	5,618,820	7,141,708	6,829,460	6,001,679	5,113,871
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks	7,221,774	6,244,908	3,516,182	3,399,524	3,124,855
Bank premises	75,536,822	79,714,603	70,285,504	69,126,479	66,705,291
Bank circulation redemption fund	6,246,861	6,721,355	4,674,712	4,266,658	3,696,690
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as *per contra*	100,473,805	48,671,585	94,522,777	118,064,200	113,289,929
All other assets	11,957,574	14,520,279	12,491,912 [1]	13,083,198	13,301,934
Totals, Assets	**3,528,468,027 [5]**	**2,869,429,779 [5]**	**4,008,381,256**	**4,399,820,746**	**5,148,458,722**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.
[2] That portion of the Central Gold Reserves earmarked for *additional* bank-note issue. After the establishment of the Bank of Canada in 1935, the note issues of the chartered banks were severely restricted and gradually disappeared and this item is not in evidence after 1934.
[3] System changed owing to establishment of the Bank of Canada.
[4] Included in cash reserves.
[5] See headnote.

9.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1941-43

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1929	1932	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC					
Notes in circulation	178,291,030	132,165,942	81,620,753	71,743,242	50,230,204
Deposit Liabilities—					
Government Deposits—					
Dominion	77,815,312	55,598,660	254,316,922	267,172,846	425,628,704
Provincial	24,536,732	26,151,681	67,252,009	79,441,153	95,622,892
Advances from Bank of Canada secured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Public Deposits—					
Demand	696,387,381	486,270,764	1,088,198,370	1,341,499,012	1,619,407,736
Time	1,479,870,058	1,376,325,128	1,616,129,007	1,644,842,331	1,864,177,700
Foreign	418,138,374	312,293,297	438,885,536	501,379,799	587,499,673
Inter-Bank Deposits—					
Canadian	14,528,474	10,694,683	11,482,551	13,003,617	13,242,169
United Kingdom	25,693,879	5,131,001	21,471,047	23,957,998	32,405,240
Other	100,254,711	49,732,341	29,745,553	33,487,478	40,792,612
Totals, Deposit Liabilities[1]	2,837,224,921	2,322,197,555	3,527,480,995	3,904,784,234	4,678,776,726
Canadian currency (estimated)	*2,293,000,000*	*1,955,000,000*	*3,017,000,000*	*3,319,000,000*	*3,962,000,000*
Foreign currency (estimated)	*544,000,000*	*367,000,000*	*510,000,000*	*585,000,000*	*716,000,000*
Totals, Note and Deposit Liabilities	3,015,515,951	2,454,363,497	3,609,101,748	3,976,527,476	4,729,006,930
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	8,070	12,309	"
Letters of credit outstanding	100,473,804	48,671,585	94,522,777	118,064,200	113,289,929
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	5,754,347	4,182,095	8,238,085	7,751,613	6,925,673
TOTALS, LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3,215,503,098	2,546,149,789	3,711,870,680	4,102,355,598	4,849,222,532
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	133,916,667	135,083,333	136,750,000
Grand Totals, Liabilities	**3,503,408,865**	**2,852,649,789**	**3,991,287,347**	**4,382,938,931**	**5,131,472,532**

[1] Totals do not correspond with those in Table 7 because of the inclusion here of inter-bank deposits.

10.—Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-43

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
1942	10·5	10·2	52·1	34·5
1943	10·9	10·4	57·4	28·2

[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, 1941-43

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

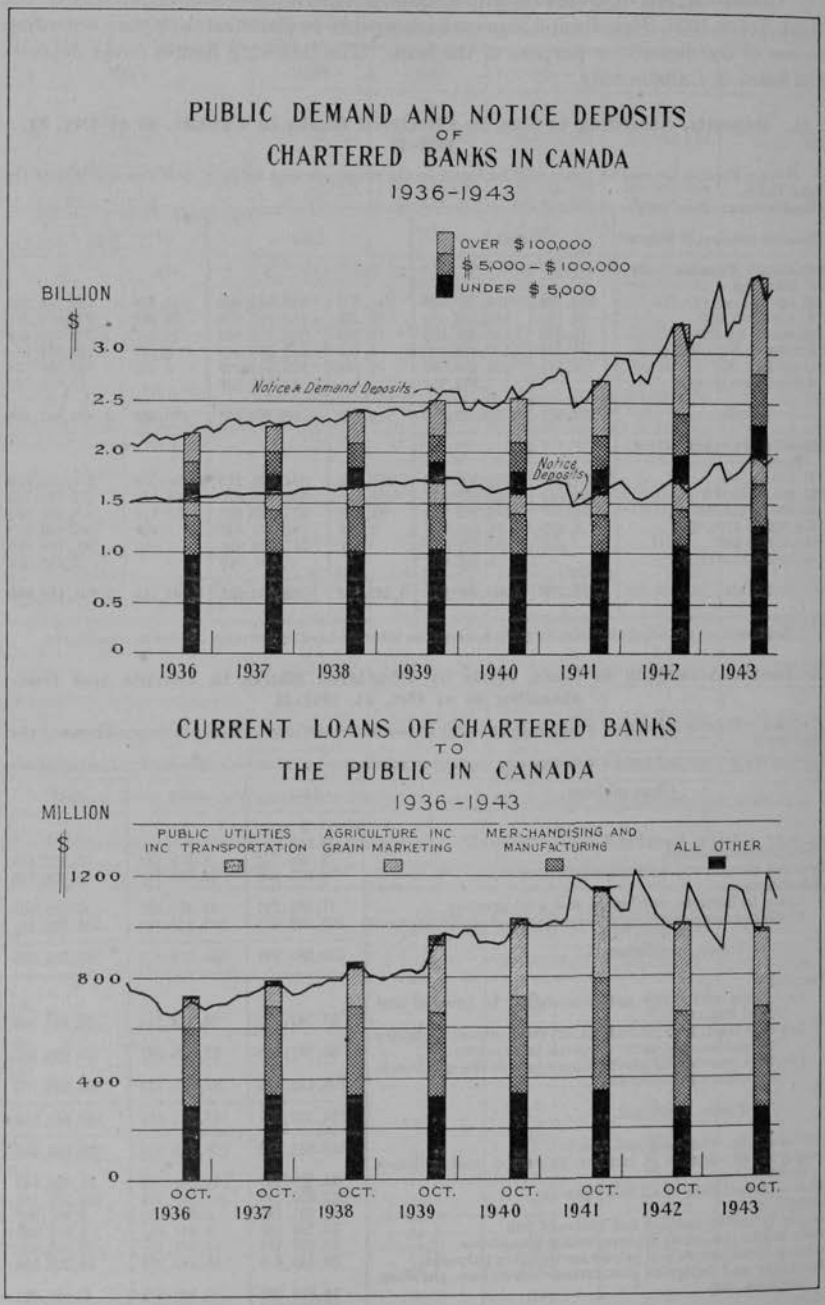
Class and Amount of Deposit	1941		1942		1943	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
Deposits Payable on Demand—						
$1,000 or less	618,725	105,237,928	616,523	118,509,080	611,926	132,748,397
$1,000 to $5,000	64,727	136,338,172	77,200	163,495,938	94,266	201,974,379
$5,000 to $25,000	16,220	164,201,039	19,955	201,724,861	25,017	252,249,399
$25,000 to $100,000	3,771	177,994,706	4,463	213,588,960	5,119	240,346,340
Over $100,000	1,334	550,205,753	1,706	895,564,194	2,005	983,558,776
Adjustment items[1]	–	1,544,991	–	16,175,626	–	15,960,399
Totals	**704,777**	**1,135,522,589**	**719,847**	**1,609,058,659**	**738,333**	**1,826,837,690**
Deposits Payable After Notice—						
$1,000 or less	3,951,585	496,309,650	4,055,018	534,628,313	4,280,439	617,260,480
$1,000 to $5,000	264,641	522,313,498	280,596	548,800,570	342,760	671,132,745
$5,000 to $25,000	31,267	272,538,827	31,245	271,440,057	35,798	308,868,136
$25,000 to $100,000	2,270	99,623,904	2,220	98,922,505	2,420	105,430,382
Over $100,000	615	195,557,118	661	247,760,014	696	250,788,990
Adjustment items[1]	–	5,357,082	–	7,181,546	–	7,680,213
Totals	**4,250,378**	**1,591,700,079**	**4,369,740**	**1,708,733,005**	**4,662,113**	**1,961,160,946**

[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, 1941-43

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class of Loan	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$
Provincial government	8,935,772	4,511,686	5,322,470
Municipal government and school district	78,092,402	66,335,199	48,006,438
Agricultural—			
Loans to farmers, cattlemen and fruit growers	47,864,721	46,491,072	49,829,095
Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants	292,420,670	293,627,401	245,923,181
Totals, Agricultural	340,285,391	340,118,473	295,752,276
Financial—			
Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers	37,741,019	26,833,719	39,447,194
Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies, and other financial institutions	68,281,153	37,329,987	27,089,437
Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified	108,113,329	83,679,313	100,024,759
Totals, Financial	214,135,501	147,843,019	166,561,390
Merchandising, wholesale and retail	155,563,812	123,145,162	100,044,572
Manufacturing—dealers in lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof	44,409,667	41,644,778	43,425,645
Other manufacturing of all descriptions	245,033,193	213,903,129	259,377,198
Mining	7,131,169	8,879,638	9,967,090
Fishing, including packers and curers of fish	10,707,580	9,647,867	8,314,336
Public utility, including transportation companies	19,881,473	14,301,741	13,392,496
Building—contractors and others for building purposes	50,446,823	49,380,883	45,505,354
Charitable and religious institutions—churches, parishes, hospitals, etc	16,523,008	10,430,679	7,692,424
Other	83,978,597	76,185,536	74,424,403
Grand Totals	**1,275,124,388**	**1,106,327,790**	**1,077,786,092**


PUBLIC DEMAND AND NOTICE DEPOSITS
OF
CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA
1936-1943
OVER $100,000
$5,000 – $100,000
UNDER $5,000
BILLION
$
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
Notice & Demand Deposits
Notice Deposits
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
CURRENT LOANS OF CHARTERED BANKS
TO
THE PUBLIC IN CANADA
1936-1943
MILLION
$
PUBLIC UTILITIES INC TRANSPORTATION
AGRICULTURE INC GRAIN MARKETING
MERCHANDISING AND MANUFACTURING
ALL OTHER
1200
800
400
0
OCT. 1936
OCT. 1937
OCT. 1938
OCT. 1939
OCT. 1940
OCT. 1941
OCT. 1942
OCT. 1943

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 commercial 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 1942 showed a continuance of the upward trend. The total of $45,526,000,000 represented a gain of 16 p.c. over the $39,243,000,000 cashed during 1941 and was almost 44 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 21·5 p.c. followed by the Prairie Provinces with 19·8 p.c., and British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces with increases of 17·1 p.c., 15·2 p.c. and 14·4 p.c., respectively.

* 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, 1939-43

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing-House Centre	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax	381,824,396	466,407,830	532,366,368	601,963,388	672,762,400
Moncton	108,891,549	131,876,159	154,748,067	184,165,605	207,076,041
Saint John	189,232,027	226,205,847	253,597,717	289,607,897	363,924,420
Totals, Maritime Provinces	679,947,972	824,489,836	940,712,152	1,075,736,890	1,243,762,861
Quebec—					
Montreal	8,759,472,109	8,714,457,293	9,904,907,873	11,392,049,905	13,761,657,086
Quebec	977,211,370	1,160,797,219	1,050,000,221	1,231,242,129	1,476,503,724
Sherbrooke	83,715,973	97,806,095	113,758,487	127,801,593	135,720,215
Totals, Quebec	9,820,399,452	9,973,060,607	11,068,666,580	12,751,093,627	15,373,881,025
Ontario—					
Brantford	107,113,483	133,916,143	163,477,014	208,615,177	232,033,285
Chatham	102,259,883	114,928,963	124,725,615	119,967,266	132,107,887
Fort William	67,033,183	81,267,814	110,017,118	122,471,043	131,640,784
Hamilton	644,434,304	837,849,771	1,105,198,410	1,311,159,16-	1,331,492,619
Kingston	72,712,646	92,306,524	105,513,274	136,325,283	155,048,257
Kitchener	145,302,026	174,497,496	218,414,890	261,214,568	277,983,952
London	385,768,062	441,622,178	497,464,748	543,181,606	594,565,226
Ottawa	1,266,268,210	2,191,382,511	3,334,459,483	6,306,952,488	7,041,856,827
Peterborough	70,496,391	90,582,623	114,549,341	141,611,607	148,557,997
St. Catharines	–	–	140,738,966[1]	243,221,277	263,819,718
Sarnia	76,489,776	79,516,191	105,820,585	132,311,935	164,342,335
Sudbury	85,812,435	90,337,448	96,812,765	104,074,081	103,585,400
Toronto	10,173,866,946	10,510,504,381	11,354,826,471	11,540,621,984	13,091,307,830
Windsor	420,933,103	545,691,437	742,770,161	964,436,773	1,013,360,025
Totals, Ontario	13,618,490,448	15,384,403,480	18,214,788,841	22,136,164,250	24,681,702,142
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon	33,810,275	41,906,493	54,553,907	68,833,401	78,328,898
Calgary	661,675,521	764,328,600	923,982,846	948,012,956	1,201,421,721
Edmonton	470,279,314	553,324,680	620,645,790	725,037,893	988,229,423
Lethbridge	56,702,076	56,707,586	67,723,576	79,005,926	95,167,384
Medicine Hat	27,707,009	32,705,936	42,537,323	47,557,340	59,430,281
Moose Jaw	83,327,283	89,420,019	103,732,088	110,843,446	140,275,534
Prince Albert	27,796,295	33,392,384	45,346,563	54,803,986	59,218,070
Regina	555,513,335	558,939,062	561,116,037	635,557,561	776,839,850
Saskatoon	121,853,807	140,267,276	160,689,954	179,836,046	208,744,991
Winnipeg	3,439,564,964	3,847,415,165	4,011,316,943	3,872,888,067	5,592,307,440
Totals, Prairie Provinces	5,478,229,879	6,118,407,201	6,591,645,027	6,722,376,622	9,199,963,592
British Columbia—					
New Westminster	78,647,117	92,380,530	110,025,696	138,131,490	153,522,022
Vancouver	1,587,410,731	1,673,281,545	1,905,071,855	2,222,168,311	2,636,094,977
Victoria	354,226,232	371,451,280	412,047,033	480,583,012	507,788,108
Totals, British Columbia	2,020,284,080	2,137,113,355	2,427,144,584	2,840,882,813	3,297,405,107
Grand Totals	**31,617,351,831**	**34,437,474,479**	**39,242,957,184**	**45,526,254,202**	**53,796,714,727**

[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 15 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 34 p.c. during 1942, the third full year of war. The 1942 total of $588,000,000 rose about $148,000,000 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 $3,333,000,000 as compared with $3,026,000,000 in 1941.

By far the greater part of this advance was recorded by demand deposits, which rose from $1,088,000,000 in 1941 to $1,342,000,000. This increase was far greater than any previously listed, and demand deposits were 176 p.c. greater than in 1932, the low point of the last important depression. Notice deposits had receded somewhat during the second war year; this trend was reversed in 1942, the total rising from $1,616,000,000 in 1941 to $1,645,000,000. Deposits held by the Dominion Government averaged $13,000,000 greater than in 1941, and were $267,000,000 in 1942 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 notes and 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 1942, cash and cheque payments rose substantially over the total for 1941, standing at $61,764,500,000 as compared with $51,620,000,000 in the preceding year. This total was the highest recorded for cash and cheque payments. The total money supply advanced from $3,467,000,000 in 1941 to $3,922,000,000 in 1942—a historical record. The percentage gain over 1941, however, was larger for cash and cheque transactions than for money supply.

The velocity of money in 1942 was, therefore, higher than in the previous year, rising from 14·89 to 15·75, 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.

The emphasis in recent years consequently has been placed on credit instruments rather than upon purely monetary factors. The development of deposit currency and of central banking permits a high degree of variation between the volume of the means of payment and the supply of cash. Fluctuations in total money income are more fundamental than the variation in the amount of deposits and circulating media or in the velocity of turnover. The means of payment are normally adjusted to the ebb and flow of economic conditions.

Subsection 3.—Statistics of Individual Chartered Banks

Assets and Liabilities.—The statistics in column 2 of Table 14 represent, for the years 1935 (when the Bank of Canada was established) and 1939 to 1943, 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.

14.—Principal and Total Assets of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935, 1939 and 1941-43

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Bank	Year	Cash Reserve Against Canadian Deposits[1]	Total Securities	Total Loans	Total Assets
		$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	1929	86,400,000	130,941,236	581,302,970	913,759,043
	1935	65,400,000	349,672,401	266,878,000	766,144,449
	1939	78,300,000	468,069,688	260,693,738	925,992,713
	1941	91,227,000	512,633,996	317,004,071	1,044,850,338
	1942	92,745,000	610,311,641	298,977,755	1,118,931,591
	1943	113,365,000	749,289,581	298,613,165	1,294,063,425
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
	1941	25,007,000	138,182,365	125,435,299	356,254,715
	1942	28,180,000	151,274,791	129,290,773	390,543,803
	1943	32,375,000	200,116,266	126,553,699	454,173,434
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
	1941	19,976,000	79,664,947	64,129,147	180,458,672
	1942	17,832,000	96,465,819	63,432,841	196,165,634
	1943	21,974,000	124,128,369	62,770,631	228,714,679
Banque Provinciale du Canada	1929	1,200,000	10,203,136	33,956,608	54,648,363
	1935	2,400,000	20,044,145	18,463,790	48,383,082
	1939	4,900,000	30,766,756	19,986,634	61,891,607
	1941	5,971,000	28,506,160	18,835,634	60,189,668
	1942	5,677,000	34,654,303	19,214,338	66,748,926
	1943	8,270,000	49,160,725	18,570,968	83,469,007
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
	1941	54,235,000	313,516,468	291,068,660	758,507,529
	1942	63,350,000	362,757,896	284,737,891	822,069,202
	1943	78,008,000	499,481,739	279,002,887	973,848,715
Royal Bank of Canada	1929	38,300,000	126,757,074	614,062,764	949,819,252
	1935	42,000,000	192,962,019	379,979,253	750,717,195
	1939	58,600,000	356,990,782	339,970,347	935,002,482
	1941	68,599,000	427,322,930	361,059,239	1,042,397,616
	1942	80,145,000	546,186,798	349,232,409	1,174,706,958
	1943	96,764,000	708,460,216	344,694,693	1,377,885,201
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
	1941	13,610,000	51,360,669	79,571,334	166,694,489
	1942	18,862,000	70,493,146	75,609,281	190,918,118
	1943	19,592,000	106,113,235	69,530,734	222,719,891
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
	1941	14,463,000	75,017,279	59,705,561	167,131,763
	1942	14,963,000	89,450,388	60,188,620	183,613,240
	1943	19,553,000	130,560,762	50,744,909	221,646,620
Imperial Bank of Canada	1929	7,300,000	21,818,113	96,859,437	148,644,987
	1935	7,700,000	36,690,525	75,599,203	137,764,752
	1939	12,200,000	69,870,089	73,819,560	175,969,083
	1941	13,429,000	88,029,511	81,668,421	206,010,692
	1942	16,975,000	99,699,845	85,818,537	229,852,723
	1943	21,031,000	134,965,331	79,073,928	262,987,005
Weyburn Security Bank[2]	1929	200,000	1,165,832	3,178,206	6,349,160
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1929[3]	100,000	358,012	197,405	4,437,434
	1935	600,000	4,867,734	2,263,072	14,056,175
	1939	1,700,000	12,547,185	2,212,873	27,210,707
	1941	1,791,000	12,309,091	4,703,930	25,885,775
	1942	1,514,000	12,176,903	3,916,354	26,270,551
	1943	1,903,000	12,011,233	4,524,409	28,950,745
Totals	**1929**	**212,000,000**	**499,015,138**	**2,479,247,504**	**3,528,468,027**
	1935	**215,600,000**	**1,044,351,653**	**1,276,430,825**	**2,956,577,704**
	1939	**265,200,000**	**1,540,330,246**	**1,243,616,409**	**3,591,564,586**
	1941	**308,308,000**	**1,726,543,416**	**1,403,181,296**	**4,008,381,257**
	1942	**340,243,000**	**2,073,471,530**	**1,370,418,799**	**4,399,820,746**
	1943	**412,835,000**	**2,714,287,457**	**1,334,080,023**	**5,148,458,732**

[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.

15.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935, 1939 and 1941-43

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
	1941	18,938,681	95,705,919	810,063,931	21,740,093	75,000,000	1,042,636,864
	1942	16,405,561	107,643,641	874,086,962	21,826,413	75,000,000	1,116,840,729
	1943	11,004,197	171,375,601	985,118,528	27,733,504	75,000,000	1,291,205,412
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	321,557,115
	1941	7,219,026	21,538,474	267,558,656	5,601,764	36,000,000	354,705,789
	1942	6,072,620	22,206,336	292,522,184	6,054,339	36,000,000	388,891,542
	1943	4,644,090	34,613,984	344,384,464	8,270,795	36,000,000	452,379,006
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
	1941	2,938,669	14,387,903	140,885,437	1,377,413	15,166,666	177,248,593
	1942	2,571,098	16,089,603	154,355,816	1,553,869	16,333,333	193,686,478
	1943	1,496,355	23,813,865	180,422,732	1,758,669	18,000,000	227,692,561
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
	1941	2,266,648	3,317,777	49,139,621	22,570	5,000,000	59,856,650
	1942	1,868,480	2,698,878	56,692,998	29,034	5,000,000	66,410,667
	1943	1,450,010	4,201,268	72,329,457	36,526	5,000,000	83,120,450
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
	1941	15,862,163	66,295,977	587,937,364	10,979,596	50,000,000	754,732,015
	1942	14,319,226	60,855,279	651,272,176	12,581,439	50,000,000	818,045,969
	1943	10,464,306	87,080,927	780,046,163	14,949,930	50,000,000	969,553,402
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	10,055,054	55,000,000	931,464,933
	1941	22,129,099	62,459,241	857,834,598	11,235,975	55,000,000	1,039,197,648
	1942	20,205,414	73,265,161	972,842,396	15,229,323	55,000,000	1,171,489,529
	1943	14,039,421	113,227,578	1,139,030,717	18,701,627	55,000,000	1,374,533,288
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
	1941	3,844,848	13,480,457	128,723,031	2,274,048	14,000,000	165,708,770
	1942	3,072,053	13,303,471	151,206,438	3,107,662	14,000,000	189,924,352
	1943	2,034,641	20,655,165	175,693,225	2,897,163	14,000,000	221,739,145
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
	1941	3,760,673	10,760,121	137,096,175	2,297,924	12,000,000	166,482,147
	1942	3,195,995	9,322,320	155,192,120	2,426,492	12,000,000	182,740,253
	1943	2,378,842	14,209,723	188,838,737	2,891,033	12,000,000	220,820,779
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
	1941	4,133,165	29,539,121	149,933,269	3,238,654	15,000,000	204,855,413
	1942	3,358,011	38,028,697	164,417,501	3,482,583	15,000,000	228,668,471
	1943	2,171,851	47,717,792	189,051,656	4,480,094	15,000,000	261,512,239
Weyburn Security Bank[1].....	1929	511,116	138,064	4,415,648	45,729	774,560	6,258,719

For footnote, see end of table, p. 896.

15.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935, 1939 and 1941-43—concluded

Bank	Year	Notes in Circulation	Deposit Liabilities			Liabilities to Shareholders	Total Liabilities
			Government	Public	Inter-Bank		
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	1929[2]	108,607	Nil	493,097	2,844,367	1,000,000	4,449,695
	1935	289,337	138,598	6,196,018	5,078,168	2,250,000	14,049,157
	1939	372,458	651,413	17,096,442	6,247,250	2,250,000	27,197,989
	1941	527,783	4,083,941	14,040,831	3,931,114	2,250,000	25,863,458
	1942	674,784	3,200,613	15,132,551	4,157,939	2,250,000	26,240,941
	1943	546,907	4,355,693	16,169,431	4,637,344	2,250,000	28,916,250
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**	**278,250,009**	**2,946,200,352**
	1939	**94,064,907**	**145,755,609**	**2,915,103,502**	**83,137,389**	**279,250,000**	**3,577,601,099**
	1941	**81,620,755**	**321,568,931**	**3,143,212,913**	**62,699,151**	**279,416,666**	**3,991,287,347**
	1942	**71,743,242**	**346,613,999**	**3,487,721,142**	**70,449,093**	**280,583,333**	**4,382,938,931**
	1943	**50,230,620**	**521,251,596**	**4,071,085,110**	**86,356,685**	**282,250,000**	**5,131,472,532**

[1] Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931. [2] Four-month averages; bank commenced business in September, 1929. The grand totals for 1929 are, however, twelve-month averages for all banks.

Earnings of 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.

16.—Net Profits of Chartered Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1938-43

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	1938		1939		1940	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,398,390	8	3,462,446	8	3,435,941	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,980,769	12	2,033,333	12	1,941,330	12
Bank of Toronto.....	1,163,716	10	1,324,229	10	1,294,549	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	450,427	6	457,173	6	436,084	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,648,975	8	2,938,105	8	3,006,035	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,696,233	8	3,724,842	8	3,526,894	8
Dominion Bank.....	960,121	10	802,296	10	958,788	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	780,240	8	783,184	8	812,588	8
Imperial Bank of Canada...	961,342	10	966,258	10	961,017	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–
Totals, Net Profits.....	**16,040,213**		**16,491,866**		**16,373,826**	

Bank	1941		1942		1943	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate[2]	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,437,026	8	3,283,018	8- 6	3,302,834	6
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,935,602	12	1,860,262	12-10	1,717,961	10
Bank of Toronto.....	1,371,556	10	1,214,729	10	1,079,807	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	440,643	6	467,794	6- 5	455,760	5
Canadian Bank of Commerce	3,013,152	8	2,936,053	8- 6	2,777,019	6
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,535,928	8	3,390,123	8- 6	3,426,289	6
Dominion Bank.....	939,322	10	920,990	10- 8	914,249	8
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	811,351	8	776,815	8- 6	806,266	6
Imperial Bank of Canada...	872,190	10	836,149	10- 8	836,934	8
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–
Totals, Net Profits.....	**16,356,770**		**15,685,933**		**15,317,119**	–

[1] Not reported. [2] Reduced in last quarter.

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 17, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, and indicates a growth from 123 at Confederation to 4,676, inclusive of sub-agencies, at Dec. 31, 1920. As at Dec. 31, 1943, the total stood at 3,084 (exclusive of 139 branches and 3 sub-agencies in other countries) the reduction having resulted from the closing of some unprofitable branches, and also from contractions brought about by war-time conditions.

17.—Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930 and 1940-43

Province	1868	1902	1905	1920[1]	1926[1]	1930[1]	1940[1]	1941[1]	1942[1]	1943[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	Nil	9	10	41	28	28	25	25	24	23
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	169	134	138	134	131	125	126
New Brunswick	4	35	49	121	101	102	97	96	95	93
Quebec	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,083	1,085	1,050	1,041
Ontario	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,208	1,207	1,118	1,092
Manitoba	Nil	52	95	349	224	239	162	159	148	148
Saskatchewan	"	30	87	591	427	447	233	229	217	213
Alberta	"			424	269	304	172	170	166	163
British Columbia	2	46	55	242	186	229	192	193	182	180
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil	Nil	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5
Totals	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**4,676**	**3,770**	**4,083**	**3,311**	**3,300**	**3,129**	**3,084**

[1] Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

18.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in Each Province and Outside Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1943

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 633 in 1943, including 3 outside Canada.

Bank	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	1	12	13	98	168	25
Bank of Nova Scotia	8	35	32	19	110	6
Bank of Toronto	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	93	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada	2	"	9	109	12	Nil
Canadian Bank of Commerce	6	16	6	59	206	30
Royal Bank of Canada	5	61	21	68	189	52
Dominion Bank	Nil	Nil	1	8	88	11
Banque Canadienne Nationale	"	"	Nil	186	10	3
Imperial Bank of Canada	"	"	"	3	103	6
Barclays Bank (Canada)	"	"	"	1	1	Nil
Totals	**22**	**124**	**82**	**566**	**980**	**144**

18.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in Each Province and Outside Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1943—concluded

Bank	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Outside Canada	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	32	36	43	1	13	442
Bank of Nova Scotia	15	8	6	Nil	38	277
Bank of Toronto	22	7	10	"	Nil	158
Banque Provinciale du Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	132
Canadian Bank of Commerce	45	37	57	3	13	478
Royal Bank of Canada	61	44	42	Nil	72	615
Dominion Bank	4	3	3	"	2	120
Banque Canadienne Nationale	1	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	200
Imperial Bank of Canada	23	20	10	"	"	165
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	2
Totals	**208**	**155**	**171**	**4**	**138**	**2,589**

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 to 141 for 1943.

19.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks Outside Canada, with their Locations, as at Dec. 31, 1942 and 1943

Bank and Location	1942	1943	Bank and Location	1942	1943
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			Royal Bank of Canada—		
Newfoundland	6[1]	6[1]	Newfoundland	8[2]	8
England	2	2	England	2	2
United States	3	3	British West Indies	11	11
Bank of Nova Scotia—			United States	1	1
Newfoundland	13	13	Cuba	21	20
England	1	1	Puerto Rico, etc	9	3
British West Indies	11[2]	11[2]	Central and South America	21	21
Dominican Republic	Nil	1	Haiti	Nil	1
United States	1	1	Dominican Republic	"	5
Cuba	8	8			
Puerto Rico, etc	3	2	Dominion Bank—		
Canadian Bank of Commerce—			England	1	1
Newfoundland	2	2	United States	1	1
England	1	1			
British West Indies	3	4	**Totals**	**135[3]**	**135[4]**
United States	5	5			
Cuba	1	1			

[1] Exclusive of two sub-agencies. [2] Exclusive of one sub-agency. [3] Exclusive of four sub-agencies. [4] Exclusive of three sub-agencies.

Section 6.—Government and Other Savings Banks

In a comparatively new country where capital is relatively scarce, it is natural that the banks that finance the business institutions should also absorb the bulk of the people's savings for use in promoting the business of the country. Thus, in Canada the great bulk of the current savings of the people 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 1943 average being $1,864,177,700. 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 cur-

rent savings of the Canadian people are going very largely into the purchase of life insurance, the total premiums paid in the single year 1943 aggregating $228,694,698. 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. Other agencies for the promotion of thrift are the co-operative credit unions, which are dealt with under the heading of "Co-operation" at pp. 536-544.

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, bank deposits had fallen to $7,640,566. The remaining banks finally were amalgamated with those of the Post Office in March, 1929.

20.—Deposits with Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, Fiscal Years 1918-43

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	1931	24,750,227
1919	41,654,960	11,402,098	1932	23,919,677
1920	31,605,594	10,729,218	1933	23,920,915
1921	29,010,619	10,150,189	1934	23,158,919
1922	24,837,181	9,829,653	1935	22,547,006
1923	22,357,268	9,433,839	1936	22,047,287
1924	25,156,449	9,055,091	1937	21,879,593
1925	24,662,060	8,949,073	1938	22,587,233
1926	24,035,669	8,794,870	1939	23,045,576
1927	23,402,337	8,519,706	1940	23,100,118
1928	23,463,210	7,640,566	1941	22,176,633
1929	28,375,770	-	1942	21,671,413
1930	26,086,036	-	1943	24,373,991

21.—Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, as at Mar. 31, 1938-43

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits during year	3,671,298	3,812,974	4,305,638	3,998,091	5,050,677	8,386,979
Interest on deposits	432,436	445,886	450,559	433,901	423,762	438,910
Totals, cash and interest	4,103,734	4,258,861	4,756,197	4,431,992	5,474,439	8,825,889
Withdrawals	3,396,094	3,800,518	4,701,655	5,355,478	5,979,658	6,123,311
At credit of depositors	22,587,233	23,045,576	23,100,118	22,176,633	21,671,413	24,373,991

Provincial Government Savings Banks.—Institutions for the deposit of savings are operated by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Alberta, while a similar institution was in operation in Manitoba from 1924 to 1932, when the depositors' accounts were taken over by the chartered banks.

Ontario.—In the session of 1921, the Legislature of Ontario authorized the establishment of the Province of Ontario Savings Office, and in March, 1922, the first branches were opened. Interest at the rate of 1 and 1½ p.c. per annum compounded half-yearly is paid on accounts. The deposits are repayable on demand. Total deposits on Mar. 31, 1944, were $38,400,000, and the number of depositors at that date was approximately 104,000. Twenty-two 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 2¼ p.c. for two or three years. The total amount in savings certificates on Dec. 31, 1943, was $3,621,170, made up of $2,424,836 in demand certificates and $1,196,334 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.

22.—Assets and Liabilities of the Penny Bank of Ontario, Years Ended June 30, 1940-43

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$
Assets				
Securities	903,610	720,109	586,137	151,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	431,761	383,909	460,306	374,816
Totals, Assets[1]	**1,336,278**	**1,105,974**	**1,047,438**	**526,100**
Liabilities				
Deposits and accrued interest	1,299,359	1,050,450	990,964	450,448
Surplus (guarantee fund and interest earned)	36,919	40,524	41,473	75,652[3]
Totals, Liabilities	**1,336,278**	**1,105,974**[2]	**1,047,438**[2]	**526,100**

[1] Totals include minor unspecified items. [2] Includes $15,000 due under agreement dated Apr. 26, 1932. [3] Includes $33,572 investment reserve.

As at June 30, 1942, the Penny Bank of Ontario served a school population of 198,000 children in 488 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. The great reduction in business in 1943 is due to the decision not to accept any further deposits after February, in order that the school children might concentrate upon the purchase of War Savings Stamps and Certificates.

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, 1943, a paid-up capital and reserve of $5,300,000, savings deposits of $70,925,371, and total liabilities of $73,661,299. Total assets amounted to $79,221,942, including over $58,000,000 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, 1943, savings deposits of $13,098,401, a paid-up capital and reserve of $3,000,000, and total assets of $16,660,373.

23.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, Representative Fiscal Years 1868-1900 and 1905-44

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	40,133,351	1929	70,809,603
1870	5,369,103	1914	39,110,439	1930	68,486,366
1875	6,611,416	1915	37,817,474	1931	69,820,422
1880	6,681,025	1916	40,405,037	1932	68,683,324
1885	9,191,895	1917	44,139,978	1933	68,113,501
1890	10,908,987	1918	42,000,543	1934	66,673,219
1895	13,128,483	1919	46,799,877	1935	66,496,595
1900	17,425,472	1920	53,118,053	1936	69,665,415
1905	25,050,966	1921	58,576,775	1937	73,450,133
1906	27,399,194	1922	58,292,920	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	34,770,386	1927	69,940,351	1943	84,023,772
1912	39,526,755	1928	72,695,422	1944	103,276,757

[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 exchanges were 'unpegged' about November, 1920, the British pound went as low as $3·18 and the Canadian dollar as low as 82 cents in New York. In the course of the next year or two, exchange 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.

The 1942 Year Book, at pp. 829-830, deals with the pre-war position of Canadian exchange from September, 1931, to the outbreak of war and also with the war-time movement of Canadian exchange. In view of the practically static position of exchange under present conditions, this information has not been repeated here.

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. A further article, at pp. 830-833 of the 1942 Year Book, covers modifications in procedure down to July, 1942, and, as only minor changes have been made since that time, it is not considered necessary to repeat the information here. The latest regulations may be ascertained through any branch of the chartered banks, which have been constituted authorized dealers by 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 col-

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance.

lected. However, certain summary statistics of provincial companies have been supplied for 1941-42 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. In 1920 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 1942 by 13·5 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 $226,254,215 in 1942 or by 46·7 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 $2,735,610,413. (Table 1.)

Functions of Loan Companies.—The principal function of loan companies is the lending of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage business, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

Functions of Trust Companies.—Trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. 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, 1941 and 1942

Item	1941			1942		
	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loan Companies—						
Assets (book values)	58,181,912	130,795,391	188,977,303	58,220,073	126,662,960	184,883,033
Liabilities to the public	30,482,470	96,743,884	127,226,354	30,030,856	92,976,410	123,007,266
Capital Stock—						
Authorized	29,645,220	59,150,000	88,795,220	29,202,290	59,150,000	88,352,290
Subscribed	18,545,606	25,419,800	43,965,406	18,602,946	25,381,600	43,984,546
Paid-up	17,068,203	19,082,481	36,150,684	16,975,292	19,038,552	36,013,844
Reserve and contingency funds	9,364,814	13,752,103	23,116,917	9,467,845	13,258,225	22,726,070
Other liabilities to shareholders	1,266,425	1,208,648	2,475,073	1,746,080	1,228,138	2,974,218
Total liabilities to shareholders	27,699,442	34,043,232	61,742,674	28,189,217	33,524,915	61,714,132
Net profits realized during year	1,046,431	492,661	1,539,092	898,985	700,817	1,599,802
Trust Companies—						
Assets (book values)						
Company funds	58,165,471	20,596,781	78,762,252	60,938,710	20,190,928	81,129,638
Guaranteed funds	108,912,208	38,570,855	147,483,063	107,280,804	37,843,773	145,124,577
Totals	167,077,679	59,167,636	226,245,315	168,219,514	58,034,701	226,254,215
Estates, trust, and agency funds	*2,418,950,841*	*268,596,524*	*2,687,547,365*	*2,444,979,796*	*290,630,617*	*2,735,610,413*
Capital Stock—						
Authorized	52,107,600	25,300,000	77,407,600	52,030,000	25,060,000	77,090,000
Subscribed	25,345,585	13,283,570	38,629,155	24,315,250	13,033,570	37,348,820
Paid-up	24,041,524	12,253,038	36,294,562	24,080,813	12,128,931	36,209,744
Reserve and contingency funds	15,353,237	6,138,528	21,491,765	15,808,326	5,570,760	21,379,086
Unappropriated surpluses	4,109,569	900,493	5,010,062	4,467,000	883,369	5,350,369
Net profits realized during year	1,869,517	630,265	2,499,782	1,970,212	492,327	2,462,539

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-42

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. 907-908).

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
1941	9,585,580	90,359,176	69,759	20,826,112	5,611,182	3,566,036	130,795,391
1942	9,078,029	86,545,342	344,072	21,723,698	5,023,723	3,244,175	126,662,960

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 905.

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-42—concluded

Year	LIABILITIES							
	Liabilities to Shareholders			Liabilities to the Public				
	Capital Paid Up	Reserve Funds	Total[3]	Debentures and Debenture Stock		Deposits	Interest Due and Accrued	Total[4]
				Canada	Elsewhere and Sundries			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1925	23,632,474	14,555,603	38,461,375	30,052,139	21,600,001	18,660,122	538,755	71,066,398
1926	23,498,336	14,861,280	38,977,937	36,613,088	21,572,810	21,316,150	663,987	80,447,480
1927	20,699,710	14,867,432	38,596,121	47,818,386	19,965,321	27,019,323	868,694	95,895,897
1928	20,038,831	14,112,114	36,067,816	51,269,133	15,292,362	30,671,257	940,528	98,408,186
1929	20,192,840	14,427,948	35,694,166	52,857,277	14,813,287	29,602,789	941,795	98,482,375
1930	20,333,966	14,615,844	35,634,733	58,058,682	15,063,313	31,581,913	978,602	105,896,436
1931	20,407,157	14,717,152	35,765,429	63,158,214	14,837,565	30,823,662	1,027,388	110,280,658
1932	19,174,463	14,724,620	35,455,456	61,959,437	14,858,798	29,418,924	989,303	107,431,181
1933	19,253,370	15,182,125	35,855,209	60,483,299	15,161,505	24,287,270	996,132	101,120,948
1934	19,373,841	15,800,582	36,599,186	61,157,372	16,222,139	24,908,363	1,004,063	103,536,768
1935	19,393,907	15,618,715	36,404,095	59,386,546	14,530,516	26,556,302	898,830	101,578,778
1936	19,361,368	15,262,697	36,005,271	58,918,941	14,939,518	26,250,954	860,115	101,194,543
1937	19,352,276	15,048,254	35,771,946	57,506,233	14,977,437	26,966,644	765,435	100,478,054
1938	19,340,788	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
1941	19,082,481	13,752,103	34,043,232	56,959,420	10,151,953	28,571,361	633,937	96,743,884
1942	19,038,552	13,258,225	33,524,916	55,746,073	8,269,161	27,966,674	629,124	92,976,410

[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, 1925-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1914-24 appear at pp. 914-915 of the 1937 Year Book. The figures of this table include statistics of trust companies chartered by the following Provincial Governments but brought in the stated years under the inspection of the Dominion Department of Insurance: Nova Scotia, 1925; New Brunswick, 1934; and Manitoba, 1938.

Year	COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS							
	Loans		Real Estate	Government, Municipal, School and Other Securities Owned	Stocks	Cash on Hand and in Banks	All Other Assets Belonging to the Companies	Total Assets of the Companies
	On Real Estate	On Stocks and Securities						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1925	5,143,123	618,250	1,969,737	2,323,064	432,956	203,431	1,763,355	12,453,916
1926	5,450,907	580,128	2,091,322	2,318,344	477,917	705,064	1,571,595	13,195,277
1927	5,668,574	977,514	2,140,344	1,993,823	494,083	804,469	1,603,906	13,682,713
1928	5,651,201	1,156,698	2,148,354	2,808,630	495,094	917,019	1,589,288	14,766,284
1929	5,652,084	1,121,536	1,959,581	3,228,722	425,077	659,466	1,623,031	14,669,497
1930	5,573,596	1,183,298	2,049,285	3,176,348	458,392	732,025	1,779,338	14,952,282
1931	6,034,794	1,035,169	2,140,792	3,211,183	488,995	551,595	1,996,819	15,459,347
1932	6,057,336	628,586	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	17,408,207
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
1941	6,783,918	554,609	3,952,899	5,253,427	1,344,468	1,143,134	1,564,326	20,596,781
1942	6,599,744	556,527	3,466,296	5,723,054	1,416,195	1,051,448	1,377,664	20,190,928

3.—Assets and Liabilities of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-42—concluded

Year	GUARANTEED FUNDS—ASSETS						
	Loans		Government, Municipal, School, and Other Securities Owned	Stocks	Cash on Hand and in Banks	All Other Assets	Total Assets Held Against Guaranteed Funds
	On Real Estate	On Stocks and Securities					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1925	12,897,930	490,528	1,463,920	85,062	636,526	323,373	15,897,339
1926	14,005,093	1,334,078	1,488,070	85,062	813,344	253,765	17,979,412
1927	16,596,737	2,407,158	1,978,136	85,062	1,067,790	329,870	22,464,753
1928	17,095,284	2,337,415	2,376,726	85,062	1,911,962	299,275	24,105,724
1929	18,447,949	1,804,750	2,689,069	3,288	1,132,633	387,574	24,465,263
1930	19,513,691	2,075,322	2,491,089	Nil	1,948,592	380,135	26,408,829
1931	20,812,176	887,015	2,598,587	18,300	919,982	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
1941	19,467,940	2,282,042	12,876,023	"	3,462,842	480,008	38,570,855
1942	18,746,799	2,082,970	14,799,546	"	1,714,675	499,783	37,843,773

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	10,260,925	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	10,662,618	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	19,455,845	37,016,143	37,016,143
1939	11,789,264	6,002,488	951,071	18,742,823	609,016	19,331,839	36,001,000	36,001,000
1940	11,867,224	5,902,904	1,044,205[1]	18,814,333[1]	706,849[1]	19,521,182	35,482,198	35,482,198
1941	12,253,038	6,138,528	1,000,768	19,392,334	694,442	20,086,776	38,570,855	38,570,855
1942	12,128,931	5,570,759	983,088	18,682,778	581,153	19,263,931	37,843,773	37,843,773

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

4.—Amount of Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-42

NOTE.—For the years 1914-24, see p. 915 of the 1937 Year Book. Headnote to Table 3 applies also to the figures of this table.

Year	Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds	Year	Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds
	$		$
1925	131,420,502	1934	230,230,283
1926	139,777,235	1935	242,594,310
1927	161,040,061	1936	226,024,454
1928	202,655,185	1937	228,155,009
1929	210,005,726	1938	236,467,735
1930	205,282,593	1939	242,369,850
1931	215,698,469	1940	256,781,691
1932	215,702,235	1941	268,596,524
1933	225,484,151	1942	290,630,617

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, 1933-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1928-32 will be found at p. 838 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	ASSETS			
	Loans Receivable	Cash on Hand and in Banks	Other	Total
	$	$	$	$
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
1941	7,557,414	269,943	91,569	7,918,926
1942	8,485,590	246,629	128,043	9,060,262[3]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 908.

5.—Assets and Liabilities of Small Loans Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1933-42—concluded

Year	LIABILITIES									
	Liabilities to Shareholders					Liabilities to the Public				Total Liabilities
	General Reserve	Reserve for Losses	Capital Paid Up	Other Liabilities	Total	Borrowed Money	Unearned Income	Other Liabilities[4]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1933...	Nil	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...	"	91,031	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	[5]	213,258	3,921,624	6,829,203
1941...	18,000	517,986[6]	1,234,250	1,590,941	3,361,177	4,258,853	[5]	298,896	4,557,749	7,918,926
1942...	18,000	576,589	3,734,250	1,920,499	6,249,338	2,572,615	[5]	238,309	2,810,924	9,060,262

[1] First year Small Loans Act in operation. [2] Not including balances other than small loans. [3] Includes $200,000 bonds, debentures and stock. [4] Includes taxes. [5] Small loans on earned basis in 1940. [6] Including business other than small loans.

Licensed Money-Lenders.—In addition to the 3 small loans companies whose business is outlined above, 63 licensed money-lenders furnished annual statements of their business, showing total assets of $10,508,206, of which balances of small loans amounted to $4,696,545, other balances to $3,541,699, bonds, debentures and stocks to $521,123, real estate to $529,189, and cash to $341,021. Liabilities amounted to $10,508,206, of which borrowed money accounted for $5,101,999 and paid share and partnership capital for $3,995,477. Loans made in 1942 numbered 57,272, totalling $8,798,006 and averaging $154, an increase of 13·5 p.c. in number and of 9·6 p.c. in the gross amount; at the end of the year there were 44,371 loans outstanding with totals and averages of $4,683,893 and $106, respectively. About 42 p.c. of the number of loans made in 1942 were between $100 and $200. Further details of this type of business are given in the 1941 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 War of 1914-18 owing to the Dominion Government financing required to cover war expenditures. The 1919 total of over $900,000,000 was not exceeded until 1931 when a large amount of war bonds was refunded at lower rates of interest. In 1942 and 1943, third and fourth complete years of the present war, total sales in each year were successively greater than in any previous year. The 1943 total was approximately 35 p.c. higher than that of 1942. 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 closed, with the exception of some private refunding which took place in the United States, and the country was faced with the necessity of raising all required funds within the Dominion.

Highlights of the year's bond issues in 1942 came in March with the successful flotation of the Fourth War Loan (Second Victory Loan), which totalled $996,706,900. Another issue in November, the Fifth War Loan (Third Victory Loan), amounted to $991,536,500.

* Revised from information supplied by E. C. Gould, Assistant Editor, the *Monetary Times*.

Highlights of the year's bond issues in 1943 came with the flotation of two issues, one in May, the Sixth War Loan (Fourth Victory Loan), which raised $1,308,716,650; the other issue came in November, the Seventh War Loan (Fifth Victory Loan), raising $1,571,311,550.

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 War of 1914-18 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, $96,860,000 in 1942, and $97,632,000 in 1943, as compared with $156,820,000 in 1940 and $154,059,900 in 1939. The 1941 figure was 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 $23,563,905 in 1942 and $14,228,986 in 1943.

During 1942 and 1943, 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 were down sharply and tax revenues were increasing. As a result, the municipalities found themselves in a more comfortable financial position and new debentures during the past two years were practically non-existent.

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, 1941 and 1942 there was no direct financing by the railways for the first time on record, owing to a change in methods of financing. However, in April, 1943, the first railway issue since 1939 was floated

by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the form of trust certificates amounting to $18,000,000, to be sold privately in the United States. 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, 1926-43

(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	2,080,642,200	168,820,000	25,211,093	Nil	25,777,000	2,300,450,293
1941	1,996,820,250	69,736,000	15,378,095	"	16,081,000	2,098,015,345
1942	4,156,074,490	96,860,000	23,563,905	"	13,988,350	4,290,486,655
1943	6,770,028,200	97,632,000	14,228,986	18,000,000	35,055,500	6,955,350,986[3]

Year	DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES			
	Sold in Canada	Sold in United States	Sold in United Kingdom	Total
	$	$	$	$
1926	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000,000	532,072,661
1927	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828
1935	853,940,900	162,065,000	500,000	1,016,505,900
1936	1,211,824,311	86,000,000	1,250,000	1,299,074,311
1937	1,177,196,275	88,250,000	Nil	1,265,446,275
1938	1,044,038,844	40,175,000	48,666,667	1,132,880,511
1939	1,316,651,189	127,500,000	100,000	1,448,251,189[4]
1940	2,300,075,293	375,000	Nil	2,300,450,293
1941	2,087,349,345	10,666,000	"	2,098,015,345
1942	4,274,748,655	15,738,000	"	4,290,486,655
1943	6,827,865,986	126,121,000	"	6,955,350,986[5]

[1] Includes treasury bill financing from 1934. [2] Not reported for this year. [3] Includes $20,406,300 Parochial and Miscellaneous, which are not mentioned in the table. [4] Includes $4,000,000 distributed elsewhere. [5] Includes $1,364,000 Parochial and Miscellaneous in "Sold in Canada" bond issues.

Section 4.—Operating Profits of Corporations and Net Income to Stockholders

According to a study made by the Bank of Canada, covering 628 companies, net operating profits rose from $439,000,000 in 1936 to $1,013,000,000 in 1942 but the net income to stockholders rose only from $251,000,000 to $379,000,000 over the same period due mainly to greatly increased annual deductions for income and excess profits taxes and somewhat larger depreciations and deferred development write-offs.

The companies covered in the compilation include all those with assets of over $500,000 in 1941 which publish reports or file them with the Companies Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, together with over one hundred smaller companies whose reports are available on the same basis. It is stated by the Bank of Canada that the net income to stockholders shown in recent years by these companies appears to be about two-thirds of the total for all companies.

Table 7 summarizes the information published by the Bank of Canada in reference to this particular study.

7.—Analysis of Operating Profits for 628 Companies, 1936-42

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Net operating profit (before depreciation)	439	532	469	565	715	995	1,013
Depreciation, deferred development and patent write-offs	112	120	124	135	162	206	264
Investment and other non-operating income (net)	54	60	57	54	49	55	53
Bond interest (incl. exchange and amortization of discount)	79	79	77	77	77	75	74
Net profit before income and excess profits tax provision	302	393	325	407	525	679	728
Income and excess profits tax provision (ex. refundable portion)	51	65	56	79	188	299	349[1]
Net Income to Stockholders[2, 3, 4]	**251**	**328**	**269**	**328**	**337**	**380**	**379**
Forced saving (refundable portion of excess profits tax)			–				19
Net income available for dividends [2, 4, 4]	251	328	269	328	337	380	360
Net income paid out in cash dividends	196	234	250	240	239	239	233
Undistributed income (ex. forced saving) [2,3,4]	55	94	19	88	98	141	127

NET INCOME TO STOCKHOLDERS

Item	No. of Companies	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	
								Net Income to Stockholders	Of Which:- Forced Saving
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Food	53	9·7	9·8	7·9	16·1	12·3	13·8	14·6	0·7
Drink	17	10·2	12·9	11·3	10·7	10·4	12·4	15·5	0·4
Tobacco	3	6·7	7·0	7·0	7·2	6·7	6·4	6·6	0·3
Leather	12	0·6	0·8	0·5	1·0	0·8	0·8	1·0	0·1
Rubber	6	1·7	1·7	2·5	2·5	2·3	3·3	5·0	0·4
Textiles and apparel	52	7·5	7·2	4·4	10·8	10·2	11·5	12·8	2·6
Wood products (incl. logging)	15	1·0	1·3	0·7	1·5	1·3	1·4	1·6	0·2
Pulp and paper[4]	23	4·0	10·8	1·6	9·1	19·5	21·8	17·0	0·3
Paper products	24	3·0	3·7	3·1	3·6	3·8	4·8	4·3	0·6
Printing and publishing	10	1·1	1·3	1·1	1·4	1·2	1·1	1·1	

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 912.

7.—Analysis of Operating Profits for 628 Companies, 1936-42—concluded

NET INCOME TO STOCKHOLDERS—concluded

Item	No. of Companies	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	
								Net Income to Stockholders	Of Which:—Forced Saving
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.
Iron, steel and products (excl. machinery)	46	6·1	11·9	9·2	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·9	2·0
Machinery	57	5·9	12·5	9·3	7·2	11·7	17·8	20·7	3·3
Gold mining	40	39·3	41·5	44·2	43·8	41·2	36·3	29·2	
Other non-ferrous metals (excl. electrical)[4]	18	65·5	96·5	71·0	87·6	85·8	95·1	90·1	2·0
Electrical machinery and equipment	23	4·1	7·3	6·2	6·2	6·7	7·3	8·6	1·6
Coal and petroleum[4]	27	34·3	37·7	35·5	33·3	29·4	28·9	25·1	–
Non-metallic minerals (excl. fuels)	20	1·8	4·3	4·6	5·1	4·7	5·3	5·4	0·2
Chemicals	32	8·8	10·5	9·4	13·0	11·7	12·4	11·5	0·4
Wholesale trade and service	54	3·3	3·8	3·1	4·3	4·4	4·5	5·1	0·5
Retail trade	19	4·3	5·3	4·4	5·2	5·4	6·3	7·1	0·6
Retail service	15	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·9	1·1	1·6	1·7	0·2
Electric utilities	24	19·6	22·5	22·1	23·9	21·0	22·5	24·4	1·3
Communications	6	6·9	7·7	8·0	8·1	8·2	9·8	9·9	0·8
Railways	1	6·0	9·5	1·3	9·8	20·1	34·4	40·4	–
Other transportation and storage	31	−0·4	0·2	−0·4	2·0	3·6	5·2	5·0	0·6
Totals, 628 Companies	**628**	**251·4**	**328·4**	**268·7**	**327·8**	**337·0**	**379·9**	**379·4**	**18·7**

[1] The increased rate of excess profits tax (and forced saving) imposed in the 1942 Budget did not go into force until July 1, 1942, and consequently the effect over a full year will not be apparent until 1943 statements are available. [2] For purposes of comparability any special capital charges made against income account in company reports have been added back, as well as special inventory reserve provision amounting to 2·5, 8·3, 14·6, 5·2 in the years 1939 to 1942, respectively. Depletion charges as specified in footnote (4) have also been added back into net income to stockholders. Thus profits shown in this table are overstated to the extent that no deductions are made for these factors. See also footnote (3). [3] Includes current bond interest earned but not paid in cash of 2·2, 2·4, 0·6, 1·7, 2·4, 2·3 and 1·9 in the years 1936 to 1942, respectively. [4] Depletion charges have been added back into "Net Income to Stockholders" for the years 1936 to 1942 respectively, as follows: pulp and paper, 1·3, 1·7, 1·4, 1·0, 2·0, 2·0 and 2·0; other non-ferrous metals, 2·3, 3·6, 3·3, 3·6, 3·9, 4·2 and 4·0; coal and petroleum, 0·5, 0·8, 0·8, 0·3, 0·4, 0·5 and 0·5. Thus, in these cases, and in other cases such as gold mining, where depletion has not been charged in the accounting statements, profits are over-stated.

CHAPTER XXV.—INSURANCE*

CONSPECTUS

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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 1942 Year Book, at pp. 842-846, contains a special article on the developments in fire and casualty insurance in Canada between 1931 and 1940, consequent upon the enactment of the three Insurance Acts of 1932.

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. (See p. 540 *re* farmers' mutuals.)

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 the 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.

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance.

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 93 p.c. of the insurance in force.

1.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1941 and 1942

Item	Gross Insurance Written	Net in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Received	Net Losses Paid
1941	$	$	$	$
Dominion Licensees	13,345,610,185	11,386,819,286	49,305,539	17,814,322
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	605,680,267	1,055,162,488	3,571,747	2,038,937
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	77,112,453	65,019,480	421,018	198,895
Totals, Provincial Licensees	682,792,720	1,120,181,968	3,992,765	2,237,832
Lloyds, London	286,652,004	287,126,751	1,890,269	1,242,286
Grand Totals, 1941	**14,315,054,909**	**12,794,128,005**	**55,188,573**	**21,294,440**
1942				
Dominion Licensees	12,759,419,939	12,565,212,694	47,272,440	20,360,534
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	585,093,518	1,153,465,912	4,142,087	1,943,598
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	94,122,487	96,489,793	601,121	284,486
Totals, Provincial Licensees	679,216,005	1,249,955,705	4,743,208	2,228,084
Lloyds, London	258,927,922	278,434,836	1,734,946	1,483,012
Grand Totals, 1942	**13,697,563,866**	**14,093,603,235**	**53,750,594**	**24,071,630**

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, 1942, shows that at that date there were 266 fire insurance companies under Dominion registration; of these 58 were Canadian, 72 were British, and 136 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 78 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 66·9 p.c. since 1905.

2.—Fire Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1900-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1869-1899 are given at p. 973 of the 1939 Year Book, and figures for the intervening years from 1901-1929 at p. 847 of the 1942 edition.

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.	$	$	$
1900	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93·31	803,428,654	10,031,735	1·25
1905	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42·00	1,140,095,372	18,262,037	1·60
1910	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54·96	1,817,055,685	24,684,296	1·36
1915	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53·49	3,111,552,903	36,048,345	1·16
1920	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43·41	6,790,670,610	71,143,917	1·05
1925	7,583,297,899	51,040,075[1]	26,943,089[2]	52·79	7,646,026,535	74,679,130	0·98
1930	9,672,996,973	52,646,520[1]	30,427,968[2]	57·71	10,311,193,608	82,700,147	0·80
1931	9,544,641,293	50,342,669[1]	29,938,409[2]	59·47	10,789,737,477	86,741,056	0·80
1932	9,301,747,991	46,911,929[1]	30,068,923[2]	64·10	10,339,649,769	81,823,235	0·79
1933	9,008,262,736	41,573,986[1]	21,655,460[2]	52·09	10,644,787,101	78,980,010	0·74
1934	8,804,840,676	41,468,119[1]	16,968,030[2]	40·92	9,506,703,020	68,793,705	0·72
1935	8,782,698,099	40,884,876[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	11,386,819,286	49,305,539[1]	17,814,322[2]	36·13	13,345,610,185	72,006,815	0·54
1942	12,565,212,694	47,272,440[1]	20,360,534[2]	43·07	12,759,419,939	68,079,996	0·53
1943[3]	13,374,045,539	47,159,158[1]	22,191,312[2]	47·06	12,834,839,697	68,262,058	0·53

[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, 1941 and 1942.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Year and Province	Canadian		British		Foreign	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	44,111	19,238	146,550	67,692	54,722	34,236
Nova Scotia	521,199	217,135	919,989	285,377	821,466	466,980
New Brunswick	313,582	149,147	814,258	418,105	644,586	622,679
Quebec	2,903,880	1,451,782	4,994,197	2,057,244	6,124,391	2,619,120
Ontario	5,056,712	1,712,612	6,778,708	2,140,327	6,899,598	1,949,419
Manitoba	1,144,553	390,901	981,233	251,275	1,077,371	339,199
Saskatchewan	1,267,995	187,468	630,084	97,427	975,350	295,427
Alberta	977,690	457,113	910,130	501,421	1,154,493	615,932
British Columbia	821,215	186,277	1,639,924	378,581	1,908,276	454,713
Yukon	19,762	512	81,467	15,134	21,427	24,940
Canada, 1941	**13,070,699**	**4,772,185**	**17,896,540**	**6,212,583**	**19,681,680**	**7,422,645**
1942						
Prince Edward Island	46,788	3,813	142,604	32,850	56,357	27,028
Nova Scotia	554,208	249,637	963,797	490,753	844,181	426,119
New Brunswick	364,472	129,578	849,624	315,263	692,136	336,990
Quebec	2,915,776	1,725,261	4,707,096	2,296,804	5,850,951	3,214,843
Ontario	4,693,210	2,098,589	5,871,350	2,506,651	6,682,560	2,616,931
Manitoba	1,088,015	337,408	868,376	152,458	1,006,281	268,947
Saskatchewan	1,194,634	318,955	526,274	142,523	878,851	270,146
Alberta	938,761	314,726	785,641	389,196	1,140,374	514,663
British Columbia	831,155	302,144	1,591,962	659,872	1,968,645	833,612
Yukon	9,209	1,230	88,178	5,792	19,993	4,996
Canada, 1942	**12,636,228**	**5,481,341**	**16,394,902**	**6,992,162**	**19,140,329**	**8,514,27.**

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, 1938-42, with Five-Year Averages, 1938-42.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Class	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Five-Year Average 1938-42
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Dwellings—protected	32·05[1]	35·40	35·29	35·77	40·02	35·61
Dwellings—unprotected	44·84[1]	45·60[1]	40·96	40·24	36·26	41·52
All other dwellings and farm property	45·54	45·32	45·81	43·40	38·01	43·62
All other two- or three-year risks	51·04	52·60	35·38	44·36	37·86	44·29
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents	50·00	33·02	50·13	45·93	45·65	45·18
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents	37·68	37·60	38·65	39·00	58·79	42·14
All other mercantile risks	22·30	20·48	22·41	24·84	41·46	26·30
Breweries and malt-houses	2·32	77·49	3·80	1·04	5·05	17·97
Boot and shoe factories	29·79	40·07	35·84	74·43	41·57	45·10
Canning factories	136·31	13·58	19·03	63·95	139·38	77·63
Confectionery and biscuit factories	51·67	31·92	21·84	60·59	49·38	43·08
Flour and oatmeal mills	103·57	35·97	46·01	55·58	32·21	54·48
Grain elevators	50·21	10·42	16·53	34·75	26·33	27·62
Laundries	22·22	44·93	47·51	41·27	54·29	42·09
Sawmills	37·01	129·28	39·93	34·29	35·01	52·22
Lumber yards	22·15	25·00	24·14	35·31	44·25	30·96
Machine shops and metal workers	28·85	44·24	56·69	32·07	47·66	41·21
Mining risks	20·13	26·62	29·92	17·03	25·44	23·58
Pork-packing and -curing houses	14·11	64·44	331·92	34·82	44·52	88·98
Pulp- and paper-mills	129·10	64·15	22·84	23·47	36·55	52·52
Street-car barns	23·23	20·75	15·04	10·32	19·45	17·72
Tanneries	30·40	7·81	-	31·95	532·18	161·10
Wood-working factories	65·14	42·75	70·18	53·35	66·42	60·00
Woollen and knitting mills	21·92	107·20	81·70	44·15	170·57	88·63
All other manufacturing risks	45·55	43·98	41·77	36·91	57·92	45·64
All other one-year and short-term risks	49·60	41·68	39·56	35·56	42·26	41·53
Sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy	39·67	26·39	26·25	27·77	27·10	28·88
Totals	**40·94**	**38·46**	**37·20**	**36·33**	**43·59**	**39·31**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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 1943, the per capita loss was greatest in British Columbia, being $4·45 as against the Dominion average of $2·67. The uninsured losses amounted to $7,069,720, or 22·3 p.c. of the total. Of the 47,594 fires reported in 1943, 1,355 were the subject of official inquiry, 84 prosecutions were instituted and 60 convictions were registered.

5.—Fire Losses in Canada, 1926-43

NOTE.—For fire losses from 1923-25, see *Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada, 1926*, published by the Dominion Department of Insurance. An estimate of losses from 1898-1922 is published in *Statistical Bulletin No. 27 (1922)*, issued by the same Department.

Year	Property Loss	Loss per Capita	Deaths by Fire	Year	Property Loss	Loss per Capita	Deaths by Fire
	$	$	No.		$	$	No.
1926	38,295,096	4·15	288	1935	23,221,521	2·12	293
1927	32,254,084	3·29	465	1936	21,549,484	1·95	347
1928	36,402,018	3·79	314	1937	22,746,058	2·04	246
1929	47,499,746	4·85	233	1938	25,899,180	2·31	263
1930	46,109,875	4·70	311	1939	24,632,509	2·18	263
1931	47,117,334	4·54	251	1940	22,735,264	2·01	243
1932	42,193,815	4·06	285	1941	28,042,907	2·46	323
1933	32,676,314	3·15	254	1942	31,182,238	2·70	304
1934	25,437,840	2·44	268	1943	31,464,710	2·67	319

6.—Fire Losses, and Percentages of Losses Covered by Insurance, by Provinces, 1934-43

Province	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	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	191	56·3	167	77·8	164	62·9	223	62·6	200	56·9
Nova Scotia	1,219	69·3	1,156	67·7	1,247	72·9	1,409	70·0	1,442	68·3
New Brunswick	824	69·4	1,059	64·9	886	68·0	866	63·6	836	74·7
Quebec	7,568	83·0	7,405	75·7	6,645	80·8	6,499	76·4	8,552	79·1
Ontario	10,040	84·5	8,164	83·8	7,867	86·2	8,135	79·5	9,397	85·5
Manitoba	1,195	82·1	1,040	79·4	846	87·8	893	89·6	1,053	90·9
Saskatchewan	1,233	80·5	1,189	70·9	1,081	77·2	1,056	64·4	502[1]	100·0[1]
Alberta	1,177	90·1	1,088	89·2	1,099	75·7	1,503	87·4	1,387	79·0
British Columbia	1,989	73·6	1,942	72·1	1,690	66·4	2,144	85·6	2,530	78·4
Totals	**25,436**	**81·7**	**23,210**	**78·0**	**21,525**	**80·5**	**22,728**	**78·1**	**25,899**	**81·3**

Province	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	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	137	60·6	186	54·3	250	71·2	164	84·64	116	55·0
Nova Scotia	1,658	65·8	1,509	67·6	1,545	70·2	1,954	73·36	1,627	69·0
New Brunswick	1,210	74·0	925	71·0	2,353	48·4	1,414	90·07	1,281	63·5
Quebec	9,334	79·2	7,095	83·2	9,656	80·5	11,271	66·41	10,323	80·4
Ontario	7,922	82·8	8,100	84·8	8,727	81·4	10,679	62·17	10,664	83·7
Manitoba	800	90·1	1,029	91·0	1,213	90·8	643	83·56	1,351	91·0
Saskatchewan	717	77·8	658	96·9	834	78·4	968	39·39	892	93·0
Alberta	1,148	66·7	1,266	84·5	1,856	85·0	1,565	75·15	1,199	80·0
British Columbia	1,706	62·2	1,967	54·2	1,609	63·3	2,524	74·36	4,008	51·5
Totals	**24,633**	**77·9**	**22,735**	**80·3**	**28,043**	**77·2**	**31,182**	**77·25**	**31,464**	**77·7**

[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, 1938-42.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Canadian Companies	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	1,881,384	1,860,229	1,914,678	1,867,789	1,833,662
Loans on real estate	2,692,587	2,560,179	2,545,673	2,882,921	2,748,791
Stocks, bonds and debentures	64,012,380	66,072,110	69,012,050	75,615,661	80,550,247
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,848,582	4,175,000	4,484,544	5,307,446	6,021,113
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	6,332,151	8,438,004	8,932,154	10,187,048	9,248,361
Interest and rents	611,540	600,285	619,446	634,034	658,408
Other assets	2,767,451	3,024,145	3,439,846	2,790,480	3,378,139
Totals, Canadian Companies	**82,146,075**	**86,729,952**	**90,948,391**	**99,285,379**	**104,438,721**
British Companies					
Real estate	2,240,275	1,862,684	1,611,337	1,613,201	1,540,080
Loans on real estate	1,884,562	1,299,363	1,236,867	1,187,896	1,130,940
Stocks, bonds and debentures	44,304,812	40,222,840	43,188,749	45,555,927	46,976,611
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,940,107	3,988,259	3,972,985	4,386,098	3,881,883
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	4,919,277	6,143,985	6,354,630	7,322,294	5,961,404
Interest and rents	241,930	225,367	257,554	228,079	214,211
Other assets in Canada	1,047,995	941,725	1,118,652	1,104,336	1,360,110
Totals, British Companies[2]	**58,578,958**	**54,684,223**	**57,740,774**	**61,397,831**	**61,065,239**
Foreign Companies					
Real estate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans on real estate	12,625	12,325	12,125	11,900	11,700
Stocks, bonds and debentures	35,857,190	37,315,283	36,544,218	37,822,648	41,218,108
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	2,981,469	3,204,910	3,299,333	3,778,905	3,895,640
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	8,152,561	10,484,794	11,809,229	13,071,607	12,624,985
Interest and rents	237,207	228,526	211,456	203,726	204,396
Other assets in Canada	139,831	181,290	357,028	194,945	243,340
Totals, Foreign Companies[2]	**47,380,883**	**51,427,128**	**52,233,389**	**55,083,731**	**58,198,169**
All Companies					
Real estate	4,121,659	3,722,913	3,526,015	3,480,990	3,373,742
Loans on real estate	4,589,774	3,871,867	3,794,665	4,082,717	3,891,431
Stocks, bonds and debentures	144,174,382	143,610,233	148,745,017	158,994,236	168,744,966
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	10,770,158	11,368,169	11,756,862	13,472,449	13,798,636
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	19,403,989	25,066,783	27,096,013	30,580,949	27,834,750
Interest and rents	1,090,677	1,054,178	1,088,456	1,065,839	1,077,015
Other assets in Canada	3,955,277	4,147,160	4,915,526	4,089,761	4,981,589
Totals, All Companies	**188,105,916**	**192,841,303**	**200,922,554**	**215,766,941**	**223,702,129**

[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, 1938-42.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	5,205,698	5,378,968	6,492,960	8,014,395	9,274,922
Reserves of unearned premiums	15,714,087	16,128,187	16,779,552	19,132,926	19,818,045
Sundry items	8,062,815	9,699,390	11,137,941	12,752,449	13,876,780
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**28,982,600**	**31,206,545**	**34,410,443**	**39,899,770**	**42,969,747**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	53,163,475	55,523,408	56,537,948	59,385,609	61,468,974
Capital stock paid up	18,475,575	18,721,890	18,670,825	19,169,440	19,072,815
British Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	3,920,496	3,345,869	3,675,755	4,310,347	5,012,739
Reserves of unearned premiums	16,336,321	16,159,609	16,314,099	18,619,214	18,843,113
Sundry items	1,843,674	2,107,305	2,716,993	2,685,225	3,480,250
Totals, British Companies[2]	**22,100,491**	**21,612,783**	**22,706,847**	**25,614,786**	**27,336,102**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	36,478,467	33,071,440	35,033,927	35,783,045	33,729,137
Foreign Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	1,997,718	1,503,465	1,786,364	2,332,062	3,518,288
Reserves of unearned premiums	13,491,624	13,601,751	14,103,089	16,522,434	17,786,983
Sundry items	1,252,026	1,534,505	1,945,288	1,886,753	2,153,052
Totals, Foreign Companies[2]	**16,741,368**	**16,639,721**	**17,834,741**	**20,741,249**	**23,458,323**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	30,639,515	34,787,407	34,398,648	34,342,482	34,739,846
All Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	11,123,912	10,228,302	11,955,069	14,656,804	17,805,949
Reserves of unearned premiums	45,542,032	45,889,547	47,196,740	54,274,574	56,448,141
Sundry items	11,158,515	13,341,200	15,800,222	17,324,427	19,510,082
Totals, All Companies[1]	**67,824,459**	**69,459,049**	**74,952,031**	**86,255,805**	**93,764,172**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	120,281,457	123,382,254	125,970,523	129,511,136	129,937,957
Capital stock paid up[3]	18,475,575	18,721,890	18,670,825	19,169,440	19,072,815

[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, 1938-42.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
INCOME	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Net premiums written, fire and other insurance	27,565,605	28,300,085	29,929,696	34,872,636	36,306,765
Interest and dividends earned	2,897,289	2,937,748	3,111,247	3,327,016	3,408,274
Sundry items	16,932	10,827	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Canadian Companies	**30,479,826**	**31,248,660**	**33,040,943**	**38,199,652**	**39,715,039**
British Companies					
Net cash for premiums	27,169,022	26,668,954	27,132,846	30,660,858	29,035,998
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	879,140	776,613	1,004,926	1,010,905	860,786
Sundry items	476	1,330	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, British Companies[1]	**28,048,638**	**27,446,897**	**28,137,772**	**31,671,763**	**29,896,784**

[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, 1938-42—concluded.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Companies					
Net premiums written	21,925,770	21,936,077	22,445,016	26,106,170	25,770,191
Interest and dividends earned, etc.	1,092,830	1,134,404	1,142,867	1,102,738	1,097,553
Sundry items	831	12,329	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Foreign Companies[1]	**23,019,431**	**23,082,810**	**23,587,883**	**27,208,908**	**26,867,744**
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	4,884,296	5,030,116	5,230,561	5,780,342	6,664,140
General expenses (fire)	6,254,822	6,343,168	6,076,258	6,917,920	6,882,808
On account of branches other than fire or life	13,607,265	13,443,049	15,340,294	17,119,379	18,352,985
Dividends or bonuses to shareholders	1,829,525	1,663,349	1,602,256	1,714,835	1,479,112
Taxes	1,323,617	1,577,651	1,239,015	944,749	968,629
Totals, Canadian Companies	**27,945,652**[2]	**28,104,853**[2]	**30,513,074**[3]	**34,811,656**[4]	**36,912,501**[5]
Excess of income over expenditure	2,534,174	3,143,807	2,527,859	3,387,996	2,802,538
British Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	6,745,108	5,757,649	5,488,571	6,212,583	6,992,162
General expenses (fire)	7,618,842	7,267,682	7,341,466	7,982,633	7,627,252
On account of branches other than fire or life	10,648,364	10,159,656	10,575,827	11,111,308	10,747,200
Taxes	1,183,618	1,366,983	1,241,615	1,035,370	923,027
Totals, British Companies[6]	**26,195,932**	**24,551,971**	**25,360,829**[7]	**27,025,757**[8]	**27,722,042**[9]
Excess of income over expenditure	1,852,706	2,894,926	2,776,943	4,646,006	2,174,742
Foreign Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	7,260,092	6,561,678	6,505,341	7,422,645	8,514,275
General expenses (fire)[10]	7,584,659	7,473,142	7,652,003	7,517,072	7,366,244
On account of branches other than fire or life	4,990,420	4,256,791	4,866,848	6,007,532	6,893,472
Taxes	1,041,277	1,273,731	1,061,267	878,994	809,749
Totals, Foreign Companies[6,10]	**20,876,448**	**19,565,342**	**20,487,097**[11]	**23,030,294**[12]	**24,748,369**[13]
Excess of income over expenditure	2,142,983	3,517,468	3,100,786	4,178,614	2,119,375

[1] Income in Canada only. [2] Includes $46,127 dividends to policyholders in 1938, $47,520 dividends to policyholders in 1939. [3] Includes $456,046 income war tax, $517,522 excess profits tax and $51,122 dividends to policyholders. [4] Includes $733,781 income war tax, $844,949 excess profits tax, $287,661 British and foreign war taxes, $80,250 dividends to policyholders, $100,000 donation to Government, $100,000 preference stock redeemed and $187,790 repaid to shareholders. [5] Includes $771,028 income war tax, $1,161,193 excess profits tax and $271,602 British and foreign war taxes, $261,004 dividends to policyholders, $100,000 preference stock redeemed. [6] Expenditure in Canada only. [7] Includes $273,166 income war tax and $440,184 excess profits tax. [8] Includes $293,115 income war tax and $390,748 excess profits tax. [9] Includes $511,975 income war tax and $920,426 excess profits tax. [10] Includes dividends returned to policyholders (fire and other). [11] Includes $183,123 income war tax and $218,515 excess profits tax. [12] Includes $155,349 income war tax, $271,436 excess profits tax and $777,236 dividends returned to policyholders. [13] Includes $183,101 income war tax, $259,952 excess profits tax and $721,576 dividends or savings credited to subscribers.

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, 1941 and 1942

Year and Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force, Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
1941	$	$	$	$
CLASS OF LICENSEE				
Dominion Licensees—				
Life companies	688,344,283	7,348,550,742	203,459,238	75,082,008
Fraternals	18,827,003	182,552,870	3,494,531	3,524,045
Totals, Dominion Licensees	**707,171,286**	**7,531,103,612**	**206,953,769**	**78,606,053**
Provincial Licensees—				
Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	19,322,277	70,222,530	1,817,462	662,572
Fraternals	6,574,453	42,324,975	1,147,381	1,039,024
Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	2,455,309	14,963,881	389,772	203,224
Fraternals	4,559,515	36,939,832	634.337	679,138
Totals, Provincial Licensees	**32,911,554**	**164,451,218**	**3,988,952**	**2,583,958**
Grand Totals	**740,082,840**	**7,695,554,830**	**210,942,721**	**81,190,011**
TYPE OF COMPANY				
Canadian Life—				
Dominion	448,528,133	4,835,925,659	129,111,042	46,578,592
Provincial	21,777,586	85,186,411	2,207,234	865,796
Canadian Fraternal—				
Dominion	11,319,100	111,019,989	1,860,398	2,536,595
Provincial	11,133,968	79,264,807	1,781,718	1,718,162
British life	9,601,527	145,597,309	4,201,066	2,306,524
Foreign life	230,214,623	2,367,027,774	70,147,130	26,196,892
Foreign fraternal	7,507,903	71,532,881	1,634,133	987,450
1942				
CLASS OF LICENSEE				
Dominion Licensees—				
Life companies	818,558,946	7,875,755,305	215,830,255	79,060,416
Fraternals	24,945,442	195,724,113	3,545,807	3,615,587
Totals, Dominion Licensees	**843,504,388**	**8,071,479,418**	**219,376,062**	**82,676,003**
Provincial Licensees—				
Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	28,694,631	91,606,629	2,285,083	725,218
Fraternals	5,529,765	42,410,274	1,151,272	993,527
Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	2,807,846	16,552,896	440,439	204,752
Fraternals	4,682,287	36,862,727	603,323	674,626
Totals, Provincial Licensees	**41,714,529**	**187,432,526**	**4,480,117**	**2,598,123**
Grand Totals	**885,218,917**	**8,258,911,944**	**223,856,179**	**85,274,126**
TYPE OF COMPANY				
Canadian Life—				
Dominion	554,211,294	5,184,568,369	136,261,960	50,503,188
Provincial	31,502,477	108,159,525	2,725,522	929,970
Canadian Fraternal—				
Dominion	15,308,315	118,233,025	1,798,294	2,565,547
Provincial	10,212,052	79,273,001	1,754,595	1,668,153
British life	13,878,930	152,289,487	4,264,843	2,669,043
Foreign life	250,468,722	2,538,897,449	75,303,452	25,888,185
Foreign fraternal	9,637,127	77,491,088	1,747,513	1,050,040

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 1943 it was $8,534,135,275.* 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.

11.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration (Fraternal Insurance Excluded),[1] 1900-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1869-1899 are given at p. 958 of the 1938 Year Book, and figures for the intervening years from 1901-1929 at p. 855 of the 1942 edition.

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		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1900	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81·32	67,729,115
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105·02	104,719,585
1910	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	122·51	150,785,305
1915	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	164·34	218,205,427
1920	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	310·55	630,110,900
1925	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	447·50	712,091,889
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	638·23	782,716,064
1932	4,311,747,692	115,831,319	2,044,029,535	6,471,608,546	615·76	653,249,366
1933	4,160,351,570	113,807,916	1,973,466,488	6,247,625,974	587·57	578,585,659
1934	4,139,796,088	116,745,642	1,964,184,199	6,220,725,929	579·16	595,194,820
1935	4,164,893,298	123,148,855	1,971,116,251	6,259,158,404	577·15	588,353,277
1936	4,256,850,150	120,940,311	2,016,247,016	6,403,037,477	584·75	618,264,819
1937	4,304,631,608	137,862,702	2,099,130,736	6,541,625,046[3]	592·27	671,957,904
1938	4,363,517,357	140,838,697	2,125,827,540	6,630,183,594[3]	594·53	626,989,339
1939	4,469,776,480	145,373,802	2,161,112,305	6,776,262,587	601·43	588,576,140
1940	4,609,213,977	145,603,299	2,220,505,184	6,975,322,460	612·89	590,205,536
1941	4,835,925,659	145,597,309	2,367,027,774	7,348,550,742	638·62	688,344,283
1942	5,184,568,369	152,289,487	2,538,897,449	7,875,755,305	675·80	818,558,946
1943[4]	5,586,515,785	162,328,674	2,785,290,816	8,534,135,275	722·50	887,522,851

[1] For statistics of fraternal insurance, see pp. 928-930. [2] Based on estimates of population, see p. 141. Due to a revision in these estimates from 1932, per capita figures from that year have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [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 1942 by 41 active companies registered by the Dominion, including 28 Canadian, 3 British and 10 foreign companies; one of these foreign companies was registered only for the acceptance of reinsurance. In addition, there were 9 British and 5 foreign companies registered to write insurance but which had practically ceased to write new insurance.

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 95 p.c. of the insurance in force in Canada.

* This total does not include fraternal insurance.

12.—Life Insurance by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1940-42

Year and Nationality of Company	Policies Effected		Policies in Force		Net Premium Income	Net Claims Paid[1]
	No.	Net Amount	No.	Net Amount		
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**
1941						
Canadian	243,024	448,528,133	2,416,747	4,835,925,659	129,111,042	46,578,592
British	3,950	9,601,527	143,144	145,597,309	4,201,066	2,306,524
Foreign	416,141	230,214,623	4,099,983	2,367,027,774	70,147,130	26,196,892
Totals, 1941	**663,115**	**688,344,283**	**6,659,874**	**7,348,550,742**	**203,459,238**	**75,082,008**
1942						
Canadian	271,037	554,211,294	2,557,701	5,184,568,369	136,261,960	50,503,188
British	5,158	13,878,930	141,168	152,289,487	4,264,843	2,669,043
Foreign	390,700	250,468,722	4,235,023	2,538,897,449	75,303,452	25,888,185
Totals, 1942	**666,895**	**818,558,946**	**6,933,892**	**7,875,755,305**	**215,830,255**	**79,060,416**

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Canadian Companies—[1]					
Policies effected.....No.	250,499	213,022	220,196	243,024	271,037
Policies in force at end of each year. "	2,250,696	2,273,531	2,326,821	2,416,747	2,557,701
Policies become claims..... "	22,457	24,031	23,406	24,148	24,233
Net amounts of policies effected... $	408,990,281	388,024,424	391,504,136	448,528,133	554,211,294
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	4,363,517,357	4,469,776,480	4,609,213,977	4,835,925,659	5,184,568,369
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	39,791,863	42,892,625	46,189,216	47,904,825	51,136,519
Net amounts of premiums..... $	125,824,719	125,413,895	126,719,244	129,111,042	136,261,960
Net claims paid[2]..... $	42,417,007	45,133,071	46,725,779	46,578,592	50,503,188
Net outstanding claims..... $	5,586,049	5,692,119	7,333,175	10,800,415	12,247,606
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	19,404	19,246	7,618	3,950	5,158
Policies in force at end of each year. "	155,859	158,624	147,929	143,144	141,168
Policies become claims..... "	2,628	2,533	2,563	2,728	3,482
Net amounts of policies effected... $	15,645,335	15,105,474	11,106,491	9,601,527	13,878,930
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	140,838,697	145,373,802	145,603,299	145,597,309	152,289,487
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	2,525,556	2,568,878	2,376,279	2,995,867	2,177,806
Net amounts of premiums..... $	4,236,091	4,371,584	4,565,046	4,201,066	4,264,843
Net claims paid[2]..... $	2,598,014	2,629,304	2,345,857	2,306,524	2,669,043
Net outstanding claims..... $	521,733	433,421	443,401	1,087,521	526,445
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	449,974	366,961	387,549	416,141	390,700
Policies in force at end of each year. "	4,064,402	3,987,549	3,986,128	4,099,983	4,235,023
Policies become claims..... "	60,350	62,992	71,509	67,511	68,049
Net amounts of policies effected... $	202,353,723	185,446,242	187,594,909	230,214,623	250,468,722
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	2,125,827,540	2,161,112,305	2,220,505,184	2,367,027,774	2,538,897,449
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	21,400,849	23,888,966	26,647,929	24,568,919	25,010,277
Net amounts of premiums..... $	68,567,269	68,256,665	68,916,805	70,147,130	75,303,452
Net claims paid[1]..... $	22,104,002	26,174,286	26,847,609	26,196,892	25,888,185
Net outstanding claims..... $	2,885,545	1,833,575	3,052,074	2,666,834	3,323,193

[1] Canadian business only. [2] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1938-42 —concluded

Item		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
All Companies—						
Policies effected	No.	719,877	599,229	615,363	663,115	666,895
Policies in force at end of each year	"	6,470,957	6,419,704	6,460,878	6,659,874	6,933,892
Policies become claims	"	85,435	89,556	97,478	94,387	95,764
Net amounts of policies effected	$	626,989,339	588,576,140	590,205,536	688,344,283	818,558,946
Net amounts of policies in force	$	6,630,183,594[2]	6,776,262,587	6,975,322,460	7,348,550,742	7,875,755,305
Net amounts of policies become claims	$	63,718,268	69,350,469	75,213,424	75,469,611	78,324,602
Net amounts of premiums	$	198,628,079[2]	198,042,144	200,201,095	203,459,238	215,830,255
Net claims paid[1]	$	67,119,023	73,936,661	75,919,245	75,082,008	79,060,416
Net outstanding claims	$	8,993,327	7,959,115	10,828,650	14,554,770	16,097,244

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims. [2] During 1938 approximately $60,000,000, was transferred from insurance in force in Canada. This amount represents mainly transfers to annuities of contracts providing for combined insurance and annuity benefits or options. It also includes transfers to business out of Canada of certain reinsurance previouslyclassed as Canadian business.

14.—Ordinary, Industrial and Group Life Insurance Policies in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1941 and 1942

Year, Type of Policy and Nationality of Company	New Policies Effected			Policies in Force		
	No.	Net Amount	Average Amount of a Policy	No.	Net Amount	Average Amount of a Policy
		$	$		$	$
1941						
Ordinary Policies						
Canadian	173,135	367,914,653	2,125	1,866,249	4,066,578,809	2,179
British	3,950	9,601,527	2,431	51,647	129,513,266	2,508
Foreign	110,327	135,632,458	1,229	881,258	1,340,105,679	1,521
Totals, Ordinary Policies	**287,412**	**513,148,638**	**1,785**	**2,799,154**	**5,536,197,754**	**1,978**
Industrial Policies						
Canadian	69,708	54,237,915	778	548,038	248,663,135	454
British	Nil	–	–	91,492	14,851,543	162
Foreign	305,790	78,466,537	257	3,218,293	729,573,135	227
Totals, Industrial Policies	**375,498**	**132,704,452**	**353**	**3,857,823**	**993,087,813**	**257**
Group Policies						
Canadian	181	26,375,565	145,721	2,460	520,683,715	211,660
British	Nil	–	–	5	1,232,500	246,500
Foreign	24	16,115,628	671,485	432	297,348,960	688,308
Totals, Group Policies	**205**	**42,491,193**	**207,274**	**2,897**	**819,265,175**	**282,798**
1942						
Ordinary Policies						
Canadian	202,173	450,333,970	2,227	1,977,309	4,320,987,066	2,185
British	5,158	13,878,930	2,691	54,330	137,026,829	2,522
Foreign	112,493	165,880,780	1,475	955,946	1,447,323,954	1,514
Totals, Ordinary Policies	**319,824**	**630,093,680**	**1,970**	**2,987,585**	**5,905,337,849**	**1,977**
Industrial Policies						
Canadian	68,672	60,807,627	885	577,811	289,181,311	500
British	Nil	–	–	86,833	14,072,158	162
Foreign	278,084	74,187,199	267	3,278,419	768,058,815	234
Totals, Industrial Policies	**346,756**	**134,994,826**	**389**	**3,943,063**	**1,071,312,284**	**272**
Group Policies						
Canadian	192	43,069,697	224,321	2,581	574,399,992	222,549
British	Nil	–	–	5	1,190,500	238,100
Foreign	123	10,400,743	84,559	658	323,514,680	491,664
Totals, Group Policies	**315**	**53,470,440**	**169,747**	**3,244**	**899,105,172**	**277,159**

15.—Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1939-42

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
	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**
	1941			1942		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary	2,738,971	17,513	6·4	2,903,078	19,417	6·7
All companies, industrial	3,840,840	27,029	7·0	3,914,079	27,272	7·0
Fraternal benefit societies	219,967	3,448	15·7	229,770	3,496	15·2
Totals	**6,799,778**	**47,990**	**7·1**	**7,046,927**	**50,185**	**7·1**

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, 1938-42

NOTE.—One British company transacting fire insurance in Canada transacts also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, the assets in Canada are not included here, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 7, p. 918.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Canadian Companies[1]	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	78,103,230	77,656,623	74,392,618	67,365,034	59,734,780
Real estate held under agreements of sale	21,542,612	23,056,780	25,797,253	30,590,391	32,266,517
Loans on real estate	300,715,173	304,879,724	306,317,558	303,635,654	293,617,264
Loans on collaterals	154,386	152,490	125,253	45,180	52,782
Policy loans	255,627,400	246,946,020	244,963,902	234,581,058	220,739,933
Bonds, debentures and stocks	1,477,298,236	1,561,818,800	1,671,806,534	1,828,225,622	2,013,113,261
Interest and rent due and accrued	30,060,944	30,011,849	30,752,068	30,040,433	30,649,587
Cash on hand and in banks	42,424,853	58,965,045	53,211,787	40,531,944	30,559,412
Outstanding and deferred premiums	42,612,312	43,586,734	45,327,986	45,285,249	46,326,738
Other assets	2,471,133	2,916,765	3,074,540	3,283,665	3,265,522
Totals, Canadian Companies[2]	**2,251,010,279**	**2,349,990,830**	**2,455,769,499**	**2,583,584,230**	**2,730,325,796**
British Companies					
Real estate	1,081,187	1,134,520	1,197,823	929,364	816,209
Real estate held under agreements of sale	15,563	4,153	2,919	1,741	11,657
Loans on real estate	8,925,688	8,244,862	7,731,031	7,277,247	6,573,986
Loans on collaterals	13,510	13,510	13,510	13,300	13,300
Policy loans	3,847,118	3,680,827	3,478,677	3,096,635	2,866,709
Bonds, debentures and stocks	55,214,868	52,784,845	44,709,900	48,288,400	46,861,869
Interest and rent due and accrued	523,901	522,689	545,366	547,295	520,689
Cash on hand and in banks	921,823	1,254,737	1,157,817	1,391,708	1,055,095
Outstanding and deferred premiums	516,587	492,036	486,808	456,525	494,011
Other assets	31,046	9,041	76,661	21,054	5,151
Totals, British Companies[3]	**71,091,291**	**68,141,220**	**59,400,512**	**62,023,269**	**59,218,676**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 926.

16.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Assets in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, 1938-42—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Companies					
Real estate	5,731,165	5,483,514	5,164,420	4,750,005	2,840,327
Real estate held under agreements of sale	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Loans on real estate	21,732,063	17,544,094	19,803,778	19,087,557	18,413,291
Loans on collaterals	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Policy loans	60,158,174	58,618,293	54,694,208	52,980,393	50,493,067
Bonds, debentures and stocks	399,703,037	416,541,141	440,116,287	474,263,435	507,515,985
Interest and rent due and accrued	6,111,599	6,368,509	6,777,896	6,764,145	7,114,264
Cash on hand and in banks	10,040,932	15,798,161	11,557,243	14,446,971	19,727,299
Outstanding and deferred premiums	8,210,940	8,542,687	8,831,231	9,418,481	10,127,401
Other assets	11,514	16,056	30,619	9,651	12,657
Totals, Foreign Companies[3]	**511,699,424**	**528,912,455**	**546,975,682**	**581,728,638**	**616,244,291**

[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 1941 and 1942 will be found at p. xxviii of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942. [2] Book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were: $2,249,795,908 in 1938; $2,348,857,928 in 1939; $2,454,714,133 in 1940; $2,582,676,124 in 1941; and $2,729,419,685 in 1942. [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, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Outstanding claims	14,989,024	16,257,607	20,436,624	24,950,803	29,653,137
Net reinsurance reserve	1,885,390,870	1,962,766,788	2,045,391,799	2,144,245,002	2,255,545,175
Sundry liabilities	278,073,251	295,126,197	311,677,486	333,336,430	362,071,672
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**2,178,453,145**	**2,274,150,592**	**2,377,505,909**	**2,502,532,235**	**2,647,269,984**
Surpluses of assets excluding capital	71,342,763	74,707,336	77,208,224	80,143,889	82,149,701
Capital stock paid up	11,281,228	11,430,590	11,712,270	11,783,410	11,846,170
British Companies					
Outstanding claims	521,733	433,422	443,401	1,087,521	526,445
Net reinsurance reserve	38,270,148	39,338,423	40,007,264	40,602,219	42,147,894
Sundry liabilities	796,774	794,008	767,690	668,167	645,759
Totals, British Companies[2]	**39,588,655**	**40,565,853**	**41,218,355**	**42,357,907**	**43,320,098**
Surpluses of assets in Canada[3]	31,509,652	27,583,097	18,191,714	19,666,206	15,899,422
Foreign Companies					
Outstanding claims	2,885,545	1,833,575	3,052,075	2,666,834	3,323,194
Net reinsurance reserve	431,878,508	443,523,521	456,741,475	479,013,186	507,746,674
Sundry liabilities	23,060,267	24,744,500	25,556,878	26,497,575	27,100,411
Totals, Foreign Companies[2]	**457,824,320**	**470,101,596**	**485,350,428**	**508,177,595**	**538,170,279**
Surpluses of assets in Canada	53,875,104	58,810,859	61,625,254	73,543,043	78,074,012

[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, 1938-42.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
INCOME	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	245,417,469	246,908,554	247,269,773	251,496,379	249,754,350
Consideration for annuities	32,784,213	31,560,105	29,607,453	32,109,773	30,019,087
Interest, dividends and rents	89,714,320	94,139,373	95,894,218	102,253,123	103,712,818
Sundry items	46,966,418	53,370,051	51,664,182	55,432,535	59,099,364
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**414,882,420**	**425,978,083**	**424,435,626**	**441,291,810**	**442,585,619**
British Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	4,238,904	4,374,397	4,567,859	4,203,879	4,267,656
Consideration for annuities	562,653	290,520	209,434	193,531	228,216
Interest, dividends and rents	2,380,545	2,357,487	2,373,541	2,237,193	2,175,669
Sundry items	205,492	192,938	91,003	120,142	140,155
Totals, British Companies[2]	**7,387,594**	**7,215,342**	**7,241,837**	**6,754,745**	**6,811,696**
Foreign Companies					
Net premium income	68,567,269	68,256,665	68,916,805	70,147,130	75,303,452
Consideration for annuities	1,581,682	1,452,454	1,493,346	1,364,894	1,530,834
Interest, dividends and rents	20,838,629	20,526,737	21,546,501	22,308,314	22,682,519
Sundry items	3,464,789	4,573,310	4,784,675	5,601,136	6,588,260
Totals, Foriegn Companies[2]	**94,452,369**	**94,809,166**	**96,741,327**	**99,421,474**	**106,105,065**
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Payments to policyholders	201,844,569	219,405,927	216,782,766	203,939,306	188,369,179
General expenses	58,166,254	57,955,496	56,638,175	59,413,512	59,814,452
Dividends to stockholders	1,480,345	1,483,472	1,421,795	1,412,099	1,386,262
Other disbursements	24,506,579	28,199,691	32,836,688	34,698,921	33,326,914
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**285,997,747**	**307,044,586**	**307,679,424**	**299,463,838**	**282,896,807**
Excess of income over expenditure	128,884,673	118,933,497	116,756,202	141,827,972	159,688,812
British Companies					
Payments to policyholders	3,950,186	3,943,305	4,311,708	3,406,555	3,664,351
General expenses	1,240,536	1,263,608	1,166,744	1,084,970	1,155,025
Other disbursements	106,944	104,580	95,083	109,366	131,081
Totals, British Companies[2]	**5,297,666**	**5,311,493**	**5,573,535**	**4,600,891**	**4,950,457**
Excess of income over expenditure	2,089,928	1,903,849	1,668,302	2,153,854	1,861,239
Foreign Companies					
Payments to policyholders	54,446,857	58,776,173	55,595,018	50,687,247	47,125,627
General expenses	14,151,371	14,299,588	15,099,199	15,549,341	16,225,493
Other disbursements	2,316,784	2,499,343	2,890,082	3,090,051	3,187,347
Totals, Foreign Companies[3]	**70,915,012**	**75,575,104**	**73,584,299**	**69,326,639**	**66,538,467**
Excess of income over expenditure	23,537,357	19,234,062	23,157,028	30,094,835	39,566,598

[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 12 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, 30 transacted business in Canada during 1942.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
CANADIAN SOCIETIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	17,216	12,459	11,362	13,591	17,281
Net certificates become claims	3,100	3,326	3,361	3,159	3,070
	$	$	$	$	$
Net amounts paid by members	1,931,515	1,933,470	1,946,902	1,860,398	1,798,294
Net amounts of certificates effected	14,445,147	9,982,175	9,140,450	11,319,100	15,308,315
Net amounts in force	112,698,333	109,063,645	108,810,930	111,019,989	118,233,025
Net amounts of certificates become claims	2,649,795	2,901,633	2,837,154	2,619,639	2,627,440
Net benefits paid	3,234,829	3,574,316	3,300,542	3,107,645	3,072,460
Net outstanding claims	233,624	270,295	280,824	325,173	398,172
Net amounts terminated by—					
Death	1,898,776	2,013,588	1,922,345	1,904,019	1,983,938
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.	12,490,938	13,729,773	10,831,848	9,991,444	8,067,569
Totals, Terminated	14,389,714	15,743,361	12,754,193	11,895,463	10,051,507

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1938-42—continued

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
CANADIAN SOCIETIES—concluded	$	$	$	$	$
Assets[1]					
Real estate	11,328,650	10,599,975	10,330,162	9,485,650	7,893,944
Loans on real estate	11,742,512	10,751,459	9,961,643	9,392,279	9,006,335
Policy loans	8,535,744	8,050,651	7,796,542	7,523,267	7,057,845
Bonds, debentures and stocks	49,548,912	51,238,379	53,179,342	54,992,545	58,223,335
Cash on hand and in banks	1,042,243	1,537,897	1,083,847	1,661,843	1,404,083
Interest and rent due and accrued	669,913	640,449	672,506	680,457	717,131
Dues from members	309,561	282,997	293,384	265,348	297,084
Other assets	1,068,204	887,000	820,262	792,745	1,254,759
Totals, Assets[2]	**84,245,739**	**83,988,807**	**84,137,688**	**84,794,134**	**85,854,516**
Liabilities[1]					
Outstanding claims	329,959	360,183	348,916	424,007	493,042
Reserves	68,242,149	68,150,028	67,283,615	67,924,128	69,142,806
Other liabilities	4,523,400	5,301,752	5,588,964	5,966,210	6,723,380
Totals, Liabilities	**73,095,508**	**73,811,963**	**73,221,495**	**74,314,345**	**76,359,228**
Income[1]					
Assessments (for benefits)	3,892,824	3,970,824	3,935,257	3,764,090	3,637,646
Fees and dues (for expenses)	1,397,527	1,227,507	1,133,480	1,276,895	1,664,938
Interest and rents	3,810,516	3,590,229	3,594,272	3,664,131	3,792,399
Other receipts	141,142	256,482	144,423	233,002	287,360
Totals, Income	**9,242,009**	**9,045,042**	**8,807,432**	**8,938,118**	**9,382,343**
Expenditures[1]					
Paid to members	6,229,003	6,655,686	6,438,030	6,215,496	5,875,680
General expenses	1,563,248	1,396,664	1,305,867	1,482,904	1,618,881
Other expenditures	48,111	60,761	215,167	166,279	364,505
Totals, Expenditures	**7,840,362**	**8,113,111**	**7,959,064**	**7,864,679**	**7,859,066**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,401,647	931,931	848,368	1,073,439	1,523,277
FOREIGN SOCIETIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	6,581	6,820	6,304	7,515	9,312
Net certificates become claims	1,071	980	978	951	979
	$	$	$	$	$
Net amounts paid by members	1,483,104	1,548,044	1,578,733	1,634,133	1,747,513
Net amounts of certificates effected	6,567,445	6,939,130	6,190,576	7,507,903	9,637,127
Net amounts in force	66,892,644	68,412,566	68,754,109	71,532,881	77,491,088
Net amounts of certificates become claims	1,124,021	1,064,344	1,043,773	1,030,080	1,019,188
Net benefits paid	1,270,704	1,398,150	1,428,615	1,313,324	1,336,208
Net outstanding claims	119,480	121,780	144,117	199,013	192,372
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	958,825	898,890	926,436	951,612	920,570
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	5,395,821	5,828,457	5,957,743	4,800,964	4,514,007
Totals, Terminated	6,354,646	6,727,347	6,884,179	5,752,576	5,434,577

[1] Whole business. [2] Book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were $82,797,534 in 1938, $82,305,985 in 1939, $82,528,753 in 1940, $83,563,328 in 1941 and $85,137,561 in 1942.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1938-42—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
FOREIGN SOCIETIES—concluded	$	$	$	$	$
Assets[1]					
Real estate	3,722	3,722	3,722	3,559	977
Loans on real estate	163,550	161,732	152,332	145,333	138,794
Policy loans	813,346	885,844	929,493	1,503,105	1,519,992
Bonds, debentures and stocks	7,345,430	7,768,304	8,708,829	10,137,923	11,707,801
Cash on hand and in banks	545,035	927,210	609,045	967,533	890,366
Interest and rent due and accrued	89,918	98,143	101,455	109,073	98,999
Dues from members	106,827	115,247	124,200	88,832	105,556
Other assets	2,756	4,694	6	2,093	22,217
Totals, Assets	**9,070,584**	**9,964,896**	**10,629,082**	**12,957,451**	**14,484,702**
Liabilities[1]					
Outstanding claims	147,393	158,266	195,409	249,787	287,856
Reserve	11,456,464	12,015,077	12,546,377	13,257,975	14,314,815
Other liabilities	447,015	561,857	638,112	689,773	697,205
Totals, Liabilities	**12,050,872**	**12,735,200**	**13,379,898**	**14,197,535**	**15,299,876**
Income[1]					
Assessments (for benefits)	1,672,125	1,773,780	1,823,901	1,906,093	2,057,154
Fees and dues (for expenses)	371,789	363,040	383,391	433,132	487,294
Interest and rents	246,603	256,591	279,077	637,960	382,952
Other receipts	78,130	71,154	71,487	84,328	214,079
Totals, Income	**2,368,647**	**2,464,565**	**2,557,856**	**3,061,513**	**3,141,479**
Expenditures[1]					
Paid to members	1,424,105	1,564,340	1,641,654	1,530,915	1,573,264
General expenses	217,949	245,758	226,932	252,145	297,809
Other expenditures	25,004	29,493	33,339	31,556	45,622
Totals, Expenditures	**1,667,058**	**1,839,591**	**1,901,925**	**1,814,616**	**1,916,695**
Excess of income over expenditure	701,589	624,974	655,931	1,246,897	1,224,784

[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, 1941 and 1942, 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, 1942, life insurance in force in countries outside Canada amounting to $3,326,414,241. As shown in Table **20**, insurance in force in currencies other than Canadian amounted to $3,223,437,699. 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, 1942, amounted to $998,895,982. Since the business in force in Canada of these companies at Dec. 31, 1942, amounted to $5,184,568,369, the total business on their books, Canadian and non-Canadian, amounted to $8,510,982,610. Thus over 39 p.c. of the total business in force was out of Canada.

20.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force, and Reserves[1], by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Companies, 1941 and 1942.

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Year and Company	Insurance Effected			Insurance in Force		
	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	4,490,221	10,177,202	14,667,423	139,162,206	193,939,852	333,102,058
Commercial	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	48,000	48,000
Confederation	8,073,999	9,200,995	17,274,994	81,626,651	72,236,408	153,863,059
Continental	11,680	Nil	11,680	49,160	197,250	246,410
Crown	3,072,812	8,423,296	11,496,108	27,184,711	47,505,104	74,689,815
Dominion	549,284	3,233,924	3,783,208	3,171,410	14,355,966	17,527,376
Dominion of Canada	121,419	1,000	122,419	842,726	20,433	863,159
T. Eaton	Nil	Nil	–	17,000	20,833	37,833
Equitable	"	"	–	Nil	508,419	508,419
Great-West	"	12,998,518	12,998,518	"	137,030,857	137,030,857
Imperial	1,434,095	1,760,216	3,194,311	20,515,718	28,044,656	48,560,374
London	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	2,050,462	2,050,462
Manufacturers	10,715,366	19,055,021	29,770,387	135,423,725	161,669,763	297,093,488
Maritime	11,693	2,000	13,693	1,853,886	31,434	1,885,320
Monarch	Nil	20,979	20,979	Nil	168,607	168,607
Montreal	1,458	12,000	13,458	638,907	529,463	1,168,370
Mutual	26,500	736,339	762,839	1,189,640	13,061,278	14,250,918
National	544,938	19,938	564,876	1,915,034	576,087	2,491,121
North American	235,781	3,299,320	3,535,101	1,035,511	17,691,209	18,726,720
Northern	Nil	1,028,720	1,028,720	23,133	2,952,666	2,975,799
Sauvegarde	"	Nil	–	Nil	15,500	15,500
Sun	41,918,796	91,157,532	133,076,328	616,823,357	1,430,590,716	2,047,414,073
Western	Nil	4,000	4,000	Nil	101,253	101,253
Totals, 1941	**71,208,042**	**161,131,000[2]**	**232,339,042[2]**	**1,031,472,775**	**2,123,346,216[2]**	**3,154,818,991[2]**

Year and Company	Reserves[1]		
	British	Foreign	Total
1941	$	$	$
Canada	53,736,139	48,607,754	102,343,893
Commercial	Nil	14,377	14,377
Confederation	24,607,608	15,272,162	39,879,770
Continental	4,749	38,513	43,262
Crown	4,756,990	6,159,324	10,916,314
Dominion	616,800	1,735,466	2,352,266
Dominion of Canada	87,156	6,260	93,416
T. Eaton	8,418	5,080	13,498
Equitable	Nil	95,883	95,883
Great-West	"	19,108,744	19,108,744
Imperial	4,960,719	6,535,341	11,496,060
London	Nil	520,174	520,174
Manufacturers	35,339,331	36,654,316	71,993,647
Maritime	628,818	5,903	634,721
Monarch	Nil	49,228	49,228
Montreal	3,235	130,408	133,643
Mutual	255,819	2,491,731	2,747,550
National	209,134	79,182	288,316
North American	147,308	3,557,948	3,705,256
Northern	6,256	137,529	143,785
Sauvegarde	Nil	1,554	1,554
Sun	216,475,091	291,058,445	507,533,536
Western	Nil	23,134	23,134
Totals, 1941	**341,843,571**	**432,288,456**	**774,132,027**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 932.

20.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force, and Reserves[1], by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Companies, 1941 and 1942—concluded.

Year and Company	Insurance Effected			Insurance in Force		
	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total
1942	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	5,622,057	8,878,976	14,501,033	138,253,995	192,145,535	330,399,530
Commercial	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	43,000	43,000
Confederation	8,452,053	10,037,375	18,489,428	87,550,885	75,358,872	162,909,757
Continental	Nil	Nil	–	37,967	195,250	233,217
Crown	3,195,320	6,842,856	10,038,176	29,340,361	52,220,203	81,560,564
Dominion	1,076,029	3,554,786	4,630,815	4,270,154	16,294,158	20,564,312
Dominion of Canada	237,662	Nil	237,662	1,234,383	24,933	1,259,316
T. Eaton	Nil	"	–	17,000	20,833	37,833
Equitable	"	"		Nil	474,287	474,287
Fidelity	"	"	–	"	2,500	2,500
Great-West	"	13,750,705	13,750,705	"	145,488,206	145,488,206
Imperial	1,935,386	2,055,464	3,990,850	21,730,034	28,206,772	49,936,806
London	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	1,709,444	1,709,444
Manufacturers	11,969,147	18,807,067	30,776,214	142,663,401	170,856,574	313,519,975
Maritime	9,880	1,000	10,880	1,822,116	28,950	1,851,066
Monarch	Nil	3,000	3,000	Nil	171,607	171,607
Montreal	"	7,000	7,000	565,139	529,765	1,094,904
Mutual	20,000	571,767	591,767	1,194,348	12,833,930	14,028,278
National	506,234	6,000	512,234	2,225,770	465,941	2,691,711
North American	330,646	2,670,107	3,000,753	1,348,112	19,037,698	20,385,810
Northern	Nil	679,127	679,127	28,133	3,061,739	3,089,872
Sauvegarde	"	Nil	–	Nil	15,500	15,500
Sun	41,445,673	90,476,484	131,922,157	630,363,509	1,441,513,771	2,071,877,280
Western	Nil	1,500	1,500	Nil	92,924	92,924
Totals, 1942	**74,800,087**	**158,343,214**[2]	**233,143,301**[2]	**1,062,645,307**	**2,160,792,392**[2]	**3,223,437,699**[2]

Year and Company	Liabilities[1]		
	British	Foreign	Total
1942	$	$	$
Canada	84,457,592	68,221,933	152,679,525
Commercial	Nil	14,861	14,861
Confederation	39,354,906	18,517,582	57,872,488
Continental	5,976	88,373	94,349
Crown	8,682,332	10,219,393	18,901,725
Dominion	824,671	3,948,572	4,773,243
Dominion of Canada	143,731	7,213	150,944
T. Eaton	9,096	5,414	14,510
Equitable	Nil	92,001	92,001
Fidelity	"	655	655
Great-West	"	28,310,956	28,310,956
Imperial	8,563,333	8,399,187	16,962,520
London	Nil	459,031	459,031
Manufacturers	58,761,917	54,310,536	113,072,453
Maritime	702,739	7,304	710,043
Monarch	Nil	100,832	100,832
Montreal	1,098	148,202	149,300
Mutual	377,269	3,024,906	3,402,175
National	365,203	82,492	447,695
North American	341,246	5,195,685	5,536,931
Northern	8,284	222,981	231,265
Sauvegarde	Nil	1,862	1,862
Sun	314,164,319	449,629,107	763,793,426
Western	Nil	24,618	24,618
Totals, 1942	**516,763,712**	**651,033,696**[2]	**1,167,797,408**[2]

[1] The 1941 figures show actuarial reserves but since the 1942 statements did not show reserves by currencies, figures for that year are for full liabilities, the greater part of which, of course, represent reserves.
[2] Includes miscellaneous currencies.

21.—Life Insurance in Force by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1941 and 1942.

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Year and Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Reserve[1]
1941	$	$	$
British—			
Pounds—			
Sterling	46,555,026	726,028,346	249,113,143
British West Indies	3,824,981	24,050,306	6,531,654
Palestine	134,492	911,410	66,546
South Africa	6,167,118	96,622,792	21,495,027
Southern Rhodesia	64,830	1,310,015	327,599
Dollars—			
British Guiana and British West Indies	3,363,213	24,846,646	6,161,229
Hong Kong	843,648	10,701,429	2,538,376
Straits Settlements	1,449,791	10,144,715	2,554,077
Rupees—			
British India	8,804,931	136,848,830	53,055,492
Shillings—			
East Africa	12	8,286	428
Totals, British	**71,208,042**	**1,031,472,775**	**341,843,571**
Foreign—			
Cordobas (Nicaragua)	Nil	188,898	61,911
Dollars (China)	199,438	1,684,594	545,029
Dollars (Puerto Rico)	1,000	1,000	25
Dollars (Shanghai)	1,586,795	9,873,638	1,609,951
Dollars (United States)	145,870,809	1,988,037,199	396,650,654
Florins (Netherlands)	499,589	2,164,275	375,633
Francs (France)	Nil	299,890	115,163
Francs (Switzerland)	"	19,100	3,479
Guilders (Netherlands)	2,335,255	15,999,253	3,686,803
Pesos (Argentina)	3,951,340	33,547,389	7,111,442
Pesos (Chile)	Nil	3,538,378	1,725,571
Pesos (Colombia)	278,443	1,367,273	266,131
Pesos (Cuba)	958,946	3,084,224	142,807
Pesos (Mexico)	2,788,787	10,443,369	1,732,375
Pesos (Philippines)	1,342,260	14,517,025	4,140,050
Pounds (Egypt)	661,135	15,757,666	3,675,837
Soles Oro (Peru)	800	1,955,320	841,291
Taels (Shanghai)	Nil	98,350	25,943
Ticals (Thailand)	647,402	3,849,002	815,503
Yen (Japan)	9,001	16,851,674	8,749,386
Miscellaneous	Nil	68,699	13,472
Totals, Foreign	**161,131,000**	**2,123,346,216**	**432,288,456**
Grand Totals, 1941	**232,339,042**	**3,154,818,991**	**774,132,027**
1942			
British—			
Pounds—			
Sterling	51,076,355	749,616,351	398,546,047
British West Indies	4,735,056	27,624,837	8,007,779
Palestine	222,891	1,109,853	107,779
South Africa	6,919,748	100,585,877	27,778,834
Southern Rhodesia	62,019	1,347,904	440,941
Dollars—			
British Guiana and British West Indies	4,297,992	28,210,318	8,618,693
Hong Kong	6,970	10,153,046	3,294,082
Straits Settlements	239,294	9,298,757	3,441,846
Rupees—			
British India	7,239,762	134,690,027	66,526,947
Shillings—			
East Africa	Nil	8,337	764
Totals, British	**74,800,087**	**1,062,645,307**	**516,763,712**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 934.

21.—Life Insurance in Force by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1941 and 1942—concluded.

Year and Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Liabilities[1]
1942	$	$	$
Foreign—			
Cordobas (Nicaragua)	Nil	182,998	65,678
Dollars (Cuba)	1,000	84,979	13,477
Dollars (Shanghai)	−970	11,509,742	3,141,181
Dollars (United States)	147,674,886	2,020,259,338	608,746,619
Florins (Netherlands)	−39,667	2,051,033	735,052
Francs (France)	Nil	258,901	147,899
Francs (Switzerland)	"	19,100	19,275
Guilders (Netherlands)	1,104,325	16,478,775	4,667,212
Pesos (Argentina)	3,346,573	34,557,958	9,064,900
Pesos (Chile)	Nil	3,382,332	1,889,649
Pesos (Colombia)	471,190	1,657,357	305,443
Pesos (Cuba)	2,486,165	7,427,796	450,546
Pesos (Mexico)	1,760,818	9,633,170	1,696,860
Pesos (Philippines)	23,472	14,120,552	4,473,751
Pounds (Egypt)	1,417,997	16,745,498	4,489,626
Quetzals (Guatemala)	Nil	Nil	37
Soles Oro (Peru)	"	1,815,400	930,346
Ticals (Thailand)	97,425	3,842,851	870,424
Yen (Japan)	Nil	16,695,913	9,307,370
Miscellaneous	"	68,699	18,351
Totals, Foreign	**158,343,214**	**2,160,792,392**	**651,033,696**
Grand Totals, 1942	**233,143,301**	**3,223,437,699**	**1,167,797,408**

[1] The 1941 figures show actuarial reserves but, since the 1942 statements did not show reserves by currencies, the figures for that year are for full liabilities, the greater part of which, of course, represent reserves.

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, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Figures for business in Canada will be found in Table **10**, p. 921.

Year and Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
1941	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies Outside Canada				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	239,470,160	3,248,581,430	122,286,583	54,663,515
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion	6,132,645	89,813,968	1,552,601	2,391,777
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, 1941	**245,602,805**	**3,338,395,398**	**123,839,184**	**57,055,292**

[1] None reported.

22.—Business Abroad of Canadian Life Companies and Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad, 1941 and 1942 —concluded.

Year and Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
1941	$	$	$	$
All Life Insurance in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	687,998,293	8,084,507,089	251,397,625	101,242,107
Provincial	21,777,586	85,186,411	2,207,234	865,796
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion	17,451,745	200,833,957	3,412,999	4,928,372
Provincial	11,133,968	79,264,807	1,781,718	1,718,162
British life companies	9,601,527	145,597,309	4,201,066	2,306,524
Foreign life companies	230,214,623	2,367,027,774	70,147,130	26,196,892
Foreign fraternal companies	7,507,903	71,532,881	1,634,133	987,450
Grand Totals, 1941	**985,685,645**	**11,033,950,228**	**334,781,905**	**138,245,303**
1942				
Canadian Companies Outside Canada				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	240,010,717	3,326,414,241	113,265,823	46,465,723
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion	4,883,387	88,790,002	1,501,956	2,273,637
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, 1942	**244,894,104**	**3,415,204,243**	**114,767,779**	**48,739,360**
All Life Insurance in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	794,222,011	8,510,982,610	249,527,783	96,968,911
Provincial	31,502,477	108,159,525	2,725,522	929,970
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion	20,191,702	207,023,027	3,300,250	4,839,184
Provincial	10,212,052	79,273,001	1,754,595	1,668,153
British life companies	13,878,930	152,289,487	4,264,843	2,669,043
Foreign life companies	250,468,722	2,538,897,449	75,303,452	25,888,185
Foreign fraternal companies	9,637,127	77,491,088	1,747,513	1,050,040
Grand Totals, 1942	**1,130,113,021**	**11,674,116,187**	**338,623,958**	**134,013,485**

[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 1942 such insurance was issued by 275 companies, of which 58 were Canadian, 71 British and 146 foreign; 222 of these 275 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition,

20 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 88 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 11 Canadian companies whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. Similarly, in 1942, there were 3 British and 41 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1941 and 1942

Year and 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					
1941						
Accident—	$	$		$	$	$
Personal	3,306,866	3,402	Nil	3,402	230,579	3,540,847
Public liability	2,628,033	29,156	2,034	31,190	263,321	2,922,544
Employers' liability	1,207,809	140,776	Nil	140,776	76,297	1,424,882
Accident and sickness combined	4,464,546	120,011	96,166	216,177	3,108	4,683,831
Aircraft	427,538	Nil	Nil	–	105,279	532,817
Automobile	23,464,172	1,250,347	291,772	1,542,119	3,726,083	28,732,374
Boiler	857,971	2,906[2]	2,453[2]	5,359	245,735	1,109,065
Machinery	321,883					321,883
Credit	233,863	Nil	Nil		138	234,001
Earthquake	10,885	"	"		Nil	10,885
Explosion	302,652	"	"		"	302,652
Falling aircraft	10	"	"	–	"	10
Forgery	52,734	"	"	–	"	52,734
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,255,481	64,793	"	64,793	148,701	1,468,975
Guarantee (surety)	899,740					899,740
Hail	749,081	66,722	"	66,722	104,005	919,808
Inland transportation	1,253,127	2,944	"	2,944	41,919	1,297,990
Live stock	20,509	Nil	"	–	11,403	31,912
Personal property	2,642,834	"	"	–	15,858	2,658,692
Plate glass	575,674	66,791	1,338	68,129	279	644,082
Real property	224,027	1,129	Nil	1,129	490,389	715,545
Sickness	1,911,282	28,363	"	28,363	25	1,939,670
Sprinkler[3]	21,920	Nil	"	–	Nil	21,920
Theft	1,343,179	16,585	38	16,623	79,824	1,439,626
Weather	9,166	83,268	Nil	83,268	2,625	95,059
Windstorm	155,352	Nil	"	–	Nil	155,352
Totals, 1941	**48,340,334**	**1,877,193**	**393,801**	**2,270,994[4]**	**5,545,568**	**56,156,896[4]**
	NET LOSSES INCURRED					
1941						
Accident—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Personal	1,224,089	646	Nil	646	186,371	1,411,106
Public liability	803,822	5,635	28	5,663	169,232	978,717
Employers' liability	551,046	33,705	Nil	33,705	36,947	621,698
Accident and sickness combined	2,593,132	48,008	34,009	82,017	66,212	2,741,361
Aircraft	404,626	Nil	Nil	–	34,768	439,394
Automobile	11,525,765	490,529	120,443	610,972	2,548,974	14,685,711
Boiler	62,084	Nil	Nil		47,700	109,784
Machinery	72,891					72,891

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 938.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1941 and 1942—continued

Year and 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					
1941—Concluded	$	$	$	$	$	$
Credit	16,060	Nil	Nil		374	16,434
Earthquake	Nil	"	"		Nil	
Explosion	469	"	"		"	469
Falling aircraft	Nil	"	"		"	
Forgery	630	"	"		"	630
Guarantee (fidelity)	192,394	7,780	"	7,780	21,414	221,588
Guarantee (surety)	43,137					43,137
Hail	402,961	29,806	"	29,806	94,675	527,442
Inland transportation	405,344	408	"	408	40,921	446,673
Live stock	12,264	Nil	"		8,353	20,617
Personal property	1,592,365	"	"		3,037	1,595,402
Plate glass	293,294	31,172	392	31,564	59	324,917
Real property	92,619	682	Nil	682	7,606	100,907
Sickness	1,151,581	26,071	"	26,071	614	1,178,266
Sprinkler[2]	5,162	Nil	"		Nil	5,162
Theft	345,486	6,025	"	6,025	7,968	359,479
Weather	4,390	72,758	"	72,758	−342	76,806
Windstorm	122,975	Nil	"		Nil	122,975
Totals, 1941	**21,918,586**	**753,225**	**154,872**	**908,097**[5]	**3,274,883**	**26,101,566**[5]
	NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN					
1942	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	3,350,070	7,283	Nil	7,283	207,562	3,564,915
Public liability	3,084,279	38,356	959	39,315	228,786	3,352,380
Employers' liability	1,718,503	171,244	Nil	171,244	117,628	2,007,375
Accident and sickness combined	5,847,877	112,813	91,192	204,005	4,695	6,056,577
Aircraft	471,753	Nil	Nil		14,809	486,562
Automobile	20,292,516	1,436,792	289,030	1,725,822	3,005,160	25,023,498
Boiler	546,445	2,522[2]	3,982[2]	6,504	38,875	591,824
Machinery	355,118	Nil	Nil		146,980	502,098
Credit	236,389	"	"		325	236,714
Earthquake	7,381	"	"		10,245	17,626
Explosion	388,085	2,116	95	2,211	95,720	486,016
Falling aircraft	70	Nil	Nil		142	212
Forgery	61,262	"	"		2,306	63,568
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,291,195	53,843	1,952	55,795	120,049	1,467,039
Guarantee (surety)	721,244				22,884	744,128
Hail	1,871,002	96,317	Nil	96,317	119,685	2,087,004
Inland transportation	1,437,518	2,643	"	2,643	40,637	1,480,798
Live stock	23,058	Nil	"		19,910	42,968
Personal property	3,412,987	3,298	"	3,298	14,157	3,430,442
Plate glass	546,068	67,178	900	68,078	317	614,463
Real property	264,597	1,567	Nil	1,567	39,557	305,721
Sickness	1,990,815	38,712	3,485	42,197	77	2,033,089

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 938.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and 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—concluded					
1942—concluded	$	$	$	$	$	$
Sprinkler[3]	11,886	Nil	Nil		Nil	11,886
Theft	1,337,350	17,954	356	18,310	64,359	1,420,019
Weather	2,571	96,014	Nil	96,014	110	98,695
Windstorm	157,717	Nil	"		130	157,847
Totals, 1942	**49,427,756**	**2,148,652**	**391,951**	**2,540,603**[6]	**4,315,105**[6]	**56,283,464**[6]
	NET LOSSES INCURRED					
1942	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	1,085,689	5,141	Nil	5,141	156,801	1,247,631
Public liability	939,324	11,512	300	11,812	128,249	1,079,385
Employers' liability	862,603	77,523	Nil	77,523	53,325	993,451
Accident and sickness combined	3,746,495	50,595	30,380	80,975	299	3,827,769
Aircraft	154,164	Nil	Nil		41,204	195,368
Automobile	8,668,314	473,269	116,253	589,522	2,038,007	11,295,843
Boiler	114,055	Nil	Nil		5,373	119,428
Machinery	93,134	"	"		−5,269	87,865
Credit	9,149	"	"		Nil	9,149
Earthquake	Nil	"	"		"	
Explosion	134	21	"	21	651	806
Falling aircraft	Nil	Nil	"		Nil	
Forgery	9,474	"	"		1,393	10,867
Guarantee (fidelity)	228,533	12,518	"	12,518	69,500	310,551
Guarantee (surety)	−1,378				400	−978
Hail	1,081,949	136,895	"	136,895	49,504	1,268,348
Inland transportation	621,298	188	"	188	37,597	659,083
Live stock	13,724	Nil	"		9,087	22,811
Personal property	2,294,892	84	"	84	5,754	2,300,730
Plate glass	312,947	31,484	364	31,848	536	345,331
Real property	81,680	612	Nil	612	15,240	97,532
Sickness	1,208,310	28,774	4,457	33,231	−105	1,241,436
Sprinkler[3]	12,875	Nil	Nil		Nil	12,875
Theft	416,696	5,785	"	5,785	81,599	504,080
Weather	1,116	37,276	"	37,276	Nil	38,392
Windstorm	74,507	Nil	"		"	74,507
Totals, 1942	**22,029,684**	**871,677**	**151,754**	**1,023,431**	**2,689,145**	**25,742,260**[7]

[1] Previous to 1940 figures for Lloyds were included with those for provincially incorporated companies. [2] This business was transacted by an unregistered foreign company. [3] This business was transacted by a company not holding a certificate of registry to transact fire insurance and by some companies registered to transact fire insurance, but which showed figures for this class of business separately from their fire business. [4] Excluding $1,487,777, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. [5] Excluding $934,729 losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. [6] Excluding $1,325,574, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. [7] Excluding $908,013 losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

24.—Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada (Registered Reinsurance Deducted), by Companies Registered by the Dominion to Transact Insurance Other Than Fire and Life, by Class of Business, 1940-42.

Class of Business	1940		1941		1942	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	3,119,922	1,188,694	3,306,866	1,224,089	3,350,070	1,085,689
Public liability	2,334,405	721,869	2,628,033	803,822	3,084,279	939,324
Employers' liability	858,546	440,156	1,207,809	551,046	1,718,503	862,603
Accident and sickness combined	3,542,578	2,056,308	4,464,546	2,593,132	5,847,877	3,746,495
Aircraft	295,244	119,911	427,538	404,626	471,753	154,164
Automobile	20,905,888	10,419,602	23,464,172	11,525,765	20,292,516	8,668,314
Boiler	599,675	39,481	857,971	62,084	546,445	114,055
Machinery	248,604	52,011	321,883	72,891	355,118	93,134
Credit	223,253	12,039	233,863	16,060	236,389	9,149
Earthquake	12,892	—96	10,885	Nil	7,381	Nil
Explosion	169,708	149	302,652	469	388,085	134
Falling aircraft	—192	Nil	10	Nil	70	Nil
Forgery	30,595	4,655	52,734	630	61,262	9,474
Fraud	9,040	2,909	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,238,157	367,217	1,255,481	192,394	1,291,195	228,533
Guarantee (surety)	753,203	14,376	899,740	43,137	721,244	—1,378
Hail	1,031,868	446,676	749,081	402,961	1,871,002	1,081,949
Inland transportation	1,097,946	425,033	1,253,127	405,344	1,437,518	621,298
Live stock	20,761	9,035	20,509	12,264	23,058	13,724
Personal property	2,303,759	748,768	2,642,834	1,592,365	3,412,987	2,294,892
Plate glass	575,833	276,747	575,674	293,294	546,068	312,947
Real property	242,473	108,334	224,027	92,619	264,597	81,680
Sickness	1,641,487	1,074,026	1,911,282	1,151,581	1,990,815	1,208,310
Sprinkler[1]	1,564	1,160	21,920	5,162	11,886	12,875
Theft	1,384,869	513,662	1,343,179	345,486	1,337,350	416,696
Weather	4,350	1,785	9,166	4,390	2,571	1,116
Windstorm	146,721	133,771	155,352	122,975	157,717	74,507
Totals	**42,793,149**	**19,178,278**	**48,340,334**	**21,918,586**	**49,427,756**	**22,029,684**

[1] Transacted by a company not holding a certificate of registry to transact fire insurance, and by some companies registered to transact fire insurance but which showed figures for this class separately from their 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, 1941 and 1942.

Year and Company	Income	Expenditure	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities[1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	627,664	517,754	109,910	1,340,555	684,994	655,561
Chartered Trust	495,765	469,388	26,377	6,819,728[2]	5,480,198	1,339,530
Confederation Life	232,663	204,863	27,800	275,827	80,513	195,314
Fidelity Insurance	331,234	297,191	34,043	650,609	296,225	354,384
Great-West Life	489	1,536	—1,047	73,953	Nil	73,953
Guarantee Co. of North America	659,137	580,627	78,510	4,759,395	1,117,299	3,642,096
London Life	719,997	662,003	57,994	633,528	404,526	229,002
Mutual Life of Canada	25,619	18,720	6,899	108,973	1,979	106,994
North American Accident	82,533	534,209	—451,676	248,118	42,182	205,936
Protective Association	353,674	357,138	—3,464	321,335	170,974	150,361
Royal Guardians	1,507	2,311	—804	15,184	12,889	2,295
Totals, 1941	**3,530,282**	**3,645,740[3]**	**—115,458**	**15,247,205**	**8,291,779**	**6,955,426**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 940.

25.—Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration Doing Insurance Business Other Than Fire and Life, 1941 and 1942—concluded.

Year and Company	Income	Expenditure	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities[1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942						
Boiler Inspection	497,938	530,373	−32,435	1,336,764	711,501	625,263
Chartered Trust	511,996	411,759	100,237	5,418,426[4]	4,060,109	1,358,317
Confederation Life	281,175	246,014	35,161	318,135	105,478	212,657
Fidelity Insurance	379,920	354,677	25,243	721,011	352,722	368,289
Great-West Life	33,069	40,292	−7,223	71,274	71,274	Nil
Guarantee Co. of North America	702,186	628,037	74,149	4,846,842	1,170,064	3,676,778
London Life	861,541	833,360	28,181	686,100	453,864	232,236
Mutual Life of Canada	45,725	41,100	4,625	118,586	7,423	111,163
North American Accident	43,176	119,524	−76,348	154,431	19,210	135,221
Protective Association	360,538	349,916	10,622	333,541	175,070	158,471
Royal Guardians	1,432	2,423	−991	14,215	11,920	2,295
Totals, 1942	**3,718,696**	**3,557,475[5]**	**161,221**	**14,019,325**	**7,138,635**	**6,880,690**

[1] Not including capital stock. [2] Includes $735,535 loans on collateral and $2,000 deposits with trust companies for investment. [3] Includes $39,512 income war tax and $65,565 excess profits tax. [4] Includes $579,272 loans on collateral and $495 deposits with trust companies for investment. [5] Includes $22,289 income war tax, $61,393 excess profits tax and $63,435 British and foreign war taxes.

Section 4.—Insurance As It Affects the Balance of International Payments

The short article "Insurance as it Affects the Balance of International Payments" which appeared at pp. 870-871 of the Canada Year Book 1942, has not been reprinted in this edition owing to the fact that only minor changes have taken place in this field since that date.

CHAPTER XXVI.—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.

Special Work in Connection with the Armed Forces.—During the war years particularly, there has been a good deal of educational activity, formal as well as informal, which is not recorded in this Chapter. Reference to work under the War Emergency Training Program is made in the Labour Chapter at pp. 716-718. Technical training within the Armed Services is additional to this again. The technical training of a Naval personnel of more than 80,000, an Army personnel of more than 450,000 and an Air Force personnel of more than 200,000 has been in reality an educational enterprise of great proportions. And educational work in the Services has not been only technical in character. Provision was made for general education in the Navy by the establishment of a Department of Naval Education in 1941, in the Air Force by an Education Section established in 1942, and by a Directorate of Army Education in 1943. These in effect supplemented and extended work carried on by the Canadian Legion Educational Services from the early months of the War.

The typical Education Officer in the Services is a university graduate with teaching experience in secondary schools. Duties vary somewhat between the Services, but include in all cases the organization of discussion groups and some responsibility for making educational books available. Through the medium of Canadian Legion Educational Services it is now possible for the Education Officer to direct the men of his unit to correspondence courses at all levels from the most elementary to university graduation. Provincial Departments of Education and universities in all parts of the country have co-operated to make this possible.

By the end of 1943 something like 100,000 men had been discharged from the Armed Forces. Provision for them, and for those who will be demobilized later, to resume their education is being administered by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health. It is anticipated that the plan will result in a heavy post-war enrolment, especially in universities and technical schools.

* 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 XXX, under "Education".

Among the adult civil population, too, the War has given an impetus to educational activity. It is difficult to report upon in a statistical way, but interested persons may obtain information on trends and developments from the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto.

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 provincial university, and the remaining three each have one or more colleges supported out of provincial funds. (For Statistics of Agricultural Schools and Colleges, see pp. 203-213.)

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 XXIX, Miscellaneous Administration, along with other information on Indian affairs.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1940-41

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	18,194	116,880	92,602	588,229	643,628
Evening schools	Nil	3,229	3,768	14,357	33,980
Correspondence schools	"	1,204	579	196	2,516
Special schools[1]	"	417	Nil	934	2,333
Normal schools	[2]	305	239	3,448	1,131
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	638	2,986	2,935	55,847	13,458
Business training schools	168	1,019	329	3,707	9,119
Dominion Indian schools	16	438	319	1,519	4,477
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	473	395	553	14,830	2,508
Courses of university standard	132	2,341	1,253	11,853	19,114
Other courses at university[3]	68	17,712	311	8,936	5,231
Totals	**19,689**	**146,926**	**102,888**	**703,856**	**737,495**
Populations, 1941	95,047	577,962	457,401	3,331,882	3,787,655

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 943.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1940-41—concluded

Type of School	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools	131,562	201,390	163,425	119,634	2,075,909[4]
Evening schools	1,749	1,419	1,638	26,593	86,733
Correspondence schools	2,906	8,688	3,694	3,576	23,359
Special schools[1]	509	147	251	94	4,685
Normal schools	224	909	583	279	7,118
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	4,509	1,985	3,813	5,003	91,174
Business training schools	1,782	1,431	2,145	2,010	21,710
Dominion Indian schools	2,158	2,373	2,029	3,714	17,425[5]
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	369	610	141	6	19,385
Courses of university standard	3,811	4,275	2,394	3,662	48,835
Other courses at university[3]	1,078	2,236	56	999	36,537
Totals	**150,657**	**225,463**	**180,169**	**165,480**	**2,433,370**
Populations, 1941	729,744	895,992	796,169	817,861	11,506,655[6]

[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] Includes 365 in ordinary day schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [5] Includes 382 in Dominion Indian schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [6] Includes 16,942 population for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

1A.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1941-42

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	18,007	116,051	91,132	573,610	627,067
Evening schools	Nil	3,896	3,833	15,000	36,111
Correspondence schools	"	1,120	700	330	2,249
Special schools[1]	"	423	Nil	1,186	2,610
Normal schools	[2]	401	161	3,429	1,112
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	687	2,938	3,436	57,910	14,413
Business training schools	199	1,189	344	4,921	11,060
Dominion Indian Schools	20	450	264	1,420	4,255
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	472	540	686	15,485	2,463
Courses of university standard	137	2,064	1,152	13,655	18,171
Other courses at university[3]	22	14,090	411	8,094	10,577
Totals	**19,544**	**143,162**	**102,119**	**695,030**	**730,098**
Populations, 1942[4]	90,000	591,000	464,000	3,390,000	3,884,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 944.

1A.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1941-42
—concluded

Type of School	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools	126,610	197,031	161,569	118,405	2,029,482[5]
Evening schools	1,146	2,428	1,169	20,164	83,757
Correspondence schools	2,844	10,111	4,254	3,735	25,333
Special schools[1]	506	153	277	89	5,244
Normal schools	317	967	572	241	7,200
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	4,580	2,113	4,531	5,228	95,836
Business training schools	2,337	1,498	2,646	3,032	27,226
Dominion Indian schools	2,275	2,401	1,979	3,883	17,281[6]
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	143	362	332	-	20,483
Courses of university standard	3,178	4,027	2,261	3,422	48,067
Other courses at university[3]	1,239	2,006	89	780	37,308
Totals	**145,175**	**223,097**	**179,679**	**158,979**	2,397,497
Populations, 1942[4]	724,000	848,000	776,000	870,000	11,654,000[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] Estimated. [5] Includes 280 in ordinary day schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [6] Includes 334 in Dominion Indian schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [7] Includes 17,000 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 Tables **1** and **1A**. 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, 1926-42

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	61,040	452,757	528,485	106,793	157,392	112,401	88,306	1,600,407
1928	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	114,270	157,207	116,245	91,760	1,633,320
1929	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	583,334	116,766	161,658	120,229	94,410	1,704,665
1930	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,682	592,265	117,037	169,893	129,371	96,196	1,746,451
1931	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	120,703	176,716	134,112	99,375	1,801,955
1932	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	122,843	176,916	136,711	103,510	1,839,823
1933	13,810	93,866	72,204	525,215	613,084[1]	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,856,907[1]
1934	13,399	93,294	72,109	542,355	611,000[2]	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,870,491[2]
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	605,501	115,655	163,356	138,392	107,660	1,870,563
1940	13,598	93,359	73,046	555,835	607,693	114,800	163,580	139,886	108,826	1,870,623
1941	12,855	89,379	69,321	542,938	582,466	110,826	155,937	135,386	103,192	1,802,300
1942	12,975	89,915	72,119	532,759	576,711	106,631	152,354	139,886	102,085	1,785,435

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Approximate: exact statistics lacking owing to change in method of reporting.

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, 1941 and 1942

Year and Age	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
1941									
5 years or under	202	1,345	616	52,479	11,544	622	1,102	85	104
6 "	1,042	7,235	6,687		41,223	6,967	9,390	5,270	4,478
7 "	1,585	10,137	8,722		56,417	10,775	16,763	13,956	8,933
8 "	1,872	11,143	9,354		59,970	11,969	18,608	15,477	9,794
9 "	1,800	11,446	9,453		61,659	12,299	18,889	15,591	10,061
10 "	1,837	11,594	9,594	487,523	64,304	12,370	19,332	17,000	10,738
11 "	1,790	11,182	9,004		63,320	12,608	19,419	13,998	10,864
12 "	1,694	10,511	9,110		62,661	12,565	19,330	16,222	10,900
13 "	1,801	10,786	8,407		63,356	12,804	19,332	15,322	10,876
14 "	1,663	10,272	6,917		56,219	11,854	18,760	14,870	10,487
15 "	1,281	8,743	5,394	73,595	43,575	9,725	14,973	12,602	9,644
16 "	687	6,301	3,465		27,433	7,873	10,311	8,923	8,145
17 "	282	3,682	1,996	22,111	16,724	5,504	7,419	6,417	6,102
18 "	73	1,721	984		9,061	2,582	4,365	4,433	3,489
19 "	21	598	398			737	2,018	2,213	1,151
20 "	3	135	120	3,584	5,241	308	747	700	233
21 years or over	1	49	43				632	346	115
Totals, Classified	**17,634**	**116,880**	**90,264**	**639,292**	**642,707**	**131,562**	**201,390**	**163,425**	**116,114**
Unclassified	**560**	**Nil**	**2,338**	**Nil**	**321**	**Nil**	**N.l**	**Nil**	**3,520**
1942									
5 years or under	258	1,441	665	53,336	12,412	469	969	175	46
6 "	1,151	7,331	6,490		41,894	6,740	9,096	5,635	4,776
7 "	1,575	10,511	8,886		56,781	10,917	16,724	13,541	9,657
8 "	1,737	10,899	8,973		56,481	11,090	17,753	14,813	9,605
9 "	1,813	11,395	9,564		58,518	11,976	18,462	15,489	10,212
10 "	1,838	11,678	9,799	481,412	61,897	12,206	18,752	15,529	10,456
11 "	1,791	11,447	9,272		67,085	12,146	19,022	15,624	11,050
12 "	1,859	10,854	9,363		64,398	12,675	19,163	15,713	11,376
13 "	1,670	10,784	8,427		61,496	12,298	18,902	15,136	11,122
14 "	1,598	10,287	7,153	69,741	54,383	11,876	18,375	14,663	11,087
15 "	1,342	8,189	4,949		41,259	9,227	14,999	12,928	9,805
16 "	639	5,875	3,455	19,878	24,408	7,284	10,470	9,174	8,188
17 "	270	3,322	1,853		14,852	4,808	7,312	6,504	6,074
18 "	52	1,472	914		7,423	2,127	4,177	4,118	3,368
19 "	24	452	314	3,214		561	1,675	1,777	1,005
20 "	2	95	97		3,788	210	583	507	200
21 years or over	1	19	38				503	243	100
Totals, Classified	**17,620**	**116,051**	**90,212**	**627,581**	**627,075**	**126,610**	**196,937**	**161,569**	**118,127**
Unclassified	**387**	**Nil**	**920**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**94**	**Nil**	**278**

Teaching Staffs.—The teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted, in 1941, of 75,984 teachers (19,587 males and 56,397 females) and in 1942 of 75,331 teachers (18,212 males and 57,119 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 teachers, the rates of salary paid and their teaching experience.

4.—Teachers in All Provincially C trolled Schools, Classified According to Salary, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Comparable figures for Quebec are not available.

Year and Salary	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1941	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Less than $325	51	15	2	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
$ 325-$ 424	290	189	396	61	6	"	"	"
425- 524	172	766	526	401	206	5	"	"
525- 624	39	697	519	694	1,251	86	4	"
625- 724	17	346	210	2,779	540	4,854	237	"
725- 824	33	229	222	3,071	287	666	1,2.6	469
825- 924	40	218	166	2,056	216	346	1,913	409
925-1,024	2	147	81	1,588	226	281	620	325
1,025-1,124	3	157	67	1,025	149	190	268	303
1,125-1,224	Nil	154	83	1,060	134	156	228	330
1,225-1,324	"	120	85	643	117	104	147	266
1,325-1,424	1	78	119	755	85	55	119	243
1,425-1,524	4	37	35	823	69	119	144	216
1,525-1,624	Nil	31	26	611	45	106	147	142
1,625-1,724	"	22	21	540	182	52	192	511
1,725-1,824	1	25	19	611	157	39	86	121
1,825-1,924	Nil	24	14	487	43	35	54	98
1,925-2,024	"	18	14	415	27	36	39	86
2,025-2,124	"	7	17	392	134	39	29	49
2,125-2,224	"	9	17	992	17	6	47	50
2,225-2,324	"	10	23	333	21	16	30	81
2,325-2,424	"	14	5	226	21	13	8	55
2,425-2,524	"	9	6	228	22	29	23	48
2,525-2,624	"	6	4	166	24	3	19	39
2,625-2,724	"	5	3	165	58	32	18	38
2,725-2,824	"	6	4	345	5	22	66	89
2,825-2,924	"	2	Nil	277	11	6	20	20
2,925-3,024	"	2	"	178	10	2	41	19
3,025-3,524	"	5	1	640	47	6	13	153
3,525-4,024	"	1	1	229	23	6	8	18
4,025 or over	"	Nil	Nil	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
Unspecified	1	"	10	1	22	43	1	Nil
Totals, 1941	**654**	**3,349**	**2,756**	**21,829**	**4,155**	**7,353**	**5,797**	**4,185**
1942								
Less than $325	14	20	7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
$ 325-$ 424	53	253	396	78	"	"	"	"
425- 524	391	728	507	382	52	3	"	"
525- 624	82	674	511	374	711	17	4	"
625- 724	27	349	287	1,013	1,057	3,591	60	"
725- 824	26	223	206	3,566	359	1,616	783	394
825- 924	42	238	172	2,949	224	427	2,165	452
925-1,024	6	178	98	1,926	255	318	908	338
1,025-1,124	2	155	65	1,171	165	163	392	248
1,125-1,224	1	155	73	1,061	133	199	263	308
1,225-1,324	1	145	86	607	89	92	233	294
1,325-1,424	1	87	65	709	103	83	142	232
1,425-1,524	5	38	75	742	67	74	144	198
1,525-1,624	Nil	36	27	822	51	48	106	162
1,625-1,724	"	26	28	509	40	67	133	146
1,725-1,824	1	21	24	648	177	125	191	416
1,825-1,924	Nil	22	20	463	150	49	85	83
1,925-2,024	"	20	19	442	57	48	57	101
2,025-2,124	"	6	14	360	23	35	34	68
2,125-2,224	"	6	19	970	136	9	31	67
2,225-2,324	"	12	18	359	9	7	40	59
2,325-2,424	"	13	15	249	17	22	31	61
2,425-2,524	"	11	5	200	21	14	13	61
2,525-2,624	"	5	3	199	34	10	21	24
2,625-2,724	"	9	4	166	14	11	15	43
2,725-2,824	"	4	6	296	74	18	31	52
2,825-2,924	"	4	Nil	275	1	8	46	67
2,925-3,024	"	1	"	179	16	10	17	36
3,025-3,524	"	6	"	678	54	63	51	149
3,525-4,024	"	1	2	238	21	6	10	28
4,025 or over	"	1	Nil	42	5	1	Nil	9
Unspecified	5	Nil	18	Nil	56	39	8	Nil
Totals, 1942	**657**	**3,447**	**2,770**	**21,680**	**4,171**	**7,203**	**6,044**	**4,096**

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.

5.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, for Selected Fiscal Years 1926-42

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 1937-42 editions.

Province and Year	Government Grants	Taxation within School Administrative Units	School Board Revenue from Counties	Total Current Revenue Recorded[1]	Debenture Indebtedness	Administrative Units Operating Schools
	$	$	$	$	$	No.
Prince Edward Island—						
1926	242,336[2]	171,650	Nil	413,986		469
1931	258,905[2]	189,444	"	448,349		469
1936	265,723[2]	199,172	"	464,895		473
1941	266,292[2]	182,636	"	448,928		476
1942	274,055[2]	201,597	"	475,652		473
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	[3]	1,714
1936	650,606[2]	2,556,905	482,398	3,689,909		1,719
1941	753,830[2]	2,978,704	480,763	4,213,297		1,765
1942	952,087[2]	3,066,410	530,718	4,549,215		1,759
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
1941	553,635[2]	2,378,585	223,582	3,155,802	4,501,906	1,554[4]
1942	581,192[2]	2,522,850	235,834	3,339,876		1,520
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
1940	2,442,590	21,179,338	"	24,425,366	83,343,323	1,935
1941	2,843,133	23,132,808	"	26,867,477	84,604,500	1,947
1942	3,545,240	24,352,929	"	28,799,525	83,777,922	[3]
Ontario—						
1926	4,775,853	30,903,925[5]	1,774,592	37,605,519	71,061,955	
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]	2,1/3,659	42,941,921	91,883,360	6,600
1940	6,974,018	39,958,516[5]	2,192,593	49,125,127	73,495,802	(approx.)
1941	7,647,986	40,140,027[5]	2,362,906	50,150,919	68,688,667	
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
1941	1,247,143	6,699,506[6]	"	7,946,649	12,996,212	1,875
1942	1,242,129	6,988,032[6]	"	8,230,161	11,655,483	1,875
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
1941	2,372,112[4]	7,579,360[4]	"	10,163,212[4]	12,042,373	4,808
1942	2,435,726	8,388,010	"	11,055,798	11,194,052	4,723
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
1941	1,916,013	8,050,410[6]	"	10,126,736	6,963,188	3,625
1942	2,076,897	8,837,852[6]	"	11,086,611	6,503,055	3,277

For footnotes see end of table p. 948.

5.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, for Selected Fiscal Years 1926-42—concluded

Province and Year	Government Grants	Taxation within School Administrative Units	School Board Revenue from Counties	Total Current Revenue Recorded[1]	Debenture Indebtedness	Administrative Units Operating Schools
	$	$	$	$	$	No.
British Columbia—						
1926	2,380,668	5,095,420	Nil	7,476,088	12,101,417	746
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
1942	3,034,796	7,092,404	"	10,127,200	13,242,180	696

[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 1942 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.

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 are not therefore 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 1938-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1932-35 are given at p. 970 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1936-37 at p. 881 of the 1942 edition.

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
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
1941	638	2,986	2,935	55,847	13,458	4,509	1,985	3,813	5,003	91,174
1942	687	2,938	3,436	57,910	14,413	4,580	2,113	4,531	5,228	95,836

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 1938-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1932-35 are given at p. 971 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1936-37 at p. 881 of the 1942 edition.

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
1938	173	775	336	5,367	9,085	3,814	870	1,742	1,781	23,943
1939	178	834	325	5,209	7,692	3,192	913	1,644	1,634	21,621
1940	179	740	308	4,032	7,749	1,858	973	1,562	1,955	19,356
1941	168	1,019	329	3,707	9,119	1,782	1,431	2,145	2,010	21,710
1942	199	1,189	344	4,921	11,060	2,337	1,498	2,646	3,032	27,226

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, 1940-42", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Enrolment.—Comparison of enrolment figures for the first three years of the War with those of pre-war years shows that attendance at university has been well maintained. The academic year 1940 followed the normal rate of increase for 1938 and 1939 for students of university grade, but in 1941 the trend for male students began to recede and by 1942 had returned to the level of 1938. On the basis of full-time undergraduate enrolment by faculties the decrease in male students is about 4 p.c. This is partly offset by a small increase in women undergraduates. The major portion of the decrease is in the faculties of Arts and in such studies as law, education and theology. A significant increase is reported in pure science by those institutions which segregate this registration from the Arts faculty. This may be attributed to a demand for chemical warfare personnel and the increased emphasis placed on science by French-language institutions. Applied Science has increased 10 p.c. since 1938, the enrolment in 1942 (4,482) being the highest on record. Medicine remains in the vicinity of 3,000 which may be considered the maximum enrolment possible under war-time conditions of decreased teaching personnel.

Women students are still predominantly Arts and Science registrants but each of the schools, with the exception of the branches of social science, law and library science, has recorded a small increase in women. Two courses closely related to the rehabilitation of war casualties—occupational therapy and physiotherapy—have more than doubled their enrolment figures.

Post-graduate schools have experienced the greatest measure of depletion due to diversion of candidates to essential war work and responsible administrative positions within the Armed Forces. Registration in advanced courses of Arts and Science has dropped almost 15 p.c. from the 1939 enrolment.

8.—Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges in Canada, for Selected Years 1921-42

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	Trust Funds
	$'000	$'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	[4]
1926...	2,148	5,471	2,380	1,236	11,235	192	132	65,708	42,157	[4]
1931...	2,258	6,925	3,323	1,455	13,961	600	126	82,403	48,459	[4]
1941...	2,046	6,804	5,143	2,054	16,047	224	116	95,680	55,052	17,422
1942...	2,129	7,284	5,337	2,413	17,163	42	2/3	98,575	55,005	18,403

[1] Board and lodging not included. [2] Combined deficits or surpluses of schools reporting.
[3] Site, buildings and equipment. [4] Compiled from 1941; previous records not available.

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 Service graduates. Graduates in Medicine and Surgery have increased since 1938 under the impetus of war demands. The years 1940-42 have 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, for Selected Years 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures from 1920-30, see pp. 992-997 of the 1938 Year Book and for the intervening years from 1932 to 1939, pp. 883-885 of the 1942 edition.

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
1936	3,175	1,168	320	45	202	25	3,697	1,238
1940	3,230	1,142	345	45	262[3]	27	3,837[3]	1,214
1941	3,327	1,082	342	51	263	32	3,932	1,165
1942	3,085	1,103	323	49	295	33	3,703	1,185

Year	GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE							
	Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering		Bachelors of Architecture[4]		Bachelors of Forestry		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1931	418	Nil	24	Nil	41	Nil	483	.
1936	564	2	53	"	21	"	638	2
1940	715	1	21	"	49	"	785[3]	1
1941	753	Nil	24	"	42	"	819	.
1942	676	"	11	1	51	"	738	1

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
1936	238	7	53	"	138	429	145
1940	240	7	72	"	187	499	194
1941	238	8	68	1	214	520	223
1942	269	8	68	2	188	525	198

[1] Include Bachelors of Letters and of Social Science. [2] Include Bachelors of Accountancy and of Secretarial Science. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [4] Include diplomas in architecture from the Schools of Fine Arts of Montreal and Quebec.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected Years 1931-42—continued

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
1936...	584	100	25	66	63	21	20	45	39	816	147
1940...	638[3]	144	24	75	72	22	22	76	66	955[3]	184
1941...	573	143	31	53	48	54	54	69	60	892	193
1942...	498	133	29	49	48	40	39	59	43	779	159

Year	GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AND RELATED STUDIES										
	Medical Doctors		Dentists		Pharmacists		Post-Graduate Nurses' Diplomas[2]	Diplomas in Physio-therapy and Occupational Therapy		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1931...	535	26	90	Nil	208	10	122	20	20	975	178
1936...	497	21	106	"	190	10	191	27	27	1,011	249
1940...	615	20	115	"	190	15	315[3]	51	51	1,286[3]	401[3]
1941...	563	25	98	"	160	15	209	64	64	1,094	313
1942...	554	22	100	2	146	8	245	89	87	1,134	364

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
1936	209	7	310	174	16
1940	227	6	320	127	11
1941	246	4	340	128	11
1942	150	5	306	113	15

Year	POST-GRADUATE AND HONORARY DEGREES							
	Honorary Doctorates		Doctorates in Course		Masters of Arts[4]		Masters of Science[5]	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1931	95	Nil	46	7	274	94	93	4
1936	100	2	68	5	252	73	133	3
1940	85[3]	4	82	3	367[3]	70[3]	128[3]	5
1941	85	6	75	5	349	58	146	8
1942	117	8	121	10	305	48	111	5

Year	Bachelors of Divinity	Licentiates (except in Theology)		Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas[6]		Totals	
	Total	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1931	37	91	2	100	2	736	109
1936	43	100	7	90	Nil	786	90
1940	40[3]	115[3]	6[3]	106	6	923	94
1941	41	128	1	102	9	926	87
1942	28	84	Nil	114	9	880	80

[1] Exclude teachers' diplomas. [2] Include 12 to 24 dental nurses annually. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [4] Include M. Com. and M. Ed. or M. Paed. [5] Include M.A. Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., M. Arch., M.V.Sc., M.Sc., Dent., M. Surgery (where conferred separately). [6] Except diplomas for teachers, and theologians.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected Years 1931-42—concluded

Year	ESTIMATES OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FIRST DEGREES								
	Grand Totals[1]			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
1936....	6,441	4,834	1,607	455	444	11	5,986	4,390	1,596
1940 ...	6,933	5,392	1,541	527	514	13	6,406	4,878	1,528
1941....	7,037	5,489	1,548	552	542	10	6,485	4,947	1,538
1942....	6,553	5,016	1,537	496	484	12	6,057	4,532	1,525

[1] 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 1940-42.

Due to pressure on space in this edition of the Year Book, no extended comment is made here on the work of libraries. Concerning the most numerous group, however, the public libraries, the accompanying table is provided.

10.—Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1941, with Totals for Alternate Years 1931-41

Year	Volumes	Circulation	Registered Borrowers	Expenditure on Books, Periodicals and Repairs	Total Expenditure
	No.	No.	No.	$	$
Totals, 1931	**4,516,206**	**21,135,354**	[1]	**509,322**	[1]
Totals, 1933	**4,770,981**	**22,376,340**	**1,114,201**	**421,142**	[1]
Totals, 1935	**4,848,793**	**21,106,742**	**1,097,247**	**448,251**	[1]
Totals, 1937	**5,070,132**	**19,560,375**	**1,062,187**	**502,509**	**2,041,486**
Totals, 1939	**5,175,811**	**20,728,151**	**1,045,521**	**494,776**	**2,131,199**
Totals, 1941	**5,495,543**	**20,283,618**	**1,057,336**	**530,064**	**2,154,437**

[1] Not available.

10.—Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1941, with Totals for Alternate Years 1931-41 —concluded

Year and Province	Volumes	Circulation	Registered Borrowers	Expenditure on Books, Periodicals and Repairs	Total Expenditure
	No.	No.	No.	$	$
1941					
Prince Edward Island	57,526	227,239	20,889	6,473	22,873
Nova Scotia	121,522	174,167	14,895	3,828	13,827
New Brunswick	102,797	233,066	22,249	4,259	22,187
Quebec	547,483	729,048	24,829	33,571	159,535
Ontario	3,640,059	13,596,079	678,177	351,626	1,434,199
Manitoba	125,625	820,556	43,874	24,201	85,000
Saskatchewan	241,979	1,034,107	59,418	16,351	69,111
Alberta	278,501	1,448,791	69,875	31,869	125,297
British Columbia	364,249	2,003,877	122,866	57,295	220,210
Yukon	15,802	16,688	264	591	2,198

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. See list of Articles at the front of this volume for material previously published.

* This publication may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, price 25 cents per copy.

CHAPTER XXVII.—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 interprovincial; 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. 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.

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.

Since that account was published, a Nutrition Service has been 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*

Prince Edward Island.—The supervision of public health matters in Prince Edward Island was placed, on July 1, 1931, under a specially created Department of Public Health, headed by a Minister and a Deputy Minister. Two part-time physicians, five full-time public health nurses, and two food and sanitary inspectors are employed. Under the direction of the Deputy Minister, the Province is divided into five public health districts and each nurse is assigned a territory in which she is responsible for the inspection of school children, home visits, home-nursing classes, immunizing and vaccinating clinics, etc. The sanitary and food inspectors make regular surveys of the food-manufacturing plants, school premises, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc., throughout the Province.

The Provincial Government operates the Provincial Sanatorium under a Board of Commissioners, and an annual grant is made to assist ex-sanatorium patients who require assistance, and to other indigent tuberculous persons and their families.

* The material under this heading has been revised by the respective provincial authorities.

The Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis Seals are maintaining at the present time two full-time nurses in the field, who work in close co-operation with the staff of the Provincial Sanatorium and the Department of Public Health.

Provision of an annual grant is also made to the general hospitals which, in turn, accept as free patients all indigent persons requiring hospital treatment: the expenses for the operation of a hospital for the insane are borne practically in full by the Provincial Government.

The Department of Health operates two venereal disease clinics, one at Charlottetown and the other at Summerside. All necessary medication is supplied free of charge, to persons who are not within reach of Public Health clinics.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the Department of Public Health directs its energies to communicable disease control; pre-natal, post-natal, and school hygiene; sewage disposal; safety of milk and water supplies; collection of vital statistics; mental hygiene; and health education. The Department acts in an advisory capacity to local boards of health; makes regulations respecting any matter relevant to the public health; maintains a field force that provides a consulting service in tuberculosis and other health activities; supports a public-health nursing service with specially trained nurses, who work both in the schools and in the homes; gives a free public-health laboratory service that extends throughout the Province; supervises the provincial hospitals, both general and special; provides inspection of public general hospitals and humane institutions; stocks and dispenses sera and vaccines; and distributes literature on all phases of health.

In the autumn of 1940 the Province was divided into five health districts or Units and a qualified medical health officer was placed in charge of each. Each Unit has its office with clerks, a staff of public-health nurses, portable X-ray equipment and a depot for the distribution of sera and vaccines. In addition a competent health officer has been engaged to administer the health activities of Halifax city. This represents a marked public health advance. With the existing organization, as outlined, it will be possible to more completely correlate and standardize health work throughout the Province.

The Defence Forces and the Health Department have problems of mutual interest, and the closest co-operation between these two bodies has been maintained.

A unique development of the year 1942 was the opening of a "Kenny" treatment clinic for infantile paralysis.

New Brunswick.—The Department of Health, under the administration of a Minister of Health, was established in 1918. It provides the following services: general sanitation, including supervision of water supplies and sewage disposal; control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; public health laboratory and the supply of biologicals; medical inspection of schools; collection of vital statistics; public-health nursing and child welfare; health education, and general supervision and co-ordination of the work of the sub-district boards of health. Under the Minister, the Department is directed by the Chief Medical Officer who is also Registrar General of Vital Statistics. The staff consists of a Director of Laboratories, 11 full-time medical health officers, a Director of Public Health Nursing Service and, in addition, a part-time Director of Venereal Disease Clinics. The Province through grants to sanatoria and to municipalities is now paying about 80 p.c. of the costs of sanatorium care for tuberculous patients.

Quebec.—The Provincial Government, by legislation passed in 1941 (5 Geo. VI c. 22), established a Department of Health and Social Welfare to deal with the administration of all matters concerning health, preventative medicine and social welfare (for the social welfare work undertaken by the Province see p. 666). From 1936 to 1941 provincial health matters were under the Department of Health which, in the former year, replaced the Health Service that operated under the Provincial Secretary. Since 1926 the system known as "County Sanitary Units", has been in operation. The purpose of the system is to provide a regular full-time service for each county or group of two or three adjoining counties that are included in the scheme. There are now 55 units of this kind, covering 65 counties. The Sanitary Officers of the old districts, whose number is now reduced to 11, supervise the few counties not organized into sanitary units. Many municipalities, such as Montreal and Quebec, have their own Health Bureaus.

The Department of Health and Social Welfare maintains, in addition to its administrative service, the following divisions: Laboratories, Sanitary Engineering, Demography, Mental Health, Public Almshouses, Sanitary Districts and Units, Epidemiology, Industrial Health, Food (including Maternal Health and Child Welfare), Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, Educational Health, Dental Educational Health, Advertising, etc.

Service is rendered in the form of consultations, public lectures, school inspections, itinerant clinics of pediatry and tuberculosis, inquiries of all kinds, immunizations, sanitation improvement, etc. Twenty-seven anti-tuberculosis dispensaries have been established and 70 clinics of pediatry, including those sponsored by the Provincial Government. During 1942, itinerant clinics and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries examined 89,516 persons. County sanitary units immunized 54,837 children against diphtheria; this brings the total so treated to 527,141.

Ontario.—The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government. In the direction of the departmental program, he is assisted by a Deputy Minister and the Chief Medical Officer of Health. The activities of the Department are divided into the following Divisions: Hospitals, Tuberculosis Prevention, Venereal Disease Prevention, Preventable Diseases, Laboratories, Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Oral Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, and Nurse Registration including Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses.

The local health work is carried on (1942-43) by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Sixteen municipalities have full-time health officers.

The Department has attempted to meet the added responsibilities which impinge on the official health agency in time of war despite the very substantial loss of trained personnel to the Armed Forces both at the provincial and municipal level. Particular emphasis has been placed on the more effective control of venereal disease and the promotion of a more acceptable form of community public health administration. The increasing problems of hospitalization have also been reviewed during the year with the hope of evolving an adequate solution.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare. The Health and Public Welfare Act states that the Minister shall preside over, and have the management and direction of the Department, and the Department shall have administrative jurisdiction over all matters in the Province that relate to health and public welfare. In regard to the administration of public welfare, reference should be made to pp. 667-668.

The Health Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare is divided into three sections: (1) *Environmental Sanitation*, which consists of the Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, and Food and Milk Control. (The Bureau of Industrial Hygiene was started in 1943 to take care of the many hazards now appearing in industries, particularly those that have to do with the production of war materials.)

(2) *Preventive Medical Services*, which consists of the Bureaus of Disease Control (responsibile for the control of acute communicable disease, venereal disease and tuberculosis); Maternal and Child Hygiene (with divisions of maternal health, infant health, pre-school health, and school health); and Public Health Nursing.

(3) *Psychiatry and Hospitalization*, which has two Bureaus: The Bureau of Psychiatry supervises and controls the four mental institutions (the Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg; the Hospitals for Mental Diseases at Selkirk and Brandon; and the Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons at Portage la Prairie): this Bureau also provides for the mental hygiene activities of the Province. The Bureau of Hospital Care is responsible for the supervision of hospitals and the payment of Provincial Government grants to them.

The Section of Local Health and Welfare Services is responsible for the control of local part-time Health Officers, the establishment and supervision of local Health Units, and consultative services to local Health Departments throughout the Province.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Public Health has been organized since 1923 under a Minister and a Deputy Minister. A Council of Public Health, which consists of the Deputy Minister as chairman, three medical practitioners, a Veterinary Surgeon and a Civil Engineer, acts in an advisory capacity.

The Department is organized under seven Divisions: (1) *The Division of Administration* co-ordinates the activities of the Department as a whole, and directs medical rulings in certain unorganized territories. (2) *The Division of Public Health Nursing* supervises maternity grants; organizes health inspection of school children, home visits, pre-school and preventive clinics in co-operation with local physicians; organizes dental clinics in northern areas; and conducts a Public Health Nursing Service throughout the Province. (3) *The Division of Communicable Diseases* administers the regulations governing epidemiology, cemeteries, care of the dead, supervision of trachoma, venereal diseases, tuberculosis (other than the organization of the Anti-Tuberculosis League) and poliomyelitis. All biologicals and other treatment are provided free of charge to the physicians and patients. (4) *The Division of Sanitation* supervises sewage systems; food, milk, and ice supplies; and urban and rural sanitation. (5) *The Division of Laboratories* carries on research in bacteriology, serelogy, pathology, makes chemical analyses and conducts medico-legal work. (6) *The Office of the Registrar General* administers the Vital Statistics Act and the Marriage Act. The system used in classifying vital statistics has been decided upon in co-operation with other provinces and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (7) *The Division of Mental Services* administers the mental institutions established under its provisions at North Battleford, Weyburn and Regina.

Union Hospitals in Saskatchewan.—In addition to the general hospitals, there exists a system known as the "Union Hospital Organization" designed to furnish hospital accommodation in all rural districts. Under the Union Hospital Act, two or more municipalities may co-operate in building, equipping and maintaining a hospital where free treatments may be provided for certain classes of patients, the cost being borne by the municipalities concerned.

Health Services Board.—This Board has authority to approve by-laws and agreements made by municipal councils for medical and hospital services and may consider methods for more equitable distribution of the costs of illness and the needs of the people with respect to health services generally.

Cancer Commission.—This Commission, created in 1930, has established consultative, diagnostic and treatment clinics for cancer at Regina and Saskatoon. "Radon" is manufactured at an emanation plant at Saskatoon. Close contact is maintained with current advances in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

Relief Medical Services Branch.—Grants are paid to physicians, dentists and approved hospitals for adequate relief medical services to needy residents in any part of the Province outside municipal jurisdiction, including a group known as "Northern Settlers", who have been transferred from the drought area in the south to the northern section. Insulin is supplied free to diabetic patients who are unable to purchase it.

Plans are nearing completion for the establishment of centres at Saskatoon and Regina for the free treatment of poliomyelitis cases.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Health administers all public health matters in the Province and includes the following Divisions: Communicable Diseases; Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation; Public Health Education; Laboratory; Public Health Nursing; Municipal Hospitals; Hospital Inspection; Social Hygiene; Vital Statistics; Mental Hygiene; Dental Hygiene; Child Welfare; and Cancer.

The following institutions are administered by the Department: Central Alberta Sanatorium; the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka; the Provincial Training School, Red Deer; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Raymond; the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the four principal cities and in the two provincial gaols. Educational work on social hygiene is carried on by means of lectures, moving pictures, bulletins and radio talks.

Free treatment for infectious types of tuberculosis is provided for any bona fide resident, i.e., for any person who has resided in the Province for at least one year immediately preceding admission for treatment in the sanatorium.

Under the authority of the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, 1938, provision is made for the free treatment in special hospitals of patients suffering from this disease. Provision is also made for academic instruction, vocational training, and rehabilitation of those suffering from paralysis resulting from this disease.

The Department of Public Health has taken the first steps in connection with the inauguration of a cancer service in the Province. Diagnostic cancer clinics have been established at Edmonton and Calgary and are conducted weekly. Provision has been made whereby patients referred to the diagnostic clinic by their own physicians, who are examined by the clinic and found to require deep X-ray or radium therapy or surgery, are treated free of charge.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Health Officer, responsible to the Provincial Board of Health, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia and carries out the policy laid down by the Minister. Six Divisions and two Bureaus supply specialized services: the Divisions of Tuberculosis Control,

Venereal Disease Control, Laboratories, Public Health Engineering, Public Health Education and Vital Statistics; and the Bureaus of Administration and of Local Health Services.

Government clinics for diagnosis and treatment are operated at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Trail while consultative services and free drugs are supplied to private practitioners throughout the Province.

Under the Bureau of Local Health Services contact is maintained with the numerous local health services, such as Public Health Nursing, local Health Officers, School Medical Services and Health Units. The Health Unit is accepted by Public Health authorities as the answer to the problem of providing adequate local health service within the means of the local taxpayers. In British Columbia Health Units are responsible for all the generalized public-health activities and are the media through which the specialized provincial health services are translated into action for the people. Public Health Nurses serve most parts of the Province and, together with Health Units and full-time city health departments, close to 90 p.c. of the population. The funds to establish such full-time Health Units are provided from both the School Boards and councils of the component communities and from the Provincial Government. The grants from the Provincial Government are made from two separate Departments. The Provincial Board of Health makes a grant for the entire Health Unit while the grant from the Education Department is given in consideration of the Public Health Nurses of the Units who undertake the accepted school health program.

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 and those under the heading "Dominion" in Table 1. Statistics are not available for hospitals under the control of the Department of National Defence. (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. The statistics regarding this group will now be found at pp. 677-682. (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.

* The statistics of this section have been revised by J. C. Brady, M.A., Officer in Charge of the Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

1.—Institutions Operating in Canada, by Provinces, 1942

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) (in 1000's)	95	578	457	3,332	3,788	730	896	796	818	17	11,507
Hospitals (excluding mental)—											
Public—[1]											
General	4	27	17	59	111	38	79	85	72	11	503
Women's	Nil	2	1	3	3	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Pædiatric	"	1	Nil	3	2	1	1	1	2	"	11
Isolation	"	1	"	4	3	2	Nil	3	Nil	"	13
Convalescent	"	Nil	"	3	6	1	"	Nil	"	"	10
Red Cross	"	"	"	Nil	28	Nil	9	"	3	"	40
Incurable	"	"	1	5[2]	8	1	2	3[3]	1	"	21
Other	"	"	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	"	9
Totals, Public	4	31	19	83	162	43	91	95	79	11	618
Private	Nil	4	4	49	52	10	98	32	37	1	287
Dominion—											
Department of Pensions and National Health—											
War veterans	Nil	1	1	1	2	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Quarantine and immigration	"	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	1	"	4
Leper	"	Nil	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	1	"	2
Marine	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	Nil	"	1
Department of Mines and Resources (Indians)	"	Nil	"	"	1	3	1	4	"	"	9
Department of National Defence[4]	–										
Totals, Dominion	–	3	3	2	3	4	1	5	3		24
Tuberculosis	1	3	3	11	13	4	3	1	1	Nil	40
Totals, Hospitals	**5**	**41**	**29**	**145**	**230**	**61**	**193**	**133**	**120**	**12**	**969**
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	1	"	"	"	1	"	3
Totals, Mental	**1**	**17**	**1**	**9**	**16**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**4**		**59**
Penal and Reformative Institutions—[5]											
Penitentiaries	Nil	Nil	1	1	2	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	
Corrective and reformative institutions	"	4	3	4	10	3	2	2	2	"	30
Male	"	*2*	*1*	*2*	*7*	*1*	*2*	*Nil*	*1*	"	*16*
Female	"	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*Nil*	*2*	*1*	"	*14*
Totals, Penal, etc.		4	4	5	12	4	3	2	3		37
Grand Totals[6]	**6**	**62**	**34**	**159**	**258**	**69**	**198**	**140**	**127**	**12**	**1,065**

[1] Excludes mental and tuberculosis. [2] Includes three units of 188 beds in a general hospital. [3] Includes one unit of 32 beds in a general hospital. [4] Information not available. [5] These institutions report at 5-year intervals; the figures given are for 1941. [6] 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 1942, in addition to 618 public hospitals, there were 287 private hospitals, 40 tuberculosis sanatoria and 24 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government, exclusive of those operated by the Department of

* A complete list of all hospitals in Canada, giving name, location, type and bed accommodation for 1942, is obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

National Defence. The Dominion hospitals were made up of: 8 for war veterans, 4 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine, and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health and 9 hospitals for Indians under the Department of Mines and Resources.

2.—Summary of Reporting Public and Private Hospitals in Canada, 1938-42

NOTE.—Figures include hospitals and homes for incurables, but do not include Dominion; mental or tuberculosis hospitals.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Public Hospitals—					
Units reporting	610	609	607	612	618
Bed capacities[1]	56,327	57,385	58,710	59,733	60,205
Patients under treatment[2]	888,875	885,819[3]	985,897	1,057,553	1,115,666
Total collective days' stay[2]	13,117,881	11,054,989[3]	13,758,314	14,215,921	14,638,647
Private Hospitals—					
Units reporting	267	276	293	322	287
Bed capacities[1]	3,217	3,915	4,254	4,733	4,475
Patients under treatment[2]	31,487	36,766	42,479	47,361	48,225
Total collective days' stay[2]	417,724	519,909	699,841	789,468	811,156

[1] Include beds, cribs and bassinets. [2] Include newborn. [3] 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, 1942

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		
Hospitals reporting	4	Nil	Nil	27	4	4
Approved schools of nursing	3	"	"	13	2	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	1	Nil	Nil	20	3	5
Interns	1	"	"	25	5	Nil
Graduate nurses	19	"	"	316	27	6
Student nurses	73	"	"	584	61	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**163**			**1,744**	**183**	**22**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	4	Nil	Nil	27	1	Nil
Clinical laboratories	4	"	"	21	2	"
Physio-therapy	1	"	"	10	1	"
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	7,295	Nil	Nil	48,468	4,659	545
Live births	867	"	"	6,998	1,916	116
Totals, Under Treatment	**8,349**	"	"	**56,907**	**6,779**	**671**
Discharges	7,894	"	"	53,878	6,412	640
Deaths	261	"	"	1,519	169	19
Total collective days' stay	71,957	"	"	599,778	79,190	6,193

[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, 1942—continued

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other[1]		General	All Other[1]	
	New Brunswick			Quebec		
Hospitals reporting	17	2	4	59	24	49
Approved schools of nursing	12	Nil	Nil	24	8	2
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	7	Nil	Nil	166	95	31
Interns	12	"	"	297	51	Nil
Graduate nurses	213	9	17	1,665	407	161
Student nurses	518	Nil	Nil	1,693	355	21
Totals, Personnel	**1,330**	**24**	**31**	**9,293**	**2,231**	**483**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	16	Nil	3	54	11	21
Clinical laboratories	12	"	2	43	12	17
Physio-therapy	11	"	Nil	46	10	17
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	29,421	529	1,770	171,286	24,223	12,195
Live births	3,865	371	161	19,012	3,866	3,333
Totals, Under Treatment	**34,290**	**969**	**1,970**	**196,097**	**31,130**	**16,098**
Discharges	32,155	893	1,883	182,739	26,892	15,231
Deaths	1,125	22	43	7,267	1,165	258
Total collective days' stay	408,274	22,973	16,618	2,701,143	1,147,863	220,191
	Ontario			Manitoba		
Hospitals reporting	111	51	52	38	5	10
Approved schools of nursing	54	6	Nil	14	3	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	139	33	38	44	9	10
Interns	218	27	Nil	69	5	Nil
Graduate nurses	2,299	479	180	387	89	31
Student nurses	3,996	267	Nil	817	96	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**12,413**	**2,204**	**515**	**2,577**	**570**	**75**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	102	19	16	36	2	4
Clinical laboratories	56	7	12	24	2	4
Physio-therapy	64	5	8	15	2	1
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	284,151	31,810	9,993	65,932	6,354	1,840
Live births	47,243	5,841	2,764	11,170	14	291
Totals, Under Treatment	**340,667**	**40,183**	**13,230**	**79,134**	**7,066**	**2,178**
Discharges	317,715	36,284	12,402	74,803	6,165	2,104
Deaths	13,063	1,357	299	2,326	237	29
Total collective days' stay	3,919,925	987,403	203,127	843,383	263,900	19,882
	Saskatchewan			Alberta		
Hospitals reporting	79	12	98	83	10	32
Approved schools of nursing	10	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	15	Nil	5	29	3	7
Interns	17	"	Nil	25	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses	549	27	57	592	37	26
Student nurses	772	Nil	Nil	757	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**2,726**	**91**	**228**	**2,857**	**115**	**96**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	66	1	6	74	2	7
Clinical laboratories	36	Nil	3	31	2	2
Physio-therapy	33	"	2	19	1	2
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	78,025	1,332	4,474	80,898	1,709	1,499
Live births	10,864	336	1,554	12,173	669	417
Totals, Under Treatment	**91,056**	**1,851**	**6,227**	**95,175**	**2,747**	**2,004**
Discharges	86,422	1,611	5,846	90,499	1,329	1,845
Deaths	2,382	62	101	2,434	111	49
Total collective days' stay	924,766	61,338	95,165	915,749	112,599	37,626

[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, 1942—concluded

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other[1]		General	All Other[1]	
	British Columbia			Canada[2]		
Hospitals reporting	72	7	38	500	115	287
Approved schools of nursing	7	Nil	Nil	146	19	2
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	66	3	9	492	146	105
Interns	45	Nil	Nil	709	88	Nil
Graduate nurses	1,162	44	106	7,202	1,119	584
Student nurses	980	Nil	Nil	10,190	779	21
Totals, Personnel	**4,397**	**203**	**286**	**37,571**	**5,621**	**1,736**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	70	3	6	454	39	63
Clinical laboratories	29	1	2	258	26	42
Physio-therapy	18	2	3	217	21	33
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	100,551	1,548	4,765	868,136	72,164	37,331
Live births	14,245	907	223	126,532	13,920	8,894
Totals, Under Treatment	**118,155**	**2,807**	**5,554**	**1,022,134**	**93,532**	**48,225**
Discharges	110,560	2,335	4,522	958,782	81,921	44,759
Deaths	3,995	85	464	34,436	3,208	1,263
Total collective days' stay	1,391,779	145,001	209,530	11,818,380	2,820,267	811,156

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1. [2] Includes 10 general hospitals in Yukon and N.W.T. reporting: 5 salaried doctors, 24 graduate nurses, 71 total personnel; 5 X-ray and 2 clinical laboratories; 2,109 admissions, 95 live births, a total of 2,304 under treatment, 2,117 discharges, 64 deaths and 41,626 collective days' stay. Includes one private hospital in N.W.T. with: one salaried doctor, 3 graduate nurses, 7 total personnel; one X-ray and clinical laboratory; 250 admissions, 35 births, a total of 293 under treatment, 286 discharges, 1 death and 2,824 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 1942, there were 618 public general hospitals; 245 of these had organized medical staffs with 8,818 staff doctors.

4.—Organized Services and Staffs in Public General Hospitals, by Provinces, 1942

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no organized service has been reported in the case so indicated.

Service and Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Service										
General medicine	3	7	13	44	50	11	13	8	12	161
Pædiatrics	2	2	9	35	41	9	6	8	8	120
Cardiology	2		5	21	24	5	2		6	65
Dermatology	1	2		24	19	5	3		3	57
Neuro-psychiatry		–	–	10	10	1	2		1	24
Tuberculosis	–	4	–	10	6		3		3	26
Venerology	–	2		21	13	4	2	1	2	45
Contagious diseases	1	–	3	10	9	5	8	1	6	43
General surgery	3	9	12	42	52	11	13	9	10	161
Orthopædics	1	3	4	23	31	6	4	1	6	79
Neurology			1	13	12	3			3	32
Dentistry		4	1	27	9	5	1	2	2	51
Obstetrics	3	7	11	33	54	11	12	11	11	153
Gynæcology	2	3	3	31	40	8	5	2	6	100
Ophthalmology	1	4	5	35	31	7	4	–	5	92
Oto-laryngology	1	3	5	40	34	7	4		5	99
Urology	2	4	4	27	29	5	5	–	6	82
Pathology	1	3	7	32	29	9	4	3	7	95
Bacteriology	2	3	9	38	38	11	5	3	7	116
X-ray	3	12	13	44	54	11	8	9	11	165
Deep X-ray	1	2	3	22	21	3	6	2	6	66
Radium		1	1	14	16	–	5	1	4	42
Clinical laboratory	1	5	10	38	40	9	6	7	8	123
Physio-therapy	1	4	6	36	39	8	7	3	7	111
Staff										
Organized staffs	3	22	15	54	71	16	23	21	20	245
Staff doctors	36	470	301	2,296	3,463	752	388	543	569	8,818

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, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Figures of tuberculosis sanatoria and government and municipal clinics held in hospitals are not included.

Year and Province	Total Out-Patient Departments	Reporting Both Patients and Treatments			Reporting Patients Only		Reporting Treatments Only	
		No.	Patients	Treatments	No.	Patients	No.	Treatments
1941								
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New Brunswick	2	2	15,355	27,910	"	"	"	"
Quebec	22	18	157,150	554,461	1	6,139	3	236,919
Ontario	13	7	57,546	178,586	Nil	Nil	6	309,849
Manitoba	3	3	34,148	89,463	"	"	Nil	Nil
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"
Alberta	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	18,616
British Columbia	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	47,459
Totals, 1941	**42**	**30**	**264,199**	**850,420**	**1**	**6,139**	**11**	**612,843**
1942								
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New Brunswick	2	2	16,278	29,789	"	"	"	"
Quebec	23	17	150,895	578,373	5	210,135	1	29,507
Ontario	15	9	58,297	152,188	Nil	Nil	6	269,656
Manitoba	2	2	18,878	51,507	"	"	Nil	Nil
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"
Alberta	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	18,750
British Columbia	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	31,899
Totals, 1942	**44**	**30**	**244,348**	**811,857**	**5**	**210,135**	**9**	**349,812**

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 1942 were only 36·9 p.c. of the total deaths from the disease in Canada as shown under Vital Statistics at p. 162 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, 1942

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Hospitals—										
Sanatoria	1	3	3	11	13	3	3	1	1	39
Units of public hospitals	Nil	7	Nil	14	Nil	1	Nil	3	4	29
Units of Dominion hospitals	"	Nil	"	Nil	1	4	1	2	2	10
Totals, Hospitals	**1**	**10**	**3**	**25**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**7**	**78**

6.—Tuberculosis Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Bed Capacities, Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1942—concluded

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Bed Capacities—										
Sanatoria	87	452	556	2,250	3,614	655	762	210	356	8,942
Units of public hospitals	Nil	229	Nil	1,026	Nil	140	Nil	201	308	1,904
Units of Dominion hospitals	"	Nil	"	Nil	22	116	53	13	195	399
Totals, Bed Capacities	**87**	**681**	**556**	**3,276**	**3,636**	**911**	**815**	**424**	**859**	**11,245**
Staff—										
Salaried doctors	3	7	8	42	61	13	16	5	24	179
Graduate nurses	12	40	59	109	400	45	57	23	89	834
Totals, Personnel[1]	**38**	**239**	**278**	**890**	**1,692**	**319**	**391**	**109**	**378**	**4,334**
Hospital Facilities—										
X-ray	1	2	3	10	13	3	1	1	1	35
Clinical laboratories	1	2	3	8	13	3	1	1	1	33
Physio-therapy	Nil	1	2	6	7	2	1	Nil	1	20
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	84	741	567	4,142	3,192	1,238	832	427	827	12,050
Totals, Under Treatment	**166**	**1,374**	**1,105**	**6,947**	**6,565**	**1,987**	**1,616**	**826**	**1,411**	**21,997**
Discharges	64	645	448	3,247	2,623	1,084	789	350	596	9,846
Deaths	15	123	114	819	607	148	107	71	204	2,208
Total collective days' stay	30,056	225,153	195,042	1,055,905	1,246,069	277,588	309,053	144,794	276,624	3,760,284

[1] Includes 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; 316·6 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; 388·0 on Dec. 31, 1940; 392·5 on Dec. 31, 1941; and 394·2 on Dec. 31, 1942.

At Dec. 31, 1942, there were 45,937 patients in mental institutions in Canada and 4,241 on parole, making a total of 50,178, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 41,762, showing a seriously overcrowded situation if the patient population on Jan. 1, 1942, 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 45,937 resident patients in 1942, 35,518 were insane, 9,578 were mentally deficient, 611 were epileptic and 230 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, 1942

Item		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Institutions reporting	No	1	17	1	9	16
Normal capacities	"	275	2,516	1,160	12,877	14,395
Staff—						
Doctors, full-time	No	2	2	4	45	75
Doctors, part-time	"	Nil	19	1	10	15
Graduate nurses	"	1	28	19	185	612
Other nurses	"	19	76	Nil	189	281
Totals, Staff[1]	"	**68**	**393**	**177**	**2,103**	**3,067**
Movement of Population—						
Admissions (transfers not included)	No.	116	553	356	2,987	3,699
Totals, Under Treatment	"	**392**	**2,837**	**1,953**	**17,736**	**20,107**
Separations (transfers not included)	"	121	537	297	2,653	3,511
Resident patients, Dec. 31	"	271	2,237	1,243	13,550	14,773
Receipts—						
Government and municipal payments	$	122,112	657,382	372,555	4,251,157	4,985,772
Fees from paying patients	$	16,302	46,452	49,684	548,488	1,126,524
Received from other sources	$	868	16,756	2,068	522,114	344,255
Totals, Receipts	$	**139,282**	**720,590**	**424,307**	**5,321,759**	**6,456,551**
Expenditures—						
Salaries	$	42,189	268,152	163,975	1,690,201	3,633,118
Provisions	$	42,494	206,663	107,361	1,207,471	1,109,756
All other expenditures for maintenance	$	53,343	228,225	152,971	1,335,796	1,688,960
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance	$	138,026	703,040	424,307	4,233,468	6,431,824
New buildings and improvements	$	1,257	18,544	Nil	744,471	5,583
Expenditures for other purposes	$	Nil	851	"	280,896	Nil
Totals, Expenditures	$	**139,283**	**722,435**	**424,307**	**5,258,835**	**6,437,417**

Item		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Institutions reporting	No.	4	2	5	4	59
Normal capacities	"	2,402	2,970	2,709	2,458	41,762
Staff—						
Doctors, full-time	No.	14	10	11	13	176
Doctors, part-time	"	Nil	Nil	2	3	50
Graduate nurses	"	52	9	61	18	985
Other nurses	"	107	234	97	217	1,220
Totals, Staff[1]	"	**611**	**784**	**571**	**759**	**8,533**
Movement of Population—						
Admissions (transfers not included)	No.	547	764	631	1,039	10,692
Totals, Under Treatment	"	**3,586**	**4,668**	**3,506**	**5,158**	**59,943**
Separations (transfers not included)	"	525	626	523	972	9,765
Resident patients, Dec. 31	"	2,934	4,042	2,929	3,958	45,937
Receipts—						
Government and municipal payments	$	950,351	1,392,955	995,678	1,341,973	15,069,935
Fees from paying patients	$	94,685	139,611	133,446	192,316	2,347,508
Received from other sources	$	40,803	157,433	32,706	2,707	1,119,712
Totals, Receipts	$	**1,085,839**	**1,689,999**	**1,161,830**	**1,536,996**	**18,537,155**
Expenditures—						
Salaries	$	500,459	805,132	517,944	698,110	8,319,280
Provisions	$	297,866	308,369	230,363	357,144	3,867,487
All other expenditures for maintenance	$	287,514	439,404	195,111	477,829	4,859,153
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance	$	1,085,839	1,552,905	943,418	1,533,083	17,045,920
New buildings and improvements	$	Nil	137,094	230,180	Nil	1,137,130
Expenditures for other purposes	$	"	Nil	Nil	"	281,747
Totals, Expenditures	$	**1,085,839**	**1,689,999**	**1,173,598**	**1,533,083**	**18,464,797**

[1] Includes other personnel.

Subsection 3.—Corrective and Reformative Institutions

On June 1, 1941, there were 28 corrective and reformative 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 XXVIII.

Section 3.—The Victorian Order of Nurses

The Victorian Order of Nurses is a voluntary public-health agency, national in scope and having as its primary object the care of the sick in their own homes by visiting nurses. In 1942 there were 99 branches of the Order distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 55; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 3; Alberta, 2; and British Columbia 10. 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.

Registered nurses are employed by the Order 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 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 1938–42, inclusive, was 1·54 compared with a rate of 3·78 for Canada as a whole in the same period.

During 1942 the 387 nurses in the field gave nursing care to 88,646 patients. Health teaching is an important function of the visiting nurse, and their entry into so many homes provides an unparalleled opportunity to make a worth-while contribution toward the upbuilding of the health of the Canadian people.

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 and care for 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 723,145 visits made in 1942, 54 p.c. were free, 28 p.c. were paid and 18 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—in time of war no less than in time of peace.

Section 4.—The Canadian Red Cross Society*

The Canadian Red Cross Society is closely allied with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in both its extensive war and peace-time undertakings. The Society was founded in 1896 and incorporated in 1909, its purpose being to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, and, in time of peace or war, to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world. The total membership is 2,096,608—1,239,303 seniors and 857,305 juniors.

The Canadian Red Cross Corps of uniformed, volunteer, trained women numbered 4,840 members in 97 detachments throughout Canada, at Dec. 31, 1942, with reserves reported of about 17,000. A number of Corps members are on duty with the Society overseas.

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 51 hospitals and nursing stations operating throughout Canada during 1942, 37,000 patients were treated, 4,900 operations were performed and 2,100 children born. There were 819 clinics held and the Red Cross nurses examined 19,902 children. The Red Cross has also provided aid to ex-service men; nutritional and visiting housekeepers' services; highway first-aid posts, etc.; and conducted home-nursing and first-aid courses.

The Junior Red Cross, an organization devoted to the promotion of the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness, has helped 22,348 crippled children since its inception. At the end of 1942, it had a membership of 857,305 pupils in 29,192 branches in Canada and Newfoundland. Contributions to the Junior Red Cross Fund have financed 14 mobile kitchens, 6 ambulances, 5 utilicons, 2 station wagons, 1 mobile canteen and 6 carrier canteens, and 14 war nurseries in Britain.

War Services of the Red Cross.—The work accomplished by the Red Cross up to the end of December, 1942, is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Overseas Work.—A 600-bed military hospital has been built in England, furnished and fully equipped at a cost of $755,000 and turned over to the Canadian Department of National Defence. This hospital is considered to be one of the finest military hospitals in Britain and is giving the best of medical treatment to Canada's sick and wounded. Thirty-eight mobile kitchen units, each equipped to feed 250 workers at a time, have been presented to Britain's fire fighters. A vast organization of Canadian Red Cross "hospital visitors" has been built up around hospitals, to be ready on call to act as "friends from home" and to provide special diets, extra comforts and personal services to Canadian patients; the Maple Leaf Clubs have become exceptionally popular with the Forces and provide excellent accommodation, recreation and entertainment; and inquiry bureaus have been organized in Britain and Canada to obtain information regarding relatives and friends who are missing, wounded, or prisoners of war.

Overseas Shipments.—Shipments up to Dec. 31, 1942, consisted of: 300 ambulances and other motor-vehicles; 375,000 cases containing over 21,000,000 articles of hospital supplies, comforts for the troops and relief clothing; 2,000,000 prisoners-

*Revised by Dr. F. W. Routley, National Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society.

of-war food parcels. Distribution of supplies was made, not only to Canadian Armed Forces but to all the Allied Nations. Jam and honey were provided to over 1,000,000 civilian war sufferers in Britain, particularly children in war nurseries and orphanages, Women's Institutes and other organizations.

Canadian Work.—The packing of food parcels for prisoners of war, begun in 1941, reached a total of 100,000 a week in the five packing depots at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. By the end of 1942 over 3,000,000 parcels had been packed, of which 2,000,000 were shipped, the balance awaiting shipment early in the new year.

Through the Red Cross Volunteer blood-donor clinics, opened in January, 1940, 220,397 blood donations were received and processed into serum up to the end of December, 1942. The 37 clinics and 2 mobile units in operation at that time reached an objective of 6,000 transfusions a week; this has been raised to a minimum of 15,000 donations a week. The serum has been used in bombed areas and battle-fields on fighting fronts.

Since the beginning of the War, 2,707,808 comforts and supplies have been given to the Armed Forces in training or stationed in Canada as well as to hospital patients.

Disaster relief organizations for ship-wrecked seamen and casualties have been set up at seaboards and other vulnerable points in Canada; they include 47 emergency hospital units, 19 mobile surgical units and vast quantities of hospital supplies and relief clothing.

Financing of Red Cross Activities.—From the outbreak of war to Dec. 31, 1942, voluntary contributions from all sources to the Society amounted to $31,285,818. With the 1943 campaign returns added, this total increased to approximately $42,000,000. The two major items of expenditures were for hospital supplies, comforts for the Armed Forces and hospital patients, and clothing for civilian war sufferers (43 p.c.) and for prisoners-of-war food parcels (32 p.c.).

Section 5.—The St. John Ambulance Association

The origin of the St. John Ambulance Association goes back to the Crusades and the Knights of St. John and of Malta. His Majesty the King is supreme head of the Order which has headquarters at London and units in all parts of the British Empire. In Canada, the Governor General is the Knight Commander and meetings of the Order are held at Government House. At the head of the Canadian Branch is the Commandery of the Grand Priory of the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, usually referred to as the Order of St. John.

The Canadian Branch has its headquarters and national offices in St. John House, Ottawa, with branches in every province, and local centres in hundreds of cities and towns throughout Canada. There are two distinct branches: the Association whose members train instructors, conduct classes and issue various certificates; and the Brigade, members of which are in uniform under a form of military discipline, receive constant supplementary training, and are available for call whenever the need arises. The Brigade strength is approximately 10,000 persons, about equally divided between the Ambulance Division (men) and the Nursing Division (women), and organized into about 250 divisions from coast to coast.

The primary purpose of the Association is to teach First Aid and Home Nursing to both civilians and the Armed Forces and to provide trained and organized personnel to help in time of disaster or national emergency. This work was started in Canada in 1895 and, since then, about 750,000 persons have received certificates and other awards. Since 1940 the number has been close to, or above, 100,000 a year. During 1942, 118,490 certificates were issued and in the first half of 1943, 66,310. Many thousands of these went to members of the Armed Forces to which trained instructors and textbooks have been provided in large numbers. In 1942 an order was issued providing that every member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, men and women, must take St. John First Aid instruction. The railways of Canada and many large industrial concerns maintain their own St. John centres. The training of personnel of Air Raid Precaution in First Aid work has been a large war-time undertaking.

The uniformed Brigade performs a very special function in war-time. At port cities it assists the regular R.C.A.M.C. doctors and nurses, helps in hospitals and merchant seamen's hostels and shipwrecked seamen. It largely staffs the First Aid Posts for A.R.P. Early in 1943 when Voluntary Aid Detachments were made an integral part of the Army Nursing Service the Brigade instituted a recruiting campaign to enlist V.A.D. or nurses' aides and many are now on duty in Army hospitals. Others are helping short-staffed civilian hospitals. All wear the grey and white uniform with the eight-pointed cross of St. John. Uniformed St. John Bridgade members are to be found at all exhibitions, large demonstrations or wherever crowds gather. A new departure in 1943 has been the training of Brigade members as blood-typing technicians. The entire personnel of big war industries are typed so that, in the event of serious accident, blood transfusions may be given in the quickest possible time.

Early in 1943 a new agreement was entered into between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association whereby future training would come under a joint board consisting of representatives of both organizations and a chairman appointed by the Minister of War Services. Certificates are to be issued under the joint name. The object was to avoid duplication, pool instructors and make training available to as large a number of persons as possible. Further, under this new arrangement, which has been approved under Order in Council, the finances necessary to carry on St. John activity in Canada will come from the annual public appeal of the Red Cross.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—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

Crime is divided into two definite classes, criminal or 'indictable' offences, which include all serious crime covered by the Criminal Code (see pp. 979-983), and summary or 'non-indictable' offences, which comprise breaches of municipal by-laws, traffic laws and other less serious crimes (see pp. 983-986). 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; what are termed non-indictable offences when committed by adults are referred to as "minor" offences when committed by juveniles.

During 1942, there were 626,647 cases of adult offenders handled by the courts as compared with 596,582 cases in 1941. Of this total 45,283 cases were of an indictable nature while 581,364 cases were non-indictable. The corresponding figures for 1941 were 49,026 indictable and 547,556 non-indictable cases. In the case of juvenile offenders (under 16 years of age) 13,802 young persons were brought before the courts of which 2,044 were dismissed or had their cases adjourned *sine die*.

* 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, 1941, is obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Price 50 cents.

† The term "juvenile" is restricted to persons under 16 years of age.

Convictions for All Offences.—Total convictions in 1942 increased by 31,919 or 5·3 p.c. as compared with 1941. Of the total convictions, 11,758 were cases in which juveniles were found guilty of major or minor offences, an increase of 1,448 or 14·0 p.c. as compared with 1941.

Ontario led the provinces in convictions per 100,000 population during 1942, the ratio being 7,966; Quebec was second and Manitoba third.

Adults.—Alberta led in the rate of convictions for indictable offences, Ontario was second and British Columbia third, with Manitoba a close fourth. Ontario's rate of 7,457 convictions for non-indictable offences per 100,000 population was the highest. Quebec was second in this respect and Manitoba third.

Juveniles.—The ratios for juvenile crime are, of course, relatively small, but they are very important from a sociological standpoint. Ontario is clearly in the lead as regards major offences and Quebec as regards minor offences.

CONVICTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, FOR EACH PROVINCE, 1942

Province or Territory	Indictable	Non-Indictable	Total Adult	Major	Minor	Total Juvenile	Grand Total
Prince Edward Island	214	1,584	1,798	62	43	105	1,903
Nova Scotia	280	1,769	2,049	37	23	60	2,109
New Brunswick	229	1,757	1,986	60	15	75	2,061
Quebec	303	5,772	6,075	48	72	120	6,195
Ontario	394	7,457	7,851	80	35	115	7,966
Manitoba	328	4,364	4,692	68	13	81	4,773
Saskatchewan	289	943	1,232	44	8	52	1,284
Alberta	397	1,806	2,203	59	45	104	2,307
British Columbia	338	3,019	3,357	36	38	74	3,431
Yukon and Northwest Territories	182	1,041	1,223	Nil	Nil	-	1,223
CANADA	337	4,988	5,325	59	42	101	5,426

War-Time Trends.—During the three-year period from Sept. 30, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1942, convictions for all crime in Canada increased from 484,328 to 632,431 or by 30·6 p.c. During a similar period preceding the War, 1936-39, the increase was 15·0 p.c.—from 420,975 cases to 484,328 cases. Thus the total number of convictions has increased twice as fast during the first three war years as it did during the three years immediately preceding the War. As noted under the respective headings below, increased rates of convictions during the war years have occurred in both adult and juvenile crime. It is significant that at no time since statistics of juvenile crime have been compiled separately (1922) has any period shown such a marked acceleration in the juvenile crime rate as the first three years of war.

In using the statistics of Table **1**, it should be remembered that, while the Criminal Code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures for summary convictions are greatly influenced by the changing customs of the people, and show a strong tendency to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. Non-indictable offences as a class have shown an increase in proportion to all offences during the past three years, this increase being the result, mainly, of the application of the 40 miles an hour speed law throughout Canada, the addition of National Registration Acts, the stricter enforcement of the Radio Licence Act and other extensions of the field of non-indictable offences under war-time regulations.

The most significant figures in Table 1 are those of indictable offences per 100,000 population. Attention is drawn to the fact that while convictions for non-indictable offences have increased fairly steadily since 1934, a decline in convictions for indictable offences which started in 1940, has continued in 1941 and 1942.

1.—Convictions for All Offences (Juveniles Included), Classified by Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1930 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
	Offences Against—			Other Indictable Offences	Indictable and 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 Population	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Population	No.
1931...	4,739	5,288	20,649	6,177	36,853	10·0	355	330,235	90·0	3,183	367,088
1932...	4,323	5,194	19,902	7,060	36,479	10·9	347	300,176	89·1	2,857	336,655
1933...	4,266	5,319	20,693	7,808	38,086	11·4	357	294,982	88·6	2,762	333,068
1934...	3,815	5,310	20,255	7,657	37,037	10·6	342	331,197	89·4	3,060	368,234
1935...	4,233	5,178	20,774	8,860	39,045	9·7	357	364,807	90·3	3,336	403,852
1936...	4,660	5,860	21,174	9,335	41,029	9·7	372	379,946	90·3	3,445	420,975
1937...	5,010	5,826	22,803	8,733	42,372	9·1	381	422,704	90·9	3,801	465,076
1938...	5,808	6,631	23,941	12,274	48,654	10·5	434	416,644	89·5	3,717	465,298
1939...	5,668	7,354	25,628	14,475	53,125	11·0	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
1941...	5,405	5,624	20,998	16,823	48,850	8·1	425	551,662	91·9	4,794	600,512
1942...	5,671	5,456	20,605	14,497	46,229	7·3	396	586,202	92·7	5,030	632,431

Increases in the total number of convictions for 1942 are shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. All other provinces show decreases.

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-42

Province and Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	1,051	1,587	1,745	1,609	1,533	1,946	1,827
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	13	10	9	17	14	5	1
Gaol or fine	989	1,453	1,658	1,457	1,379	1,766	1,635
Reformatory	9	6	6	10	16	10	11
Death	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Other	40	118	72	125	124	163	180
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	7,157	7,844	8,208	9,447	11,024	12,314	12,385
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	137	170	202	205	165	126	134
Gaol or fine	6,078	6,728	7,190	8,482	9,959	11,107	11,149
Reformatory	78	80	83	89	101	121	112
Death	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Other	864	865	733	671	798	959	990
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	5,701	6,834	6,468	6,537	7,661	9,324	9,583
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	72	80	70	151	74	115	96
Gaol or fine	4,769	5,548	5,403	5,559	6,606	7,345	8,649
Reformatory	46	63	49	72	85	98	99
Death	2	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	2
Other	812	1,143	943	754	896	1,766	737

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-42—concluded

Province and Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Quebec—							
Convictions	122,932	109,552	102,035	104,987	109,183	167,811	209,985
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	741	545	825	903	908	597	563
Gaol or fine	96,531	87,250	82,695	85,099	87,071	141,986	183,297
Reformatory	293	225	315	401	508	598	595
Death	5	4	5	2	4	4	2
Other	25,362	21,528	18,195	18,582	20,692	24,626	25,528
Ontario—							
Convictions	221,263	254,886	258,238	270,328	287,656	308,202	304,704
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	901	1,143	1,146	1,326	1,359	871	912
Gaol or fine	175,738	208,524	215,716	233,386	255,901	276,464	269,988
Reformatory	2,657	2,622	3,137	3,803	2,937	2,717	2,550
Death	6	4	6	6	5	4	4
Other	41,961	42,593	38,233	31,807	27,454	28,146	31,250
Manitoba—							
Convictions	20,431	31,557	36,023	35,015	34,714	35,670	35,230
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	305	320	380	396	259	252	216
Gaol or fine	11,035	19,308	25,584	24,144	24,673	27,485	29,973
Reformatory	100	110	76	105	108	104	83
Death	2	Nil	6	3	Nil	1	1
Other	8,989	11,819	9,977	10,367	9,674	7,828	4,957
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	8,182	10,994	9,909	11,826	12,403	13,921	11,628
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	171	180	179	526	149	179	271
Gaol or fine	6,976	9,569	8,455	9,863	11,004	12,682	10,444
Reformatory	36	41	40	47	62	65	92
Death	Nil	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	1
Other	999	1,203	1,235	1,389	1,185	995	820
Alberta—							
Convictions	12,364	14,947	15,032	18,347	19,682	19,413	18,571
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	371	434	356	312	415	287	196
Gaol or fine	9,512	11,603	12,194	16,015	17,416	17,531	16,434
Reformatory	22	17	18	1	1	9	8
Death	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Other	2,459	2,891	2,463	2,019	1,850	1,586	1,931
British Columbia—							
Convictions	21,793	26,738	27,510	26,011	27,186	31,662	28,310
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	192	198	252	222	267	152	131
Gaol or fine	17,395	22,699	23,385	21,922	23,148	27,708	24,572
Reformatory	110	129	245	85	114	206	145
Death	7	Nil	1	1	4	1	3
Other	4,089	3,712	3,627	3,781	3,653	3,595	3,459
Yukon and N.W.T.—							
Convictions	101	137	130	221	221	249	208
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
Gaol or fine	94	120	113	192	202	231	200
Reformatory	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
Other	5	16	17	29	19	17	7
Canada—							
Convictions	**420,975**	**465,076**	**465,298**	**484,328**	**511,263**	**600,512**	**632,431**
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	**2,905**	**3,080**	**3,419**	**4,058**	**3,610**	**2,585**	**2,521**
Gaol or fine	**329,117**	**372,802**	**382,393**	**406,119**	**437,359**	**524,305**	**556,341**
Reformatory	**3,351**	**3,293**	**3,969**	**4,613**	**3,932**	**3,928**	**3,695**
Death	**22**	**13**	**22**	**14**	**17**	**13**	**15**
Other	**85,580**	**85,888**	**75,495**	**69,524**	**66,345**	**69,681**	**69,859**

Appeals.—In the calendar year 1942, 16·6 p.c. of the appeals in criminal or indictable cases resulted in the convictions being quashed. Appeals were dismissed in 58·9 p.c. of the cases, and new trials were directed in 10·3 p.c. In non-indictable cases, 54·4 p.c. of the appeals were dismissed.

3.—Appeals, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Year and Province	Appeals Disposed of by Courts	Method of Disposal			
		Convictions Quashed	Dismissed	New Trial Directed	Other
1941	INDICTABLE AND MAJOR CASES				
Prince Edward Island	2	Nil	1	1	Nil
Nova Scotia	6	"	3	1	2
New Brunswick	2	1	Nil	Nil	1
Quebec	33	5	23	3	2
Ontario	128	25	63	6	34
Manitoba	64	4	44	3	13
Saskatchewan	19	1	14	Nil	4
Alberta	72	18	41	6	7
British Columbia	90	11	65	4	10
Supreme Court of Canada	5	Nil	3	1	1
Totals, 1941	**421**	**65**	**257**	**25**	**74**
	NON-INDICTABLE AND MINOR CASES				
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	82	12	49	"	21
New Brunswick	9	3	6	"	Nil
Quebec	39	16	23	"	"
Ontario	139	48	84	"	7
Manitoba	35	7	26	"	2
Saskatchewan	68	23	35	"	10
Alberta	43	13	12	"	18
British Columbia	59	28	28	"	3
Totals, 1941	**474**	**150**	**263**		**61**
1942	INDICTABLE AND MAJOR CASES				
Prince Edward Island	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	10	"	3	1	6
New Brunswick	2	"	2	Nil	Nil
Quebec	34	7	25	1	1
Ontario	106	20	51	11	24
Manitoba	17	4	12	1	Nil
Saskatchewan	9	Nil	6	1	2
Alberta	59	12	28	10	9
British Columbia	77	9	57	8	3
Supreme Court of Canada	3	1	2	Nil	Nil
Totals, 1942	**319**	**53**	**188**	**33**	**45**
	NON-INDICTABLE AND MINOR CASES				
Prince Edward Island	4	Nil	1	2	1
Nova Scotia	61	14	47	Nil	Nil
New Brunswick	3	Nil	3	"	"
Quebec	39	19	20	"	"
Ontario	126	48	46	"	32
Manitoba	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil
Saskatchewan	30	9	20	"	1
Alberta	50	14	24	"	12
British Columbia	53	9	38	"	6
Totals, 1942	**366**	**113**	**199**	**2**	**52**

Section 2.—Offences of Adults

The statistics in Table 4 are comparable with those shown for juvenile offenders in Table 18. The separation between adult and juvenile offenders is available only for the years beginning with 1922, but totals of adult offences for the years 1931-37 may be obtained by subtracting those of Table 18 from those of Table 1.

War-Time Trends.—A marked decrease in convictions for indictable offences is noted during the first three war years. "Offences against the person", which increased 70·0 p.c. during the three years preceding the War, have shown a 0·2 p.c. decrease since 1939; "offences against property with violence" increased 27·0 p.c. from 1936 to 1939 but decreased 36·2 p.c. during the three war years; while the increase for "offences against property without violence" in the former period was 25·5 p.c. as against a decrease of 31·1 p.c. for the latter.

4.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-42

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Indictable Offences—					
Offences against the person	5,624	5,478	5,268	5,142	5,465
Offences against property with violence	5,509	6,147	5,416	4,217	3,920
Offences against property without violence	20,267	22,113	19,924	16,584	15,551
Other	12,199	14,369	16,115	16,703	14,373
Totals, Indictable Offences	43,599	48,107	46,723	42,646	39,309
Non-Indictable Offences—					
Gambling Acts	10,537	11,106	16,318	30,486	21,129
Liquor Acts	12,442	13,513	12,946	15,369	16,898
Traffic regulations	285,951	292,904	311,678	369,234	399,957
Vagrancy and loose, idle and disorderly conduct	17,602	17,884	18,602	16,912	14,554
Drunkenness	36,894	36,007	37,826	40,002	44,801
Frequenting bawdy houses	3,518	2,580	1,170	1,208	1,192
Other	47,720	54,614	57,569	74,345	82,833
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences	414,664	428,608	456,109	547,556	581,364
Grand Totals	**458,263**	**476,715**	**502,832**	**590,202**	**620,673**

Class of Offence	PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION									
	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	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	1·2	50	1·1	48	1·0	46	0·9	45	0·9	47
Offences against property with violence	1·2	49	1·3	54	1·1	47	0·7	37	0·6	34
Offences against property without violence	4·4	181	4·6	196	4·0	175	2·8	144	2·5	133
Other	2·7	109	3·1	127	3·2	141	2·8	145	2·3	123
Totals, Indictable Offences	9·5	389	10·1	425	9·3	409	7·2	371	6·3	337
Non-Indictable Offences—										
Gambling Acts	2·3	94	2·3	98	3·2	143	5·2	265	3·4	181
Liquor Acts	2·7	111	2·9	119	2·6	113	2·6	134	2·7	145
Traffic regulations	62·4	2,551	61·4	2,589	62·0	2,729	62·5	3,209	64·4	3,432
Vagrancy and loose, idle, and disorderly conduct	3·8	157	3·8	158	3·7	163	2·9	147	2·4	125
Drunkenness	8·1	329	7·6	318	7·5	331	6·8	348	7·2	385
Frequenting bawdy houses	0·8	31	0·5	23	0·2	10	0·2	10	0·2	10
Other	10·4	426	11·4	483	11·5	504	12·6	646	13·4	711
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences	90·5	3,699	89·9	3,788	90·7	3,993	92·8	4,759	93·7	4,989
Grand Totals	**100·0**	**4,088**	**100·0**	**4,213**	**100·0**	**4,402**	**100·0**	**5,130**	**100·0**	**5,326**

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. Table 5, along with the figures published in earlier editions of the Year Book (see headnote to table), provides the necessary background.

It may be stated that during the 42-year period from 1900 to 1942 crimes increased from 5,768 to 39,309 or 582 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was 117·1 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was almost five times that of the population.

War-Time Trends.—Convictions for indictable offences, which had increased from 36,059 in 1936 to 48,107 in 1939, or by 33·4 p.c. during the three years preceding the outbreak of war, have decreased steadily during the first three war years. The 1942 total of convictions was 39,309, a decrease of 18·3 p.c. since the War started.

5.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, see p. 1016 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30, p. 908 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
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
1941.....	207	1,675	1,185	11,514	15,861	2,811	3,106	3,263	2,996	6	22	42,646
1942.....	205	1,646	1,063	10,269	15,070	2,419	2,621	3,193	2,792	5	26	39,309

Multiple Convictions.—The total number of convictions for any one year must not be confused with the total number of persons convicted for the same period 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 of value 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, 1938-42

Persons Convicted of—	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
2 offences.....	2,546	2,901	2,652	1,850	1,838
3 "	624	713	623	554	453
4 "	285	340	289	235	222
5 "	172	164	181	135	130
6 "	107	103	99	96	81
7 "	59	87	61	43	55
8 "	44	60	37	41	49
9 "	23	39	27	31	26
10 "	17	32	27	20	22
11 to 20 offences.....	73	68	87	56	74
21 offences or over.....	14	25	19	18	15
Totals, Convicted of more than One Crime.....	3,964	4,532	4,102	3,079	2,965
Totals, Convicted of One Crime.....	31,478	33,700	33,879	32,692	29,340
Grand Totals.....	**35,442**	**38,232**	**37,981**	**35,771**	**32,305**

Acquittals in Relation to Convictions.—In 1941 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Territories showed increases as compared with 1940 in the number of convictions for indictable offences. In 1942, the number of convictions was less than in 1941 for each of the provinces but the Territories showed an increase. The percentage of acquittals to convictions for recent years is greatest in Ontario with Nova Scotia or Alberta taking second place. The variation in position of the provinces, however, aside from Ontario, shows fairly wide fluctuation.

7.—Charges, Convictions, and Percentages of Acquittals of Adults Charged with Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1940-42

Province	1940		1941		1942		Percentages of Acquittals		
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Prince Edward Island	260	251	217	207	226	205	3·5	4·8	10·2
Nova Scotia	1,825	1,573	1,999	1,675	1,892	1,646	13·8	19·3	14·9
New Brunswick	1,199	1,131	1,260	1,185	1,119	1,063	5·7	6·3	5·3
Quebec	13,112	12,152	12,433	11,514	11,167	10,269	7·3	8·0	8·7
Ontario	21,448	17,558	19,280	15,861	18,457	15,070	18·1	21·6	22·5
Manitoba	3,768	3,353	3,210	2,811	2,731	2,419	11·0	14·2	12·9
Saskatchewan	3,135	2,886	3,412	3,106	2,805	2,621	7·9	9·9	7·0
Alberta	4,908	4,411	3,846	3,263	3,721	3,193	10·1	17·8	16·5
British Columbia	3,837	3,392	3,340	2,996	3,130	2,792	11·6	11·5	12·1
Yukon and N.W.T.	24	16	29	28	35	31	33·3	3·6	12·9
Canada	**53,516**	**46,723**	**49,026**	**42,646**	**45,283**	**39,309**	**12·7**	**15·0**	**15·2**

Classes of Indictable Offences and Analyses of Convictions.—The 1942 convictions were 7·8 p.c. lower than in 1941 when they were 8·7 p.c. below the 1940 figure. Decreases in theft, embezzlement, false pretences, fraud, receiving stolen goods, horse- and cattle-stealing, burglary, robbery, forgery and uttering, and gambling, which are among the crimes providing the greatest percentage of all indictable convictions, were leaders in the decline of indictable crime during the war years. They were also the leaders in the heavy increase in indictable crime during the three years preceding the War. Convictions for theft increased 18·3 p.c. in the three pre-war years and decreased 29·3 p.c. since the War started. Theft comprises nearly one-third of all indictable offences.

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1940-42

Class and Offence	1940		1941		1942	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
Class I.—Offences Against the Person						
Abduction	29	13	21	19	21	11
Assaults	4,549	3,632	4,906	3,914	5,440	4,301
Offences against females	1,260	923	776	567	800	540
Manslaughter and murder	152	65	158	60	159	68
Attempted murder; shooting and wounding	125	85	145	108	134	92
Non-support, desertion	539	414	509	380	412	325
Other offences against the person	164	136	150	94	152	128
Totals, Class I	**6,818**	**5,268**	**6,665**	**5,142**	**7,118**	**5,465**
Class II.—Offences Against Property With Violence						
Burglary and robbery	6,074	5,416	4,727	4,217	4,406	3,920
Totals, Class II	**6,074**	**5,416**	**4,727**	**4,217**	**4,406**	**3,920**

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1940-42—conc.

Class and Offence	1940		1941		1942	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
Class III.—Offences Against Property Without Violence						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	4	4	5	5	4	4
Fraud, embezzlement and false pretences	4,268	3,679	3,292	2,791	2,859	2,478
Receiving stolen goods	2,465	1,965	1,728	1,351	1,542	1,183
Thefts	15,330	13,464	13,462	11,632	12,685	11,056
Totals, Class III	**22,067**	**19,112**	**18,487**	**15,779**	**17,090**	**14,721**
Class IV.—Malicious Offences Against Property						
Arson	92	58	77	59	55	42
Malicious damage to property	910	754	896	746	986	788
Totals, Class IV	**1,002**	**812**	**973**	**805**	**1,041**	**830**
Class V.—Forgery and Other Offences Against the Currency						
Offences against currency	64	52	48	45	9	8
Forgery and uttering forged documents	1,635	1,551	1,093	1,044	1,254	1,217
Totals, Class V	**1,699**	**1,603**	**1,141**	**1,089**	**1,263**	**1,225**
Class VI.—Other Offences Not Included in the Foregoing Classes						
Dangerous or reckless driving	1,593	1,286	1,588	1,302	1,469	1,165
Defence of Canada Regulations	1,079	949	1,784	1,552	1,298	1,232
Driving car while drunk	2,006	1,794	2,232	1,984	1,967	1,720
Gambling and lotteries	3,028	2,934	3,815	3,672	2,432	2,361
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates	4,086	4,038	3,731	3,693	3,309	3,269
Various other offences	4,064	3,511	3,883	3,411	3,890	3,401
Totals, Class VI	**15,856**	**14,512**	**17,033**	**15,614**	**14,365**	**13,148**
Grand Totals	**53,516**	**46,723**	**49,026**	**42,646**	**45,283**	**39,309**

9.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions, and Sentences in Respect of Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-42

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Charges	42,541	43,968	50,998	56,352	53,516	49,026	45,283
Acquittals	6,381	6,768	7,346	8,194	6,764	6,333	5,934
Persons detained for lunacy	101	52	53	51	29	47	40
Convictions	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107	46,723	42,646	39,309
Males	*32,689*	*33,365*	*39,423*	*43,282*	*40,482*	*36,429*	*33,415*
Females	*3,370*	*3,783*	*4,176*	*4,825*	*6,241*	*6,217*	*5,894*
First convictions	24,109	24,291	28,536	29,875	30,341	27,826	26,212
Second convictions	3,864	4,273	4,974	5,744	4,903	4,257	3,769
Reiterated convictions	8,086	8,584	10,089	12,488	11,479	10,563	9,328
Sentences—							
Option of a fine	9,593	9,310	11,368	13,047	14,873	16,828	15,573
Under one year in gaol	11,319	12,224	15,115	16,246	14,766	12,354	11,139
One year or over in gaol	1,651	1,506	1,740	1,904	1,784	1,578	1,516
Two years and under five in penitentiary	2,371	2,434	2,804	3,558	3,103	2,119	2,173
Five years or over in penitentiary	528	644	608	497	500	459	347
For life in penitentiary	6	2	7	3	7	7	1
Death	22	13	22	14	17	13	15
Committed to reformatories	2,572	2,519	3,122	3,629	2,738	2,596	2,241
Other sentences	7,997	8,496	8,813	9,209	8,935	6,692	6,304

10.—Convictions for Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., of Person Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-42.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Occupation—							
Agriculture	2,531	3,286	3,198	3,778	4,079	3,372	2,891
Armed Services	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	878	1,692	2,468
Clerical	[1]	[1]	[1]	2,088	1,592	1,935	1,549
Lumbering	98	136	194	202	232	177	187
Electric light and power	[1]	[1]	[1]	78	84	101	84
Entertainment and sport	[1]	[1]	[1]	146	130	146	89
Finance and insurance	[1]	[1]	[1]	100	91	127	41
Fishing and trapping	181	218	242	372	440	279	313
Laundry and cleaning	[1]	[1]	[1]	53	462	857	291
Mining	368	434	515	699	728	675	674
Manufacturing and construction	3,197	3,491	3,696	4,435	3,788	3,447	3,586
Service—							
Domestic	3,777	4,187	3,862	3,946	5,305	4,752	4,591
Personal	[1]	[1]	[1]	956	941	1,004	1,004
Public	445	415	376	260	171	71	130
Professional	169	156	210	218	257	317	252
Transportation	1,406	1,424	1,779	1,938	2,004	1,740	1,949
Trade	6,003	5,052	6,112	4,237	3,848	3,239	3,262
Labour	13,470	14,325	16,400	19,303	16,838	13,708	11,668
At educational institutions	647	733	806	869	866	753	567
Unemployed	1,170	1,477	2,216	1,789	2,003	2,129	918
Not given	2,597	1,814	3,993	2,640	1,986	2,125	2,795
Totals	**36,059**	**37,148**	**43,599**	**48,107**	**46,723**	**42,646**	**39,309**
Conjugal Condition—							
Married	12,392	12,835	13,787	16,580	16,508	16,795	14,615
Single	20,759	22,061	25,017	28,187	27,539	22,993	21,390
Widowed	581	642	823	810	711	709	495
Divorced	23	33	23	42	54	26	42
Not given	2,304	1,577	3,949	2,488	1,911	2,123	2,767
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write	375	332	487	832	465	319	251
Elementary	34,339	35,461	39,594	43,908	43,932	39,952	36,066
Superior	575	791	703	1,203	818	462	339
Not given	770	564	2,815	2,164	1,508	1,913	2,653
Age—							
16 years and under 21	6,875	7,503	8,492	10,480	9,471	8,580	8,468
21 years and under 40	19,244	20,446	22,751	25,393	25,380	21,713	19,423
40 years or over	6,948	7,215	8,019	8,956	9,956	9,825	8,563
Not given	2,992	1,984	4,337	3,268	1,916	2,528	2,855
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate	30,561	32,838	35,625	40,231	39,634	35,618	31,793
Immoderate	3,487	3,637	5,702	5,990	5,730	5,113	4,927
Not given	2,011	673	2,272	1,886	1,359	1,915	2,589
Birthplace—							
England or Wales	1,518	1,548	1,619	1,747	1,423	1,137	1,129
Ireland	368	449	477	515	359	244	253
Scotland	813	772	894	870	719	487	497
Canada	26,751	28,082	31,601	37,677	37,264	33,204	30,700
Other British possessions	132	147	206	123	85	99	84
United States	1,116	818	948	986	967	912	733
Other foreign countries	3,536	3,880	3,960	3,942	4,438	4,637	3,363
Not given	1,825	1,452	3,894	2,247	1,468	1,926	2,550
Religion—							
Baptist	837	1,045	1,081	1,116	931	838	719
Church of England	3,323	4,103	4,321	4,729	4,348	3,784	3,846
Jewish	538	486	646	743	514	473	517
Methodist[2]	268	254	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Presbyterian	2,004	2,430	2,749	3,087	2,665	2,162	1,941
Roman Catholic	15,464	15,678	17,854	20,410	21,677	19,325	18,191
United Church	2,887	3,567	4,099	5,127	4,810	4,372	4,099
Protestant	4,747	3,724	4,464	5,352	4,978	4,523	3,800
Other denominations	3,129	4,040	3,662[3]	4,026	4,335	4,517	3,221
No religion	[1]	[1]	517[3]	388	503	345	175
Not given	2,862	1,821	4,206	3,129	1,962	2,307	2,800
Residence—							
Cities or towns	27,749	28,247	33,611	36,911	36,011	32,775	30,736
Rural districts	8,310	8,901	9,988	11,196	10,712	9,871	8,573

[1] Not reported separately in this year. [2] Not withstanding the fact that the United Church of Canada was completely organized in 1926, these persons still reported themselves as Methodists. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Convictions of Females.—Females convicted of indictable offences numbered 5,894 in 1942, a decrease from the total of 6,217 in 1941. They comprised 15·0 p.c. of all convictions of adults in 1942 as compared with 14·6 p.c. in 1941. In all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, the percentages of women convicted to total convictions were higher in 1942 than in 1941. Increases, however, were not great in any province.

11.—Convictions of Females for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-42

Province	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Prince Edward Island	15	16	17	19	23	6·7	6·0	6·7	9·2	11·2
Nova Scotia	71	73	95	80	108	5·6	4·5	6·0	4·8	6·6
New Brunswick	59	50	38	72	82	6·5	4·5	3·4	6·1	7·7
Quebec	1,880	2,589	3,732	3,573	3,313	18·3	23·9	30·7	31·0	32·3
Ontario	947	897	1,190	1,303	1,183	5·5	4·5	6·8	8·2	7·9
Manitoba	258	240	276	288	312	8·4	6·3	8·2	10·2	12·9
Saskatchewan	133	210	223	299	305	5·2	6·1	7·7	9·6	11·6
Alberta	246	317	310	251	267	6·8	7·7	7·0	7·7	8·4
British Columbia	567	427	358	332	298	12·8	11·5	10·6	11·1	10·7
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil	6	2	Nil	3	–	19·3	12·5	..	9·7
Canada	**4,176**	**4,825**	**6,241**	**6,217**	**5,894**	**9·6**	**10·0**	**13·3**	**14·6**	**15·0**

Recidivism.—The number of offenders who relapse into crime after a first conviction has decreased during 1941 and 1942. While the number of first offenders decreased during the first three war years, the percentage of total convictions represented by this class increased slowly. The number of recidivists and the percentage of total convictions they represent have both decreased, though by less than 1 p.c. per year.

12.—First Offences, Second Offences, and Reiterated Offences of an Indictable Nature, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-42

Class of Offence	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of First, Second, etc. Convictions to Totals				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
First	28,536	29,875	30,341	27,826	26,212	65·45	62·10	64·94	65·25	66·68
Second	4,974	5,744	4,903	4,257	3,769	11·41	11·94	10·49	9·98	9·59
Reiterated	10,089	12,488	11,479	10,563	9,328	23·14	25·96	24·57	24·77	23·73
Totals	**43,599**	**48,107**	**46,723**	**42,646**	**39,309**	**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 of 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 during 1942 showed an increase of 6·2 p.c. as compared with 1941. The increase was almost totally accounted for in the Province of Quebec, although Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed nominal increases. All other provinces showed fewer convictions for 1942 than 1941.

13.—Convictions of Adults for Non-Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1900–12, see p. 1020 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1913–30, p. 913 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
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
1941..	1,664	10,254	7,703	152,330	288,874	32,481	10,499	15,434	28,096	80	141	547,556
1942..	1,521	10,386	8,170	195,672	285,240	32,209	8,541	14,543	24,905	86	91	581,364

The marked increase in the past 16 years in non-indictable convictions has been due, almost entirely, to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 96,340 in 1927 to 399,957 during 1942 or from 50 p.c. of the total in 1927 to 68·8 p.c. in 1942. Breaches of the radio licence laws have also increased rapidly during the past two years, due, perhaps, to stricter enforcement.

14.—Non-Indictable Convictions, by Type, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-42

Offence	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Increase or Decrease 1941-42
Assault	3,236	3,112	2,865	2,790	3,004	+214
Fishery and game Acts, offences against	2,704	3,181	2,854	3,403	2,412	−991
Gambling Acts, offences against	10,537	11,106	16,318	30,486	21,129	−9,357
Liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts, offences against	12,442	13,513	12,946	15,369	16,898	+1,529
Non-payment of wages	1,718	1,436	1,272	1,380	364	−1,016
Breaches of traffic regulations	285,951	292,904	311,678	369,234	399,957	+30,723
Breaches of by-laws	21,914	25,852	30,030	36,102	34,541	−1,561
Non-support of family and neglecting children	1,574	2,211	2,238	2,546	2,403	−143
Contributing to delinquency of children	1,335	1,362	1,326	1,360	1,158	−202
Revenue laws, offences against	4,267	1,610	1,947	1,012	2,052	+1,040
Vagrancy	9,273	12,623	9,758	8,856	7,212	−1,644
Drunkenness	36,894	36,007	37,826	40,002	44,801	+4,799
Frequenting bawdy houses	3,518	2,580	1,170	1,208	1,192	−16
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace	8,458	5,585	9,220	9,291	9,684	+393
Radios without licences	[1]	4,479	2,901	12,447	21,706	+9,259
Various other offences	10,843	11,047	11,760	12,070	12,851	+781
Totals	**414,664**	**428,608**	**456,109**	**547,556**	**581,364**	**+33,808**

[1] 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 increased by 11·2 p.c. in 1942 as compared with 1941. Maximum figures were attained in the years 1913 and 1914; during the War of 1914-18 there was an appreciable reduction and since then, while figures have fluctuated, they have not approximated the former high levels.

15.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1021 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1911-30 p. 914 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1931.....	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	Nil	29,148
1932.....	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	"	22,664
1933.....	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1	18,910
1934.....	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4	20,764
1935.....	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5	25,643
1936.....	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3	28,433
1937.....	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19	34,606
1938.....	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	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
1941.....	539	3,654	3,332	8,292	17,831	1,472	591	1,353	2,871	23	44	40,002
1942.....	606	4,387	4,217	10,400	17,622	1,580	570	1,393	3,964	43	19	44,801

Offences Against the Liquor Acts.—Until the War of 1914-18, alcoholic liquors were generally sold under specified conditions by licensed hotels or licensed shops. Offences against the liquor Acts usually represented a breach of the conditions of sale. During the War, prohibition was generally established but in more recent years the Provincial Governments have taken over the sale of liquor through commissions. Eight of the nine provinces now have such 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 16,898 in 1942.

16.—Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, see p. 1022 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30, p. 915 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
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
1941.....	250	1,273	431	3,206	6,346	624	894	1,298	994	25	28	15,369
1942.....	188	1,323	477	3,037	6,901	1,130	982	1,294	1,508	24	34	16,898

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 1942, 68·8 p.c. of the total non-indictable convictions.

17.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, see p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30, p. 915 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	Canada
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[1]....	252	1,179	1,011	57,174	186,825	23,711	2,706	3,536	12,294	Nil	288,688
1938.....	200	1,572	835	52,395	185,709	26,682	2,939	4,068	11,550	1	285,951
1939.....	191	1,725	725	51,858	193,815	24,732	3,055	5,397	11,403	3	292,904
1940.....	240	2,388	2,064	47,927	210,834	23,795	3,815	6,709	13,906	Nil	311,678
1941[2]....	530	2,444	2,314	73,367	231,823	26,092	5,625	8,253	18,784	2[2]	369,234
1942[2]....	331	2,594	1,765	110,579	232,646	25,522	4,034	7,779	14,705	2[2]	399,957

[1] 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 the breach of Defence of Canada Regulations and leaving the scene of an accident have also been so classed. [2] Includes one in the Northwest Territories. No convictions were reported for the Northwest Territories for other years.

For the year 1942, Ontario, which had 47 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 597), had 58 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 15 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 28 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 6 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 1942 the numbers of females convicted of non-indictable offences increased by 163·1 p.c. In proportion to total offenders, however, they showed a very small decrease, only 4·7 p.c. of the offenders convicted for non-indictable offences in 1942 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; 1941—males 520,243, females 27,313; 1942—males 554,042, females 27,322.

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 1931-42. 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, there has been a definite upward trend in the percentage of major offences to all offences.

18.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

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. 981. For figures for 1922-30, see p. 916 of the 1942 Year Book.

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.
1931.....	256	961	3,938	156	5,311	68·4	51	2,457	31·6	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
1941.....	263	1,407	4,414	120	6,204	60·2	54	4,106	39·8	36	10,310
1942.....	206	1,536	5,054	124	6,920	58·9	59	4,838	41·1	42	11,758

19.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex Years Ended Sept. 30, 1941 and 1942

Provinces	Major Offences				Minor Offences			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Prince Edward Island	58	56	[1]	4	14	33	3	8
Nova Scotia	233	214	11	6	98	107	43	26
New Brunswick	327	268	17	11	86	55	6	16
Quebec	1,572	1,563	65	54	1,819	1,960	511	467
Ontario	2,502	2,951	86	120	699	1,112	180	211
Manitoba	296	480	19	23	55	79	8	20
Saskatchewan	247	384	16	13	46	62	7	7
Alberta	359	460	19	12	317	354	21	9
British Columbia	353	287	24	14	175	275	18	37
Totals	**5,947**	**6,663**	**257**	**257**	**3,309**	**4,037**	**797**	**801**

[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 proportions of the offences committed by persons in any one age group, the figures of population being taken from the decennial censuses, except in 1939, 1940 and 1942 (where official estimates are used), the population in each age group is the officially recorded population for the Census.

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 773 in 1942.

20.—Convictions of Persons 7-21 Years of Age for Major or Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1939-42

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
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
1939	5,018	10,480	15,498	264	950	516
1940	5,298	9,471	14,769[1]	289	850	485
1941	6,204	8,580	14,784	321	783	488
1942	6,920	8,468	15,388	358	773	508

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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 1942, 94·1 p.c. of the major offences were in these classes.

War-Time Trends.—Major offences for juveniles, which had increased only 1·0 p.c. during the three latest pre-war years increased by 37·9 p.c. during the first three war years, 1939-42. The increase was chiefly in convictions for theft, burglary and common assault. Convictions for theft, which had decreased 9·1 p.c. from 1936 to 1939, have shown an increase of 30·6 p.c. from 1939 to 1942. Thefts of bicycles and automobiles have also shown a much faster rate of increase in the same comparison. The rate of increase for burglary, which had been 17·0 p.c. in the period 1936-39, advanced to 25·9 p.c. during 1939-42. Convictions for common assault, which had declined 35·3 p.c. from 1936 to 1939 have shown a 62·1 p.c. increase for the first three years of war.

21.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-42

Offence	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Murder	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manslaughter	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	1
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest	8	10	8	5	17	12	9	5
Indecent assault	29	31	32	41	54	32	43	30
Aggravated assault and wounding	60	24	31	32	26	24	59	23
Common assault	98	102	83	68	66	99	93	107
Endangering life on railway	48	30	27	30	21	28	54	38
Other offences against the person	5	5	5	8	6	11	5	2
Breaking, entering and theft	1,022	1,015	1,204	1,110	1,189	1,245	1,396	1,497
Robbery	9	4	18	12	18	16	11	39
Theft and receiving stolen goods	3,548	3,094	3,128	3,043	2,916	3,037	3,439	4,023
False pretences and fraud	14	12	14	19	10	17[1]	28	16
Arson	13	15	10	10	11	5	34	21
Other wilful damage to property	599	539	565	602	578	657	913	994
Forgery and offences against the currency	12	11	10	9	13	8	14	11
Immorality	35	52	48	45	36	47	61	49
Various other offences	14	25	41	21	57	58[1]	45	64
Totals	**5,514**	**4,970**	**5,224**	**5,055**	**5,018**	**5,298**	**6,204**	**6,920**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

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 19·4 p.c. of the juveniles convicted of major offences in 1942 had previously been found guilty, as compared with less than one-fourth of those convicted of similar offences in 1929 (23·3 p.c.).

22.—Juvenile Offenders Convicted of Major Offences and Number of Times Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

Year	Times Convicted					Total Offenders	Total 'Repeaters'	P.C. of 'Repeaters' to Total Offenders
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or Over			
1931	4,013	540	308	158	292	5,311	1,298	24·44
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	30·03
1939	3,588	709	306	192	223	5,018	1,430	28·50
1940	3,711	813	357	190	227	5,298	1,587	29·95
1941	4,356	994	396	199	259	6,204	1,848	29·79
1942	5,577	669	348	144	182	6,920	1,343	19·41

Minor Offences.—From Table 23 it will be seen that there was an increase of 18 p.c. in the number of convictions for minor offences in 1942 as compared with 1941.

23.—Convictions of Juveniles for Minor Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-42

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Breach of traffic regulations	201	273	399	835	994
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	312	454	604	501	418
Incorrigibility	677	761	951	1,145	1,275
Truancy	264	264	289	366	348
Vagrancy and wandering away from home	77	138	125	209	360
Other minor offences	449	705	765	1,050	1,443
Totals	**1,980**	**2,595**	**3,133**	**4,106**	**4,838**

Class of Offence	PROPORTIONS									
	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.
Breach of traffic regulations	2·9	2	3·6	3	4·7	3	8·1	7	8·4	9
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	4·4	3	6·0	4	7·2	5	4·9	4	3·5	4
Incorrigibility	9·6	6	10·0	7	11·3	8	11·1	10	10·8	11
Truancy	3·8	2	3·5	2	3·4	3	3·5	3	3·0	3
Vagrancy and wandering away from home	1·1	1	1·8	1	1·5	1	2·0	2	3·1	3
Other minor offences	6·4	4	9·2	6	9·1	7	10·2	9	12·3	12
Totals	**28·2**	**18**	**34·1**	**23**	**37·2**	**27**	**39·8**	**35**	**41·1**	**42**

War-Time Trends.—An increase of 15·8 p.c. shown in convictions of juveniles for minor offences during the three years preceding the War compares with an increase of 86·4 p.c. for the first three years of war. Breaches of municipal by-laws accounted for a large part of this war-time increase, mainly of bicycle regulations which increased 543·1 p.c. since the start of the War as compared with a 37·8 p.c. increase during the three pre-war years, and this, in turn, is the result of the increased use of bicycles to ease the war-time traffic situation. But incorrigibility, truancy, vagrancy and "wandering away from home" also showed much higher percentages of increase during the war period. Reasons for these must be sought deeper, viz., in the general effects of war on the conduct of juveniles as a whole.

Section 4.—Municipal Police Statistics

Police statistics were collected from 159 cities and towns of 4,000 or over population in 1942. The aggregate population of this group of cities and towns is 4,934,039. Total number of policemen in those towns was 5,932 or one for every 832 of population.

A total of 490,431 offences were reported to the police. Arrests numbered 122,677 and 276,907 summons were issued. There was 380,031 prosecutions and 328,462 convictions.

Automobiles stolen numbered 7,594 with 7,663 recovered. Bicycles stolen numbered 16,959 with 12,795 recovered. The value of other goods reported to the police as stolen was $2,715,908. Value of stolen goods recovered totalled $1,479,504.

Automobile accidents numbered 45,473 as the result of which 480 persons were killed and 15,276 injured. Other accidents caused 954 deaths and 7,423 injuries.

The number of doors found unlocked by the police was 39,344; 42,795 persons were given shelter in police stations and 8,817 stray children were returned to their homes.

24.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Year and Province	Cities and Towns	Population	Police	Arrests	Summonses	Population per Policeman	Arrests per Policeman
1941							
Prince Edward Island	1	12,361	11	415	443	1,124	37
Nova Scotia	13	176,444	160	6,647	2,547	1,103	42
New Brunswick	6	93,985	110	4,256	2,154	854	38
Quebec	43	1,435,170	2,350	44,333	38,744	611	19
Ontario	69	1,764,789	2,102	44,614	182,002	840	21
Manitoba	7	269,379	337	5,165	31,199	799	15
Saskatchewan	8	146,004	144	2,583	4,690	1,014	18
Alberta	4	192,296	215	4,300	7,642	894	20
British Columbia	10	349,191	516	8,512	25,118	677	17
Totals, 1941	**161**	**4,439,619**	**5,945**	**120,825**	**294,539**	**747**	**20**
1942							
Prince Edward Island	1	14,281	11	422	265	1,298	38
Nova Scotia	13	207,535	176	7,885	3,460	1,584	45
New Brunswick	6	102,492	110	5,237	1,588	932	48
Quebec	42	1,626,938	2,384	47,349	50,687	682	20
Ontario	68	1,968,470	2,023	42,187	156,779	973	21
Manitoba	7	279,759	349	5,012	28,962	801	14
Saskatchewan	8	156,628	142	2,048	3,382	1,103	14
Alberta	4	187,904	211	3,919	5,251	891	19
British Columbia	10	390,032	526	8,618	26,533	741	16
Totals, 1942	**159**	**4,934,039**	**5,932**	**122,677**	**276,907**	**832**	**21**

Section 5.—Penitentiary Statistics*

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. Seven institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other five are at Dorchester, N.B.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; New Westminster, B.C.; and Collins Bay, Ont. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1942, the average daily population of these institutions was 3,438 and the total net cash outlay for the year was $2,832,478 or $2.18 per convict per diem, compared with 3,685 average daily population and $2,641,192 total net cash outlay or $1.98 per convict per diem for the year 1941.

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, Ont., where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. Female convicts in custody on Mar. 31, 1942, numbered 39 compared with 46 in 1941 and 33 in 1940.

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 1942 was: in penitentiaries, 46 p.c.; in reformatories and training schools, 194 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,454 p.c. In dealing with these figures it must be born 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.

* This section has been revised in co-operation with the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice.

25.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1940-42

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
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**

25.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1940-42—concluded

Year and Type of Institution	In Custody, Beginning of Year	Admitted during Year	Discharged during Year	In Custody, End of Year
1941				
Penitentiaries	3,772	1,625	1,709	3,688
Reformatories and training schools	4,847	8,001	8,589	4,259
Gaols	4,332	56,432	56,948	3,816
Totals, 1941	**12,951**	**66,058**	**67,246**	**11,763**
1942				
Penitentiaries	3,688	1,241	1,697	3,232
Reformatories and training schools	4,269	7,887	8,283	3,863
Gaols	3,816	55,040	55,500	3,356
Totals, 1942	**11,773**	**64,168**	**65,480**	**10,451**

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, from 1939 to 1943 there was a decrease of 22 p.c. below the previous year. The number of paroles (ticket-of-leave), as shown in Table 26, was 264 in 1943.

26.—Movement of Convicts in Penitentiaries, Fiscal Years 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
In Custody, Beginnings of Years	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**
Received—					
From jails	1,696	1,607	1,422	1,094	1,154
By transfer	434	203	199	145	143
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave	4	10	4	1	Nil
By recapture	1	17	Nil	Nil	"
Revocation of licence	Nil	Nil	"	1	"
Escape—at large	"	"	"	Nil	"
From Military authorities (prisoners of war)	"	"	"	"	2
Totals, Received	2,135	1,837	1,625	1,241	1,299
Discharged—					
By expiry of sentence	1,131	1,087	1,264	1,258	1,081
By transfer	438	211	200	145	143
By ticket-of-leave	280	373	164	232	264
By deportation	24	29	9	9	15
By unconditional release	16	71	18	18	28
By death	13	13	25	14	11
By pardon	7	52	24	14	13
By escape	2	–	1	1	Nil
Struck off register	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	"
By release on order of court	Nil	5	1	5	4
By conditional pardon (to mental hospitals)	"	18	Nil	Nil	Nil
By revocation temporary licence, recommitted	"	Nil	"	"	"
By return to provincial authorities	"	7	3	1	3
Totals, Discharged	1,912	1,866	1,709	1,697	1,562
In Custody, Ends of Years	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**

Table **27** shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1943, of the total of 2,969, 15 p.c. were under 21 years of age and 39 p.c. between 21 and 30 years of age; thus 54 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, 1936-43

Age Group	1936	1937	1938	1939[1]	1940[1]	1941	1942	1943
Under 21 years	280	317	194	390	463	465	421	447
21 to 30 years	1,471	1,515	1,632	1,592	1,574	1,473	1,283	1,168
31 to 40 years	740	806	1,008	1,080	1,040	995	837	705
41 to 50 years	361	378	431	442	430	477	420	395
51 to 60 years	178	174	211	207	188	191	191	182
Over 60 years	68	74	104	92	77[2]	87	80	72
Totals	**3,098**	**3,264**	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**

[1] Figures for 1939 and 1940 have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Includes one unknown.

28.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1936-43

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Place of Birth—								
Canada				3,028	3,028	3,010	2,645	2,451
British Isles and possessions				301	302	259	190	163
Austria or Hungary				60	52	44	43	37
Italy				42	33	32	29	24
Poland	1	1	1	38	65	67	54	43
Russia				54	41	38	41	37
Other Europe				40	37	58	44	49
United States				125	118	112	117	111
Other countries				115	96	68	69	54
Conjugal State—								
Single	1,934	2,034	2,326	2,548	2,539	2,446	2,154	1,983
Married	1,008	1,039	1,078	1,005	980	994	878	785
Widowed	130	140	138	131	145	143	121	110
Divorced	26	51	38	38	33	105	47	40
Separated	[2]	[2]	[2]	81	75	[4]	32	51
Sex—								
Male	3,068	3,232	3,541	3,769	3,741	3,642	3,195	2,917
Female	30	32	39	34	31	46	37	52
Religion—								
Anglican	447	471	393	518	548	513	483	505
Baptist	136	129	157	179	162	134	135	126
Eastern religions	4	2	3	[4]	[4]	5	[4]	[4]
Doukhobor	2	8	8	3	5	6	4	3
Greek Catholic	57	63	55	49	41	32	33	27
Greek Orthodox	[2]	[2]	[2]	47	54	39	40	35
Jewish	53	55	61	63	52	62	56	52
Lutheran	66	87	85	89	76	81	76	67
Methodist[3]	42	34	19	418	35	44	29	34
Presbyterian	293	270	279	319	348	358	274	214
Roman Catholic	1,646	1,658	1,874	1,938	1,897	1,841	1,614	1,473
Salvation Army	[2]	[2]	[2]	14	22	18	17	16
United Church	259	338	384	[4]	370	369	328	302
Others	93	149	262	166	162	186	143	115
Totals	**3,098**	**3,264**	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**

[1] 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. [2] Not recorded separately. [3] These persons returned themselves as Methodists although union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada was completed in 1926. [4] None reported.

CHAPTER XXIX.—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*) 1943

Note.—The land area of Canada classified by surface resources is shown at pp. 10-11.

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.	2,173	16,754[1]	16,530	37,500	40,122[1]
2. In process of alienation	Nil	–	300	6,000	–
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	"	13	3	28	161
4. Dominion National Parks	7	391	[2]	[2]	12
5. Indian Reserves	4	28	58	274	2,087
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	Nil	3,557	10,582	474,828	315,410
7. Provincial parks	"	Nil	Nil	5,230	5,490
Totals, Land Area	**2,184**	**20,743**	**27,473**	**523,860**	**363,282**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 995.

1.—Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure, (*circa*) 1943—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.....	43,938	102,850	72,703	19,810	50	352,430[3]
2. In process of alienation.....	245	1,739	2,994	6,700	Nil	17,978[4]
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves.....	3	47	103	161	1,459,879[5]	1,460,398[3]
4. Dominion National Parks.....	1,148	1,869	20,940[6]	1,715	3,625[7]	29,707[3]
5. Indian Reserves.....	816	1,879	2,217	1,301	9	8,673
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	173,573	127,908	149,841	315,508	Nil	1,571,207
7. Provincial parks.....	Nil	1,683	2	14,084	"	26,489
Totals, Land Area.....	**219,723**	**237,975**	**248,800**	**359,279**	**1,463,563**	**3,466,852**

[1] Includes lands in process of alienation. [2] Less than one square mile. [3] See footnotes to constituent items. [4] For provinces indicated only. [5] Includes 752,282 square miles set aside by Order in Council as native game preserves in which only Indians and Eskimos may hunt, as game sanctuaries in which hunting and trapping is forbidden, and as reserves for reindeer grazing, but which are not regarded as national parks. [6] Includes Wood Buffalo Park (which, although reserved by the Dominion, is not administered as a national park) and the Tar Sands Reserve (2,068 acres). [7] Includes that portion of the Wood Buffalo Park in N.W.T.

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 and James Bay; lands in Yukon Territory; National Parks and historic sites (see pp. 11-16); Indian reserves (see p. 998); 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 portion 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.

Important developments in 1942 and 1943 included the drilling program carried out at the Norman oil-field in the lower Mackenzie Basin as part of the Canol Project; the reopening of the pitchblende-silver property of the Eldorado Mining

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Administration of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa.

and Refining Limited, at Great Bear Lake; and the improvement and extension of aeroplane landing fields in the Mackenzie District. In the latter part of 1943 there was a noticeable decline in gold-mining operations as a result of war conditions, but exploratory work and prospecting, particularly for strategic war minerals, were continued.

The Canol Project, which is more fully described at p. 316, involves an extensive drilling program to determine the productive capacity of the Norman oil-field; the construction of a pipeline from Norman Wells, N.W.T., to Whitehorse, Y.T.; and the erection of an oil refinery at Whitehorse. By Jan. 1, 1944, a total of 32 wells had been drilled under the Canol Project and, of these, 25 yielded oil in commercial quantity. The potential production of these new wells is estimated to be in excess of the capacity of the pipeline, which is rated at 3,000 barrels daily. The welding of the pipeline was completed early in 1944. Production of oil and gasoline at Norman Wells for civilian requirements and military use in the Territories in 1943 showed a marked increase over previous years.

The mining property of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, which was closed temporarily in 1940 owing to the loss of European markets, was reopened in August, 1942. War-time demands for concentrates, from which radium and uranium salts are extracted, have kept the mill at Great Bear Lake working at full capacity. These concentrates are shipped to the company's refinery at Port Hope, Ont., for treatment.

As a necessary means for the more effective prosecution of the War, the Government of Canada on Jan. 27, 1944, acquired all properties and assets of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited by expropriating all shares of the company. Operations will be carried on by a Crown company known as Eldorado Mining and Refining.

Labour shortages brought about by war conditions and the transfer of workers to other parts of the country resulted in a decline in mining development and gold production in the Yellowknife area. In 1941 there were six gold mines in production. Two mines suspended operations in 1942, and by the end of 1943 only one property, Negus Mines, Limited, remained in production. The value of gold produced in the Territories in 1942 was $3,826,669, a new record, and the value of silver produced for the same period was $9,500. In 1943, the value of gold production was approximately $2,300,000, and that of silver $6,300. The total value of gold produced in the Northwest Territories since the commencement of operations in 1938 to the end of 1943 was approximately $13,100,000. The value of silver produced during the same period was approximately $31,000.

Aerial transportation is a very important factor in the commercial life of northern Canada, and has greatly assisted in the opening up of new mining areas. The construction of landing fields at many of the larger settlements in the Mackenzie River Basin now permits the operation of wheel-equipped aircraft the year round, and thus affords a rapid and convenient service to the Mackenzie District for passengers, express and postal matter.

The demands made on companies engaged in water transportation in the Territories were exceedingly heavy in the period under review, when the freight tonnage carried to meet the requirements of civilian enterprise and defence projects exceeded all previous records.

Fur and game continued to be plentiful, and fur prices remained at high levels. The Dominion Government reindeer experiment in the northern Mackenzie District continued to make progress. A detailed description of this enterprise will be found at pp. 17-23.

Yukon Territory.—An account of the administration of Yukon Territory is given at p. 948 of the 1941 Year Book. The following paragraphs bring that review up to date.

The initiation of joint defence projects in northwestern Canada in 1942, including the Alaska Highway, the Canol Project, and related undertakings, ushered in a period of great activity in Yukon Territory. Construction of the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, entailed the building of approximately 570 miles of road in Yukon Territory, in addition to 689 miles in British Columbia and 315 in Alaska, or a total of 1,574 miles. In addition, the construction of about 200 miles of branch roads connecting the Alaska Highway with airports along the Northwest Staging Route was undertaken.

During 1943, the road was developed from pioneer stage to a condition meeting the standard requirements of a military highway and is now capable of handling a flow of heavy vehicular traffic from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks with little interruption. A joint Canada-United States Traffic Control Board was set up in 1943 to deal with applications and issue permits for travel on the Alaska Highway. Supplementing the highway project are pipelines from Skagway, Alaska, to Whitehorse, Y.T.; from Carcross, Y.T. to Watson Lake, Y.T.; and from Whitehorse to Fairbanks, Alaska. Flight strips have been constructed along the route of the Alaska Highway by United States authorities to facilitate contact flying and for emergency landings between airports.

Mining continued to be the principal industry of Yukon Territory, and up to the end of 1942 the value of mineral production exceeded $237,000,000. Of this amount, gold accounted for $208,000,000, and silver, $21,000,000. Practically all gold is recovered from placer-mining operations, and production in 1942 was valued at approximately $3,200,000. Labour shortages in 1943 resulted in reduced operations, and the value of gold production for that year was approximately $1,600,000. In the Mayo district, important deposits of scheelite, the tungsten-bearing ore, were worked, and some silver-lead ore was also produced by lode mining.

Construction of the Alaska Highway through what has hitherto been almost inaccessible country attracted the attention of mining companies to the southern Yukon, and the area bordering the highway between Teslin Lake and Watson Lake was examined by a number of prospecting parties in 1943. Applications for grants for mineral locations in other parts of the Territory also were received.

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.—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. 618 of the 1942 edition.

Section 3.—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 99 in all. 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

* 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.

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.

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.

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, 1943, the balance of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to $14,641,214, had increased to $15,027,772. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, $4,980,560, annuities by statute, $261,741; and special supplementary, $93,814.

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 eight 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 1871-1941

Province or Territory	1871[1]	1881[1]	1891[2]	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Prince Edward Island	323	281	314	258	248	235	233	258
Nova Scotia	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048	2,191	2,063
New Brunswick	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331	1,685	1,939
Quebec	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566	12,312	11,863
Ontario	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436	30,368	30,336
British Columbia	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377	24,599	24,875
Manitoba	56,000	56,239	51,249	16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417	15,473
Saskatchewan				26,304	11,718	12,914	15,268	13,384
Alberta					11,630	14,557	15,258	12,565
Yukon				3,322	1,489	1,390	1,543	1,508
Northwest Territories				14,921	15,904	3,873[3]	4,046	4,052
Canada	**102,358**	**108,547**	**120,638**	**127,941**[4]	**105,492**	**110,596**	**122,920**	**118,316**

[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 1942-43, a total of 352 Indian schools were in operation, including 77 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,830 and 269 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 7,938 Indian pupils, also 6 combined public and Indian schools, with 108 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment of Indian pupils at school has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 16,876 in 1942-43 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 13,441 (63·1 p.c. to 79·64 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 1942-43, was $1,850,450.

3.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, Fiscal Years 1936-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1916-29 will be found at p. 1063 of the 1940 Year Book, and for 1930-35 at p. 929 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		All Schools		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Attendance	
						Number	P.C. of Enrolment
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	18,396	15,060	81·9
1941	8,774	8,243	8,651	6,110	17,425	14,353	82·4
1942	8,840	8,283	8,441	5,837	17,281	14,120	81·1
1943	8,830	8,046	8,046	5,395	16,876	13,441	79·6

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, 1942

Province or Territory	Uncleared and Uncultivated	Cleared but Not Cultivated	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island	1,405	25	78	1,508
Nova Scotia	16,342	1,352	493	18,187
New Brunswick	35,952	1,082	361	37,395
Quebec	153,652	14,856	6,540	175,048
Ontario	1,191,865	85,865	47,669	1,325,399
Manitoba	391,599	123,532	14,293	529,424
Saskatchewan	415,638	738,946	46,723	1,201,307
Alberta	374,852	919,045	54,551	1,348,448
British Columbia	480,926	264,470	35,320	780,716
Yukon and N.W.T.	5,356	52	66	5,474
Canada	**3,067,587**	**2,149,225**	**206,094**	**5,422,906**

5.—Values and Sources of Income of Indians, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Year and 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		
1942	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,250	225	400	150	1,200	1,700	4,925
Nova Scotia	8,398	1,140	755	2,455	14,880	28,810	58,632
New Brunswick	5,135	310	935	1,485	9,060	33,975	54,061
Quebec	102,850	14,590	2,425	254,275	66,650	320,650	801,248
Ontario	401,007	32,530	171,975	519,424	323,330	976,580	2,898,810
Manitoba	143,285	26,745	58,775	166,010	48,675	93,760	639,632
Saskatchewan	241,646	77,861	20,995	77,736	81,082	139,622	810,948
Alberta	218,471	156,333	6,447	189,034	33,118	71,201	983,315
British Columbia	550,250	135,315	1,030,150	207,225	145,095	1,011,050	3,208,333
Yukon and N.W.T.	11,593	Nil	14,010	372,060	4,690	16,280	437,867
Canada, 1942	**1,683,885**	**445,049**	**1,306,867**	**1,789,854**	**727,780**	**2,693,628**	**9,897,771**
1943							
Prince Edward Island	1,500	25	2,000	120	500	1,000	5,145
Nova Scotia	7,075	1,000	265	875	7,550	20,050	39,835
New Brunswick	4,525	50	860	1,371	9,775	51,550	68,713
Quebec	102,800	14,680	2,500	255,015	67,450	423,700	912,267
Ontario	468,215	41,425	183,731	601,365	421,955	1,373,900	3,592,847
Manitoba	198,093	48,325	68,500	171,350	81,225	134,800	816,562
Saskatchewan	386,366	82,229	17,357	61,132	115,146	186,202	1,020,106
Alberta	355,284	185,114	6,870	139,562	79,089	130,662	1,180,804
British Columbia	613,761	160,585	1,620,244	212,982	174,950	1,393,249	4,345,071
Yukon and N.W.T.	9,351	Nil	13,600	357,200	4,600	22,810	426,751
Canada, 1943	**2,146,970**	**533,433**	**1,915,927**	**1,800,972**	**962,240**	**3,737,923**	**12,408,101**

[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

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

subsist chiefly on caribou. The diet of the coast Eskimos is largely marine mammals and fish, varied at times by caribou obtained from the interior during the seasonal migrations of these animals. The skins of the caribou are used for winter clothing.

The Decennial Census of Canada in 1941 established the Eskimo population at 7,205, of which 5,404 were located in the Northwest Territories and 1,778 in northern Quebec.

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. An account of the Dominion Government's reindeer experiment, which was undertaken primarily to improve the economic condition of the native Eskimos, is given at pp. 17-23 of this edition. 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 4.—Pensions

The information on the Canadian Pensions Commission, the Veterans' Bureau and War Veterans' Allowance Board and Returned Soldiers' Insurance, which formerly appeared under this heading, has been transferred in this edition of the Year Book to Chapter XXI on Post-War Reconstruction and the Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Personnel, pp. 755-775.

Section 5.—Soldier Settlement of Canada

Information on this subject will now be found in Chapter XXI on Post-War Reconstruction and the Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Personnel, at pp. 770-771.

Section 6.—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 Secreatry of State as a result of the declaration of war are: the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks Emergency Order (1939), and the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943).

* Revised by E. H. Coleman, C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State deals with the organization and administration of the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (see the External Trade chapter of this volume, p. 441). Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear in Chapter XVII at pp. 545-548.

Charters of Incorporation.—Statistics of companies incorporated under the Companies Act are given in Table 6.

6.—Numbers and Capitalizations of Companies Incorporated Under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, Fiscal Years 1936-43

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1900-25 will be found at p. 1061 of the 1938 Year Book and for 1926-35 at p. 934 of the 1942 edition.

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]		
		$		$		$	$	$
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
1942.....	211	50,606,141	40	15,760,300	39	54,964,907	66,366,441	11,401,534
1943.....	205	51,630,000	35	56,198,739	29	7,728,436	107,828,739	100,100,303

[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.

By Order in Council under the War Measures Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 206) dated July 9, 1942, (5842) as amended by Order in Council dated Sept. 23, 1942 (P.C. 8499), effective Jan. 1, 1943, all aliens who are required to apply for naturalization

by filing their applications through the courts must first file Declarations of Intention. They are not qualified to file applications for naturalization under Sect. 4 of the Naturalization Act until one year after the date of filing the Declarations of Intention.

By the terms of Para. I of the Regulations laid down in Order in Council P.C. 5842 of July 9, 1942, the Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to any alien serving outside Canada with the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada who has satisfied the Secretary of State, by the filing of such documents as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of National Defence, that he is a fit and proper person to be naturalized in Canada as a British subject. No fee shall be payable on such certificate of naturalization.

Table 7 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1933 to 1942. 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 8.

7.—Naturalization Certificates Issued in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, Calendar Years 1933-42

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that naturalizations were not reported under the corresponding stub items.

Nationality	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Albanian	2	4	4	5	13	1	4	2	1	1
Argentinian	2	5	4	10	3	2	3	2	4	Nil
Austrian	659	804	1,015	996	1,069	750	457	503	491	658
Austro-Hungarian	5	Nil	3	4	6	Nil	2	3	2	3
Belgian	305	267	383	373	486	314	305	189	176	201
Brazilian	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Bulgarian	30	37	46	53	72	44	27	27	12	3
Chinese	1	1	7	6	2	4	4	2	6	3
Costa Rican	–	–	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czechoslovak	964	910	1,052	1,080	1,364	991	977	459	396	601
Danish	390	418	677	771	686	327	379	389	307	349
Danziger	4	5	2	7	10	4	5	1	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	"	"
Estonian	24	34	51	44	34	29	14	10	13	8
Finnish	359	410	601	601	687	624	547	438	245	155
French	126	103	154	219	277	195	223	187	155	124
German	675	899	1,495	2,079	1,851	997	951	477	152	107
Greek	113	157	216	193	185	175	121	73	60	39
Hungarian	721	856	1,166	1,138	1,224	913	730	432	207	158
Icelandic	8	24	31	29	22	14	23	16	34	25
Italian	1,265	779	829	894	1,067	969	946	887	266	132
Japanese	1	10	49	49	41	16	17	18	37	1
Latvian	29	39	61	56	55	41	26	22	21	11
Lithuanian	275	332	427	514	396	286	246	162	124	155
Luxemburger	5	Nil	4	12	8	6	13	4	5	6
Memel (Territory)	–	–	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexican	1	Nil	3	"	1	1	"	"	1	1
Montenegrin	–	–	2	"	2	Nil	"	"	3	1
Netherlander	197	181	356	434	442	262	264	191	255	192
Norwegian	498	521	687	737	724	395	352	330	411	413
Palestinian	5	10	15	11	9	8	7	Nil	2	2
Persian	3	Nil	3	4	2	6	3	4	3	1
Polish	3,749	4,279	6,113	6,302	6,949	5,104	4,186	3,062	1,827	2,795
Roumanian	720	852	1,195	1,157	1,087	848	806	697	418	222
Russian	1,970	1,807	2,178	2,256	2,216	1,475	1,074	1,771	1,491	1,156
Spanish	5	5	5	7	11	2	6	12	7	11
Swedish	385	444	638	704	681	376	377	355	346	420
Swiss	47	64	90	125	152	147	118	204	156	149
Syrian	77	60	69	55	80	70	46	49	48	34
Turkish[1]	30	33	54	28	31	29	28	30	45	15
United States	1,374	1,240	1,905	2,170	2,013	1,098	1,072	1,782	2,511	1,970
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	1,160	979	882	888	845	686	660	382	148	279
All others	54	47	66	55	61	77	117	162	75	75
Totals	**16,240**	**16,618**	**22,541**	**24,070**	**24,866**	**17,288**	**15,137**	**13,334**	**10,464**	**10,476**

[1] Includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

8.—Persons Naturalized in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, 1933-42

Nationality	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Albanian	2	4	4	5	13	1	4	2	1	1
Argentinian	3	6	6	11	3	3	3	2	4	Nil
Austrian	817	973	1,190	1,193	1,276	945	572	766	759	934
Austro-Hungarian	7	11	5	7	8	Nil	3	5	3	5
Belgian	387	331	474	453	601	365	359	224	214	245
Brazilian	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Bulgarian	30	42	49	56	76	50	30	32	17	3
Chinese	1	1	11	7	4	6	6	2	6	4
Costa Rican	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czechoslovak	1,313	1,154	1,450	1,447	1,858	1,439	1,298	604	563	757
Danish	486	526	829	898	782	378	437	445	350	383
Danziger	6	5	5	7	11	4	5	1	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	"	"
Estonian	28	40	57	48	36	29	15	12	13	8
Finnish	431	477	697	679	790	709	611	500	280	185
French	134	123	169	246	300	219	245	213	189	141
German	851	1,076	1,716	2,415	2,071	1,121	1,057	543	193	136
Greek	121	171	229	202	196	186	145	83	76	48
Hungarian	1,085	1,196	1,636	1,545	1,643	1,247	994	595	276	188
Icelandic	9	29	34	37	25	15	28	25	45	33
Italian	1,485	912	987	1,075	1,295	1,135	1,096	1,112	383	191
Japanese	2	18	61	60	51	23	24	32	65	1
Latvian	31	50	74	74	74	53	26	24	24	13
Lithuanian	335	391	501	602	471	331	271	183	162	174
Luxemburger	6	Nil	4	17	11	6	15	5	5	7
Memel (Territory)	Nil	"	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexican	1	"	3	"	1	1	"	"	1	1
Montenegrin	1	"	2	"	3	Nil	"	"	4	1
Netherlander	253	236	467	548	570	318	307	233	299	228
Norwegian	620	624	822	860	876	452	406	393	494	481
Palestinian	5	13	15	11	11	13	11	Nil	2	2
Persian	3	Nil	6	4	2	8	4	6	5	1
Polish	5,123	5,535	7,987	8,312	8,876	6,491	5,146	3,735	2,273	3,255
Roumanian	934	1,086	1,513	1,540	1,354	1,044	959	893	566	316
Russian	2,987	2,575	2,989	3,167	2,887	1,889	1,343	2,642	2,324	1,634
Spanish	5	11	10	7	11	2	6	12	8	13
Swedish	455	516	743	810	815	425	423	423	430	479
Swiss	54	78	101	141	164	156	135	218	172	163
Syrian	90	67	79	67	102	92	55	76	71	47
Turkish	35	40	60	39	38	35	32	48	63	23
United States	1,757	1,535	2,309	2,624	2,390	1,314	1,260	2,480	3,699	2,622
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	1,487	1,199	1,186	1,182	1,106	883	843	453	209	318
All others	60	46	70	68	74	96	140	178	89	97
Totals	**21,442**	**21,100**	**28,553**	**30,468**	**30,877**	**21,488**	**18,315**	**17,200**	**14,341**	**13,138**

Section 7.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a constabulary maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized in 1873, and was known as the North West Mounted Police, whose duties were confined to what was then known as the Northwest Territories. In 1904, its name was changed to Royal North West Mounted Police.

In 1905, when Alberta and Saskatchewan were constituted provinces, an arrangement was made whereby the Force continued to discharge its duties as formerly, each province making a contribution towards defraying the cost. This was continued until 1917. Soon after the close of the First World War an extension of governmental activities made it obvious that the enforcement of Dominion Statutes was assuming increasing proportions, and that it would soon be necessary to have a police force responsible therefor. In 1918, to the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of the enforcement of Dominion legislation for the whole of Western Canada, west of Port Arthur and Fort William, and in 1920 for the whole of Canada.

In 1920, the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the former Dominion Police with headquarters at Ottawa, whose duties were largely connected with guarding public buildings in that city and the Canadian Government dockyards at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., were absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

At the present time, the 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 and the Migratory Birds Convention Act; is responsible for the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs; assists the Mines and Resources, Fisheries and numerous other Dominion Departments in executing the provisions of their respective Acts, and in some cases in administrative duties; is responsible for the protection of government buildings and dockyards; is the sole police force operating in 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, and at the present time such agreements are in force with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Force is controlled and administered by a Minister of the Crown (at present, the Minister of Justice) and may be employed anywhere in Canada. From a Force of 300 in 1873, it had a strength on Mar. 31, 1943, of 4,928, consisting of 98 officers, commissioned by the Crown, 2,859 non-commissioned officers and constables, 108 ordinary special constables, 1,845 special constable guards and 18 security service (not including Police personnel). In 1937 a "Reserve" strength of 300 men was authorized by Parliament, and at the present time, these are principally centred in such cities as Toronto and Winnipeg.

The Force is organized into 13 Divisions of varying strength distributed over the entire country, and its means of transport consist of 115 saddle horses, 779 motor-vehicles and 283 sleigh dogs.

The term of engagement is five years for recruits, with re-enlistment for a period not exceeding five years, but on account of the war situation there are not very many men being engaged. The training course which is of six months' duration, or longer, consists of drill, physical training—including instruction in wrestling, boxing and jiu-jitsu—and police duties both Dominion and Provincial. The principal training centres are at Regina, Sask., and at Rockcliffe, Ont., at each of which there is an up-to-date scientific laboratory.

The duties of the Force have increased tremendously since the outbreak of the present war and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is Registrar General of Enemy Aliens in Canada. The guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion, apart from military property, rests solely upon the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Force has furnished one Provost Company consisting of approximately 185 men to the Canadian Active Army overseas.

Section 8.—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 the Treasury Board and after investigation of need and rates of pay by the Civil Service Commission". The Order further provides that, unless the Treasury Board otherwise directs, "every appointment shall be made by the Civil Service Commission after such tests of qualifications as the Commission considers practicable and in the public interest" Even where the appointment is 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 49,700 In January, 1943, employees numbered 101,785. The increase of 52,085 in 1943 was due to the extension of the war-time activities of the permanent Departments such as Finance, Labour and Trade and Commerce, as well as the growth of the temporary Departments of Munitions and Supply and National War Services. In March, 1943, 12,622 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.

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*Revised by Miss E. Saunders, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

† Revised in the Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

9.—Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary), with Total Salaries, January, 1925-43

NOTE.—These figures do not include persons in the "non-enumerated classes" whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly. Moreover, the figures shown below are not comparable with those for earlier years shown at p. 1100 of the 1939 Year Book because various classes of employees (part-time, seasonal, etc.) formerly omitted are now included.

Year	Employees	Salaries	Bonuses	Salaries and Bonuses
	No.	$	$	$
1925	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926	39,097	4,699,076		4,699,076
1927	39,440	4,786,615		4,786,615
1928	40,740	5,161,558		5,161,558
1929	42,038	5,428,058		5,428,058
1930	43,525	5,543,749		5,543,749
1931	45,167	5,757,554		5,757,554
1932	43,784	5,653,169	Nil	5,653,169
1933	41,920	4,775,591		4,775,591
1934	41,346	4,698,536		4,698,536
1935	41,348	4,757,045		4,757,045
1936	40,813	5,000,539		5,000,539
1937	43,413	5,210,210		5,210,210
1938	43,910[1]	5,515,556[1]		5,515,556[1]
1939	45,437	5,725,081		5,725,081
1940	49,700[1]	6,124,669[1]		6,124,669[1]
1941	64,666	7,444,527		7,444,527
1942	80,466	9,869,591[2]	–	9,869,591
1943	101,785	11,480,733	1,143,432	12,624,165

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book. [2] Includes bonus allowances not separable.

10.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1942, and March, 1943.

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, 1942		March, 1943	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Agriculture—				
Departmental Administration	102	14,557	91	14,011
Marketing Service	644	98,235	618	105,713
Production Service	1,195	186,171	1,122	183,073
Experimental Farms	460	116,163	449	118,477
Science Service	411	72,427	506	88,321
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation	211	48,804	176	57,063
Prairie Farm Assistance Act	129	56,590	266	54,624
Special War Services	50	8,012	75	11,887
Totals, Agriculture	3,202	600,959	3,303	633,169
Archives	53	9,538	51	9,424
Auditor General	359	53,153	269	42,602
Chief Electoral Officer	38	3,754	10	2,034
Civil Service Commission	453	44,705	568	60,415
External Affairs—				
Prime-Minister's Office	27	4,579[1]	32	10,037[1]
Administrative	125	17,660	144	23,202
Passport Offices	84	6,648	60	5,253
High-Commissioner's Office, London, Eng	55	10,631[1]	52	10,465[1]
High-Commissioner's Office, Canberra, Australia	5	1,659[1]	6	1,847[1]
High-Commissioner's Office, Wellington, N.Z.	3	1,359[1]	3	1,364[1]
High-Commissioner's Office, Dublin, Ireland	6	1,899[1]	6	1,920[1]

[1] Includes living allowances.

10.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1942, and March, 1943—continued.

Department and Branch	March, 1942		March, 1943	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
External Affairs—concluded				
High-Commissioner's Office, Pretoria, South Africa	3	1,384[1]	3	1,407[1]
High-Commissioner's Office, St. John's, Nfld.	5	1,830[1]	5	1,826[1]
Canadian Legation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7	2,865[1]	8	2,956[1]
Canadian Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentine	6	2,946[1]	10	3,074[1]
Canadian Legation, Kuibyshev, Russia	–	–	6	2,862[1]
Canadian Legation, Santiago, Chile	–	–	1	2,098[1]
Canadian Legation, Washington, U.S.A.	34	10,602[1]	28	9,026[1]
Canadian Legation, Paris, France	3	345	–	–
Canadian Legation, Chungking, China	–	–	2	1,333
Canadian Legation, The Hague, Netherlands	1	749[1]	–	–
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan	5	1,941[1]	3	907
Allied Governments in U.K.	–	–	4	1,713[1]
Consular Services, Greenland	1	208[1]	1	208[1]
Consular Services, St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	248[1]	–	–
Totals, External Affairs	371	67,553	374	81,498
Finance—				
Main Department	303	40,575	421	51,994
Comptroller of Treasury	4,634	529,077	5,484	685,417
Royal Canadian Mint	186	23,847	222	31,235
Tariff Board	17	4,668	16	4,753
Wartime Prices and Trade Board	1,496	204,118	4,675	692,530
Licensing	27	4,101	[2]	[2]
Coal administrator	10	1,905	10	2,090
Totals, Finance	6,673	808,291	10,828	1,468,019
Fisheries	332	68,761	318	71,929
Governor General's Secretary[3]	12	2,650	10	2,467
House of Commons	531	74,806	536	77,111
Insurance	49	10,389	47	10,565
International Joint Commission	5	2,000	5	2,000
Justice—				
Main Department	57	10,565	55	10,775
Clemency Branch	15	2,479	11	2,096
Purchasing-Agent's Office	6	894	7	1,035
Penitentiaries	938	128,828	871	126,753
Supreme Court	22	4,315	21	4,085
Exchequer Court	10	1,983	10	2,046
Totals, Justice	1,048	149,064	975	146,790
Labour—				
Main Department	120	22,075	191	42,625
Annuities	65	29,578	[4]	[4]
Technical Education	1	192	[4]	[4]
Unemployment Relief and Youth Training	36	5,772	[5]	[5]
National Relief Registration	31	3,255	[5]	[5]
Special War	103	24,440	853	105,797
Unemployment Insurance	1,360	192,228	4,097	582,688
Totals, Labour	1,716	277,540	5,141	731,110
Library of Parliament	24	4,796	24	4,899
Mines and Resources—				
Departmental Administration	57	11,738	55	11,249
Immigration	597	89,121	589	90,614
Indian Affairs	1,069	94,119	1,036	101,428
Lands, Parks and Forests	581	74,100	559	73,572
Mines and Geology	452	84,467	589	100,714
Surveys and Engineering	551	75,247	689	84,954
Totals, Mines and Resources	3,307	428,792	3,517	462,531

[1] Includes living allowances. [2] Included with Wartime Prices and Trade Board. [3] Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number. [4] Included with "Main Department". [5] Included with "Special War".

10.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1942 and March, 1943—concluded.

Department and Branch	March, 1942		March, 1943	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Munitions and Supply	3,219	457,898	4,303	629,915
National Defence—				
General Defence Administration	139	20,138	132	21,341
Militia Services	1,020	123,041	545	67,632
Naval Services	2,383	515,956	3,621	958,097
Air Services	14,755	1,444,037	16,782	1,786,634
Military Topographic Surveys	16	3,825	13	3,205
Royal Military College	74	8,711	49	6,393
Army Refugee Camps	–	·	4	449
Inspection Board			1	500
Public Relations			16	3,408
Army Internment Operations			22	2,473
Director of Technical Research	–	–	61	11,009
War Emergency	3,825	354,791	7,711	751,381
Totals, National Defence	22,212	2,470,499	28,957	3,612,522
National Research Council	792	118,458	1,135	181,284
National Revenue—				
Main Department	4,249	702,491	4,217	697,739
Income Tax Division	2,408	300,515	3,732	470,679
Totals, National Revenue	6,657	1,003,006	7,949	1,168,418
National War Services	709	76,856	2,090	208,395
National Film Board	49	8,375	377	50,971
Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions	2,744	347,478	3,302	423,318
Canadian Pension Commission	209	35,760	223	38,165
Health	323	74,896	394	76,315
Veterans' Welfare	51	8,150	70	12,021
War Appropriation	44	8,738	49	9,146
Totals, Pensions and National Health	3,371	475,022	4,038	558,965
Post Office—[1]				
Civil Government	930	126,488	955	130,296
Outside Service	11,457	5,365,672	11,660	5,638,656
War Appropriation	422	48,940	7	165
Totals, Post Office	12,809	5,541,100	12,622	5,769,117
Privy Council	23	4,316	32	5,984
Wartime Information Board	–	–	120	17,854
Public Printing and Stationery	766	124,055	817	136,172
Public Works—				
Civil Government	262	48,747	263	50,629
Outside Service	4,596	451,066	5,115	485,770
Totals, Public Works	4,858	499,813	5,378	536,399
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	323	398,467	389	436,277
Secretary of State	426	69,248	365	61,381
Senate	132	19,123	136	20,199
Soldier Settlement Board	255	43,195	253	43,769
Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches	83	13,808	84	12,408
Board of Grain Commissioners	662	117,595	669	120,251
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1,987	152,709	1,399	132,822
Weights and Measures	148	21,773	152	21,089
Electricity and Gas	112	18,888	120	18,731
Commercial Intelligence Service	98	40,532	99	40,500
Exhibitions	18	2,578	17	2,160
Canadian Government Elevators	123	18,311	120	18,258
Canadian Shipping Board	10	1,559	16	2,106
Shipping Priorities Committee	3	253	11	1,104
Export Permit	58	3,653	68	7,217
Totals, Trade and Commerce	3,302	391,659	2,755	376,646
Transport—				
Main Department	5,607	766,203	6,273	1,024,685
Transport Commissioners	98	24,105	90	23,029
Totals, Transport	5,705	790,308	6,363	1,047,714
Grand Totals	**83,781**	**15,098,149**	**104,055**	**18,668,545**

[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. 1007.

Section 9.—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. During war years the staff has been almost completely engaged in the work of the Oils and Fats Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Section 10.—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

In the 1942 edition of the Year Book, sections appeared under this heading relating to the major War Departments of Munitions and Supply and National War Services. The treatment was approached from a functional standpoint. This statement is not subject to much change and has not been repeated in this edition. Current information on these Departments and especially of the place they occupy in the war effort appears in the Introduction.

CHAPTER XXX.—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 offset printing presses and all processed reports and bulletins are completely printed as well as published by the Bureau of Statistics.

The present policy with regard to the distribution of publications is based on sales to the public at actual cost of paper and presswork only; compilation, editing and other overhead costs are not included. The object is to extend the service to the public as widely as possible and so spread the compilation and overhead, which are the big items in total costs. A special subscription rate of $30 per year entitles the subscriber 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.

* Consolidated as the Statistics Act (c. 190, R.S.C., 1927).

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—

1. 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 and population, finance, inmates, age, sex, administration and personnel, etc.; Penitentiaries and Corrective and Reformative Institutions—Inmates, offences, sentences, age, birthplace, citizenship, racial origin, previous employment, environment, educational status, conjugal condition, social habits, overseas service, administrative staff, receipts and expenditures. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. X. Merchandising and Service Establishments—Retail merchandise trade showing number of stores, employment and wages, operating expenses, sales and stocks, by provinces, with tables in lesser detail for incorporated places of 1,000 population or over. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. XI. Merchandising and Service Establishments—Similar information to that given in Vol. X for retail service and for wholesale establishments. Special sections dealing with chain stores, hotels and the distribution of manufacturers' sales. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vols. XII and XIII. Census Monographs—Consisting of a series of studies of outstanding Canadian problems as follows:—

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931:—concluded

Vol. XII. (1) The Canadian Family; (2) Fertility of the Population of Canada; (3) Housing in Canada; (4) Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada; (5) The Age Distribution of the Canadian People; (6) Canadian Life Tables. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. XIII. (7) Unemployment; (8) Dependency of Youth; (9) Rural and Urban Composition of the Canadian People; (10) Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

(B) 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, 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 for each province, Price 50 cents each.*]

(C) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—

(1) POPULATION—*Final Bulletins—(Price 10 cents each) (in the case of Bulletins A-1 to A-9 there are 10 bulletins under each heading, one for Canada and one for each province)*—(A-1) Population of the Counties and Census Divisions of Canada and the Provinces, by Sex, classified as Rural and Urban; (A-2) Population Classified by Conjugal Condition and Sex for Canada and the Provinces, Rural and Urban, and for Urban Centres of 5,000 and Over; (A-3) Age; (A-4) Racial Origin; (A-5) Religion; (A-6) Birthplace; (A-7) Immigration and Citizenship; (A-8) School Attendance and Years of Schooling; (A-9) Language and Mother Tongue; (A-10) Population of Canada by Provinces, Federal Electoral Districts and Subdistricts; (A-11) Population of all Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in each Province of Canada; (A-12) Population of the "Greater Cities", *i.e.*, those cities which have well-defined satellite communities in close economic relation to them—Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton and Windsor; (A-13) Population of the "Greater Cities" Classified by Sex, Age, Racial Origin, Religion, Birthplace, Immigration and Citizenship, School Attendance and Years of Schooling and Language and Mother Tongue; (A-14) Movement of Population—Giving Population by Years of Residence in Province of Residence at the Date of the Census and by the Province or Country of Last Residence; (A-15) Population of Municipal Wards of Cities of 100,000 Population and Over by Sex, Age, Racial Origin, Religion, Birthplace, Immigration and Citizenship, School Attendance and Years of Schooling and Language and Mother Tongue; (A-16) Population by Sex, Conjugal Condition, Age, Racial Origin, Religion, Birthplace, Immigration and Citizenship, School Attendance and Years of Schooling and Language and Mother Tongue for Social Areas of Vancouver and Winnipeg.

(2) B SERIES—Racial Origin by Conjugal Condition, Age, Religion, Birthplace, Period of Immigration and Naturalization and Citizenship, Official Language and Mother Tongue, School Attendance and Years of Schooling. A bulletin has been issued separately for Canada and each province.

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(C) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—continued

(3) OCCUPATIONS, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES—*Preliminary Bulletins (Price 10 cents each)*—

(A)—*(The bulletins are based on a 10 p.c. sample tabulation of the family-occupation card.)*

(1)Earnings of Wage-Earners and Wage-Earner Heads of Families, for Canada and Regions, Rural and Urban; (2) Gainfully Occupied by Occupation Groups, Industry Groups and Status, for Canada and Regions, Rural and Urban; (3) Wage-Earners by Cause of Unemployment, Weeks Employed, and Amounts of Earnings and Wage-Earner Families by Amounts of Earnings, for Canada and Regions, Rural and Urban; (4) Households by Type of Tenure, Value or Rent of Dwelling, and Number of Rooms, Persons and Lodgers per Household, for Canada and Regions, Rural and Urban; (5) Families by Size and Composition, for Canada and Regions, Rural and Urban; (6) Earnings by Occupation of Male Wage-Earners, for Canada and Regions.

(B)—(U-1) Wage-Earners Not at Work, June 2, 1941, for Canada and the Provinces, Rural and Urban and for Individual Urban Centres of 1,000 Population and Over. (HF-1) Buildings, Dwellings, Households and Families for Counties or Census Divisions, Rural and Urban, for Urban Areas by Size, and for Individual Urban Centres of 5,000 Population and Over. (O-1) Gainfully Occupied by Occupation and Industry Groups for Canada and the Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions, Urban Centres of 5,000 Population and Over, and the "Greater" City Areas of Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. (E-1) Earnings and Employment among Wage-Earners During the 12 Months' Period Prior to the Date of the Census, June 2, 1941, for Canada and the Provinces, Rural and Urban, Counties or Census Divisions, Urban Centres of 5,000 Population and Over, and for the "Greater" Cities (having 100,000 Population and Over in the City Proper).

(4) HOUSING—A series of bulletins on housing conditions in Canadian cities of 30,000 population or over. *Price 10 cents each.* (1) Regina. (2) Ottawa. (3) Victoria. (4) Halifax. (5) Windsor. (6) Hamilton. (7) Saskatoon. (8) Calgary. (9) Edmonton. (10) Vancouver. (11) Saint John. (12) Toronto. (13) Three Rivers. (14) London. (15) Winnipeg. (16) Fort William. (17) Kitchener. (18) Brantford. (19) Sudbury. (20) Verdun. (21) Sherbrooke. (22) Montreal. (23) Hull. (24) Quebec. (25) St. Catharines. (26) Kingston. (27) Outremont. (28) Summary Bulletin on Dwellings and Households in Cities of 30,000 Population and Over. (29) Crowding in Canadian Cities of 30,000 Population and Over. (30) Earnings, Persons, and Roomers Among Wage-Earner Private Families. (31) Canadian Farm Homes and Households. (32) Refrigeration Facilities in Canada. (33) Canadian Homes in Need of External Repairs.

(5) AGRICULTURE—*Preliminary Bulletins (Price 10 cents each)*—(1) The Number of Vegetable and Fruit Farms in Canada by Provinces. (2) The Number of Farms, The Number of Vegetable and Fruit Farms and the Acreage, Production and Value of Vegetables in Certain Counties of the Province of Ontario. (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 Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Parish. (6) Prince Edward Island: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Township. (7) The Number of Farms, the Number of Vegetable and Fruit Farms and the Acreage, Production and Value of Vegetables in Certain Counties of the Province of Ontario. (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. (18) Nova Scotia: Number of Occupied Farms and Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Subdivision. (19) Quebec: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (20) British Columbia: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (21) Nova Scotia: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (22) Canada: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Province. (23) Canada: Area of Field Crops, 1941. (24) Prince Edward Island: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (25)

POPULATION—concluded

I. CENSUS—concluded

(C) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—concluded

(5) AGRICULTURE—concluded

Manitoba: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (26) Ontario: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (27) New Brunswick: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (28) British Columbia: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (29) Nova Scotia: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (30) Saskatchewan: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (31) Canada: Number of Farm Workers. (32) Alberta: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (33) Quebec: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (34) Canada: Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms. (35) Canada: Forest Products of Farms, 1940. (36) Ontario: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (37) Ontario: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (38) Quebec: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Local Subdivision. (39) Nova Scotia: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (40) British Columbia: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (41) British Columbia: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (42) Prince Edward Island: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (43) New Brunswick: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (44) Manitoba: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (45) Canada: Farm Population, 1941, Weeks of Hired Labour and Wages Paid, 1940. (46) British Columbia: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (47) Alberta: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (48) Canada: Number of Occupied Farms by Size of Holding. (49) Ontario: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (50) Saskatchewan: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (51) Canada: Number of Occupied Farms by Tenure, 1941. (52) Canada: Farm Mortgages, Agreements for Sale and Debts Covered by Liens, 1941. (53) Quebec: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (54) Canada: Farm Values and Farm Areas, 1941, and Rent Paid, 1940. (55) Quebec: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (56) Quebec: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (57) New Brunswick: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (58) Canada: Live Stock Bought, Born or Hatched, Sold Alive and Slaughtered on Farms, 1940. (59) New Brunswick: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (60) Nova Scotia: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (61) Nova Scotia: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (62) Prince Edward Island: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (63) Manitoba: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (64) Alberta: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (65) Saskatchewan: Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941. (66) Canada: Animal Products of Farms, 1940. (67) Canada: Farm Machinery, 1941. (68) Prince Edward Island: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940. Number of Trees, 1941. (69) Manitoba: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (70) Saskatchewan: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (71) Alberta: Fruits and Nursery Products, Value and Production, 1940, Number of Trees, 1941. (72) Canada: Farm Operators Classified by Age Groups, 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 25 cents;* Deaths from External Violence and Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents, *Price 25 cents.*

PRODUCTION

I. ANNUAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Including and differentiating gross and net values of—(1) Primary Production (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power), (2) Secondary Production (general manufactures, custom and repair, and construction), and (3) Provincial and Per Capita Analyses, with explanation of method, *Price 25 cents.*

II. AGRICULTURE *(Subscription price for all publications of the Agricultural Branch, $10 per year.)*

(1) General Publications—(a) Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics with Annual Index. The official record of current and comparable statistical data pertaining to agriculture, summarized largely from the current reports listed below, *Price*

PRODUCTION—continued

II. AGRICULTURE—concluded

$1 per year; (b) Reprinted from the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics: The influence of precipitation and temperature on wheat yields in the Prairie Provinces, 1921-1940; Farm Expenditures in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1934; Survey on Farm Operating Expenditures, Canada, 1938; Production of meat animals and consumption of meats in Canada, 1920-38, *Price 10 cents each; (c)* Semi-annual Reports on Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Annual Estimates of Gross and Net Value of Agricultural Production and Current Value of Farm Capital, *Price 10 cents; (e)* Seasonal Reports on Farm Wages, *Price 10 cents; (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)* Annual Report on the Fertilizer Trade, *Price 25 cents.*

(2) Field Crops—(a) Telegraphic Crop Reports, issued weekly, May-September, for the Prairie Provinces and every second week for all Canada; *(b)* Monthly Crop Reports covering area, quality, yield and value of principal field crops and carry-over stocks of Canadian grains, *Price $2 per year; (c)* Hay, Pasture and Vegetable Seed Crop Reports, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Seasonal Reports on the Tobacco Crop with estimates of area, yield and value, *Price 10 cents each; (e)* Statistical Handbook of Canadian Tobacco, 1941, *Price 25 cents.*

(3) 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)* Weekly Report on Supplies and Movement of Canadian Grain, *Price $2 per year; (e)* Monthly Report on Milling Statistics, *Price 50 cents per year; (f)* Location of Flour and Feed Mills with Capacity, annual, *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.*

(4) Live Stock and Animal Products—(a) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, *Price 50 cents; (b)* June and December Surveys of Live Stock and Poultry, *Price 10 cents each; (c)* Annual Estimates of the Consumption of Meats, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, *Price $1 per year.*

(5) Dairy and Poultry Products—(a) Annual Report on Dairying Statistics of Canada, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Monthly Review of Dairy Production, *Price $1 per year; (c)* Annual Report on the Production of Poultry and Eggs, *Price 25 cents; (d)* Annual Report on Dairy Factories Statistics, *Price 25 cents; (e)* Annual Report on the Production of Processed Cheese, *Price 10 cents; (f)* Monthly Reports on the Production of Concentrated Milk Products, *Price $1 per year; (g)* Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Holdings of Dairy and Poultry Products, *Price $1 per year; (h)* Advance Preliminary Statement, monthly, of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in the Principal Cities of Canada, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(6) Fruit and Vegetables—(a) Monthly Condition Reports (seasonal) with Preliminary Estimates of Fruit Production, *Price $1 per year; (b)* Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, *Price $1 per year.*

(7) Honey, Sugar and Maple Products—(a) Seasonal Reports on the Production and Marketing of Honey, *Price 10 cents; (b)* Monthly Reports on Sugar Production with Annual Summary, *Price $1 per year (not available for general distribution); (c)* Annual Report on Maple Products, *Price 10 cents.*

III. FURS

Advance Report on Fur Farms, *Price 10 cents.* Annual Report on Fur Farms, *Price 25 cents.* The Anticipated Pelt Production of Fur Farms, Canada, *Price 10 cents.* 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.* Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, *Price $1 per year.*

PRODUCTION—continued

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 Mines, Metallurgical and Chemical Reports [including Reports under groups (6), (7), (8) and (9),* pp. 1019-1020.] *$15 per year.*

(1) General—(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada (1939, 1940 and 1941 now available), *Price 50 cents; (b)* Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1943, *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, 1940 and 1941 now available), *Price 50 cents; (b)* Monthly Summary Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, *Price $1 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, fluorspar, 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).*]

VII. MANUFACTURES

NOTE.—*For publications of water-power and central electric station statistics, see under heading "Electric Stations",* p. 1020.

(1) General—General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 50 cents.* Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 25 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.* List of Manufacturing Establishments Employing 50 Hands or More, *Price $5.*

(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)* Vegetable Oil Mills, *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 15 cents; (s)* Stock and Poultry Foods, *Price 25 cents; (t)* Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand, (quarterly report), *Price 50 cents; (u)* Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, (quarterly report), *Price 50 cents.*

PRODUCTION—continued

VII. MANUFACTURES—continued

(3) Animal Products and Their Manufactures—Annual Report as follows: The Dairy Factory Industry, *Price 25 cents.* Advance Report on Production of Dairy Factories, *Price 10 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, 1938-39; *(b)* The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1938-39; *(c)* Wood-Using Industries, 1934-36; *(d)* Paper-Using Industries, 1934-37. Annual bulletins: *(a)* The Lumber Industry, 1938-39, *Price 35 cents; (b)* Lumber Distribution in Canada and the United States (biennial), *Price 25 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, Stereotyping and Electrotyping; Trade Composition; and Blue Printing) *Price 35 cents; (b)* Paper Boxes and Bags, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Roofing Paper, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Miscellaneous Paper Goods, *Price 10 cents.* Monthly bulletins: *(a)* Asphalt Roofing Production, *Price 10 cents per copy, or 50 cents per year; (b)* Asphalt Roofing 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.*

**Subscription price for all Forestry publications $5 per year.*

† These reports, for years later than 1939, have been discontinued for the duration of the War.

PRODUCTION—concluded

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded

(7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals—Biennial Report, *Price 50 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: *(a)* Aluminum 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 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.e.s.), Price 15 cents.* Chemicals and Allied Products (final summary), *Price 10 cents.* Commodity bulletins on Sulphuric Acid, Ammonium Sulphate, etc. Special Reports—Fertilizer Trade in Canada, *Price 25 cents;* Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada as of Jan. 1, 1938, *Price $1;* Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks in Canada, 1936 and 1937, *Price 25 cents.*

(10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—General Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual Bulletins as follows: *(a)* Brooms, Brushes and Mops, *Price 15 cents; (b)* Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts, *Price 15 cents; (c)* Buttons, *Price 15 cents; (d)* Bed Springs and Mattresses, *Price 15 cents; (e)* Sporting Goods, *Price 15 cents.*

VIII. CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits—Monthly and Annual Report, *Price $1 per year,* Annual Report, separately, *Price 25 cents.* Annual Report on the Construction Industry in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Preliminary Report on Construction, *Price 25 cents.*

EXTERNAL TRADE—

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(a) Monthly Trade Summaries—E.T.P.B. No. 1, Trade of Canada (totals), by Months, Four Calendar Years (comparative); No. 2, Monthly Summary of Canadian Exports, by Principal Commodities (comparative); No. 3, Monthly Summary of Canadian Imports by Principal Commodities (comparative); No. 4, Monthly Summary of Canadian Exports by Principal Countries (comparative); No. 5, Monthly Summary of Canadian Imports by Principal Countries (comparative).

Price for each series, 10 cents per copy, $1 per year. Price for all series $3 per year.

(b) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada—Vol. I, Historical Tables, Summaries and Analyses, Calendar Years 1940, 1941 and 1942; Vol. II, Exports—Commodities by Countries in Detail, Calendar Years 1940 and 1941; Vol. III, Imports—Commodities by Countries in Detail, Calendar Years 1940 and 1941.

Price $2 per volume or $5 for three volumes in any year.

EXTERNAL TRADE—concluded

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—concluded

(c) Monthly Commodity Bulletins—E.T.P.B. No. 103, Imports of Rubber; No. 104, Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire Cable; No. 111, Imports of Paints and Varnishes; No. 113, Imports of Lumber; No. 114, Exports of Lumber; No. 117, Imports of Farm Machinery and Implements; No. 118, Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery; No. 119, Imports of Pulp, Wood Pulp and Paper; No. 120, Exports of Pulpwood, Wood Pulp and Paper; No. 207, Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products and Refrigerators; No. 208, Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils; No. 210, Imports and Exports of Wire of Iron and Steel.

Price of each bulletin 10 cents per copy, $1 per year.

2. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(a) Annual Reports—The Canadian Balance of International Payments, Revised Statements, 1937-1941, and Preliminary Statement, 1942, *Price 25 cents.* British and Foreign Direct Investments in Canada and Canadian Direct Investments Abroad, 1937, *Price 50 cents.*

(b) Monthly Report—Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and Other Countries, *Price $1 per year, single copies 10 cents.*

(c) Special Report—The Canadian Balance of International Payments—A Study of Methods and Results (printed), *Price $1.*

3. TOURIST TRADE

(a) Annual Report, *Price 10 cents.*

INTERNAL TRADE—

1. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE (See Vols. X and XI under *"Report of the Seventh Census"*, p. 1013):—

(a) Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931.

(b) Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1941.—Preliminary Reports—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, 1941, *Price 25 cents.* Separate reports for each province, *25 cents each.* Retail Service Establishments in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Hotel Statistics, *Price 25 cents.* Sales Finance Companies in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Variety Store Chains, *Price 25 cents. Final Reports*—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, 1941, *Price 50 cents.* Separate reports for each Province, *25 cents each.*

(c) Annual Reports—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.*

(d) 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, Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins in Canada. *Price $1 per year for each publication.*

(e) Special Reports—Consumer Market Data, 1941 (summary report bringing together data on population from the 1941 Census and on retail trade from the preliminary results of the Census of Merchandising, 1941; figures given by counties or census divisions and for towns of 2,000 population or more). *Price 50 cents.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1929-1942, *Price 25 cents.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, 1935-1942, *Price 25 cents.*

2. PRICES STATISTICS

Semi-Annual Reports—World Price Movements—Wholesale and Cost of Living, *Price 25 cents a year.* Farm Family Cost of Living, *Price 10 cents.*

Monthly Reports—Price Movements in Canada (Preliminary). Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Canada—Security Prices, *Price $1 per year.*

Special Reports—Wholesale Price Index Numbers in Canada, 1913-1942, *Price 15 cents.* Cost of Living Index for Canada, 1913-1942, *Price 25 cents.* Cost-of-Living Quiz. Revised Explanation and Description of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Cost-of-Living Index.

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;*

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Branch publications, $5 per year.*

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—concl.

(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 10 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) Highways and Motor Vehicles—Annual Reports: *(a)* The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada (covers mileage open for traffic, annual expenditures and highway debt, registrations, revenues derived from licences and taxes, and accidents), *Price 25 cents; (b)* Motor Carriers, *Price 10 cents.*

(9) Civil Aviation—Monthly Report—Operating Statistics (starting 1941), *Price $1.50 per year.* Annual Report, *Price 25 cents.*

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), 1940, *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.*

(5) Manual of Instructions—Balance Sheets, Revenues and Expenditures and Other Accounting Statements of Municipal Corporations, *Price 50 cents.*

NATIONAL WEALTH AND INCOME—Annual reports on: Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc., 1933, *Price 25 cents.* The National Income of Canada 1919-1938, Part 1. [A general analysis consisting of: *(a)* sections on the dimensions of national income, productive sources, types of payment, gainfully occupied, provincial distribution, monthly computation, disposal of family income, relation to other factors, other estimates, and international comparisons; *(b)* description of method, scope of enquiry and method of approach, *Price 50 cents.*] Economic Status, consisting of an outline of Canada's national income, the productive sources of national income, income payments to individuals, and personnel. (Reprint from "A Statistical Survey of Public Health in Canada".) Dominion Income Tax Statistics, *Price 25 cents.*

CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditures by Months: (1) 1925-31; (2) 1932-34; (3) 1935-36; (4) 1937-39; (5) 1940-41-42, *Price 25 cents.*

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). Issues of 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, 1938-40, includes a directory, bibliography and index of periodicals, 124 pp., *Price 50 cents.* (2) Higher Education in Canada, 1938-40, includes enrolment, graduates and staff for the years since 1921, bibliography on higher education in Canada, *Price 35 cents.* (3) Survey of Libraries in Canada, 1940-42, lists the public, university and college, government, technical society and other special libraries with their addresses, size, etc., *Price 35 cents.*

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL BULLETINS

(1) List of Public Secondary Schools in Canada, 1942—Shows addresses, *Price 50 cents.*

(2) Health Education and Medical Services in Canadian Schools, Price 25 cents.

(3) Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces, 1941—"Qualifications" include certificates, experience and tenure, *Price 25 cents.*

(4) University and College Revenues, 1921-39—Summary statistics showing trends over the 19-year period, *Price 15 cents.*

(5) Museums in Canada—A first report on Canadian museums, including art galleries. Includes a classified directory, *Price 25 cents.*

(6) The Size Factor in One-Room Schools—Compares differences in pupil progress, teachers, and costs in small and large schools, *Price 15 cents.*

(7) Assistance to Schools from Museums and Art Galleries—Describes the practice in Canada, *Price 15 cents.*

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Education Branch publications, $1 per year.*

INSTITUTIONS—

(1) Annual Report on Mental Institutions, 1942, *Price 25 cents.* (2) Directory of Hospitals, 1939, *Price 50 cents.* (3) Annual Report on Hospitals for the Sick, 1942, *Price 25 cents.* (4) Report on Charitable Institutions, 1936, *Price 25 cents.* (5) Report on Tuberculosis Institutions, 1939 and 1940, *Price 25 cents.* (6) List of Hospitals, 1942, *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, 1919-38. Economic Conditions in Canada in Elapsed Months of Current Year containing recent releases regarding the national income (monthly), *Price $1 per year.*

(3) Commercial Failures—Monthly and Annual Reports, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(4) Employment and Payrolls—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 $2·00.*

GENERAL—concluded

REGULAR REPORTS—concluded

(Issues of the Canada Year Book for 1920, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1940 are available, *Price $1·50.*)

(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, and used by the Educational Services of the Canadian Armed Forces overseas, *Price 25 cents per year.*

SPECIAL REPORTS

(1) The Prairie Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada—A statistical study of their social and economic condition in the twentieth century, *Price 50 cents.*

(2) Reserve of Labour among Canadian Women, *Price 10 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 $1·50 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) and (1942, c. 24).

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 (1943, c. 22); 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 (1943, c. 26); Federal District Commission (1927, c. 55; 1928, c. 26; 1943, c. 27); Home Improvement Loans Guarantee (1937, c. 11); Interest (102); Loan (1942, c. 20); 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 CanadianMounted 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), as amended (1940-41-42, c. 21); Conciliation and Labour (110); Industrial Disputes Investigation (112), as amended (1940-41-42, c. 20); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; Fair Wages and Hours of Labour (1935, c. 39); 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), as amended (1943-44, c. 31); Reinstatement in Civil Employment (1942-43, c. 31); Vocational Training Co-ordination Act (1942-43, c. 34); National Resources Mobilization (1940, c. 13).

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); The Veterans' Land Act (1942).

Munitions and Supply.—Department of Munitions and Supply Act (1939, 2nd Session c. 3) as amended (1940, c. 31; 1943, c. 8).

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.—Department of National War Services (1940, c. 22); 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; Revised Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943); The Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Mark (Emergency) Order (1939); Seals Act (1939, c. 22); Oaths of Allegiance Act (143) as amended.

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); 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.—*The Department of Public Printing and Stationery issues an annual catalogue with quarterly supplements, containing titles and selling prices of official publications, Price 25 cents.*

Intending purchasers should be careful to give the exact title of the publication desired and prepayment of charges is required with each order. Remittances by postal money order, express order or accepted cheque made payable to the Receiver General of Canada should be mailed to the King's Printer, Ottawa. The use of currency for this purpose is contrary to the advice of the postal authorities and entails a measure of risk. Postage stamps and foreign money will not be accepted. The Special War Revenue Act requires that no person shall issue a cheque payable at or by a bank unless there is affixed thereto an excise or postage stamp; cheques up to and including $100, 3-cent stamp and cheques over $100, 6-cent stamp.

No extra charge is made for postage on documents forwarded to points in Canada and the United States, but cost of postage is added to the selling price as indicated when publications are to be mailed to other countries.

There appears to be a widespread view that statutes, blue books and other publications are distributed free of charge by the King's Printer, and it is desirable to correct this impression. In the case of certain publications a limited free distribution is made by the King's Printer under authority of Order in Council.

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 Cerealist, 1934–37, Dominion Chemist, 1934–36, Dominion Horticulturist, 1931–33, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, 1934–36, Economic Fibre Production, 1934–36, Tobacco Division, 1931–34. 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, Farnham, Que., 1931–35, Fort Vermilion, Alta., 1931–38, Kapuskasing, Ont., 1936–40, Kentville, N.S., 1931–36, L'Assomption, Que., 1930–36, Lennoxville, Que., 1931–36, Manyberries, Alta., 1927–36, Nappan, N.S., 1932–36, Regina, Sask., 1931–36, St. Joachim Horse Farm, 1919–40, Summerside Fox Ranch, P.E.I., 1935–41, Swift Current, Sask., 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—incorporated with the "Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada"

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.

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. *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, 1934–36. *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. A fish cookery booklet, *100 Tempting Fish Recipes is made available to women by the department. *No charge is made to women for single copies of the pamphlet.*

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.—Annual Report; The Annual Statutes; The Canada Gazette (published weekly); Annual Catalogue with quarterly supplements. Official Reports of Parliament (prices per session)—The Senate—Debates *$3*, Minutes of Proceedings *$1*; House of Commons—Debates *$3*, Votes and Proceedings *$1*, Orders of the Day *$1;* Bills of the Senate and House of Commons (Public and Private) *$3*. Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, 5 volumes, *$10*. Annual Statutes, 1928 to 1943, *$5 each*. Acts (Public and Private), with amendments to date, *10 cents to $1·50 per copy*. Index of Local and Private Acts, 1867–1941, and Table of Public Statutes, 1907–1942, *$2*. British North America Acts and Selected Statutes, 1867–1943, *paper edition $1·50, cloth edition $2*. Annual Departmental Reports at various prices. Periodicals—Agricultural Statistics (Quarterly Bulletin), *yearly $1, single copies 25 cents*. Bank Statements (monthly), *yearly $1, single copies 10 cents*. Board of Transport Commissioners (Fortnightly Review of Judgments, etc.), *yearly $3, single copies 20 cents*. Business Statistics (Monthly Review), *yearly $1, single copies 10 cents*. Canada Gazette (weekly), *yearly $8, single copies 20 cents*. Canada Law Reports (including Exchequer Court Reports) (monthly), *yearly $6, single Parts 75 cents*. Canadian Official Postal Guide, *cloth $1*, Monthly Supplements, *yearly 25 cents*. Canadian War Orders and Regulations (weekly), *yearly $5, single copies 10 cents*. Miscellaneous publications at various prices (quoted prices are for Canada and the United States only unless otherwise specified).

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 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). Report of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program and Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program. *General Reports.*—Report of National War Labour Board. 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. Workmen's Compensation in Canada. Recommended Practice of Industrial Lighting. 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.—MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Mines and Geology Branch. *Bureau of Geology and Topography.*—Memoir 235, Snare River and Ingray Lake Map-areas, N.W.T.; Memoir 236, Moose Mountain and Morley Map-areas, Alberta; Memoir 237, Palaeozoic Geology of the London Area, Ontario; Geological Series No. 14, Petroleum Geology of Canada; Paper 43-1, Cowley Map-area, Alberta; Paper 43-2, Bourlamaque, Abitibi County, Quebec; Paper 43-3, Foothills belt of Central Alberta; Paper 43-5, Dyson Creek Map-area, Alberta; Paper 43-6, Notes on Structure of the Cadillac-Bourlamaque Area, Quebec; Paper 43-7, Rouyn-Beauchastel, Temiscamingue County, Quebec; Paper 43-12, Stanstead and Brome Counties, Quebec; Paper 43-14, St. Rose-Chimney Corner Coalfield, Inverness County, Nova Scotia; Paper 43-15, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tyaughton Lake Area, British Columbia; Paper 44-2, Geology and Oil Prospects of Lone Mountain Area, British Columbia; Paper 44-4, Sherritt Gordon Mine Area, Manitoba; Paper 44-5, Northern Part of the Pinchi Lake Mercury Belt, British Columbia. *National Museum of Canada.*—No recent publications issued. *Bureau of Mines.*—Reprint, Prospectors Guide for Strategic Minerals in Canada; Petroleum Fuels Delivered for Consumption, Calendar year 1942; Peat Moss or Sphagnum Moss, Its Uses in Agriculture, Industry, and the Home; Reprint, The Storage of Explosives.

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Lands, Parks and Forests Branch. *Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs.*—The Northwest Territories 1943; The Yukon Territory 1944; Yukon Land of the Klondike; Conserving Canada's Musk-oxen; The Canadian Government's Reindeer Experiment; Regulations respecting Game in the Northwest Territories; Game Ordinance and Fur Export Tax Ordinance of Yukon Territory. *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 Migatory 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; The Blue Goose, *Price 50 cents. (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 PRODUCTS LABORATORIES.—Temperature and Moisture Contents Attained in Wooden Aircraft Wings in Different Climates; The Effect of Moisture with Time on Casein Glues; Cost of Sawing Eastern Spruce Lumber; Production of Pine Tar by the Destructive Distillation of Canadian Softwoods; Investigation of Brown Streak in Western Hemlock used for Aircraft Purposes; Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste; Notes on Laminated Construction; A Comparison of the Strength of Plywoods Manufactured from Rotary Cut and Sliced Veneers; The Tension Normal to Glue-Line Plywood Test. *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. (71) Forest Growth on the Upper Lièvre Valley, Que.; (72) Dominant Height and Average Diameter as a Measure of Site in Untreated Even-aged Lodge-pole Pine Stands; Silvicultural Leaflets Nos. 1–19.

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Surveys and Engineering Branch. *Dominion Observatory*, Ottawa—Seismological Bulletin (monthly); Wireless Time Signals (monthly); Vol. XIII, Nos. 9 to 14, inclusive, Bibliography of Seismology, *Price 25 cents each. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory*, Victoria, B.C.—Vol. VII, No. 12, Determination of the Magnitude Difference between the Components of Spectroscopic Binaries, *Price 30 cents;* Vol. VII, No. 13, The Spectrographic Orbit of H.D. 277826 (Boss 5620), *Price 25 cents;* Vol. VII, No. 14, The Spectrographic Orbits of H.D. 207650, *Price 25 cents;* Vol. VII, No. 15, Molecular Lines from the Lowest States of Diatomic Molecules Probably Present in Interstellar Space, *Price 25 cents. Geodetic Service*—No. 45. Altitudes in Northern Ontario, *Price 25 cents*, No. 46, Altitudes in Manitoba, *Price 25 cents. Dominion Water and Power Bureau*—Water Resources Paper No. 79, Surface Water Supply of Ontario and Quebec, 1935–36 and 1936–37 (bilingual); Water Resources Paper No. 83, Surface Water Supply of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 1936–37 and 1937–38; Water Resources Paper No. 84, Surface Water Supply of the Prairie Provinces, 1937–38 and 1938–39 and Water Resources Paper No. 86, Surface Water Supply of British Columbia, 1936–37 and 1937–38; *Hydrographic Service*—Tide Tables for Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast, *Price 25 cents each;* Tide Tables, regional abridged editions, *Price 10 cents each.* Sailing Directions for the Saint John River, *Price 50 cents;* Southeast Coast Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy Pilot, *Price $1·25;* Gulf of St. Lawrence Pilot, *Price $1·25;* Sailing Directions for the Hudson Bay Route, *Price 50 cents;* Sailing Directions for Lake Melville, *Price 50 cents;* St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), *Price $1;* St. Lawrence Pilot (Quebec to Montreal), *Price 50 cents;* St. Lawrence Pilot (Montreal to Kingston), *Price 50 cents;* Great Lakes Pilot, Volume I, *Price $1;* Great Lakes Pilot, Volume II, *Price $1·25;* Sailing Directions for the Canadian Shores of Lake Superior, *Price $1;* British Columbia Pilot, Volume I, *Price $1·50;* British Columbia Pilot, Volume II, *Price $1.* Official navigation charts for Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Canada, Hudson Bay, Great Lakes and other inland navigable waters. Precise Water Level Reports (Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Waterway). Catalogue of Nautical Charts, Sailing Directions and Tidal Information.

Munitions and Supply.—The Industrial Front, English and French; (Vol. I, Jan. 1 1942; Vol. II, July 1, 1942; Supplement to Vol. II, Oct. 1, 1942; Vol. III, Jan. 1, 1943; Vol. IV, a Supplement to Vol. III, July, 1943; Vol. V, now in preparation); 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 Controls, French and English; Wartime Controls in Canada (mimeographed), English; Manual of Procedure on Termination of Contracts, February, 1944, English—French copy in preparation; A consolidation as of January 1, 1944, of Orders in Council relating to, and orders made by the Wartime Industries Control Board controls.

National Defence.—Annual Report; Canadian Navy List; Naval General Order; General Orders, Army; Canadian Army Routine Orders; Flying Regulations, R.C.A.F.; Air Force General Orders.

National Film Board.—Annual Report; Catalogue of 16 mm. Films, 1942-43 "Eyes of Canada"; "Canada in Action" (film lecture notes for rural circuits); "National Film Board News" (Distribution Information); "Fighting Films" (film notes for industrial circuits).

National Research Council.—A list of publications issued by the National Research Council is available for free distribution on request. At the end of March, 1944, the number in the list was 1,200. This list includes Annual Reports of the Council; Technical Reports Nos. 1-29; 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 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 six sections: A—Physical Sciences; B—Chemical Sciences; C—Botanical Sciences; D—Zoological Sciences; E—Medical Sciences; F—Technology. The Journal 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, to December, 1943, the Journal was published in four sections, each section being paged separately. Sections A and B were bound in one cover each month, and Sections C and D were 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. In January, 1944, two new sections were added, namely, Section E—Medical Sciences and Section F—Technology. Issue of the Journal was made bi-monthly, three sections appearing in each alternate month. Each of the six sections now appears under its own cover. *For the present, the two new sections are being issued without charge to subscribers to the other sections. 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.—Regulations pertaining to the Corps of (Civilian) Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom.

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; (21) Housing; (23) Air Conditioning and Heating in relation to Health; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents—Teaching Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (29a) Goitre—Facts for the General Public; (30) How to Build Sound Teeth; (31) What You Should Know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and Vaccination; (34) The Rat Menace; (35) Middle Age—Your Arteries and Heart; (36) The Common Cold; (101) Artificial Respiration, a poster; (102) Holiday Health—a Guide for Campers and Cottagers; (108) Prevention of Diphtheria.

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.

Prime Minister's Office.—*Wartime Information Board.*—(Publications are in both English and French except where otherwise noted.) REFERENCE SECTION: Canada at War, monthly, printed—factual summary of basic information on Canadian war activities; Facts and Figures Weekly, mimeographed—reference summary of Canadian events regarded as significant; Reference Papers, irregular, mimeographed—basic material on aspects of Canadian war activities; Directory of Principal War Organizations (English) revised periodically, mimeographed—in which the purposes of each organization are summarized, and personnel and telephone numbers listed.

INFORMATION FOR CANADIANS ABROAD.—Air mail bulletin (English), mimeographed. Digest of Public Affairs in Canada with Emphasis on War Policies, prepared primarily for Canadians out of touch with regular Canadian news services.

INFORMATION SERVICE TO ARMED FORCES: Canadian Affairs (Canadian and overseas editions) bi-monthly, printed—educational service to Armed Forces, limited civilian distribution; Canadian Affairs Pictorial, monthly—wallhanger supplementary to Canadian Affairs; Canada Digest, monthly, printed—digest of selected articles from magazines, newspapers and radio scripts (English and French, Canadian in topic) for information of troops abroad.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION: Labour Facts, monthly, printed—clipsheet service for editors of labour papers in Canada, with mat service—A United States edition of Labour Facts is distributed monthly to editors of labour publications in the United States; Wartime Clips, semi-monthly, printed—clipsheet service for editors of house organs and trade journals in Canada, with mat service; Graphic Sheet Series, monthly, printed—dealing with various aspects of industrial information such as inflation, industrial health, income tax, labour-management relations, etc., for industrial plants, trade unions and plant and labour journals across Canada; Wallhangers, irregular, printed—on various aspects of industrial information for industrial plants, trade unions, libraries, public buildings, etc.; Photo Displays, irregular —on labour's role in the war for libraries, trade union halls, public buildings, etc.; Various pamphlets and booklets, such as a guidebook on labour-management committees, etc.

CONSUMER INFORMATION.—Consumer Facts, monthly, photo-lithographed—basic material for food writers and speakers, home economics teachers, etc.; Consumer Radio Service, weekly, mimeographed—script for independent radio stations—two supplements monthly on recipes and conservation; News Features, weekly, printed—proof sheet for weekly and farm press; Features for Dailies, weekly, printed—proof sheet for women's editors of daily newspapers; Home Front Bulletin (English) weekly, printed—notice board sheet for schools, libraries, etc.

RECONSTRUCTION INFORMATION.—Postwar Planning Information, fortnightly, mimeographed—continuing survey of postwar planning in Canada.

RELIGIOUS INFORMATION.—Canadian Churches and the War (English) monthly, printed; and Nouvelles Catholiques (French) fortnightly, printed—information relating to wartime activities of Christian churches.

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);* 1942 *(50 cents);* 1943 *(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 Period[4]—Shortt (2 Vols.), (1925-26), *$3; (l)* The Kelsey Papers[5] (Hudson Bay Co. Journals, 1683-1722)—Doughty and Martin (1929), *$2; (m)* Documents—Currency in Nova Scotia,[6] 1675-1758—Shortt, Johnston, 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.*

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report, *Price 10 cents.* The Arms of Canada, *Price 50 cents.* The Canadian Patent Office Record, *Annual subscription $10, single numbers 10 cents.* Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, *Price 10 cents.*

Trade and Commerce.—

NOTE.—*Requests for the 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.*

[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.

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 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. 1013—1024.)

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 $1.* 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 life boatmen, *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 Loan 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 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

† Also obtainable from King's Printer, Ottawa.

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 Meterological 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).

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.*

Agriculture.—*Bulletins.*—(40) How to Plant Your Fruit Trees; (55) Poultry Keeping in Town and Country; (89) The Drainage of Farm Lands; (95) The Farmer's Account; (100) Soil Drainage; (115) Cultivation of the Kitchen Garden; (116) Swine Feeding; (117) Contagious Abortion; (124) Spraying the Commercial Orchard; (128) Greenhouse, Beds and Shelters; (95) Cahier de comptabilité agricole; (99) L'élevage du lapin; (100) L'égouttement du sol; (102) Les conserves; (105) Le drainage souterrain; (115) La culture potagère; (118) Guide pratique de la Protection des Cultures; (131) Le pain de ménage; (136) Mangeons plus de légumes; (138) L'exploitation du Tranpeau laitier; (139) L'A.B.C. du fermier laitier; (144) L'élevage du porc à bacon; (147) La laiterie sur la ferme; (149) L'exploitation rationnelle de la ferme; (151) Des moutons pour la laine et la chair; (152) L'agneau du marché; (155) Précis d'apiculture; (156) Les clôtures électriques; (157) L'alimentation du porc à bacon; (158) L'élevage de lapin; *Circulars.*—(42) Culling the Farm Flock; (62) Sources of Seed;

(63) Hay and Pasture Crops; (66) Alfalfa Growing in Quebec; (114) Why and How to Raise Good Veal Calves; (85) Un troupeau de vaches canadiennes; (116) Recommandation du Comité Provincial des engrais chimiques pour 1944; (117) Recettes pour viande de lapin; (118) La culture des arbrisseaux à fruits; (119) Recommandation du Comité Provincial des Pâturages pour 1944; (122) La jument et son poulain; (125) Ne mettons sur le marche que des porcs bien à point; (131) La coccidiose aviaire; (133) Le tannage des peaux; (134) Améliorons nos pâturages; (136) Elevage des poussins simplifié; (137) Méthode de germination de l'avoine; (141) Appréciation des Poules en vue de la Production des œufs. *Posters:* (135) Guide de la Protection du Verger; (136) Guide de la Protection des Patates; (137) Guide de la Protection des Légumes. *Leaflets:* (1) Types of Farming; (2) Nature and Types of Soil; (3) Land Drainage; (4) Fertilizers; (5) Pastures; (6) The Hay Crop; (7) Grain Crop; (8) Corn and Roots; (9) Rotation and Cropping Plans; (10) Composition of Feeds; (11) Common Feeds; (12) Dairy Herd Improvement Through Feeding; (13) Dairy Herd Improvement Through Breeding; (14) Feeding and Rearing the Young Dairy Animal; (15) Sanitation; (16) Disease Prevention and Control; (17) Testing Cows for Milk and Butterfat Production; (18) Live Stock Marketing; (19) Hog Production Practice for the Average Farmer; (20) Establishing and Housing the Farm Poultry Flock; (21) Feeding the Flock for Specific Purposes; (22) Culling and Breeding Practice with Poultry; (23) Marketing Poultry Products; (24) Poultry Diseases and Sanitation; (25) The Farm Garden; (1) Système de rotation; (2) Système de culture; (3) Production de la graine de trèfle rouge; (4) Production de la graine de mil; (5) La luzerne; (6) La culture du chou de Siam; (7) Les betteraves fourragères; (8) Culture du maïs à ensilage; (9) Production de l'orge; (10) L'eau dans le sol et son rôle; (11) Les engrais verts; (12) Le fumier de ferme; (13) Les sols; (14) Relation entre les systèmes de culture et les possibilités d'alimentation de bétail; (15) La coopération agricole (première leçon); (16) La coopération agricole (deuxième leçon); (17) La coopération agricole (troisième leçon); (18) La coopération agricole (quatrième leçon); (19) La coopération agricole (cinquième leçon); (20) La coopération agricole (sixième leçon); (22) L'amélioration des pâturages (23) Matière organique et humus; (24) La comptabilité agricole; (25) L'égouttement superficiel du sol; (26) Façons culturales; (27) Les engrais chimiques (première leçon); (28) Les engrais chimiques (deuxième leçon); (29) Les engrais chimiques (troisième leçon); (30) Principes d'élevage; (31) Principes d'alimentation; (32) Soin et entretien des bâtisses; (33) L'art de faire du béton; (34) Les races de chevaux; (35) Choix de l'étalon; (36) La jument poulinière; (37) L'élevage des poulains; (38) Le cheval de ferme; (39) L'écurie; (40) Les races de bovins laitiers; (41) Le taureau laitier; (42) Soin des vaches laitières; (43) Alimentation de la vache laitière; (45) Soin des jeunes bovins; (46) La grange-étable; (48) Le caveau à légumes; (49) Les races de porcs; (51) Le verrat; (53) La porcherie; (54) Les races de moutons; (55) L'élevage du mouton; (57) Le poulailler; (58) L'industrie laitière. *Fascicules ou Dépliants de production intensive.*—(1) Céréales; (2) Pommes de terre; (3) Prairies et pâturages; (5) Porcs; (5) Agneau et laine; (7) Production laitière; (8) Légumes; (9) Conservons légumes et fruits. *Miscellaneous.*—(210) Meal Mixtures; (212) Fertilization of Pasture for Steer Grazing; (217) Parasites of Horses; (221) Poultry House for 100 Birds; (224) Farm Bookeeping. *(10 cents a copy);* (206) La coopérative agricole; (207) Veau de lait; (209) Connaissez-vous le cheval canadien? (210) Guide d'alimentation et formules de mélanges d'engrais alimentaires; (212) La coccinelle mexicaine des haricots; (214) Liste des variétés de semences; (215) Engraissement des dindons; (216) Dindons, nids à trappe et élevage en liberté; (218) Le cheval Percheron; (220) Elevez vos poulets en liberté; (221) Plans de poulaillers, 100 poules; (222) Plans de colonie éleveuse; (223) Le Tissage Domestique, (édition revue et augmentée), *prix $2·00 la copie;* (224) Grand cahier de comptabilité, *prix 10 cents la copie;* (225) Le métier à quatre lames ,*prix $1 la copie;* (226) Lois sur l'agriculture, *prix 75 cents la copie;* (227) Meilleurs animaux; (228) Liste des Eleveurs de Lapins; (229) Liste des Eleveurs de Pigeons; (230) Le trèfle blanc sauvage; (236) L'élevage du dindon; (237) Le Pigeon; (19) Poids et mesures.

Attorney General.—Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Bureau of Revenue.—Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission.

Colonization.—Annual Report of the Minister; Le Guide du Colon; Dix années de colonisation à Ste-Anne-de-Roquemaure.

Education.—Code Scolaire (1940); The Education Act (1940); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1941); Handbook for Teachers (1943); 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); Courses of Study for Protestant, Elementary and High Schools, 1943-44; Circular of information for teachers wishing to enter the School for Teachers; Why Educate? Life in School; Education in 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 Québec, Canada—historic, romantic, picturesque (64 pp. guide, illustrated); (2) La Province de Québec—pays de l'histoire de la légende et du pittoresque (32 pp. guide

illustré); (3) La Province de Québec (with 7 supplementary folders containing regional maps); (3) Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Lake St. Jean; (3) The Gourmet's Trail in la Province de Québec; (3) La ville de Québec; (3) L'Ile d'Orléans; (1) A beautiful house in a beautiful Province; (36 pp.); (3) A.B.C. on French Canada, by Léo Cadieux; (3) Canada: Unity in Diversity, by Hon. Adélard Godbout, Prime Minister of Québec; (3) French Canada at War, by Leo Cox (35 pp.).

Health and Social Welfare.—Annual Report; Summary of Vital Statistics (monthly); Prevalence of Communicable Diseases in the Province of Quebec (monthly).

Highways.—Annual Report of the Minister of Highways (bilingual).

Labour.—Minister's Report; Workmen's Compensation Act; Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission; Statistics of Old Age Pensions and Pensions to Needy Mothers and Blind Persons.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Rapport du service de protection; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923 (Supplément 1923 au 7 avril 1930); La Forêt, B. E. Farnow (1906); Lots boisés de ferme de l'Est du Canada, (1939); Bulletin No. 1, La cour à bois et les empilements pour le séchage à l'air libre des bois sciés, A. Desjardins, i.f. (1942); *Price 10 cents.* Bulletin No. 2, La gazogène, L. G. Dubois, i.f. (1942); Bulletin No. 3, L'Industrie de la carbonisation du bois dans la Province de Québec, (1942), Jos. Risi, D.Sc., *Price 50 cents.* Bulletin No. 4, Les arbres du Québec, Comment les identifier facilement (1944), L. Z. Rousseay, i.f. Les ennemis de la forêt (1943); L'Aménagement de l'érablière (1943), Roch Delisle, i.f.; La conservation de la forêt (1942); La Fête des Arbres (1941); Nomenclature des principaux arbres du Canada (1943); Les bois commerciaux de la Province de Québec (bilingue) (1943); Richesses naturelles du Québec (bilingue); Forest meteorology in Quebec (1943), G. O. Villeneuve, M.Sc.; La Forêt, Outil de la Victoire (1943) (Bilingue); Rapport annuel du Chef du Service forestier.

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.

Legislative Council.—Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

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.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs; Corporations organisées. (French and English).

Provincial Secretary.—Quebec Official Gazette, bilingual (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1941); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annual).

Public Works.—Minister's Report; Statistics of Fire Losses in the Province.

Trade and Commerce: Bureau of Statistics.—Statistical Year Book; Municipal Statistics (annual); Education Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Bulletin météorologique (mensuel); Butter and Cheese Production (monthly); Agricultural Statistics reports; Caisses populaires et sociétés co-opératives agricoles; Statistiques des hotelleries (1938); Libraries and Museums (1938); Statistics of Automobile Accidents (annual); Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual).

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.

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. *Bul-*

letins.—FRUITS.—(335) The Strawberry in Ontario (1942); (342) Fire Blight (1929); (355) The Raspberry and Blackberry in Ontario (1942); (383) Peach Yellows and Little Peach (1937); (403) The More Important Fruit Tree Diseases (1939); (424) Pollination in Relation to Orchard Planning (1942); (430) Fruit Varieties (1943); (433) Establishing the Young Orchard (1943); (437) Orchard Soil Management (1944); (438) The Grape in Ontario (1944). GENERAL FARMING.—(327) Knots and Splices; Rope on the Farm (1943); (331) Public Speaking and Debate (1933); (348) Amateur Dramatics (1929); (349) Grain Smuts (1937); (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); (398) Farm Water Supply (1939); (399) Plumbing and Sewage Disposal for the Farm Home (1943); (405) Painting on the Farm (1939); (406) Producing Hay of Higher Feeding Value (1939); (407) Soybean in Ontario (1940); (408) Conserve by Canning (1940); (409) Weeds of Ontario (1940); (410) Profits from Fertilizing Farm Crops (1940); (411) Curing Early Cut Hay on Tripods (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) (425) Legumes for Profit (1942); (427) Buck Rakes (1943); (431) Destructive Pest Animals (1943); (434) Domestic Rabbits (1943); (435) Control of Rabbits (1943); (436) Mouse Control in Orchards (1943). LIVESTOCK.—(304) Infectious Abortion of Cattle (1941); (337) Parasites Injurious to Sheep (1928); (350) The Warble Flies (1934); (367) Pork on the Farm (1938); (378) Bot Flies and Their Control (1934); (380) Parasites Injurious to Swine (1938); (396) Mastitis or Garget in Cows (1938); (401) Feeding and Management of the Work Horse (1939); (402) Feeding and Management of the Draft Horse (1939); (420) Cattle Lice and How to Control them (1942); (422) Swine Parasite Control (1942). POULTRY.—(363) Parasites Injurious to Poultry (1931); (394) Diseases of Poultry (1938); (395) Farm Poultry (1943); (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 (1943); (428) Poultry Equipment for the Busy Farmer (1943). VEGETABLES.—(358) The European Corn Borer (1931); (390) Successful Potato Production (1941); (393) Insects Attacking Vegetables (1938); (404) The Quality Production of Tomatoes in Eastern Ontario (1939); (415) Results of Four Years' Demonstration Work with Potatoes (1941); (421) The Use of Soil Testing for Truck Crops (1942); (432) Home Vegetable Gardens (1943). BEES.—Bee Diseases and Pests of the Apiary. *Circulars.*—(52) Liver Diseases of Horses; (54) Fodder; (55) Home-Mixing of Fertilizers; (57) Navel-Ill Foals; (10) Befriending the Birds; (19) Belts and Belt Lacing, (1943); (24) Trouble Shooting in the Binder Knotter; (28) Pasture is Paramount for Milk and Meat Production; (32) Whitewash for the Farm; (59) Germinating Seed at Home; (61) Home Gardening in Wartime, (1944); (62) Summer Pastures for Ontario; (64) Good Seed Mixtures; (65) Notes on Concrete (1943). *Specials.*—Dairy Cattle Ration Card; Handbook on Feeding and Management of Poultry; Handbook on Feeding and Management of Swine; Feed Hogs for Profit; Save the Little Pigs; Soil Management and Fertilizer Recommendations; Farm Account Book.

A charge of 10 cents per copy for bulletins and 5 cents per copy for circulars is made to: (a) Persons, firms, etc., situated outside the Province of Ontario, or in the Province of Ontario when more than single copies are requested. (United States stamps not accepted.) (b) School pupils in Ontario.

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; Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

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 13 Acts dealing with education and public libraries, *Price 25 cents each. Regulations.*—Twenty-two administrative regulations are published. *Courses of Study.*—eight 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; Municipal Health Services Act (1944). *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; The Motorist's Manual; 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; 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; Labour Relations Board Act; Hours of Work and Holidays with Pay Act and the Rights of Labour Act. *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. *Text Books.*—Why Certificates for Stationary and Hoisting Engineers; Boilers; Engines, Turbines, Condensers, Pumps; Refrigeration and Air Compression; Combustion; Beginners' Book on Power Plant Operation; Steam Plant Accessories.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report; Forest Resources of Ontario; Crown Timber Regulations; Crown Timber Dues; Procedure to Obtain Authority to Cut Timber from Crown Lands; Manual of Scaling Instructions; Woodmen's Employment Act; Forest Fires Prevention Act and Regulations; A Disease of the Scots Pine; The Farm Woodlot; Trees for Schools; Windbreaks and Shelterbelts; Forest Trees for Distribution; Forest Tree Planting; Farm Forestry; Glacial Plot Hole Area, Durham County, Ontario; The Public Lands Regulations; Lands for Settlement in Ontario; Summer Resort Lands in Ontario; Algonquin Park; List of Townships in Province of Ontario; List of Lithographed Maps and Plans; Annual Reports of the Department; The History and Status of Forestry in Ontario; Indians of Ontario, *Price $1 per copy;* Ontario Forest Atlas, *Price $1 per copy;* Definitions of Important Branches of Forestry.

Mines.—The Mining Act (R.S.O., 1937, c. 47, with amendments to date); The Mining Tax Act; The Natural Gas and Petroleum Acts and Regulations; The Unwrought Metal Sales Act; Annual Reports covering Statistics, Mines of Ontario and Geological Reports of various areas. Reports issued in 1943; Vol. L, pt. 2, Dryden-Wabigoon Area; Vol. L, pt. 3, Hutchison Lake Area; Vol. L, pt. 5, Natural Gas in 1940; Vol. L pt. 7, McGarry, McVittie Townships; Vol. LI, pt. 2, Parry Sound District; Vol. LII, pt. 2, Haliburton Area; Vol. LII, pt. 3, North Hastings Area; Bulletin No. 25, List of Publications contains complete list of all reports, maps, bulletins, etc., published by the Department, including: Handbook—Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources (sixth edition, 1936); Report of the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917, *Price $5;* Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee, 1923, *Price $5;* Bulletins Nos. 80 and 93, Money and the World Crisis; Prospector's Guide to Ontario Mining Fields (sixth edition, 1939); 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.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission; Ontario Research Foundation 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 of the Minister of Public Welfare, covering Unemployment Relief Branch; Old Age Pensions Commission (including Blind Pensions); Mothers' Allowances Commission; Children's Aid Branch, Orphanages, Refuges and Homes for the Aged, Soldiers' Aid Commission; 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; Children's Protection Act and Regulations. *Pamphlets.*—Handbooks on Day Nurseries and Day Care Centres.

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.—*The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*—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; Education Department Act; Regulations for Secondary Schools; Regulations of the Advisory Board regarding Religious Exercises. Regulations of Advisory Board Governing Patriotic Exercises; Manitoba School Journal.

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, Water Resources and Travel and Publicity; A Guide for Prospectors; Topographic and Mining Maps; Land Maps; Shelter Belts and The Farm Woodlot (1938); The Keystone Province Magazine; Manitoba In The Heart of the Continent; Pictorial Map; Highway Map; Strategic Position on World Airways (Maps of the Northern Hemisphere and North America showing Air Lines); The Whiteshell Provincial Park; Hunting Inside the Rim of Adventure; The Angler's Paradise; No. 10 Highway; City of Winnipeg; Wartime Album of Industry.

Health and Public Welfare.—Annual Report; Monthly Pre-natal and Post-natal Letters. *Health Education Material.*—Canadian Mother and Child; The Manitoba Baby; The Baby; Child Study letters to Parents; Pattern for Infant's Layette; Material for Teachers; Food and Nutrition Material; Communicable Disease Series including Cold, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Trachoma, Typhoid Fever, etc.; Sanitation Series.

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; Annual Reports of Branches; Grasshopper Control in Saskatchewan; Herd Record Book; Storing Ice; Combine-Reaper Thresher; Lubricating Oils in Farm Tractors and Other Engines; Beef Rings; Keep Milk Clean and Cool; Produce the Best Grades of Cream; Reasons for Variation in Cream Tests and Losses in Separation; The Beet Webworm; The Growing of Sugar Beets in Saskatchewan; Syrup from Sugar Beets; Corn in Saskatchewan; Soybean; Gopher Control; Grain Mites and Their Control; Melilot Taint on Wheat; Three Rust Resistant Wheat Varieties; Turning Wet Swathed Grain; Control of Annual Weeds in Growing Crops; Fertilizers; Leafy Spurge Eradication; Ginseng; Tanning Horse Hides; Tanning Beef Hides; Notes on Dr. Chas. Saunders, Dr. S. Wheeler, Luther Burbank; Operation of Incubators; Colds, Roup and Canker in Fowl; Whitewashing of Poultry Houses; Pine Tar and Sulphur Fumigation; Instructions for Fattening Poultry; Method of Canning Poultry; How to Kill and Dry Pluck Poultry; Feeding Hens; Poultry Housing; Turkey Raising; Home-Made Brooders; Artificial Brooding of Chicks; Descriptions of Various Breeds; Report of the Saskatchewan Overseas Livestock Marketing Commission, 1927; Common Diseases of Swine; Contagious Abortion; Tuberculosis in Swine; Foot Rot in Cattle; Coccidiosis of Cattle; Calfhood Vaccination for Control of Bang's Disease; Distribution and Use of Fowl-Pox and Laryngotracheitis Vaccines; Care and Feeding of Swine; Co-operation and Markets News (Monthly); Quarterly Report on Progress of Saskatchewan Credit Unions; Operation of Co-operatives; Standard By-Laws Governing Credit Unions and Other Co-operatives; Economic Survey Reports on Co-operatives; Marketing Study of Forage Crop Seed; Ants; Insect Pests; Control Measures for Redbacked Cutworms and Poison Bait; Control of Common Garden Pests; Grasshopper Control by Proper Summerfallowing; Control of Insects and Diseases in Vegetable Gardens; Root Rot Diseases of Cereals; Ergot in Rye Seed; Black Stem Rust of Wheat and Its Control; Flax Diseases; Plant Diseases in Saskatchewan; Leafy Spurge Control; Method of Pressing Weeds; Weed Control in Saskatchewan; Illustrated Guide to Prairie Weeds; Registered Seed; Wheat Varieties and Their Production; Barley Varieties in Saskatchewan; Harvesting and Threshing Malting Barley; Oat Varieties and Their Production; Rye Production in Saskatchewan; Hints on Growing Registered Seed; Grain Variety Recommendations; Harvesting and Threshing Alfalfa Under Prairie Conditions; Sunflowers; Grain Variety Recommendations; The Growing of Flax; Cleaning Flax on the Farm; Growing Crested Wheat Grass for Seed Production; Sweet Clover in Saskatchewan; Instructions for Growing Sweet Clover; Methods for Growing Brome Grass and Western Rye Grass; Brome Grass, Harvesting, Curing and Threshing the Seed Crop; The Production of Rape Seed for Oil; Soil Nitrogen, and Legume Inoculation; Soils in the Northern Wooded Areas; Fertilizers; Seed Cleaning Machinery; Equipping Your Farm Machinery to Harvest a Short Crop; Cutting and Gathering Short-Strawed Grain; Horticulture in Saskatchewan; The Waxing of Turnips; Vegetable Gardening in Saskatchewan; Preservation of Fence Posts; Treated Fence Posts for Community Pastures; Practical Irrigation for Beginners.

Education.—Annual Report; Curriculum for Elementary Schools; High School Curriculum; Program of Studies for Technical Schools; Curriculum and Regulations for Normal Schools; Regulations for Vocational Schools; Bible Readings for Schools; Elementary and High School Correspondence Courses; Circular for Teachers and Pupils Relative to Text-Books; June Tests (Grades 8, 9 and 10); Departmental Examinations (Grades 11 and 12); Supplemental Examinations (Grade 12); Regulations under the School Act and the Secondary Education Act; Price List and Requisition Form—School Book Bureau; Audio-Visual Aids Manual; Radio Broadcasts to Saskatchewan Schools; Citizenship—Our Democracy.

Highways.—Annual Report; Highway Map.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report; Various Maps of the Province showing townships, municipalities and electoral districts.

Natural Resources.—Annual Report; Regulations relating to various subjects: Ice, Forests, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Placer Mining, Quartz Mining, Fisheries, Quartz Mining Safety, Quarrying, Alkali Mining, Under Game Act, Under Fur Act, Water Rights; Instructions for Development of Dugouts, Domestic Dams and Irrigation Projects; Instructions for Survey of Mineral Claims; Mink Ranching.

Public Health.—Annual Reports; Health Education Teaching Aids; Miscellaneous Nutrition Pamphlets; The School Lunch; Pre-and Post-Natal Letters; Pre-School Letters; School-Age Letters; Canadian Mother and Child; What is Malnutrition?; Infant Feeding; Care of the Sick; Infantile Paralysis; The Cross-Eyed or Squinting Child; Home Training for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Child; Good Posture; Three Periods of Pregnancy; Literature about Cancer; Regulations Governing Cemeteries, The Care of the Dead and Transportation of Corpses; Regulations for the Prevention, Notification and Control of Communicable Diseases; Toxoid and Antitoxin; "The Tourist Typhoid Carrier"; Typhoid Fever; Communicable Diseases in Schools; Measles; Whooping Cough; Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria; Smallpox; Regulations relating to various subjects: Hospitals, Sanitation, Plumbing and Drainage, Milk and Certain Milk Products, Camps, Tourist Camps, Public Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants, Bake Shops, Barber Shops, Apartment Blocks; Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes; Safe Water Supplies for Rural Saskatchewan; Construction and Maintenance of Slaughter Houses; Kill the Rat; A Warning to Summer Visitors *re* Lake Water; An Incinerator for Towns, Villages, and Institutions; Sanitary Environment of Towns and Villages; The Pit Closet; The Pail Closet; Public Toilets for Towns and Villages; Fly Proof Seat for Pail Closet; A Few Fly Facts; Disposal of Liquid Wastes; Concrete Tank for Waste Water; Milk Memoranda Card for Dairymen; A Home-made Iceless Refrigerator; The Mosquito; Sterilizing Wells; Warning—Carbon Monoxide Poisoning; Regulations Governing Fumigation with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas; Regulations Repecting the Sanitary Control of Automobile Trailer Houses.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Telephones.—Annual Report.

Treasury.—Annual Report; Minister's Budget Speech; Public Accounts; Printed Estimates.

Other Publications:—Annual Reports: Bureau of Child Protection and Old Age Pensions Branch; Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare; Insurance Branch; Local Government Board; Direct Relief Branch; Journals of the Legislature. *By King's Printer.*—All important legislation is available in pamphlet form at prices from ten cents to one dollar according to size: Arrears of Taxes Act, Provincial Mediation Act, Income Tax Act, Land Titles Act, Liquor Act, Marriage Act, Noxious Weeds Act, Rural Municipality Act, School Act, Stray Animals Act, Succession Duties Act, Village Act, Provincial Parks Act, Secondary Education Act, Teachers' Supperannuation Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.; Old Examination Papers; List of Municipal Officials; Saskatchewan Gazette; Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1940, Amendments for above Statutes, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944. *By Bureau of Publications.*—Saskatchewan—Holidays; Saskatchewan—A Few Facts; Coat of Arms and Floral Emblem; Cabinet and Members of the Legislature; Surveys System; Highway Map; Some Legislation Affecting Women and Children; Highway Safety; Weekly Newsletter; Regulations relating to: Travelling Libraries, Open Shelf Library.

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 of the Department; The School Act (including The School Act, The School Taxation Act, The School Grants Act, and The School Attendance Act); Program of Studies for the Elementary School (Grades I to VI); Supplementary Bulletin on the Program of Studies for the Elementary School; Program of Studies for the Inter-

mediate School (Grades VII, VIII and IX); Program of Studies for the High School (Regulations); Program of Studies for the High School (Bulletins I, II, III, IV, V) (Commercial Options), VI (Technical Options); Classroom Bulletins on Social Studies Nos. 1 and 2; Revision of the High School Program (Bulletins Outlining a Project for Study Groups—Nos. 1 and 2); Departmental Examinations for Grades IX and XII; Instructions *re* the Conduct of Examinations; Special Instructions to Presiding Examiners; Progressive Practices in the High School: A Select Bibliography; Music Syllabus (Western Board of Music); Bulletin on Music; Certification and Training of Teachers in Alberta; Supplement to the Bulletin on Certification and Training of Teachers in Alberta; Summer School Announcement; Emergency Teacher-Training Program; Instructions concerning the Teaching of French in Elementary Schools; School Festivals (A Bulletin for Teachers and Superintendents); Alberta School Broadcasts, Spring Term, 1944; A United Nations Goodwill Day; Bible Readings for Schools (A list); After Three Years (A Statement concerning the Larger Unit of School Administration in Alberta); Correspondence School Branch (Regulations governing correspondence courses); Correspondence Courses for Elementary, Intermediate and High School Grades; Plans for Teachers' Residences; Plans for One-Room and Two-Room Schools; Annual Announcement of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary; Price List and Requisition Form (School-Book Branch); Solving Your Reading Problems in the Elementary School (The School-Book Branch); List of Books for Free Reading, Grades X, XI and XII (The School-Book Branch); List of Reference Books for High School Teachers (School-Book Branch); Books for the Intermediate School (Alberta Children's Bookhouse).

Kings' 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; 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; 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: "A Personal Letter" on land settlement; "Expanding Mineral Frontiers"; Alberta's Industries in relation to Post-War Reconstruction; *(various other publications). Social Credit Board.*—Annual Report; *(various other publications). Statistics Branch.*—Monthly and Annual Summaries.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from the Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; How to Use Your Treasury Branches.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the Board of Public Utilities and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agriculture.—*A list of publications is issued by the Department, covering dairying, diseases and pests, field crops, fruit and vegetable growing, live stock and miscellaneous, together with reports on agricultural statistics and climate.*

Fisheries.—*Annual reports and bulletins obtainable from Department.*

King's Printer.—*British Columbia Gazette.*

Lands.—*Lands Branch.*—How to Pre-empt Land; Some Questions and Answers Regarding British Columbia: *(other lands bulletins cover particular Land Recording Districts).*. *Forest Branch.*—How to Obtain a Timber Sale; Grazing Regulations. *Water Branch.*—Water Powers—British Columbia; Water Powers—Fraser River.

Mines.—*Comprehensive annual reports and special bulletins obtainable from Department.*

British Columbia Government Travel Bureau.—Alluring British Columbia; Auto Courts and Stopping-Places in British Columbia; British Columbia, Canada; British Columbia Map Folder; British Columbia's Picturesque Highways; 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; "Tell Me About British Columbia"

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

NOTE.—*This list is in continuance of those at pp. 1108-1110 of the 1940 Year Book and p. 973 of the 1942 Year Book.*

Royal Commission: Report on the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the Crown Colony of Hong Kong, by Right Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, G.C.M.G., Royal Commissioner, pursuant to Order in Council, P.C. 1160. 61 p. (4th June, 1942). Royal Commission on the Steel Industry (Barlow Commission), Memorandum of Understanding, Jan. 22, 1943 (published in *Labour Gazette*, Apr. 1943, pp. 439-444). Royal Commission on Western Coal Mines, Mr. Justice G. B. O'Connor, Chairman, Report (published in *Labour Gazette*, Nov. 1943, pp. 1495-1496). First interim report . . . pursuant to a meeting of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, Oct. 14, 1943, being P.C. 8020. 6p. mimeo. The Royal Commission investigating conditions in Japanese allocation centres in British Columbia. Royal Commission in New Brunswick under Mr. Justice G. B. O'Connor.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSIONS

NOTE.—*This list is in continuance of those at pp. 1111-1115 of the 1940 Year Book and p. 966 of the 1941 Year Book, and p. 973 of the 1942 Year Book.*

Nova Scotia.—Royal Commission on provincial development and rehabilitation, 1943; Dr. R. MacGregor Dawson, Chairman.

Saskatchewan.—Royal Commission to consider the subject of collective bargaining, the conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes and related subjects, Commissioners, Hon. Chief Justice William Melville Martin and Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald (Public hearings July 14-Aug. 18, 1943) (Report p. 90-96, 146 in Industrial Canada, Sept. 1943).

British Columbia.—Royal Commission to Inquire into matters Relating to the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, Report, July, 1941, Hon. Mr. Justice G. McG. Sloan, Commissioner. 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. Report, Sept. 14, 1942. His Honour Judge A. M. Harper, Commissioner. Royal Commission to Inquire into the Administration of Mount View High School, Saanich, and, in particular, into the Methods of Discipline and Alleged Excessive Corporal Punishment Administered by the Principal or by any other Teacher. Report, 1943, His Honour J. O. Wilson, Commissioner.

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 XXXI.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Principal Events of the Year

The Royal Family.—H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, K.G., brother of His Majesty King George VI, was killed on active service on Aug. 25, 1942, at the age of 39.

Announcement was made on Nov. 15, 1943, by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, of the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester as Governor General of that Dominion as from July 21, 1944.

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, elder daughter of His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Heir Presumptive to the Throne, came of age Apr. 21, 1944, the 18th anniversary of her birth. The Princess was created a Royal Duchess and became a member of the Regency Council.

Empire Conference.—Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; John Curtin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia; Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand; and Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa met at London, England, Apr. 10 to May 16, 1944, to discuss Empire matters pertaining to the War and the immediate post-war period. On May 11, Prime Minister Mackenzie King addressed a joint session of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The personnel of Canadian Diplomatic representatives abroad and of British and foreign envoys to Canada, as at Feb. 28, 1944, is given at pp. 71-75 of this volume. Since the sending to press of Chapter III—Constitution and Government—the following four representatives of Canada's Allies presented their credentials to His Excellency the Governor General: The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. Cyro de Freitas-Valle on Apr. 6, 1944; the Netherlands Ambassador, Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouk Hurgronje, on Apr. 13, 1944; the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francis Del Rio Canedo, on May 6, 1944; the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. G. N. Zaroubin, on June 8, 1944. The Turkish Minister to Canada, Mr. Sevki Alhan, was appointed on Feb. 15, 1944, but to date (June 15) has not presented his credentials. Hon. David Wilson was appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand to Canada on Mar. 30, 1944, and arrived in Ottawa on Apr. 21. Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon was appointed first Canadian Ambassador to Mexico on Mar. 16, 1944, and presented his credentials to the President of Mexico on Apr. 27. The following representatives were appointed High Commissioners for Canada in other countries: The High Commissioner to South Africa, Mr. C. J. Burchell, Feb. 15, 1944; the High Commissioner to Newfoundland, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, May, 4 1944.

Provincial General Elections.—A general election took place in Saskatchewan on June 15, 1944, when the Liberal Government of Hon. W. J. Paterson was defeated by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party. T. C. Douglas, the leader, was called up to form a Government—the first C.C.F. Government to take office in Canada. The results of the election were C.C.F. 47; Liberal 5.

Section 2.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, 1944.—Jan. 11: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada. Jan. 14: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, Hon. Mr. Justice H. H. Davis, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Lieutenant-Governors, 1942.—Nov. 17, Henry Ernest Kendall, M.D., Windsor, N.S.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Privy Councillors, 1942.—Oct. 6, Alphonse Fournier, K.C., M.P., Hull, Que.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Ernest Bertrand, K.C., M.P., Westmount, Que.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Major-General Leo R. LaFleche, D.S.O., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Cabinet Ministers, 1942.—Oct 6, Hon. Alphonse Fournier, K.C., M.P., Hull, Que.: to be Minister of Public Works, *vice* the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, resigned. Hon. Ernest Bertrand, K.C., M.P., Westmount, Que.: to be Minister of Fisheries, *vice* the Hon. J. E. Michaud, resigned. Major-General Hon. Leo R. LaFleche, D.S.O.: to be Minister of National War Services, *vice* Hon. J. T. Thorson, resigned. Hon. J. E. Michaud, K.C.: to be Minister of Transport, *vice* Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, resigned.

Parliamentary Assistants, 1943.—To be Parliamentary Assistant to: Minister of Finance, Apr. 29, D. C. Abbott, K.C., M.P., from Apr. 1, 1943; Minister of National Defence, Apr. 29, W. C. MacDonald, K.C., M.P., from Apr. 1, 1943; Minister of National Defence for Air, Apr. 29, Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, M.P., from Apr. 1, 1943; Minister of Munitions and Supply, Apr. 29, Lionel Chevrier, K.C., M.P., from Apr. 1, 1943; Minister of Justice, May 6, Joseph Jean, K.C., M.P.; President of the Privy Council, May 6, Brooke Claxton, K.C., M.P.; Minister of Labour, May 7, Paul Joseph Martin, K.C., M.P.

Senators, 1942.—Oct. 5, Lt.-Col. Thomas Vien, K.C., Outremont, Que. Nov. 19, Hon. Pamphile-Real Du Tremblay, K.C., Repentigny, Que. William Rupert Davies, F.R.S.A., Kingston, Ont. Joseph J. Bench, K.C., St. Catharines, Ont. **1943.** Feb. 19, Hon. James Peter McIntyre, Mount Stewart, P.E.I. Gordon Peter Campbell, K.C., Toronto, Ont. Wishart McL. Robertson, Halifax, N.S. Oct. 5, John Frederick Johnston, Bladworth, Sask. **1944.** Mar. 3, Cyrille Vaillancourt, Lévis, Que. Joseph A. Lesage, Quebec, Que. Armand Daigle, Montreal, Que. Hon. Telesphore D. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

New Members of the House of Commons, 1942.—Nov. 30, Hon. Leo Richer LaFleche (Lib.) elected for Outremont (Montreal), Que. Stanley H. Knowles (C.C.F.) elected for Winnipeg North Centre, Man. Frederic Dorion (Lib.) elected for Charlevoix-Saguenay, Que. **1943.** Aug. 9, Joseph Armand Choquette (Bloc Populaire) elected for Stanstead, Que. Joseph William Burton (C.C.F.) elected for Humboldt, Sask. William Bryce (C.C.F.) elected for Selkirk, Man. Fred Rose (Labour-Progressive) elected for Cartier (Island of Montreal), Que.

* This list is in continuance of that at pp. 975-978 of the 1942 Year Book.

Official Appointments.—*Board of Grain Commissioners.*—**1943.** Sept. 20, John Vallance, Regina, Sask.: to be an Assistant Grain Commissioner pursuant to the provisions of Sect. 5 of Chapter 5 of "The Canada Grain Act", 1930, effective Nov. 20, 1943.

Board of Review.—**1944.** Feb. 15: to be Chairmen of the Board, Prof. J. W. Grant MacEwen, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, *vice* Dr. E. C. Hope; I. L. Holmes, Field Supervision, Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Acts, Saskatoon, Sask., *vice* G. Murchison.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.—**1942.** Nov. 3, Rene Morin, Montreal, Que.: to be again a Governor and Chairman for 3 years from Nov. 2. **1943.** To be Governors for a period of 3 years from Nov. 1, 1942: Mar. 16, Howard B. Chase, Montreal, Que.; Mar. 19, Mrs. T. W. (Mary) Sutherland, Revelstoke, B.C. Nov. 18, F. J. Crawford, Toronto, Ont.: to be a Governor, term to expire Nov. 2, 1946. **1944.** Feb. 3, William James Parker, Winnipeg, Man.. to be a Governor for a period of 3 years from Feb. 3. Mar. 24, Bernard Keble Sandwell, Toronto, Ont.: to be a Governor for a period of 3 years.

Canadian Farm Loan Board.—**1943.** Oct. 5, John Duncan MacLean, M.D.C.M., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Commissioner and Chairman for a further period of 3 years from Jan. 1, 1944. Oct. 5, Aime Boucher, Notary, Pierreville, Que., and Duncan Ross, retired farmer and Auditor for the Township of Charlottenburg, Ont., Martintown, Ont.: to be Members for a term of 5 years from Aug. 11, 1943.

Canadian National Railways.—**1942.** Sept. 14, R. C. Vaughan, President of the Canadian National Railway Company: to be a Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman thereof for 3 years from Oct. 1. J. A. Northey and W. J. T. Gagnon: reappointed directors for 3 years from Oct. 1.

Canadian Pension Commission.—**1943.** June 10, Brigadier-General Harold French McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.: to be again Chairman and a Member until July 1, 1945. June 10, Clifford B. Reilley, K.C.: to be again a Member for 7 years from Aug. 6. Sept. 16, Howard Alfred Lorne Conn, M.C.: to be again a Member for 7 years from Oct. 1. **1944.** Feb. 15, Major O. F. B. Langelier, M.C.: to be again a Member for 7 years from Sept. 1.

Central Mortgage Bank.—**1944.** Mar. 13, L. P. St. Amour, reappointed a director for 3 years from Apr. 1.

Civil Service.—**1944.** May 17, A National Council of the Public Service of Canada was named by the Government with Dr. W. A. Mackintosh as Chairman.

Civil Service Commission.—**1942.** Sept. 4, A. Thivierge, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member, *vice* A. Potvin, resigned. **1943.** Mar. 15, Charles Heber Bland, B.A., Chairman: to be again a Member of the said Commission and Chairman from Apr. 1.

Copyright Appeal Board.—**1942.** Oct. 20, Hon. J. T. Thorson, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada: to be a Member and Chairman, *vice* the late Hon. A. K. Maclean.

Dependants' Allowance Board.—**1943.** Dec. 17, Pay Lieut. Allan Frederick Hiron, R.C.N.V.R.: to be a Member. **1944.** June 1, Flt. Lieut. J. E. Dancey: to be a member, *vice* Wing Comdr. S. G. L. Mayer, effective Apr. 14.

Deputy Ministers.—**1942.** Sept. 3, G. S. Currie, Westmount, Que., Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence: to be as well a Deputy Minister of National Defence, effective Sept. 1, 1942. Sept. 3, Lt.-Col. H. DesRosiers, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C.: to be a Deputy Minister of National Defence instead of an Associate

Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence. Oct. 6, E. P. Murphy, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Minister of Public Works. **1943.** Feb. 11, Arthur J. MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister of Labour: to be Deputy Minister of Labour, effective Jan. 1, 1943. Mar. 23, Chester H. Payne, Director, Commerical Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce: to be Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services. July 24, David Sim, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Customs and Excise. July 24, Colin Fraser Elliott, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation. **1944.** Apr. 22, H. F. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air: to be a Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air, *vice* S. L. de Carteret.

Dominion Council of Health.—**1943.** Dr. R. E. Monteith, Balcarres, Sask.: to be again a Member from Apr. 1, 1943. Mar. 5, Robert D. Defries, M.D., D.P.H., Director of Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto: to be again a Member from July 1, 1943. **1944.** June 1, J. W. Bruce, R.R. 1, Richmond Hill, Ont.: to be again a Member from June 20, 1944.

Government Office Economies Control.—**1943.** July 16, Thomas P. Murphy, Superintendent of Equipment and Supplies of the Post Office Department: to be Acting Director.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board.—**1943.** Nov. 23, J. Clarence Webster, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Shediac, N.B.: to be Chairman.

International Fisheries Commission.—**1943.** Feb. 11, George W. Nickerson, Prince Rupert, B.C.: to be one of the Canadian Members of the International Fisheries Commission under the Pacific Halibut Treaty, *vice* Lewis W. Patmore, K.C., resigned.

National Council on Physical Fitness.—**1944.** Feb. 15; to be Members for a term to expire Dec. 31, 1944: W. A. Welland, Regina, Sask.; Arthur A. Burridge, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. Jules Gilbert, Quebec, Que. To be Members for a term to expire Dec. 31, 1945: Jerry Mathison, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. W. C. Ross, Halifax, N.S. To be Members for a term to expire Dec. 31, 1946: Major Ian Eisenhardt, Ottawa, Ont.; Minot Brewer, Fredericton, N.B.; R. W. Youmans, Winnipeg, Man.; the said Major Ian Eisenhardt: to be Chairman of the Council, to be known as and bear the title of "National Director of Physical Fitness"

National Film Board.—**1942.** Sept. 2, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services and C. G. Cowan, Ottawa, Ont.: to be again Members for 3 years. Dec. 29, J. F. MacNeill, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member, *vice* the Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, resigned, effective Nov. 11, 1942. **1943.** Oct. 7, Dr. J. G. Bouchard, Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Donald Cameron, Director of Extension, University of Alberta: to be again Members for a period of 3 years from Aug. 31, 1943. **1944.** Jan. 18, M. M. MacLean, Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour and Director of Industrial Relations: to be a Member for a period of 3 years, from Jan. 12, 1944, *vice* L. B. Pearson, resigned.

National Harbours Board.—**1942.** July 23, Joseph Emilé St. Laurent, Chief Engineer, River St. Lawrence Ship Channel: to be a Member and Vice-Chairman for a term of 10 years from Oct. 1, 1942.

National Research Council.—**1943.** July 16, to be Members for a term of 3 years expiring Mar. 31, 1946: Dr. E. F. Burton, Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.; J. S. Duncan, President, Massey-Harris Company, Toronto

Ont.; Dean E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. G. M. Shrum, Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Parliamentary Library.—**1944.** Feb. 15, F. A. Hardy: to be Joint Librarian of Parliament, *vice* Hon. Martin Burrell.

Privy Council.—**1942.** Dec. 11, Henry Webster Lothrop, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Associate Clerk of the Privy Council effective Dec. 8, 1942.

Secretary of State.—**1944.** May 15, James P. McCaffrey, Head Clerk, Department of the Secretary of State: to be Registrar of Shop Cards under the Shop Cards Registration Act, 1938; to be also Registrar to exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed by the Unfair Competition Act, 1932, upon the Registrar.

Tariff Board.—**1943.**—Jan. 12, Charles P. Hebert: to be again a Member for 1 year from Feb. 6, 1943. July 24, W. J. Callaghan, Tariff Investigator, Department of Finance: to be a Temporary Member and Temporary Vice-Chairman.

The Senate.—**1943.** Jan. 12, Thomas Vien, K.C., Senator for the division of De Lorimier, Que.: to be Speaker of the Senate.

Unemployment Insurance Commission.—**1942.** Dec. 22, Murdock M. MacLean, Director of Industrial Relations: to be a Member of the Investment Committee of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, *vice* Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, resigned, effective Jan. 1, 1943.

War-time Boards and Committees.—**1942.** Dec. 11, Gordon Murchison, Director of Soldier Settlement: to be also Director of the Veterans' Land Act, effective Nov. 25, 1942. **1943.** Jan. 12, A. J. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour: to be a Member of the Wartime Information Board, *vice* Elliott M. Little, resigned. S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician: to be a Member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, *vice* L. D. Wilgress, resigned. Mar. 9, A. J. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour: to be a Member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, *vice* Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, resigned. Mar. 23, James Matson, Montreal, Que.: to be Supervisor of War Damage Insurance, from noon Sept. 15, 1942. **1944.** Feb. 3, Harold A. Bowie, Acting Member: to be a Member of the War Veterans' Allowance Board, effective Nov. 1, 1943.

Judicial Appointments, 1942-44.—(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.—**1942.** Sept. 1, C. St. Clair Trainor, K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.: to be Judge of the County Court of King's. Sept. 23, E. S. Livermore, K.C., St. Thomas, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for Norfolk and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Nov. 17, His Honour Richard Burkett Mills, M.C., Judge of the District Court for the Judicial District of Kindersley, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court in the Judicial District of Wilkie, Sask. **1943.** Jan. 7, Lloyd G. Lewis, K.C., Summerside, P.E.I.: to be Judge of the County Court for the County of Prince. Jan. 12, McLeod M. Colquhoun, Penticton, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Yale and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court. Feb. 8, His Honour Lloyd George Lewis, Judge of the County Court of Prince County, P.E.I.: to act as Juvenile Court Judge for Summerside, P.E.I. Mar. 2, Alan Gordon McDougall, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Junior Judge of the County Court for Carleton, Ont. and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, from Mar. 8, 1943. Apr. 22,

Helen Kinnear, K.C., Port Colborne, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for the County of Haldimand, Ont. and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. May 31, Charles Edward Bothwell, K.C., Swift Current, Sask.: to be a Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Moosomin, Sask. Nov. 5, His Honour Charles Edward Bothwell, Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Moosomin, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Swift Current, Sask. Nov. 5, William Gladstone Ross, K.C., Moose Jaw, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Moosomin, Sask. Joseph P. McIsaac, K.C., Sexsmith, Alta.: to be Judge of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta, in the Province of Alberta, and a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. **1944.** Mar. 18, His Honour John Walter McDonald, a Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta: to be Chief Judge of the said Court. Roy Manning Edmanson, Calgary, Alta.: to be Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. His Honour Lucien Dubuc, a Judge of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta: to be Chief Judge of the said Court. John Cameron McDonald, Edmonton, Alta.: to be Judge of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. His Honour J. O. Wilson, a Judge of the County Court for the County of Cariboo, B.C.: to be Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Apr. 4, E. W. Cross, K.C., Simcoe, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Harold E. Fuller, K.C., Sarnia, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Edwin Arnold Shaunessy, Petrolia, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. James Arthur McGeer, Vancouver, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. *Higher Courts.*—**1942.** Aug. 7, Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. Robson, Winnipeg, Man., a puisne Judge of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba: to be a Deputy Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, to hold the general sittings of the said Court in the Cities of Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Calgary, during the month of September, 1942. Sept. 1, Daniel P. J. Kelly, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Sept. 23, Hon. Mr. Justice Joseph A. Prevost, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec: to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench from Oct. 1, 1942. Sept. 25, Hon. William C. Ives, a Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Chief Justice of the said Court. Colin C. McLaurin, K.C., 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. Oct. 6, Hon. Joseph T. Thorson, Winnipeg, Man.: to be President of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Oct. 13, Hon. Albert Sevigny, a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec: to be Chief Justice of the Superior Court, with residence at Quebec. Hon. William Langley Bond, a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench of the Province of Quebec: to be Chief Justice of the Superior Court in the District of Montreal, with residence at Montreal. Orville S. Tyndale, K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, with residence at Montreal or the immediate vicinity. E. Stuart McDougall, K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec, with residence at Montreal

or the immediate vicinity. Hon. E. M. W. McDougall, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec: to be Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec, with residence at Montreal or the immediate vicinity. Pierre Emile Côté, K.C., New Carlisle, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, effective Oct. 1942, with residence at Quebec or the immediate vicinity. Dec. 15, Henry Irving Bird, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, with residence at Vancouver, or the immediate vicinity. Frederick H. Barlow, Toronto, Ont., Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Roy L. Kellock, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. **1943.** Feb. 4, Robert E. Laidlaw, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Apr. 22, Hon. Thane Alexander Campbell, K.C., Summerside, P.E.I.: to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of P.E.I. Ivan Cleveland Rand, K.C., Moncton, N.B.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 5, Hon. Justice Harold Bruce Robertson, a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. Arthur Douglas MacFarlane, K.C., Victoria, B.C.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Nov. 11, J. Dalma Landry, K.C., Sherbrooke, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of St. Francis, Que., with residence at Sherbrooke or the immediate vicinity. **1944.** Jan. 8, Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be Chief Justice of Canada. Mar. 18, Hon. Ewen A. McPherson, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba: to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, with the style and title of Chief Justice of Manitoba. Hon. Hugh Amos Robson, a Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba: to be Chief Justice for Manitoba. Hjalmar A. Bergman, Winnipeg, Man.: to be a Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba and *ex officio* Judge of the Court of King's Bench. Hon. Sidney A. Smith, a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. May 2, Hon. M. R. MacGuigan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Prince Edward Island and Master of the Rolls.

Commissioners, 1942.—July 13, Hon. Stephen Ellswood Richards, Chairman, and Messrs. Don Serviss, Hugh Lewis, Chris Pritchard, and A. A. McAuslane, Vancouver, B.C.: to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to examine into and report upon the labour conditions existing in the British Columbia shipyards. **1943.** Jan. 19, K. F. Noble, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sydney, Australia: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Australia for use in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada. Jan. 28, Hon. Joseph Thorarinn Thorson, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada: to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Dominion of Canada. Hon. Robert Taschereau, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Dominion of Canada. Dec. 14, Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Province of Manitoba; Dr. G. F. Davidson, Executive Secretary, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa; W. R. Bone, Administrator of Social Service, City of Vancouver; and Mrs. Mary Sutherland, Revelstoke, B.C.: to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the provision made for the welfare and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race resident in the Settlements in the Province of British Columbia,

Dr. F. W. Jackson: to be Chairman of such Commission. **1944.** May 4, Malcolm McCrimmon, Head Clerk and John Lothrop Grew, Fur Supervisor, both of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Commissioners to take adhesions to Treaty No. 6, made and concluded at Forts Carlton and Pitt in 1876, of any Indians or groups of Indians who inhabit the area covered by the said Treaty but who, for any reason, have not been brought within its provisions. May 19, Hon. Justice W. A. MacDonald, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be a Commissioner, under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to make an inquiry into the question whether the persons removed from membership of the Indian Bands in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, during the years 1941, 1942 and 1943, are or are not members of any Band of Indians entitled to share in the properties and annuities of the Band.

Days of Humble Prayer and Intercession.—Sunday, Sept. 6, 1942, and Sunday, Jan. 3, 1943, were appointed by proclamation as days 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".

Days of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 12, 1942, and Monday, Oct. 11, 1943, were appointed by proclamation as days of "general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful crop and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured"

Section 3.—Dominion Legislation, 1942-43

Legislation of the Third Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 22, 1942 to Jan. 27, 1943

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—	
2 Mar. 27	*The Appropriation Act No. 1, 1942* grants an interim payment of $38,803,172·40 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenses of the public service incurred during the fiscal year 1942-43, being one-sixth of the amount of the main estimates.
3 Mar. 27	*The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1942* grants the payment of $3,530,840 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenses of the public service based on further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1941-42.
7 Mar. 27	*The Supplementary 1941 War Appropriation Act* provides for payment of $135,000,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament, for expenses in connection with national defence and security incurred during the fiscal year 1941-42, and authorizes the re-expenditure of moneys received as refunds or repayments under authority of previous War Appropriation Acts.
8 Mar. 27	*The War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942* makes provision for the placing of a sum not exceeding $1,000,000,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in the Bank of Canada for the account of the United Kingdom for the purchase in Canada of munitions of war, foodstuffs and other supplies and to defray other expenses incurred in Canada arising out of the War.
9 Mar. 27	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1942* authorizes the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $500,000,000 for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1942-43, being one-fourth of the amount of $2,000,000,000 granted to His Majesty for the purpose of security, defence and welfare of Canada.

Legislation of the Third Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 22, 1942 to Jan. 27, 1943—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—con.	
11 May 28	*The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1942* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $19,401,586·20 towards defraying the expenses of the public service during the fiscal year 1942–43, being one-twelfth of the items contained in the main estimates, together with an additional interim of $550,655·91, being one-twelfth of the amount set forth in the Schedule to the Act.
13 May 28	*The Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942* authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Governments of the Provinces of Canada respecting the vacating by the Provinces and their municipalities of the personal income and corporation tax fields for the duration of the War, and for a certain readjustment period thereafter, and fixes the amounts of compensation payable by the Dominion to the provinces therefor.
14 May 28	*The Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act, 1942* authorizes payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of additional annual subsidies to the Maritime Provinces with the proviso that such subsidies shall not be payable while agreements under the provisions of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942, remain in force.
18 June 12	*The Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1942* grants the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $19,401,586·20 for defraying the expenses of the public service during the fiscal year 1942–43, being one-twelfth of the items contained in the main estimates, together with an additional interim of $550,655·91, being one-twelfth of the amount set forth in the Schedule to the Act.
20 June 12	*The Loan Act, 1942* authorizes the raising of a loan, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of an amount not to exceed $750,000,000 for redemption of loans or obligations of Canada and for the public service generally.
21 June 12	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1942* grants the payment of $2,000,000,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, less the amount provided for in c.9, for defraying expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1942–43 in connection with the national defence, security and welfare of Canada. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of a sum not exceeding $2,000,000,000, as may be required for the purposes of the Act.
23 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Customs Tariff* (c. 44 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) increases the rates of duty on alcoholic beverages and effects certain other changes in Schedule A to the Customs Tariff.
25 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Dominion Succession Duty Act* (c. 14, 1940–41) makes superannuation and pension benefits provided by the deceased subject to duty and introduces revisions mainly in respect to exemptions and payment of duties and transfer of property. Added to the former list of exemptions is "residential property of foreign officials"
26 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940* (c. 32, and 1940 amendments) revises the rates of taxation on excess profits. The profits of certain base metal and strategic mineral mines coming into operation within three years after Jan. 1, 1943, are exempt from taxation under this Act and provision is made for the refunding of a certain portion of the tax after the cessation of hostilities. Other minor amendments are made.
27 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Excise Act* (c. 52, 1934 and amendments) increases the duties on spirits, Canadian brandy, beer, malt, malt syrup and Canadian raw leaf tobacco.
28 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Income War Tax Act* (c. 97, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). By this Act the rates of tax on individual incomes and gifts are increased and the rules concerning the computation and collection of income tax are completely revised. Provision is made for the deduction of the tax at the source of income and also for the refunding of a certain portion of the tax after the cessation of hostilities. The National Defence Tax is repealed.
32 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Special War Revenue Act* (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). Excise tax is imposed on telephone despatches, telephone extensions, certain places of entertainment and also a retail purchase tax on goods imported into Canada. Upward revisions are made in the excise taxes paid by insurance companies on net premiums, long-distance telephone calls, transportation tickets, seats, berths, etc., cigarette papers, cigarette paper tubes, cigarettes, tobacco, soft drinks, furs, playing cards and wines.

Legislation of the Third Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 22, 1942 to Jan. 27, 1943—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—concl.	
36 Aug. 1	*The Appropriation Act, No. 5, 1942* grants payments of $153,861,377·80 and $28,159,700, less the amounts already authorized under cc. 2, 11 and 18, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for public service expenses for the fiscal year 1942-43. 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—	
4 Mar. 27	*An Act to Amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935* (c. 53, 1935 and amendments) raises the basic price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat from 70 cents per bushel to 90 cents per bushel and the prices of other grades accordingly.
5 Mar. 27	*An Act to Amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939* (c. 50, 1939 and amendments) provides that any crop year may be declared an emergency year for the purposes of this Act.
10 Mar. 27	*The Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942* establishes the basic acreages for wheat, summerfallow, coarse grains and grass, together with the payments on acreage reductions.
33 Aug. 1	*The Veterans' Land Act, 1942.* The purpose of this Act is to assist and encourage suitably qualified veterans to engage in agricultural pursuits after the cessation of hostilities by the provision of financial assistance and training facilities.
Labour—	
34 Aug. 1	*The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942* authorizes the Dominion Government to undertake projects for the purpose of training persons for gainful employment either in industry or in the Armed Forces and to provide financial assistance to the Provinces for similar undertakings.
External Affairs—	
24 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Department of External Affairs Act* (c. 65, R.S.C. 1927) provides that any civil servant appointed as a diplomatic or consular representative after Jan. 1, 1938, may continue to be a contributor to the Civil Service Superannuation Act and to receive the same benefits under the Act.
Insurance—	
35 Aug. 1	*The War Risk Insurance Act, 1942* makes provision for insurance of property in Canada against damage by enemy action and the payment of compensation for certain war damage.
Justice—	
19 June 12	*An Act to Amend the Canada Evidence Act* (c. 59, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). By this Act certain terms are defined and conditions given under which photographs may be used in evidence.
National Defence—	
29 Aug. 1	*The National Resources Mobilization Act, Amendment Act, 1942* removes from the Act the restrictions on the sending out of the country of persons called for military service.
31 Aug. 1	*The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942* provides for the compulsory reinstatement in their former employment of discharged members of His Majesty's Forces and other designated classes of persons.
Trade and Commerce—	
6 Mar. 27	*An Act to Amend the Precious Metals Marking Act* (c. 84, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) allows a 10 p.c. leeway on assay of materials used in gold-filled articles.
16 May 28	*An Act to repeal the Petroleum and Naphtha Act* (c. 159, R.S.C. 1927 and amendment). By that Act petroleum and naphtha made in Canada or imported into Canada were made subject to inspection before being sold or offered for sale for consumption in Canada.
30 Aug. 1	*An Act to Amend the Precious Metals Marking Act* (c. 84, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) refers to the word "gold" in respect of the marking of watch cases manufactured in Canada or imported and offered for sale.

Legislation of the Third Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 22, 1942 to Jan. 27, 1943—concluded

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Transportation—	
12 May 28	*An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways* provides for the appointment of independent auditors for 1942 to make a continuous audit of the accounts of the National Railways.
17 May 28	*The Toronto Harbour Commissioners' Act, 1942* grants to the Corporation the power to renew or refund any debentures issued by it and to borrow money and to issue debentures.
22 Aug. 1	*The Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1942* 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 1942; 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.
Miscellaneous—	
1 Mar. 5	*The Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1942* provides for the taking of a plebiscite in every electoral district in Canada and the taking of the votes of the ordinary voters and the Canadian Service voters on the question: "Are you in favour of releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"
15 May 28	*An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa* (c. 15, 1920 and amendments) extends for one year from July 1, 1941, 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.

Legislation of the Fourth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1943 to July 24, 1943

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—	
2 Feb. 16	*The Supplementary 1942 War Appropriation Act* provides for payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $858,000,000, beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament, for expenses incurred in connection with national defence and security during the fiscal year 1942-43 and authorizes the re-expenditure of moneys received as refunds or repayments under authority of previous War Appropriation Acts.
3 Apr. 5	*The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1943* grants an interim payment of $40,314,665·57 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenses of the public service for the fiscal year 1943–44, being one-sixth of the amount of the main estimates.
4 Apr. 5	*The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1943* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $2,694,361·76 for public service expenses based on further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1942–43.
5 Apr. 5	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1943* authorizes the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $648,333,333·33 for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1943–44, being one-sixth of the amount of $3,890,000,000 granted to His Majesty in connection with the security, defence and welfare of Canada.
6 Apr. 21	*The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1943* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $33,333·33 for a certain charge and expense of the public service being five-sixths of item 116 in the main estimates 1943–44.
7 Apr. 21	*An Act to Amend the Customs Tariff* (c. 44 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). By this Act certain changes are made in Schedule A to the Customs Tariff including an increase in the duties on certain alcoholic beverages.

Legislation of the Fourth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1943 to July 24, 1943—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—concl.	
9 Apr. 21	*An Act to Amend the Excise Act* (c. 52, 1934 and amendments). Among the revisions set forth in this Act are those concerning the handling of spirits and manufactured tobacco. The excise duties are raised on spirits and Canadian brandy.
11 Apr. 21	*An Act to Amend the Special War Revenue Act* (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) increases to two cents the stamp tax on letters and post cards, except on those addressed to members of the Armed Forces overseas, on which the stamp tax is one cent. The excise taxes on cigarette papers and tubes and on places of amusement are increased and those on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco removed. Other amendments mainly in connection with deductions, refunds and drawbacks are made.
13 May 20	*An Act to Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940* (c. 32, 1940 and amendments). The Act makes certain revisions *re* the rate of tax on profits of oil and gas royalty companies, the ascertaining of standard profits of certain controlled companies, the instalment payment of the tax, etc.
14 May 20	*An Act to Amend the Income War Tax Act* (c. 97 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). The Act makes numerous amendments in regard to procedure, the most important dealing with service pay and allowances received by members of the Armed Forces on active service; exemption of, or reduction of taxation on moneys expended in the drilling of dry oil wells or in prospecting for certain minerals; and the waiving of half the tax due on 1942 incomes.
15 May 20	*The Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1943* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $40,307,998·90 for expenses of the public service for the fiscal year 1943-44, being one-sixth of the amount of the main estimates (less item 116).
16 May 20	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1943* authorizes the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $648,333,333·33 for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1943, being one-sixth of the amount of $3,890,000,000 granted to His Majesty in connection with the security, defence and welfare of Canada.
17 May 20	*The War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943* authorizes the establishment of a Canadian Mutual Aid Board for the purpose of making war supplies available to the United Nations to be used in the joint and effective prosecution of the War. The sum of $1,000,000,000 is provided out of Consolidated Fund Account for expenditures incurred under the Act and authority is given for the raising of an additional $1,000,000,000 for the purposes of the Act.
21 July 24	*The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943* confirms a Convention and Protocol between the Governments of Canada and the United States regarding the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes.
24 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Department of National Revenue Act* (c. 137, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) authorizes the appointment of a Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation, which position shall carry the duties of the former Commissioner of Income Tax and Commissioner of Succession Duties; also a Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise in place of the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner of Excise.
32 July 24	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1943* grants payment of $3,890,000,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, less the amounts provided for in cc. 5 and 16, towards defraying expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1943-44 in connection with national defence and security. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of a sum not exceeding $3,890,000,000, as may be required for the purposes of the Act.
33 July 24	*The Appropriation Act, No. 5, 1943* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $161,231,995·62 and $43,633,933·82 less the amounts already authorized under cc. 3, 6 and 15 for public service expenses for the fiscal year 1943-44. 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—	
12 Apr. 21	*An Act to Amend the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, 1942* (c. 10, 1942-43) provides for the computation of basic acreages on lands not operated in 1940 and makes certain revisions regarding payments on acreage reductions.
26 July 24	*The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1943.* The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934 (c. 53) and amendments thereto are repealed and new legislation enacted for the purposes of providing means whereby compromises or rearrangements may be effected between insolvent farmers and their creditors.

Legislation of the Fourth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1943 to July 24, 1943—concluded

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
External Trade—	
28 July 24	*An Act to repeal the Japanese Treaty Act, 1913* (c. 27, 1913) which enacted a certain treaty of commerce and navigation between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.
Justice—	
1 Feb. 5	*An Act to Amend an Act respecting the Chief Justice of Canada* (c. 14, 1939). The Act extends the term of office of the Chief Justice of Canada from three years to four years.
20 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Canada Evidence Act* (c. 59, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) establishes the validity of oaths, affidavits, etc., taken or received by officers of His Majesty's diplomatic or consular services or Canadian Government Trade Commissioners while serving in any foreign country or any Empire country outside of Canada.
23 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Criminal Code* (c. 36, R.S.C. and amendments). These revisions relate to a number of items under the Act, including offensive weapons, gambling facilities and devices and evidence and trials.
25 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Exchequer Court Act* (c. 34 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) defines a member of the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty as a servant of the Crown for the purpose of determining liability in actions by or against His Majesty.
Labour—	
31 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940* (c. 44, 1940) makes numerous administrative revisions to the original legislation.
Transportation—	
18 July 24	*An Act respecting the Appointment of Auditors for National Railways* provides for the appointment of independent auditors for 1943 to make a continuous audit of the accounts of the National Railways.
22 July 24	*The Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1943*, authorizes the payment of a sum not exceeding $6,046,300, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during 1943, and also authorizes the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.
Miscellaneous—	
8 Apr. 21	*An Act to Amend the Department of Munitions and Supply Act* (c. 3, 1939 and amendments). By this Act personnel appointments to the Department of Munitions and Supply and their salaries are validated. Revisions are made in conditions under which contracts may be made and signed and in the powers of control over persons producing munitions under contract.
10 Apr. 21	*An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of The City of Ottawa* (c. 15, 1920 and amendments) extends for one year from July 1, 1942, 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 July 24	*The British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act* confirms an agreement between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia to the effect that, with certain provisions, the administration, control and disposal of minerals and mineral claims on Indian Reserves in British Columbia shall be subject to the Laws of the Province, and that the revenue therefrom shall be divided equally between the Province and the Dominion.
27 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Federal District Commission Act, 1927* (c. 55 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) extends the annual payment of $200,000 for a period of ten years from Apr. 1, 1943.
29 July 24	*The National Physical Fitness Act*, establishes a National Council on Physical Fitness, the duty of which shall be the promotion of the physical fitness of the people of Canada by financial assistance to physical education, training of teachers and co-operation with existing organizations and with the provinces.
30 July 24	*An Act to Confirm the Transfer of Certain Lands to Ontario and Quebec.* This Act provides for the transfer of certain Dominion lands to the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec owing to the necessity of developing additional power on the Ottawa River for the operation of war industries.

APPENDIX I

External Trade of Canada, 1940-44

Preliminary figures of the external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1944, show a grand total trade of $4,974,743,551 as compared with $4,068,095,674 for the previous fiscal year and $3,404,837,311 for 1941-42. The increase was mainly in domestic exports which rose from $2,421,446,478 in 1942-43 to $3,173,143,528 in 1943-44. Imports were $1,762,771,514 in 1943-44 as compared with $1,625,503,839 in 1942-43. Foreign exports were $38,828,509 compared with $21,145,357.

The following tables show: the imports and domestic exports of Canada, classified by industrial groups, by months, April, 1942, to March, 1944; the total trade of Canada, by months, during the war years; and an analysis of domestic exports for the calendar year 1943 by countries to which the goods are exported.

1.—Imports and Domestic Exports of Canada (Excluding Gold), Classified by Industrial Groups, by Months, April, 1942-March, 1944

Industrial Group	1942					
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Imports	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	14,246,323	15,601,876	12,298,962	11,521,625	9,302,776	8,510,927
Animal products	2,612,111	3,398,278	2,940,784	3,163,587	3,132,850	2,990,226
Fibres and textiles	14,244,155	18,161,546	15,409,210	18,071,476	16,677,802	15,306,906
Wood and paper	3,290,061	3,255,981	3,118,755	2,965,073	2,811,324	3,052,964
Iron and its products	37,326,564	35,681,939	35,505,791	36,137,020	33,054,853	31,054,275
Non-ferrous metals	7,164,995	7,129,648	6,194,935	7,131,134	5,444,415	7,022,066
Non-metallic minerals	17,076,827	19,180,002	20,945,214	20,182,497	20,891,303	21,190,661
Chemicals	5,580,431	6,611,184	5,889,529	5,526,083	4,950,106	5,236,541
Miscellaneous commodities	40,571,474	38,509,278	44,190,375	34,650,547	35,612,143	31,979,446

	1942			1943		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	15,115,775	12,417,379	13,446,417	11,060,221	10,667,559	13,716,130
Animal products	2,876,141	2,638,049	2,362,005	2,845,711	3,056,737	3,890,316
Fibres and textiles	13,207,367	13,127,091	14,408,877	15,731,203	13,298,856	17,494,744
Wood and paper	3,247,769	3,025,499	2,900,726	2,939,157	3,077,778	3,679,322
Iron and its products	24,747,445	21,907,834	19,899,668	21,988,792	18,778,706	23,967,172
Non-ferrous metals	6,508,272	5,383,613	6,208,564	6,642,654	6,223,126	8,233,553
Non-metallic minerals	22,929,847	20,336,305	17,285,265	14,721,890	14,225,283	18,919,242
Chemicals	5,505,250	4,941,247	5,934,657	5,016,617	4,759,175	6,073,952
Miscellaneous commodities	46,055,024	42,427,221	55,123,215	46,352,258	40,331,887	50,138,422

	1943					
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	14,795,273	16,953,923	17,471,599	17,132,422	15,083,860	10,702,698
Animal products	3,022,300	3,150,451	3,127,263	3,640,438	3,022,015	2,297,200
Fibres and textiles	18,707,700	21,441,424	14,197,749	16,254,619	13,680,145	13,250,851
Wood and paper	3,585,116	3,497,330	3,416,573	3,293,307	3,347,173	3,206,300
Iron and its products	38,414,953	44,859,496	44,300,099	40,530,229	40,916,006	34,862,735
Non-ferrous metals	8,406,059	8,837,605	10,618,411	11,577,016	10,798,285	13,304,404
Non-metallic minerals	17,552,848	22,736,390	21,218,220	23,834,760	25,655,965	24,215,145
Chemicals	5,885,107	6,293,574	6,359,321	6,081,539	6,484,988	5,234,336
Miscellaneous commodities	40,329,164	26,623,221	26,052,533	28,538,864	30,146,257	30,197,414

1.—Imports and Domestic Exports of Canada (Excluding Gold), Classified by Industrial Groups, by Months, April, 1942-March, 1944—concluded

Industrial Group	1943			1944		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Imports—concluded	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	13,324,459	17,047,604	18,491,198	14,366,839	18,047,310	20,389,215
Animal products	2,728,304	3,063,459	2,631,888	3,497,767	3,288,958	3,609,391
Fibres and textiles	17,671,704	19,116,037	14,438,309	13,059,526	13,547,891	18,394,475
Wood and paper	3,425,035	3,683,914	3,133,484	3,289,987	3,473,293	3,536,219
Iron and its products	41,696,055	38,548,674	31,327,227	32,644,015	39,017,456	37,374,777
Non-ferrous metals	10,448,783	10,723,416	9,753,372	9,727,318	8,151,345	9,660,671
Non-metallic minerals	24,030,175	23,747,513	20,085,735	18,326,643	18,331,411	19,661,055
Chemicals	5,998,267	6,677,529	5,683,882	6,033,411	6,147,971	6,793,115
Miscellaneous commodities	43,598,074	37,702,678	29,326,979	25,423,484	28,364,777	31,366,767

	1942					
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Domestic Exports	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	22,244,693	33,553,220	23,766,823	18,034,435	17,538,695	14,782,343
Animal products	17,320,313	26,695,683	19,014,640	19,345,299	21,484,544	18,469,383
Fibres and textiles	3,583,139	2,997,415	2,426,289	1,757,117	2,324,118	1,540,369
Wood and paper	29,581,973	33,155,275	35,419,046	35,086,984	34,529,103	31,798,614
Iron and its products	30,179,839	42,840,770	33,449,257	38,859,266	34,642,624	52,906,669
Non-ferrous metals	24,868,205	29,227,166	23,631,574	25,701,451	24,520,648	24,373,360
Non-metallic minerals	3,831,470	4,609,943	4,950,683	4,854,664	5,051,353	5,105,293
Chemicals	5,530,888	8,214,818	7,192,839	6,137,263	7,196,971	4,902,237
Miscellaneous commodities	31,209,188	52,886,062	53,130,285	47,546,624	29,179,045	52,205,983

	1942			1943		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	18,537,137	27,646,683	27,991,995	13,865,867	18,113,086	27,224,773
Animal products	18,923,908	26,572,906	21,981,675	18,713,997	19,978,484	22,952,731
Fibres and textiles	1,910,201	1,246,431	2,590,452	1,180,904	1,268,686	2,353,957
Wood and paper	37,531,298	29,938,832	30,457,357	21,347,644	24,815,326	30,707,153
Iron and its products	46,035,570	40,416,696	47,718,419	27,936,305	26,455,359	35,048,767
Non-ferrous metals	30,314,833	27,065,424	31,373,474	23,806,873	23,554,334	27,791,280
Non-metallic minerals	5,834,077	5,198,483	5,105,840	3,544,811	4,125,930	4,773,164
Chemicals	6,375,394	5,095,141	6,784,266	4,638,381	6,079,996	7,828,735
Miscellaneous commodities	46,432,990	41,614,640	95,172,592	62,289,249	43,308,202	46,489,819

	1943					
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	30,852,100	49,224,753	46,234,933	42,072,562	38,450,216	38,221,711
Animal products	23,306,510	23,247,598	24,092,105	29,503,437	26,490,035	23,632,051
Fibres and textiles	2,194,667	2,989,992	1,734,158	1,977,853	2,482,941	1,844,574
Wood and paper	31,412,452	30,147,074	33,479,226	35,746,701	37,078,855	36,728,653
Iron and its products	50,983,936	66,911,727	56,548,746	85,960,103	72,284,526	60,564,807
Non-ferrous metals	31,905,323	31,114,880	26,187,963	29,160,137	27,483,536	28,192,995
Non-metallic minerals	4,569,023	5,366,761	6,338,255	5,335,531	5,957,665	5,473,401
Chemicals	7,108,727	6,774,779	5,334,554	7,684,056	7,256,332	8,179,104
Miscellaneous commodities	45,397,265	34,829,347	49,282,422	66,204,588	75,376,992	42,077,182

	1943			1944		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	49,399,319	54,497,364	75,600,210	40,634,430	44,840,025	44,395,659
Animal products	22,054,236	27,529,819	28,065,019	28,351,128	32,891,208	30,159,869
Fibres and textiles	2,478,979	3,614,221	6,499,458	2,986,615	4,020,784	3,630,395
Wood and paper	34,747,657	37,636,283	37,222,634	29,154,767	30,011,422	34,730,737
Iron and its products	67,978,003	81,060,187	84,912,417	52,041,248	47,845,335	79,540,045
Non-ferrous metals	30,866,293	27,652,388	24,988,958	27,509,389	22,732,714	28,909,692
Non-metallic minerals	5,688,156	5,566,486	5,452,423	4,122,314	4,504,459	4,796,909
Chemicals	9,661,657	8,651,809	7,192,470	8,330,696	8,138,868	7,973,260
Miscellaneous commodities	36,933,858	43,703,655	32,637,685	48,880,847	32,183,515	48,545,733

2.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Months, January, 1940-May, 1944

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	IMPORTS				
	$	$	$	$	$
January	71,104,145	98,382,462	142,126,584	127,298,503	126,368,990
February	71,041,553	89,631,628	119,555,851	114,419,107	138,370,412
March	76,733,896	107,982,222	144,886,122	146,112,853	150,785,685
April	85,979,519	106,268,419	142,112,941	150,698,520	137,487,106
May	100,536,837	128,095,970	147,529,732	154,393,414	159,038,099
June	90,704,835	114,923,715	146,493,555	146,761,768	
July	89,496,233	127,707,343	139,349,042	150,883,194	-
August	96,835,858	137,913,470	131,877,572	149,134,694	
September	86,286,828	136,991,167	126,344,012	137,271,083	
October	108,644,852	140,819,038	140,192,890	162,920,856	-
November	102,283,687	134,190,517	126,204,238	160,310,824	-
December	102,302,476	125,885,699	137,569,394	134,872,074	
Totals	**1,081,950,719**	**1,448,791,650**	**1,644,241,933**	**1,735,076,890**	
	DOMESTIC EXPORTS				
	$	$	$	$	$
January	90,100,133	86,921,468	150,519,904	177,324,031	242,011,434
February	71,078,946	99,596,443	166,518,968	167,699,403	227,168,331
March	82,719,395	101,918,653	175,481,759	205,170,379	282,682,299
April	83,565,008	116,932,587	168,349,708	227,730,003	282,890,613
May	109,852,709	161,639,089	234,180,352	250,606,911	368,356,855
June	110,823,041	145,358,592	202,981,436	249,232,362	-
July	100,782,062	169,684,572	197,323,103	303,644,968	
August	110,548,017	147,939,357	176,467,101	292,861,098	
September	101,439,603	139,975,612	206,084,251	244,914,478	
October	102,972,407	138,129,242	211,895,408	259,808,158	
November	117,452,172	162,435,094	204,795,236	289,912,212	
December	97,620,927	150,472,466	269,176,070	302,571,274	
Totals	**1,178,954,420**	**1,621,003,175**	**2,363,773,296**	**2,971,475,277**	
	TOTAL TRADE				
	$	$	$	$	$
January	161,957,982	187,335,121	294,434,021	305,833,776	372,358,627
February	143,355,624	190,155,778	287,752,712	283,890,776	367,637,669
March	160,199,036	210,940,609	321,835,895	352,685,771	440,728,409
April	170,672,197	224,661,513	312,110,537	379,775,700	424,167,523
May	211,300,484	290,758,609	383,239,415	407,700,215	529,887,430
June	202,326,491	261,746,093	351,157,731	397,898,714	
July	190,959,406	298,608,198	338,522,221	457,409,956	
August	208,195,431	288,409,726	309,661,021	444,240,556	
September	189,065,024	279,887,786	333,858,851	384,639,552	
October	215,435,662	280,496,801	353,160,229	425,795,307	-
November	220,687,838	298,269,146	335,166,671	453,723,018	
December	201,013,136	277,976,811	408,808,675	442,835,828	
Totals	**2,275,168,311**	**3,089,246,191**	**4,029,707,979**	**4,736,429,169**	

3.—Domestic Exports of Canada, by Commodities and by Countries, Calendar Year 1943

Commodity	1943
	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	483,757
Fruits	6,895
Vegetables	7,799
Grains[1]	314,988
Barley	32,435
Wheat	234,458
Wheat flour	66,274
Beverages, alcoholic	17,272
Seeds	28,935
Animal Products[1]	289,566
Cattle (except for stock)	5,634
Fishery products	57,148
Furs (chiefly raw)	26,449
Hides, raw	565
Leather, unmanufactured	3,362
Leather, manufactured	2,789
Meats	130,790
Butter	3,820
Cheese	26,811
Eggs	15,064
Fibres and Textiles[1]	30,620
Cotton	8,133
Flax	2,450
Wool	9,058
Silk, artificial	4,522
Wood and Paper[1]	391,070
Planks and boards	74,182
Timber, square	556
Shingles, red cedar	6,203
Pulpwood	18,565
Wood-pulp	100,013
Paper, newsprint	144,707
Iron and Its Products[1]	716,645
Pigs, ingots, etc	22,694
Rolling-mill products	4,595
Tubes and pipes	459
Farm implements	10,284
Hardware and cutlery	3,163
Machinery, other than farm	10,043
Motor-vehicles and parts	507,424
Non-Ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	332,705
Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	62,192
Coal	5,428
Petroleum	7,346
Stone	19,148
Chemicals[1]	86,391
Acids	2,519
Fertilizers	18,144
Soda compounds	4,911
Miscellaneous[2]	578,530
Electric energy	7,715
Films	803
Totals, Domestic Exports	**2,971,475**

Country	1943
British Empire	$'000
United Kingdom	1,032,647
Eire	4,979
Africa—British East	18,707
British South	35,616
Southern Rhodesia	1,386
British West	7,614
Bermuda	2,011
British East Indies—British India	134,576
Ceylon	7,364
British Guiana	5,740
British West Indies—Barbados	2,955
Jamaica	8,986
Trinidad and Tobago	13,706
Other	4,365
Newfoundland	43,473
Oceania—Australia	46,686
Fiji	297
New Zealand	28,115
Palestine	816
Totals, British Empire[3]	**1,401,662**
Foreign Countries	
Argentina	3,677
Bolivia	198
Brazil	4,964
Chile	1,028
Colombia	1,338
Costa Rica	174
Cuba	2,416
Ecuador	215
Egypt	188,664
French Possessions	72,609
Guatemala	242
Haiti	279
Hawaii	2,907
Honduras	123
Iceland	2,171
Iraq	22,067
Mexico	8,330
Netherlands West Indies	484
Nicaragua	215
Panama	735
Paraguay	15
Peru	766
Portugal	888
Portuguese Africa	120
Puerto Rico	1,279
Russia	57,660
Salvador	155
San Domingo	125
Spain	169
Switzerland	11,579
United States	1,149,232
Uruguay	843
Venezuela	735
Totals, Foreign Countries[3]	**1,569,813**
Grand Totals	**2,971,475**

[1] Includes other items not specified. [2] Includes certain military stores. [3] Includes other countries not specified.

APPENDIX II

Survey of Production, 1941-42

The enterprises engaged in the production of commodities were definitely more active in 1942 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 $6,258,465,000 against $4,720,073,000 in 1941. The gain of 32·4 p.c. was shared by the primary and secondary activities, but the advance registered by elementary operations was more pronounced. Agriculture showed an increase of 77·9 p.c. and manufactures an increase of 27·1 p.c.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1941 and 1942

Division of Industry	1941		1942		Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production, 1942
	Gross[1]	Net[1]	Gross[1]	Net[1]	
	$	$	$	$	p.c.
Agriculture	1,431,770,000	951,025,000	2,136,529,000	1,691,540,000	27·03
Forestry	711,004,556	421,419,139	763,988,245	429,079,260	6·86
Fisheries	82,522,675	51,769,638	103,118,177	64,821,702	1·04
Trapping	15,138,040	15,138,040	23,801,213	23,801,213	0·38
Mining	866,293,332[2]	497,904,632	946,021,397	514,109,951	8·21
Electric power	186,080,354	183,146,426	203,835,365	200,345,240	3·20
Totals, Primary Production	3,292,808,957	2,120,402,875	4,177,293,397	2,923,697,366	46·72
Construction	639,750,624	269,561,885	635,649,570	310,917,190	4·97
Custom and repair	199,377,000	135,287,000	205,364,000	139,349,000	2·23
Manufactures[3]	6,076,308,124	2,605,119,788	7,553,794,972	3,309,973,758	52·89
Totals, Secondary Production[4]	6,915,435,748	3,009,968,673	8,394,808,542	3,760,239,948	60·09
Grand Totals	**9,250,795,729**	**4,720,073,033**	**11,501,593,442**	**6,258,464,613**	**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 1941 to a gross of $957,448,976 and a net of $410,298,515, and in 1942 to a gross of $1,070,508,497 and a net of $425,472,701, 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 1942 was 6·8.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Province	1941				1942			
	Gross Value	Net Value			Gross Value	Net Value		
		Amount	Percentage	Per Capita[1]		Amount	Percentage	Per Capita[1]
	$	$			$	$		
P.E.I.	28,010,446	13,200,776	0·28	138·89	36,611,034	21,404,746	0·34	237·83
N.S.	265,262,337	136,855,941	2·90	236·79	317,004,819	175,667,076	2·81	297·24
N.B.	205,698,123	103,968,110	2·20	227·30	228,822,689	128,162,880	2·05	276·21
Que.	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703	27·10	383·97	3,198,620,365	1,665,325,431	26·61	491·25
Ont.	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	44·24	551·25	5,005,454,849	2,529,183,058	40·41	651·18
Man.	414,912,902	205,348,561	4·35	281·40	515,521,633	295,240,285	4·72	407·80
Sask.	355,149,603	228,318,037	4·84	254·82	666,522,078	494,011,113	7·89	582·56
Alta.	443,175,858	276,898,177	5·87	347·79	658,072,397	439,812,709	7·03	566·77
B.C.	686,866,789	379,925,005	8·05	464·53	863,796,680	500,027,020	7·99	574·74
Yukon and N.W.T.	9,497,928	8,246,282	0·17	486·74	11,166,898	9,630,295	0·15	566·49
Totals	**9,250,795,729**	**4,720,073,033**	**100·00**	**410·20**	**11,501,593,442**	**6,258,464,613**	**100·00**	**537·02**

[1] Based on estimates of population given on p. 141.

APPENDIX III

Occupations of the Canadian People, Census of 1941*

Definition of Gainful Occupation.—A gainful occupation is defined in the Census as one "by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods" Persons unemployed at the census date were asked to report the occupation in which last employed. Those who indicated that they had been unemployed for some lengthy period were further asked whether they were still seeking employment, before being considered as gainfully occupied. Persons who reported that they were no longer following their former occupation because of old age or physical disability, and did not expect to return to it, were enumerated as "retired". As for young persons, only those not attending school and employed regularly in some gainful occupation were included among the gainfully occupied. Children of working age, that is, 14 years of age or over, assisting parents in the work of the farm or in some family business in a "no pay" capacity were reported as having a gainful occupation, but daughters helping in the domestic work of the home without pay were not included.

It should be mentioned that where a person customarily followed more than one occupation the enumerator recorded the occupation at which the person was employed *most of the time* during the year or from which he received the greater part of his annual earnings.

Final figures for Canada, excluding Yukon and the Northwest Territories, show that 3,676,563 males and 833,972 females, 14 years or over, or a total of 4,510,535 persons, including members of the Armed Forces, were gainfully occupied at the time of the 1941 Census. Males represented 81·5 p.c. and females 18·5 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied. The population of the nine provinces consisted of 5,890,683 males and 5,599,030 females or a total of 11,489,713 persons. The total gainfully occupied, therefore, accounted for 39·26 p.c. of the total population, gainfully occupied males representing 62·41 p.c. of the total male population and gainfully occupied females 14·89 p.c. of the total female population. Nearly 84 p.c. of the males and about 20 p.c. of the females, 14 years of age or over, were gainfully occupied at the 1941 Census. Figures quoted in the following tables are exclusive of the Armed Forces, except where specifically mentioned.

Relative Growth of Males and Females in Gainful Occupations, 1921 to 1941.—Table 1 shows that the percentage of the male population at working ages, i.e., 14 years or over, in gainful occupations has been declining since the 1921 Census, while for females the percentage has been on the increase. The table also shows that if males on Active Service at the census date are excluded from the total gainfully occupied males the percentage that gainfully occupied males bears to the total male population, 14 years or over, is thus reduced from 83·8 p.c. to 76·7 p.c.

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* Prepared under the direction of the Chief, Demography Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by A. H. LeNeveu, M.A., Officer in Charge of Occupational Statistics.

1.—Numbers and Percentages of the Population in Gainful Occupations, Classified According to Sex, Census Years 1921-41

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Census Year	Gainfully Occupied Population			Percentages of Total Population			Percentages of Population 14 Years or Over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1921	3,164,348	2,675,290	489,058	36·1	59·2	11·5	53·3	86·6	17·2
1931	3,921,833	3,256,531	665,302	37·8	60·7	13·3	53·8	85·4	19·1
1941 (incl. Active Service)	4,510,535	3,676,563	833,972	39·3	62·4	14·9	53·0	83·8	20·2
1941 (not incl. Active Service)	4,195,951	3,363,111	832,840	36·5	57·1	14·9	49·3	76·7	20·2

As is indicated in Table 2 the decline in the proportion of males at working ages in gainful occupations has been largely due to the raising of the school-leaving age and, at the older ages, to earlier retirement. The table shows that only 16·9 p.c. of the males 14-15 years of age and only 57·3 p.c. of the number 16-19 years of age were gainfully occupied at the 1941 Census, appreciably lower percentages than in 1921 or 1931. The lower percentage of gainfully occupied males in the age group 16-19 years in 1941 than in 1931 is partly due to the exclusion of males in this age group on Active Service at the date of the Census who were gainfully occupied prior to enlistment. A further significant change has been the decline from 55·7 p.c. to 47·2 p.c. in the percentage of males 65 years or over in gainful occupations during the decade 1931 to 1941. It should be mentioned that the lower percentages of males gainfully occupied in the age groups from 20 to 64 years of age in 1941 than in 1931, as shown in Table 2, is due to the exclusion of males on Active Service from this table. It has been found that if the males on Active Service on the census date, June 2, 1941, were added to the gainfully occupied males 18-44 years of age, then the total would constitute 95·7 p.c. of all males in that age group, whereas if they are excluded from the gainfully occupied males between these ages the latter represents only 82·6 p.c. of the total male population, 18-44 years of age.

2.—Numbers and Percentages of the Population, 14 Years of Age or Over, in Gainful Occupations, Classified According to Age and Sex, Census Years 1921-41

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Census Year and Age	Numbers			Percentages of Population 14 Years or Over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1921						
14-15 years	64,387	50,345	14,042	19·0	29·3	8·4
16-19 "	346,616	244,821	101,795	54·4	76·3	32·2
20-24 "	450,328	324,102	126,226	63·4	92·4	35·1
25-34 "	775,547	663,919	111,628	58·0	96·2	17·2
35-64 "	1,389,565	1,266,936	122,629	55·8	94·4	10·7
65 years or over	137,905	125,167	12,738	32·9	58·4	6·2
Totals	**3,164,348**	**2,675,290**	**489,058**	**53·3**	**86·6**	**17·2**
1931						
14-15 years	47,233	39,155	8,078	11·5	18·8	4·0
16-19 "	409,260	284,274	124,986	49·1	67·5	30·3
20-24 "	618,354	429,018	189,336	67·9	92·6	42·4
25-34 "	914,962	759,361	155,601	61·3	97·7	21·7
35-64 "	1,750,878	1,580,936	169,942	57·1	95·9	12·0
65 years or over	181,146	163,787	17,359	31·5	55·7	6·2
Totals[1]	**3,921,833**	**3,256,531**	**665,302**	**53·8**	**85·4**	**19·1**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 1064.

2.—Numbers and Percentages of the Population, 14 Years of Age or Over, in Gainful Occupations, Classified According to Age and Sex, Census Years 1921-41—concluded

Census Year and Age	Numbers			Percentages of Population 14 Years or Over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1941						
14–15 years	44,738	37,082	7,656	10·3	16·9	3·6
16–19 "	397,488	260,584	136,904	44·1	57·3	30·6
20–24 "	572,330	357,372	214,958	55·5	69·1	41·8
25–34 "	1,017,088	796,318	220,770	56·3	86·7	24·8
35–64 "	1,959,219	1,727,412	231,807	54·8	91·7	13·7
65 years or over	205,088	184,343	20,745	26·7	47·2	5·5
Totals	**4,195,951**	**3,363,111**	**832,840**	**49·3**	**76·7**	**20·2**

[1] Includes a few persons of "not stated" age. In 1921 such persons were included in the age group 35–64 years. In 1941 there was no "not stated" age group since all ages were assigned to specific groups.

In Table 3 the number of females to every 1,000 males in gainful occupations is given by provinces for the census years 1921 to 1941. The table shows that in every province the ratio of females to males in gainful occupations has been increasing since 1921. It is interesting to note that even if all males on Active Service are included in the male population in gainful occupations at the 1941 Census the ratio of females to males gainfully occupied in 1941 is still greater in each province than in 1931 or 1921. In the industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec the ratio of females to males gainfully occupied is highest. The higher ratios of females to males in gainful occupations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick than in the West is partly due to the higher proportion of females at working ages in relation to males at these ages in the Maritime Provinces than in the western provinces.

3.—Number of Females to Every 1,000 Males in Gainful Occupations, by Provinces, Census Years 1921-41

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Census Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1921	149	183	176	216	211	171	103	108	131	183
1931	156	182	187	246	228	199	124	132	167	204
1941 (incl. Active Service)	169	209	202	266	251	208	144	149	192	227
1941 (not incl. Active Service)	196	241	230	280	276	231	156	163	213	248

Occupational Trends, 1901-1941.—The chief obstacle in the way of a comparison of occupations by census years is the absence of a uniform scheme of classification of occupations at each succeeding census. Even if the scheme of classification itself had not changed, the difficulty of making a comparison of occupations every decade would still exist owing to the revolutionary changes that have taken

place in the nature of the work performed in many occupations with the introduction of machine processes in production. Hence, such a comparison can best be made only for broad occupational groups such as are shown in Table 4. In this table the group totals for years prior to 1931 and for 1941 have been rearranged to place them on a comparable basis with the 1931 classification, the 1911 figures perhaps being less comparable than those for other years. The main change in the 1931 grouping was the addition of the "accountants" class to the clerical group from the professional service group. In the headnote to Table 4, an explanation is given of the nature of the occupational grouping.

The outstanding feature of this table, so far as males are concerned, is the decline shown in the relative importance of agricultural occupations since 1901. In 1901 just over 45 p.c. of all males in gainful occupations were engaged in agricultural occupations as compared with 31·7 p.c. in 1941. There has been some increase in the proportionate importance of other primary occupations since 1921. Manufacturing occupations have also increased in relative importance, especially over the period 1931 to 1941. The table further shows that there has been a steady growth in the numbers of males engaged in the transportation, trade and service occupations. The proportion of males reported as labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers) varies considerably from census to census. This may be partly due to differences in the quality of enumeration of occupations at different censuses but is perhaps chiefly due to the tendency for recent immigrants prior to each census, to be more largely reported as labourers than the gainfully occupied generally. At the 1931 Census 24·6 p.c. of the gainfully occupied immigrants who came to Canada between 1926 and 1931 were returned as labourers by enumerators. There was very little immigration over the ten years prior to the 1941 Census.

With reference to the decrease in the relative importance of women in manufacturing occupations in 1941 as compared with census periods prior to 1931, the following statement at p. 133 of the 1937 Canada Year Book may be repeated:—

> "A large part of the decline in the relative importance of manufacturing occupations in providing gainful employment for women has been due to the decrease in the number of dress-makers, milliners, and tailoresses since 1911. The combined total of dress-makers, milliners, and tailoresses was 45,287 in 1911 and in 1931 only 14,649. Allowing for changes in the method of classification in the two years, there still remains a substantially larger number in these occupations in 1911 which does not appear to have been fully counterbalanced by the increase between 1911 and 1931 in the number of female operatives in clothing factories."

Since 1921 the proportion of females in commercial occupations and in the professions has declined, while the proportion in clerical occupations has remained about the same. The personal service occupations continue to employ a large proportion of all women in gainful occupations and have shown a tendency to increase in relative importance since 1921. Phenomenal growth in the number of hairdressers and waitresses has contributed to this expansion in the number of women in personal service occupations over the 20-year period since the 1921 Census.

4.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 10[1] Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, Census Years, 1901-41

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

NOTE.—The occupation group totals in this table account for every person following any one of the types of occupation coming under the specified groups listed here, irrespective of the industry in which the person might be employed. For example, all persons directly engaged in the making or repairing of commodities, e.g., bakers, tailors, machinists, printers, etc., are classified under "Manufacturing" in this table whether employed in the manufacturing industry or not. Similarly, all persons following such a transport occupation as truck driver are listed under "Transportation", whether employed by a trucking concern or factory store, etc. Clerical workers constitute a separate group as do labourers in all but the primary industries. The labourer on a farm is usually a farm labourer and in a mine, a mine-working labourer, but the labourer in a steel mill is not necessarily a metal worker or engaged in some "process" occupation, nor is the labourer on a steam railway always a transport worker.

Occupations for 1891 to 1921, inclusive, and 1941 were rearranged on the basis of the 1931 classification, though some adjustment of the 1931 grouping was necessary.

Occupation Group	1901		1911		1921		1931		1941	
	MALES									
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	707,924	45·8	917,848	38·9	1,023,661	38·2	1,107,766	34·0	1,064,847	31·7
Fishing, trapping and logging	43,215[2]	2·8	77,205[3]	3·3	67,809[4]	2·5	91,403	2·8	131,374	3·9
Mining	28,341	1·8	62,404[5]	2·7	48,091	1·8	58,585	1·8	71,861	2·1
Manufacturing	229,027	14·8	275,439	11·7	317,219	11·8	394,823	12·1	561,001	16·7
Construction	89,100	5·8	150,520	6·4	162,200	6·1	202,970	6·2	212,716	6·3
Transportation	81,161	5·3	153,586	6·5	185,066	6·9	271,244	8·3	294,800	8·8
Trade	86,537	5·6	174,589	7·4	219,015	8·2	259,799	8·0	266,101	7·9
Finance	5,258	0·3	18,565	0·8	26,812	1·0	36,252	1·1	30,576	0·9
Service	100,623	6·5	139,054	5·9	194,101	7·2	270,573	8·3	308,550	9·2
Professional	*59,521*	*2·6*	*53,720*	*2·5*	*78,073*	*2·9*	*103,723*	*3·2*	*120,782*	*3·6*
Personal	*47,788*	*3·1*	*68,996*	*2·9*	*73,320*	*2·7*	*128,167*	*3·9*	*144,726*	*4·3*
Clerical	46,220	3·0	72,595	3·1	127,325[7]	4·8	141,191	4·3	159,701	4·7
Labourers[8]	126,726	8·2	317,008	13·4	306,211	11·4	425,408	13·0	251,889	7·5
All Occupations	**1,544,883**[9]	**100·0**	**2,358,813**[9]	**100·0**	**2,683,019**[9]	**100·0**	**3,261,371**[9]	**100·0**	**3,363,111**[9]	**100·0**
	FEMALES									
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	8,936	3·8	15,887	4·4	17,883	3·7	24,079	3·6	18,969	2·3
Fishing, trapping and logging	24[2]	[6]	265	0·1	51[4]	[6]	497	0·1	326	[6]
Mining	4	[6]	3	[6]	2	[6]	6	[6]	25	[6]
Manufacturing	70,508	29·6	96,795	26·5	89,868	18·3	101,099	15·2	148,180	17·8
Construction	65	[6]	47	[6]	91	[6]	96	[6]	777	0·1
Transportation	1,322	0·6	5,340	1·5	14,875	3·0	17,947	2·7	16,845	2·0
Trade	7,739	3·3	28,535	7·8	47,414	9·7	55,881	8·4	73,202	8·8
Finance	18	[6]	116	[6]	314	0·1	571	0·1	816	0·1
Service	135,582	57·0	183,841	50·4	226,956	46·3	346,900	52·1	416,906	50·1
Professional	*34,679*	*14·6*	*45,402*	*12·5*	*92,754*	*18·9*	*117,219*	*17·6*	*127,084*	*15·3*
Personal	*100,306*	*42·2*	*137,221*	*37·6*	*133,201*	*27·2*	*228,862*	*34·4*	*288,651*	*34·7*
Clerical	12,569	5·3	33,756	9·3	90,612	18·5	117,498	17·7	154,272	18·5
Labourers[8]	1,141	0·5	236	0·1	441	0·1	988	0·2	804	0·1
All Occupations	**237,949**[9]	**100·0**	**364,821**[9]	**100·0**	**490,150**[9]	**100·0**	**665,859**[9]	**100·0**	**832,840**[9]	**100·0**

[1] 14 years or over in 1941. [2] Does not include Indians. [3] Includes pulp-mill employees. [4] Does not include Indians living on reserves. [5] Includes almost all mine and smelter employees, except clerical workers. [6] Less than 0·05 p.c. [7] Includes proof readers, shippers, weighmen, and postmen, classified elsewhere in other years. The addition of these persons to the 1931 figure would have added 18·0 p.c. to the number of males in this occupation group. [8] This class does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers. [9] Includes persons in "not stated" occupations though these are not shown separately in the table.

Occupations by Provinces in 1941.—In Table 5 the numbers and percentages of the total gainfully occupied in Canada are shown by occupation groups for 1941. In addition, the gainfully occupied in each province at the 1941 Census is distributed by occupation groups in Table 6, while in Table 7 the percentage of the total in each occupation group is shown for provinces. It will be seen that substantial proportions of the males in Canada and every province, particularly in Prince Edward Island and the Prairie Provinces, were engaged in agricultural occupations in 1941. Fishing and logging occupations were relatively more important in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia than in other provinces, while mining occupations accounted for about 10 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males in Nova Scotia. Manufacturing occupations gave employment to considerable proportions of both males and females in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In British Columbia more males were employed in manufacturing occupations in 1941 than in any other group of occupations. Although females were employed in appreciable numbers in trade and clerical occupations in every province, by far the largest numbers in Canada and the provinces were found in the service occupations, considerable proportions being employed in such professional occupations as teachers and nurses, and in such personal service occupations as domestic servants, housekeepers and waitresses.

5.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, 1941

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	Males			Females	
	Number				
	Including Active Service[1]	Not Including Active Service	P.C.[2]	No.	P.C.
Agriculture	1,104,579	1,064,847	31·7	18,969	2·3
Fishing, trapping and logging	138,460	131,374	3·9	326	[3]
Mining, quarrying	77,909	71,861	2·1	25	[3]
Manufacturing	615,284	573,574	17·1	129,588	15·6
Construction	215,333	202,509	6·0	339	[3]
Transportation	278,402	254,591	7·6	14,065	1·7
Trade	292,910	273,059	8·1	82,020	9·8
Finance, insurance	33,104	30,576	0·9	816	0·1
Service	339,307	316,313	9·4	418,111	50·2
Clerical	204,666	182,823	5·4	155,208	18·6
Labourers[4]	273,925	251,889	7·5	11,655	1·4
Not stated	39,166	9,695	0·3	1,718	0·2
All Occupations	**3,613,045**	**3,363,111**	**100·0**	**832,840**	**100·0**
Males on Active Service not gainfully occupied prior to enlistment	63,518		–		
Total	**3,676,563**		–		

[1] Includes only males on Active Service with a gainful occupation prior to enlistment. [2] Based on column 2. There is very little difference in the percentage distribution of males by occupation groups with Active Service included. [3] Less than 0·05 p.c. [4] This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining labourers.

6.—Numbers of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups and Provinces, 1941

Occupation Group	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	MALES								
Agriculture	16,350	36,934	41,136	251,539	264,914	90,774	184,244	138,814	40,142
Fishing, trapping, logging	1,768	16,266	16,259	38,538	20,678	6,609	3,577	3,957	23,722
Mining, quarrying	5	14,300	1,574	9,977	24,152	2,275	878	7,817	10,883
Manufacturing	1,296	18,466	12,240	176,627	264,132	25,237	13,231	18,230	44,115
Construction	1,060	11,412	6,148	67,275	72,433	11,501	5,602	8,317	18,761
Transportation	1,214	14,746	11,302	68,830	88,312	16,575	13,869	14,713	25,030
Trade	1,418	10,732	7,467	75,535	101,847	17,873	18,275	17,214	22,698
Finance, insurance	88	866	605	8,174	13,034	1,877	1,360	1,485	3,087
Service	1,305	10,858	7,896	91,666	118,187	19,067	17,585	18,502	31,247
Clerical	410	5,675	3,945	55,514	77,658	11,987	6,077	8,238	13,319
Labourers[1]	1,149	13,334	10,542	81,038	91,358	11,623	7,996	9,969	24,880
Not stated	25	352	227	3,751	3,400	307	428	366	839
All Occupations (not incl. Active Service)	**26,088**	**153,941**	**119,341**	**928,464**	**1,140,105**	**215,705**	**273,122**	**247,622**	**258,723**
All Occupations (incl. Active Service)	**30,462**	**177,514**	**136,556**	**977,306**	**1,257,475**	**240,399**	**297,119**	**271,800**	**287,932**
	FEMALES								
Agriculture	311	639	646	3,544	5,353	1,505	3,172	2,387	1,412
Fishing, trapping, logging	3	2	10	62	101	49	50	15	34
Mining, quarrying	Nil	Nil	1	21	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Manufacturing	145	2,374	1,958	60,216	54,938	3,883	815	1,578	3,681
Construction	Nil	10	7	51	242	16	6	4	3
Transportation	81	657	435	3,475	5,596	841	721	629	1,630
Trade	504	4,415	3,067	21,517	33,447	5,088	3,043	3,606	7,333
Finance, insurance	4	12	17	141	372	39	15	61	155
Service	3,539	23,448	17,172	127,253	135,142	27,805	28,840	25,321	29,591
Clerical	488	5,033	3,818	37,716	74,353	10,293	5,970	6,640	10,897
Labourers[1]	30	407	286	5,515	4,697	264	43	110	303
Not stated	8	35	57	680	708	49	49	42	90
All Occupations (not incl. Active Service)	**5,113**	**37,032**	**27,474**	**260,191**	**314,950**	**49,832**	**42,724**	**40,393**	**55,131**
All Occupations (incl. Active Service)	**5,137**	**37,137**	**27,538**	**260,372**	**315,428**	**49,912**	**42,780**	**40,442**	**55,226**

[1] This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers.

7.—Percentage Distribution of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups and Provinces, 1941

Occupation Group	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	MALES								
Agriculture	62·7	24·0	34·5	27·1	23·2	42·1	67·5	56·1	15·5
Fishing, trapping, logging	6·8	10·6	13·6	4·2	1·8	3·1	1·3	1·6	9·2
Mining, quarrying	[1]	9·3	1·3	1·1	2·1	1·1	0·3	3·2	4·2
Manufacturing	5·0	12·0	10·3	19·0	23·2	11·7	4·8	7·4	17·1
Construction	4·1	7·4	5·2	7·2	6·4	5·3	2·1	3·4	7·3
Transportation	4·7	9·6	9·5	7·4	7·7	7·7	5·1	5·9	9·7
Trade	5·4	7·0	6·3	8·1	8·9	8·3	6·7	7·0	8·8
Finance, insurance	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·9	1·1	0·9	0·5	0·6	1·2
Service	5·0	7·1	6·6	9·9	10·4	8·8	6·4	7·5	12·1
Clerical	1·6	3·7	3·3	6·0	6·8	5·6	2·2	3·3	5·1
Labourers[2]	4·4	8·7	8·8	8·7	8·0	5·4	2·9	4·0	9·6
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
	FEMALES								
Agriculture	6·1	1·7	2·4	1·4	1·7	3·0	7·4	5·9	2·6
Fishing, trapping, logging	0·1		[1]	[1]	[1]	0·1	0·1	[1]	0·1
Mining, quarrying			[1]	[1]	[1]				[1]
Manufacturing	2·8	6·4	7·1	23·1	17·4	7·8	1·9	3·9	6·7
Construction		[1]	[1]	[1]	0·1	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Transportation	1·2	1·8	1·6	1·3	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·6	3·0
Trade	9·9	11·9	11·2	8·3	10·6	10·2	7·1	8·9	13·3
Finance, insurance	0·1	[1]	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	[1]	0·2	0·3
Service	69·2	63·3	62·5	48·9	42·9	55·8	67·5	62·7	53·7
Clerical	9·5	13·6	13·9	14·5	23·6	20·7	14·0	16·4	19·8
Labourers[2]	0·6	1·1	1·0	2·1	1·5	0·5	0·1	0·3	0·5
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than 0·05 p.c. [2] This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers.

Selected Occupations by Sex in 1941.—The principal occupations reported by males and females at the 1941 Census are shown in Table 8. The table lists, in order of numerical importance, all occupations having 20,000 or more males and all occupations with 10,000 or more females at the latest census. These occupations accounted for 71·8 p.c. of all males and 81·3 p.c. of all females in gainful occupations at the 1941 Census. There has not been much change in the order of the principal

occupations since 1931, although it may be mentioned that truck drivers, lumbermen and mechanics have shown substantial increases over the past decade, while the number of waitresses has increased notably since the 1931 Census.

8.—Occupations with 20,000 or More Males and Occupations with 10,000 or More Females, 1941

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

MALES

	Occupation	Number		Occupation	Number
1	Farmers and stockraisers	630,709	16	Accountants and auditors	31,384
2	Farm labourers	431,102	17	Owners and managers—mfg.	30,633
3	Labourers[1]	251,889	18	Commercial travellers	29,882
4	Office clerks	110,043	19	Stationary enginemen	29,792
5	Owners and managers, dealers—retail trade	100,756	20	Operatives—clothing and textile manufacturing	25,640
6	Carpenters	90,470	21	Sectionmen and trackmen	24,422
7	Truck drivers	81,304	22	Shipping clerks	23,044
8	Salespersons in stores	81,270	23	Electricians and wiremen	22,121
9	Lumbermen	74,000	24	Teachers—school	21,988
10	Mechanics and repairmen (not electrical)	67,246	25	Guards and caretakers	20,815
11	Miners and millmen	51,503	26	Owners and managers—wholesale trade	20,188
12	Operatives—metal products mfg.	49,052		**Total—Selected Occupations**	**2,414,661**
13	Machinists—metal	43,077			
14	Painters, decoraters, glaziers	39,058		**P.C. of All Occupations**	**71·80**
15	Fishermen	33,273			

FEMALES

	Occupation	Number		Occupation	Number
1	Domestic servants	148,999	12	Farmers and stockraisers	14,063
2	Stenographers and typists	77,882	13	Telephone operators	12,441
3	Teachers—school	64,465	14	Packers, wrappers	12,165
4	Operatives—clothing and textile manufacturing	57,366	15	Nurses—in training	11,810
			16	Labourers[1]	11,655
5	Salespersons in stores	56,646	17	Barbers, hairdressers	10,998
6	Office clerks	49,841	18	Dressmakers and sewers[2]	10,881
7	Housekeepers, matrons	46,256		**Total—Selected Occupations**	**676,922**
8	Nurses—graduate	26,473			
9	Waitresses	22,944		**P.C. of All Occupations**	**81·28**
10	Lodging-house keepers	21,113			
11	Bookkeepers and cashiers	20,924			

[1] This class does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers. [2] Not in factory.

Occupations by Age in 1941.—Table 9 classifies the gainfully occupied population at the 1941 Census by occupation groups to show the number and percentage in each occupation group by age. The table shows that in agricultural, fishing and logging occupations, in clerical occupations, and in the labourers group, higher proportions of males under 25 years of age were employed than in other occupation groups. It is worth noting, on the other hand, that 47·6 p.c. of the males in construction occupations were 45 years or over, while about 50 p.c. of those in personal service occupations were over that age. The table also indicates that in each occupation group the average age of females was considerably lower than for males.

9.—Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Occupation Groups, by Age Groups, 1941

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	All Ages		14–19 yrs.		20–24 yrs.		25–44 yrs.		45–64 yrs.		65 yrs. or Over	
	MALES											
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,064,847	100·0	145,341	13·6	123,419	11·6	385,693	36·2	322,400	30·3	87,994	8·3
Fishing, trapping, logging	131,374	100·0	12,532	9·5	18,778	14·3	61,988	47·2	32,668	24·9	5,408	4·1
Mining, quarrying	71,861	100·0	2,851	4·0	8,112	11·3	41,491	57·7	17,345	24·1	2,062	2·9
Manufacturing	573,574	100·0	42,653	7·4	65,073	11·3	284,057	49·5	161,739	28·2	20,052	3·5
Construction	202,509	100·0	6,459	3·2	13,066	6·5	86,666	42·8	82,932	41·0	13,386	6·6
Transporatation	254,591	100·0	19,415	7·6	25,175	9·9	125,158	49·2	80,417	31·6	4,426	1·7
Trade	273,059	100·0	13,217	4·8	22,189	8·1	129,501	47·4	93,468	34·2	14,684	5·4
Finance, insurance	30,576	100·0	39	0·1	611	2·0	13,403	43·8	14,145	46·3	2,378	7·8
Service	316,313	100·0	8,088	2·6	20,997	6·6	144,296	45·6	122,565	38·7	20,367	6·4
Professional	*118,416*	*100·0*	*1,787*	*1·5*	*10,025*	*8·5*	*63,256*	*53·4*	*36,707*	*31·0*	*6,662*	*5·6*
Personal	*144,726*	*100·0*	*5,507*	*3·8*	*8,209*	*5·7*	*57,967*	*40·1*	*62,446*	*43·1*	*10,597*	*7·3*
Clerical	182,823	100·0	16,909	9·2	25,779	14·1	90,618	49·6	45,361	24·8	4,156	2·3
Labourers[1]	251,889	100·0	29,358	11·7	33,326	13·2	109,216	43·4	70,784	28·1	9,205	3·7
All Occupations[2]	**3,363,111**	**100·0**	**297,666**	**8·9**	**357,372**	**10·6**	**1,477,138**	**43·9**	**1,046,592**	**31·1**	**184,343**	**5·5**
	FEMALES											
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	18,969	100·0	2,375	12·5	1,176	6·2	3,544	18·7	8,630	45·5	3,244	17·1
Fishing, trapping, logging	326	100·0	62	19·0	45	13·8	99	30·4	71	21·8	49	15·0
Mining, quarrying	25	100·0	4	16·0	7	28·0	12	48·0	2	8·0	Nil	–
Manufacturing	129,588	100·0	29,830	23·0	34,225	26·4	50,410	38·9	13,453	10·4	1,670	1·3
Construction	339	100·0	100	29·5	102	30·1	96	28·3	35	10·3	6	1·8
Transportation	14,065	100·0	1,953	13·9	3,374	24·0	7,341	52·2	1,316	9·4	81	0·6
Trade	82,020	100·0	14,704	17·9	23,669	28·9	32,861	40·1	9,584	11·7	1,202	1·5
Finance, insurance	816	100·0	10	1·2	38	4·7	302	37·0	399	48·9	67	8·2
Service	418,111	100·0	68,636	16·4	100,596	24·1	162,101	38·8	72,859	17·4	13,919	3·3
Professional	*126,445*	*100·0*	*5,111*	*4·0*	*31,868*	*25·2*	*65,267*	*51·6*	*21,256*	*16·8*	*2,943*	*2·3*
Personal	*288,651*	*100·0*	*63,312*	*21·9*	*68,285*	*23·7*	*95,709*	*33·2*	*50,631*	*17·5*	*10,714*	*3·7*
Clerical	155,208	100·0	22,156	14·3	47,758	30·8	71,531	46·1	13,316	8·6	447	0·3
Labourers[1]	11,655	100·0	4,348	37·3	3,540	30·4	3,138	26·9	587	5·0	42	0·4
All Occupations[2]	**832,840**	**100·0**	**144,560**	**17·4**	**214,958**	**25·8**	**332,124**	**39·9**	**120,453**	**14·5**	**20,745**	**2·5**

[1] This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers.

[2] Totals include small numbers of persons in "not stated" occupations, not shown separately in this table.

Occupations of Females by Conjugal Condition in 1941.—According to Table **10**, about 80 p.c. of all females in gainful occupations at the 1941 Census were single. In professional and clerical occupations the percentages were even higher, at 92·3 p.c. and 89·7 p.c., respectively. Married women showed a somewhat larger representation in manufacturing and personal service occupations than in most other occupations. A considerable proportion of women in agriculture were widowed farm operators. Widowed women were largely found in personal service occupations, accounting for approximately 10 p.c. of all females in these occupations, as compared with 6·8 p.c. in all occupations.

10.—Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Occupation Groups, by Conjugal Condition, 1941.

(Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Other[1]	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	18,969	100·0	6,028	31·8	1,956	10·3	10,280	54·2	705	3·7
Fishing, trapping, logging	326	100·0	166	50·9	17	5·2	137	42·0	6	1·8
Mining	25	100·0	20	80·0	1	4·0	3	12·0	1	4·0
Manufacturing	129,588	100·0	102,527	79·1	17,637	13·6	5,560	4·3	3,864	3·0
Building and construction	339	100·0	269	79·4	38	11·2	22	6·5	10	2·9
Transportation	14,065	100·0	11,854	84·3	1,269	9·0	592	4·2	350	2·5
Trade	82,020	100·0	65,217	79·5	9,511	11·6	4,951	6·0	2,341	2·9
Finance	816	100·0	438	53·7	131	16·1	194	23·8	53	6·5
Service	418,111	100·0	328,502	78·6	43,286	10·4	31,592	7·6	14,731	3·5
Professional	*126,446*	*100·0*	*116,662*	*92·3*	*5,872*	*4·6*	*2,911*	*2·3*	*1,000*	*0·8*
Personal	*288,651*	*100·0*	*210,229*	*72·8*	*36,718*	*12·7*	*28,079*	*9·7*	*13,625*	*4·7*
Clerical	155,208	100·0	139,252	89·7	10,444	6·7	3,254	2·1	2,258	1·5
Labourers[2]	11,655	100·0	9,931	85·2	1,176	10·1	307	2·6	241	2·1
All Occupations[3]	**832,840**	**100·0**	**665,623**	**79·9**	**85,633**	**10·3**	**56,964**	**6·8**	**24,620**	**3·0**

[1] Includes divorced, permanently separated, and a few with conjugal condition "not stated". [2] This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers. [3] Totals include small numbers of persons in "not stated" occupations, not shown separately in this table.

Occupations by Status in 1941.—Table **11** classifies the gainfully occupied males and females by occupation group to show the number and percentage in each occupation group by status as of June 2, 1941, for Canada. The table shows that about two-thirds of all males and over four-fifths of all females in gainful occupations at the 1941 Census were wage-earners. Since only 16·8 p.c. of the 1,064,847 males engaged in agricultural occupations in 1941 were wage-earners, the proportionate importance of wage-earners in the total gainfully occupied males is, as stated above, considerably less than in the total of gainfully occupied females. In non-agricultural occupations as a whole 84·3 p.c. of the males at the latest census were wage-earners. In mining, manufacturing, transportation, and clerical occupations, and in the labourers group, over 90 p.c. of all males were wage-earners. In the group, fishing, trapping, logging, most of the fishermen and trappers were reported as on own account at the census date, while most lumbermen were employed as wage-earners. About 20 p.c. of the males in construction occupations were working on own account on June 2, 1941. Almost 100,000 males in trade were reported as employers or own accounts. Most of these were retail merchants and dealers, as is shown by Table 8. In the services the substantial total of physicians, lawyers and dentists in private practice tended to lower the percentage importance of salaried workers in professional occupations while the appreciable numbers of hotel and restaurant owners

and barbers on own account had the effect of reducing the percentage of wage-earners in the personal service occupations. With respect to males in no-pay occupations it will be noted that the large majority were found in agricultural occupations.

About 84 p.c. of all females in gainful occupations in 1941 were wage-earners. In agriculture 14,000 were reported as operating farms on own account. Almost all the 30,000 females on own account in the personal service occupations were lodging-house keepers. Most of the females shown in Table 11 as no-pay workers in professional service occupations were nurses-in-training or nuns engaged in religious work, nursing and teaching, while the majority of the no-pay workers shown in personal service occupations were domestic servants and housekeepers.

11.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied, 14 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Occupation Groups, by Industrial Status and Sex, 1941

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	Total		Employer and Own Account		Wage-Earner		No Pay	
	MALES							
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,064,847	100·0	630,709	59·2	179,055	16·8	255,083	24·0
Fishing, trapping, logging	131,374	100·0	48,870	37·2	79,721	60·7	2,783	2·1
Mining, quarrying	71,861	100·0	3,425	4·8	68,377	95·2	59	0·1
Manufacturing	573,574	100·0	53,852	9·4	517,118	90·2	2,604	0·5
Construction	202,509	100·0	36,354	18·0	165,211	81·6	944	0·5
Transportation	254,591	100·0	19,961	7·8	233,219	91·6	1,411	0·6
Trade	273,059	100·0	99,775	36·5	170,077	62·3	3,207	1·2
Finance, insurance	30,576	100·0	8,191	26·8	22,378	73·2	7	[1]
Service	316,313	100·0	64,308	20·3	243,229	76·9	8,776	2·8
Professional	*118,416*	*100·0*	*30,165*	*25·5*	*81,181*	*68·6*	*7,070*	*6·0*
Personal	*144,786*	*100·0*	*32,002*	*22·1*	*111,054*	*76·7*	*1,670*	*1·2*
Clerical	182,823	100·0	1,869	1·0	180,446	98·7	508	0·3
Labourers[2]	251,889	100·0	Nil	–	249,012	98·9	2,877	1·1
All Occupations[3]	**3,363,111**	**100·0**	**967,470**	**28·8**	**2,117,357**	**63·0**	**278,284**	**8·3**
	FEMALES							
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	18,969	100·0	14,063	74·1	1,741	9·2	3,165	16·7
Fishing, trapping, logging	326	100·0	272	83·4	36	11·0	18	5·5
Mining, quarrying	25	100·0	3	12·0	22	88·0	Nil	..
Manufacturing	129,588	100·0	6,992	5·4	120,678	93·1	1,918	1·5
Construction	339	100·0	38	11·2	299	88·2	2	0·6
Transportation	14,065	100·0	80	0·6	13,825	98·3	160	1·1
Trade	82,620	100·0	8,854	10·8	70,116	85·5	3,050	3·7
Finance, insurance	816	100·0	336	41·2	480	58·8	Nil	–
Service	418,111	100·0	37,856	9·1	325,380	77·8	54,875	13·1
Professional	*126,445*	*100·0*	*7,463*	*5·9*	*89,348*	*70·7*	*29,644*	*23·4*
Personal	*288,651*	*100·0*	*30,230*	*10·5*	*233,202*	*80·8*	*25,219*	*8·7*
Clerical	155,208	100·0	222	0·1	153,696	99·0	1,290	0·8
Labourers[2]	11,655	100·0	Nil	..	11,493	98·6	162	1·4
All Occupations[3]	**832,840**	**100·0**	**68,736**	**8·3**	**699,441**	**84·0**	**64,663**	**7·8**

[1] Less than 0·05 p.c. [2] This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining labourers. [3] Totals include small numbers of persons in "not stated" occupations, not shown separately in this table.

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